

COUNTRY REPORT

Aspiring migrants' behaviour in mobility policies: the case of Thailand

Kwanchanok Jaisuekun*

Sirijit Sunanta**

* Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University | kwanchanok.jai@mahidol.edu |
ORCID no. 0000-0002-8163-0981

** Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University | sirijit.sun@mahidol.edu |
ORCID no. 0000-0002-3447-4648

AspirE – Asian prospects in (re)migration to/within the EU – is a three-year research project (2023-2025) that examines the decision making of aspiring (re)migrants from selected Southeast and East Asian countries (China, Japan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) to and within selected EU member countries (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy and Portugal).

Consortium partners:


Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium (coordinator)
The Education University of Hong Kong, China
Masarykova univerzita, Czech Republic
Tampereen korkeakoulusäätiö sr, Finland
Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Università degli Studi di Milano (UniMi), Italy
Waseda University, Japan
Scalabrini Migration Center Inc., Philippines
Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal
Mahidol University, Thailand
Foundation for Isaan Education and Popular Media, Thailand
Institute of Sociology – Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), Vietnam
Vietnam Asia Pacific Economic Center (VAPEC), Vietnam

Collaborators:

Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Belgium: Sergio Carrera, Miriam Mir & Anjum Shabbir
External Experts Advisory Board: Elisa Fornalé (World Trade Institute, Switzerland), James Farrer (Sophia University, Japan), Stefan Rother (University of Hamburg, Germany) & Sureeporn Punpuing (Mahidol University, Thailand)
External Ethics Advisor: Roderick G. Galam (Oxford Brookes University)

Contact:

Asuncion Fresnoza-Flot
Laboratory of Anthropology of Contemporary Worlds (LAMC)
Institute of Sociology, Université libre de Bruxelles
Avenue Jeanne 44, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

 aspire@ulb.be | <https://aspire.ulb.be/>

 https://twitter.com/AspirE_EU_Asia

 <https://www.facebook.com/AspirE2023EUproject>

Authors:

Kwanchanok Jaisuekun & Sirijit Sunanta

Publication date:

January 2024

Citation suggestion:

Jaisuekun, K. & Sunanta S. 2024. *Aspiring migrants' behaviour in mobility policies: the case of Thailand* (Country report). Brussels: AspirE. Available at: <https://aspire.ulb.be/impact/reports/mobility-policy-report-thailand>

Editorial design:

Asuncion Fresnoza-Flot & Catherine Gonzalez



This project receives funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under the call HORIZON-CL2-2022-TRANSFORMATIONS-01-04 – Grant Agreement n°101095289.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

The contents of the document are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union. The European Union is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

Executive summary

This is the Thailand report within the framework of WP2 in the AspirE project. The introduction presents Thailand's emigration situation. The second part provides a brief overview of the (im)mobility regime in Thailand and the diplomatic relations between Thailand and the six EU countries participating in this project. The methodology is presented in the third part. The fourth part analyses the six policies of interest to the AspirE project in detail – namely labour migration, family reunification, tourism, investment-based migration, student mobilities, and Schengen policies. Overall, the six countries place extremely stringent restrictions on Thai nationals wishing to enter their borders. Tourists and other short-stay visitors are only permitted to stay for a specific period of time and must demonstrate that they are financially capable of covering the cost of their trip and will return to Thailand. Since they will fill shortages of in the European countries' labour markets, students, highly qualified professionals, and people in selected occupations are given opportunities to stay long term with the possibility to apply for a residency permit. The six nations support family reunions under the condition that intending migrants and EU citizens family members demonstrate legally recognized and genuine/stable relationships.

Keywords

Thailand to Europe, Migration Policies, Visa Requirements, Aspiring Migrants, Migrants' Behaviour, Migration Regime, AspirE Project

Abbreviations

EU: European Commission

EEA: European Economic Area

TCN: Third country national

OPEC: The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Table of contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction | 6 |
| (Im)mobility regime in Thailand | 9 |
| Methodology | 12 |
| Human behaviour in mobility policies of selected EU countries: key results | 13 |
| Labour migration policy | 13 |
| Family reunification policy | 21 |
| Policy on tourism | 28 |
| Investment-based immigration policy | 30 |
| Student mobility policy | 32 |
| Schengen policy | 33 |
| Discussion of research results | 33 |
| Conclusion | 34 |

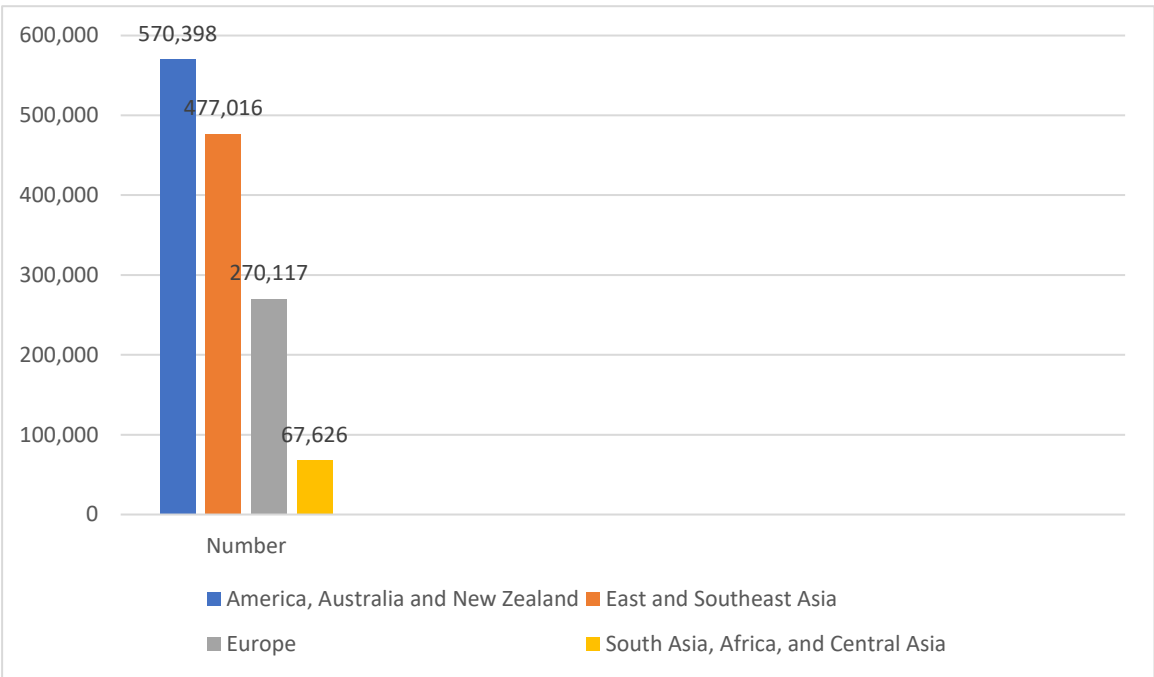
List of tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 Number of Thai nationals living abroad in 2022 | 6 |
| Table 2 Number of Thai nationals living in the six selected EU countries in 2020 | 8 |
| Table 3 Finland: residence permit on the basis of family ties | 25 |
| Table 4 Tourist visa required documents | 29 |

Introduction

Thailand is a middle-income country located in the mainland Southeast Asia, bordering Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. The country plays a significant role in international migration as a sending and receiving country, as well as an important transit place for many Asian migrants en route to East Asia and Europe (United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration in Thailand, 2019). As a sending country, it was estimated that 1,385,157 Thais are living in foreign countries in 2022. The majority of them is in America, Australia and New Zealand (570,398), followed by East and Southeast Asia (477,016), Europe (270,117), and South Asia, Africa, and Central Asia (67,626) (Protection of Thai Nationals Division, Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2023).

Table 1: Number of Thai nationals living abroad in 2022



Source: Own representation based on Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Number of Thais Overseas 2022"

The most notable wave of transnational labour migration from Thailand took place in 1975, when a large number of Thai citizens travelled to work in the Middle East. At that time, Thailand was suffering a financial crisis and political turmoil as a result of the withdrawal of American troops, which left many Thais who used to work in American military-related businesses out of work. Meanwhile, OPEC countries sought to develop their infrastructure and launched a policy to bring in foreign labour migrants to assist in doing so. This led to an influx of foreign workers into the Middle East, including those from Thailand (Department of Employment, 2021). Nevertheless, the Thai labour migration to the Middle East deteriorated in the 1990's due to the Gulf War and the high profile jewelry theft in Saudi Arabia by a Thai labour migrant. Asian countries, including Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, have replaced the Middle East as main destinations for Thai labour migration (Overseas Employment Administration Division, 2017). In May 2023, 137, 586 Thai workers travelled to work abroad, with 53,490 Thai workers working in Taiwan, 25,523 in Israel, and 17,836 in

South Korea. Workers in plant and machine operators and agriculture and fishing account for the majority of Thais working abroad (Labour Market Information Administration Division, Department of Employment, 2023). In addition, males outnumber females, with women accounting for approximately one-fifth of all labour migrants in 2019 (Smith et al., 2019).

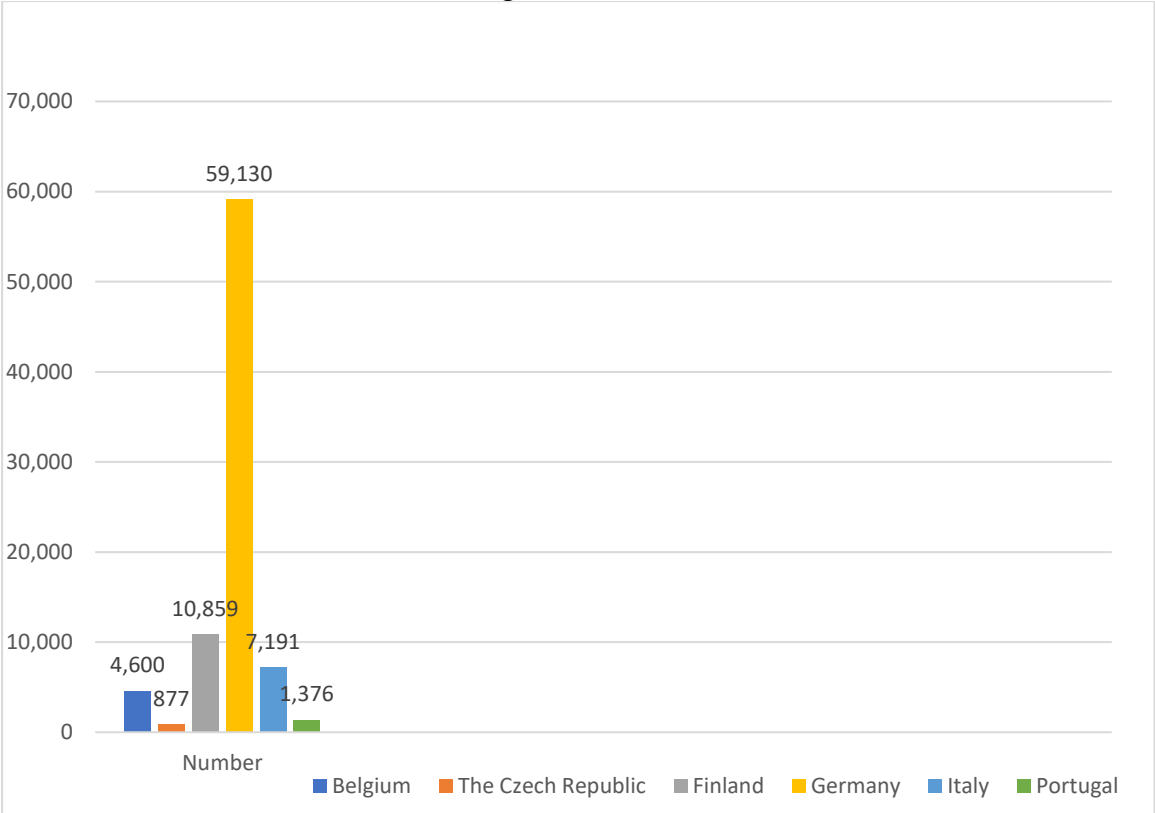
Transnational marriage migration, especially cross-cultural marriages between Thai women and Western men, adds a significant volume to Thai outward migration (Buratana & Trupp, 2014; Ruankaew, 2012; Sunanta, 2020). The feminisation of Thai migration to Europe has historically been associated with sex tourism (Cohen, 1996), which can be traced back to the 1960s, when Thailand became as a rest and recreation destination for US troops fighting in the Vietnam War. Marriage migration is also linked to international retirement migration of Western retirees to Thailand. There is a growing interest among Western-Thai couples who wish to spend their retirement in Thailand (Brown, 2022; Jaisuekun & Sunanta, 2023; Kanchanachitra & Chuenglersiri, 2020). Other significant transnational mobilities out of Thailand include tourism and students. In 2019, roughly 10.4 million Thai tourists visited another country, representing a 4.82 percent increase from 2018. Top destinations for Thai tourists were East Asia (7.9 million), Europe (1.5 million), and the Middle East (378,788). Europe had the highest growth rate of tourism from Thailand (22.22%) (Ministry of Tourism and Sports, 2019). According to the UNESCO (2023), there were 28,609 Thai students studying abroad in 2021. The most popular destinations were Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany, respectively

This country report is part of the AspirE (Asian Prospect in (Re)migration to/within the EU) Project, which examines the decision making of aspiring (re)migrants from selected Southeast and East Asian countries to and within selected EU member countries. As a case study, this country report on mobilities from Thailand will provide an analysis of six mobility policies (labour migration policy, family reunification policy, policy on tourism, investment-based immigration policy, student mobility policy, and Schengen policy) in six selected European countries (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Portugal). It aims to examine the place of aspiring re-migrants' behaviour in these six selected EU countries' mobility policies, specifically through visa requirements. The country report will examine how far EU and national migration policies take migrants' behaviour into account. Furthermore, it will provide important information to identify whether and how migration policies shape migration decisions and migration outcomes. In this context, we pose the following research question: "How does the migration or mobility regime in the 6 EU countries in the project consider Thai aspiring re-migrants' behaviour in their policies?", or in other words, "to what extent do these EU countries' mobility policies consider Thai aspiring re-migrants' behaviour?"

Thailand and EU countries are linked not just by long-term diplomatic and economic relations, but also by increased mobility of people. Europe is a desirable destination for Thai migrants and Thais migrate to Europe for a variety of reasons, including work, family reunification, training, study, and short-term visits (Niyomsilpa et al., 2018). In 2020, there were approximately 316,138 Thai migrants in Europe (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020), which increased from 250,000 in 2012 (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2012). Over 4,600 Thais live in **Belgium** (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020), with a vast majority married to Belgians, and the remainder consisting of workers who are general employees, restaurant owners, and owners of Thai food and grocery stores (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022a). Meanwhile, 877 Thai people reported to the Royal Thai Embassy in Prague, **Czech Republic** (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020), with the majority being Thai massage therapists and restaurant staff. The remainder included employees in other

businesses, housewives, students, Thai entrepreneurs, and civil servants (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022, b). In 2020, around 10,859 Thais lived in **Finland** (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020). The country has become a popular destination for Thai nationals who intend to earn an income from wild-berry picking during July to September each year. In 2022, approximately 3,622 Thai berry pickers travelled to Finland (Department of Employment, 2022). **Germany** has the world's second largest Thai population, after the United States. There were 59,130 Thais living in Germany in 2020¹(Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020). 7,191 Thai nationals lived in **Italy** (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020). Roughly 1,376 Thai individuals lived in **Portugal** in 2020 (Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2020), the majority of whom worked in agriculture in southern Portugal, and this number was expected to grow. Other Thais who lived and worked in Portugal included housewives married to Portuguese men, postgraduate students, cooks in Thai restaurants, Thai massage and spa personnel, and so on (Royal Thai Embassy Lisbon, 2012).

Table 2 Number of Thai nationals living in the six selected EU countries in 2020



Source: Own representation based on Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Number of Thais Overseas 2020"

Marriage migration has been a prominent channel through which Thai nationals enter Europe (Niyomsilpa et al., 2018; Statham et al., 2020). Thai marriage migrants are closely linked to and overlapping with other types of Thai migrants in Europe, such as low and high skilled labour migrants and students. According to an interview with a migration researcher, a number of Thai students who graduated in Europe have become highly-skilled migrants in Europe, while they are also in relationships with a Western partner (personal communication, August 9, 2023). Meanwhile, many marriage migrants from Thailand work in low or semi-skilled jobs or are self-employed (e.g., Sinsuwan 2018, Straiton et al., 2018, Sunanta 2022; Webster, 2017). This creates a blurry line between labour and marriage migration (Mix & Piper 2003; Niyomsilpa et

al., 2018; Sunanta & Jaisuekun, 2022). Thai seasonal labour migrants, who mainly work as berry pickers in Sweden and Finland, constitute the largest volume of Thai population mobility to Europe each year. Although, marriage migrants account for the largest group of Thai migrants in Europe, berry pickers account for the largest flow of annual mobility from Thailand to Europe in recent years (Niyomsilpa et al., 2018). Most berry pickers are from Isan, the northeastern region of Thailand. The number of male berry pickers outnumbered their female counterpart by approximately four to one (Niyomsilpa et al., 2018). On the contrary, Isan women overrepresent Thai wives in Europe (Lapanun 2013; Statham 2020; Sunanta & Angeles, 2013). Uneven levels of economic development between Thailand's rural and urban areas, as well as the lack of adequate opportunities for livelihoods and employment in the former, continue to be major factors driving both domestic and international migration among Thai nationals (Thailand Migration Report, 2019).

This report is divided into six sections. Following this introduction, the researchers will provide some general background of the (im)mobility regime in Thailand. The research methodology will be presented in the third section. The fourth section will present an analysis of human behaviour in six mobility policies in the six selected EU countries through the visa requirements for Thai nationals who wish to visit these countries. The report concludes with a discussion of the research findings and concluding remarks.

(Im)mobility regime in Thailand

This section provides an overview of Thailand's (im)mobility regime as well as the diplomatic relations between Thailand and the six EU nations. In terms of the (im)mobility regime, the Thai government does not have mobility policies that restrict or control its citizens' emigration. Thai citizens enjoy the freedom to travel and emigrate if they meet the entry requirements of the destination countries. Thailand's migration policies focus primarily on regulating low-skilled immigrants from neighbouring Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV), highly skilled workers, or tourists, rather than the outflow of Thai emigrants. However, there have been some efforts to regulate the emigration of Thai labour migrants. For example, a policy for exporting Thai workers abroad was established by the government in the National Economic and Social Development Plan No. 5, 1982-1986 with an aim to maximize labour export. The government provided training to raise workers' skills to meet the standards required by the international labour market (Overseas Employment Administration Division, 2017). Furthermore, the Thai government has facilitated the employment of overseas Thai workers through MOUs with partner countries, for example, Thailand - Israel Cooperation on the Placement of Workers (TIC) and the Permit System for Foreigners (EPS) with South Korea. Thai workers going abroad must notify the Provincial Employment Offices or the Office of Overseas Employment Administration before departure, and the employment contract must be legalized by the Thai embassy or consulate in the destination country (Overseas Employment Administration Division, 2019). On the date of departure, the workers must be authorised by the labour checkpoint at the airport before proceeding through immigration. The labour checkpoint was aimed to detect those who are deceived by illegal employment agencies and those who intend to work illegally abroad (Labour control, Department of Employment, n.d.). The government, through the Ministry of Labour, has also taken steps to protect Thai overseas workers through legal mechanisms such as the Recruitment and Job-Seekers' Protection Act. Thai labour offices have been established in countries with a high concentration of Thai overseas workers, including Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan, to oversee and protect the workers (personal communication with a representative of the Ministry of Labor, August 11, 2023).

The Thai government places no restrictions for intercultural marriages or emigration of Thai nationals to join foreign partners. However, the government has started to play a role in providing guidance to Thai female marriage migrants. In 2017, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security initiated a training programme for Thai women with foreign husbands. This course aims to provide information that will help Thai women avoid risks of becoming victims of violence and human trafficking. It covers legal issues, legal rights, and how Thai women can seek aids from Thai officials, as well as how to adapt to different cultures in each country. This training program is a collaboration with a university in Isan, the home region of the majority of Thai wives in Western countries (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, n.d.). In 2018, the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development organised a project aiming at strengthening the capacity of volunteer networks who work with Thai marriage migrants overseas. This project is a part of the mission "Developing Thai society abroad for the development of the social welfare system and social volunteerism" (Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development, 2018)

There are no specific regulations by the Thai government for outgoing Thai students who wish to study abroad. The Thai government issues limited and highly competitive grants and scholarships for outstanding Thai students to study abroad under the condition that the scholarship recipients return to Thailand to serve in the public sector and help develop the country. Thai government scholarships are available at all levels, from high school to postgraduate level with scholarship recipients studying in over 40 different countries (Office of Educational Affairs, Royal Thai Embassy, Washington DC, 2023). Government officers may also be eligible for scholarships from their own organisation. Scholarships are provided by government agencies such as the Office of the Higher Education Commission and the Ministry of Science and are referred to as government scholarships. The Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC) is in charge of administering government scholarships (Office of the Civil Servant Commission, 2023)

In the case of investment, the Board of Investment has a policy of promoting Thailand's overseas businesses, with ASEAN, Africa and Asia as main target regions. At the same time, Thailand introduced a new visa called "Long-Term Resident" (LTR) in 2022 to attract high-potential foreigners to Thailand to live and do business in the country. The LTR visa is available to four categories of foreigners: wealthy global citizens, wealthy pensioners, work from Thailand professionals, and highly skilled professionals (Long-Term resident visa, 2022). This visa offers benefits such as a 10-year visa and permission to work in Thailand, a 17% personal tax exemption for highly skilled professionals, a 90-day report extended to a one-year report, and exemption from requiring a re-entry permit. There were 3,415 applications for the LTR visa from September 2022 – April 2023. The majority of the visa applicants were wealthy pensioners (32.9%), followed by Work from Thailand Professionals (26.3%). The top five nationalities of LTR visa applicants were those from the US, Russia, China, UK, and Germany (Therdsteerasukdi, 2023).

Thailand established diplomatic ties with the six EU countries since the late 1800s, when the country was known as Siam before changing its name to Thailand in 1939.

1. The Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between **Belgium** and Siam was signed in 1868, and diplomatic relations have been established since 1883. Belgium established the Belgian Royal Embassy in Siam in 1904 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022a).

2. Thailand has had cordial relations with the Czech Republic since it was Czechoslovakia. Thailand established diplomatic relations with the **Czech Republic** on 1 January 1993 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022b).

3. Diplomatic relations between Siam and **Finland** started on 9 October 1919. Finland established an embassy with a charge d'affaires in Thailand in 1980 and in 1986 the charge d'affaires was promoted to ambassador. Finland appointed Royal Thai Honorary Consulates in Phuket Province and Chiang Mai Province, while Thailand established an embassy in Helsinki in 2005, with the charge d'affaires in charge, which was promoted to the rank of ambassador in 2012 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022c).

4. Thailand and **Germany** have had diplomatic relations since 1858 with the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the Kingdom of Siam and the Hanseatic Republics of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. Siam established diplomatic relations with Prussia (Germany) on 7 February 1862, marked by the signing of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation or the Treaty of Eulenburg. Prussia and Siam/Thailand established diplomatic ties at the ambassadorial level in 1883 – 1955 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022d). After the Second World War, Thailand elevated its diplomatic relations with Germany to ambassadorial status and established a royal Thai embassy in Bonn and a consulate general in Berlin.

5. Thailand established diplomatic relations with **Italy** on 3 October 1868 by signing the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. Later, Italy appointed the Italian consul to Thailand on 22 November 1886 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022e).

6. **Portugal** is the European country with the longest diplomatic relations with Thailand. It was the first Western country to establish contact with Thailand in 1511. Thailand and Portugal signed the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation on 10 February 1859, and since 1882 Siam/Thailand has appointed European ambassadors to hold another position as Thai ambassadors stationed in Lisbon. On 30 October 1964, the two countries elevated their relations to the level of ambassadors. Thailand established its first royal embassy in Lisbon in 1981 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022f).

Thailand has long-standing diplomatic relations with the six EU countries in this study, which resulted in population mobilities to and from both sides. According to the official website of Thailand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, excellent relations exist between Thailand and **Belgium**, with strong collaboration in social, cultural, educational, and economic fields. Both Thailand and the **Czech Republic** are countries with active regional and international roles; they are allies who assist one another on the international stage (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2022, b). According to the Embassy of **Finland** in Bangkok, Finland and Thailand share a common interest in strengthening their trade ties. Furthermore, the two countries collaborate closely in areas such as innovation, digitalization, and education. Thailand-**Germany** diplomatic ties have always been cordial and based on mutual interests. Thailand has four royal Thai honorary consulates in the Federal Republic of Germany: Munich, Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Stuttgart. While the Federal Republic of Germany has three honorary consulates in Thailand, namely in Chiang Mai, Pattaya, and Phuket Province (Royal Thai embassy in Berlin, n.d.). Thai-**Italian** bilateral relations generally proceeded smoothly. There are regular exchanges of visits by royal families, dignitaries and senior government officials of the two countries. The Thai Embassy was established in Rome and there are six Thai Honorary Consulates in Italy in Genoa, Milan, Naples, Turin, Catania, and Venice. There are two Italian Honorary Consulates in Thailand in Chiang Mai and Phuket. The establishment of diplomatic relationships between Siam/Thailand

and **Portugal** in the 16th century is regarded as the beginning of the transfer of arts and sciences from the West, such as Catholicism, military technologies, formal education, and food culture. Despite general good relationships, diplomatic relationships with EU countries came to a halt as a result of the military coup in Thailand in 2014. In response to the coup, most cooperation and the exchange of high-level official visits between Thailand and EU member states were suspended. The restriction on visits were lifted in late 2019 with a roadmap for a general election in Thailand (Russel, European Parliamentary Research Service, 2020).

Methodology

This country report is part of AspirE's Work Package 2. The research team followed a **common blueprint** and a **standardised project guide** for a content analysis of six mobility policies that concern Third country Nationals (TCNs) including Thais: labour migration, family reunification, tourism, investment-based, student migration, and Schengen policies. AspirE's common blueprint was constructed to address some specific questions outlined in the project: what is the place of aspiring (re)migrants' behaviour in spatial mobility policies? Are there specific articles, rules, or clauses that deal with the change of mind of labour migrant under contract, an investor, a tourist, or a student who decides to overstay his/her visa rather than to return to his/her country of origin? If there are, how gendered, classed or ethnicised are those (im)mobility laws? Who is exempted and who is not? What temporalities are reinforced or produced in the process? The blueprint shows what policies are to be analysed at each level, which country team oversees what policies, and what additional tasks to fulfill at the EU country and Asian country levels. Following the blueprint, the Thailand research team examines the visa requirements indicated by the embassies or consulates in Thailand of the six EU countries involved in the project (i.e., Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Portugal).

AspirE's **standardised guide** for policy content analysis was designed by the project coordinator institution (ULB) after conducting a pilot content analysis of Belgium's family reunification policy. It identified five salient themes of this policy content analysis, namely guarantees, benefits penalties, forgiveness, and referrals, and three important dimensions of mobility policy: actors, characteristics, and temporalities. This report, however, will focus solely on the guarantees, which refer to the requirements that migrant-receiving states expect Thai nationals to meet when applying to enter their territories.

The above themes and dimensions are organised in a table in the standardised guide. To facilitate the analysis, the standardised guide provided ten key questions for AspirE researchers: one per theme and dimension, as well as two concluding questions. These questions will help identify State's suppositions behind specific information stated in each policy, and determine whether the State takes into account or not individual's changing or unpredictable behaviour when it wrote its mobility policies. Therefore, following the standardised guide, AspirE researchers have carried out the following steps: identification of the themes and dimensions in each mobility policies analysed, filling up the table, and answering the ten key questions in the guide.

The analysis of the visa requirements of the six policies in the Thai case study is based primarily on the information published on the websites of the six selected EU countries' embassies in Thailand, websites of Immigration service and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of respective countries, as well as information from the website of the visa facilitation services: VFS Global Application Centre and TLS Contact

In addition, the researchers conducted 11 expert interviews, with two policymakers, three Senate Committee on Labor members, two representatives from the Overseas Employment Administration Division, two academics, and two representatives from berry-picking

recruitment agencies, using the standardised interview guide from AspirE, which was translated into Thai (please see Annex 8 for the expert interview guide).

Human behaviour in mobility policies of selected EU countries: key results

This section provides the results of the policy content analysis, through the visa requirements, for the six policies of interest to the AspirE project. The first section is on labour migration policy; the second section is on family reunification policy; the third section is on tourism policy; the fourth section is on investment-based immigration policy; the fifth section is on student migration policy, and the sixth section is on Schengen policy.

Labour migration policy

Thai nationals may apply for a work-related visa if they wish to work in any of work in the six EU countries. The conditions of admission and visa requirements for each country are listed below.

Belgium: Belgium offers three categories of visas relevant to labour migration, including 1) a work visa for self-employment, 2) a visa for working (combined work permit), and 3) au pair. To apply for the abovementioned visas, the following documents are required.

1. Work visa for independent worker (Self-employed person)

- Decision of the region to grant the professional card
- Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any type of disease that might endanger public health
- Certificate attesting to the lack of any crimes or offences under common law. The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuing country and the Belgian Embassy.

2. Visa for working (combined working permit)

- The decision granting the single permit (Royal Decree, Annex 46), or the certificate granting the single permit (Royal Decree, Annex, 47)

3. Au-pair: The following are the general conditions and requirements for an au-pair visa application.

By the Au-pair:

- Must be at least 18 years old and may not be 26 years old on the date of issuance of the work permit.
- 2. Must commit him/herself not to assume the function of a domestic servant during the au pair placement
- 3. Must prove that he/she has received official education until the age of at least 17 years.
- 4. Must prove that he/she has a basic knowledge of the everyday language of the guest family or must commit him/herself to obtain this basic knowledge by means of an intensive language course.

5. Must study during the au pair placement at a recognized institution, recognized or subsidized by one of the communities, that teaches the language of the region of his/her placement and must submit a proof of regular attendance to the courses every trimester

By the guest family:

1. Must contain at least one member that is under 13 years of age on the first day of the placement.
2. Must prove that for the duration of the placement childcare has been arranged in the daytime for all children beneath 6 years of age
3. Must provide a certificate of good conduct for every member that has reached the age of 18 years on the first day of the placement.
4. Must deposit monthly a fixed amount of 450 Euros into a bank account that has been opened in the name of the au pair.
5. Must subscribe an additional insurance policy in the name of the au pair to cover for the risk of medical, pharmaceutical and hospital expenses resulting from accident or illness.
6. Must provide the au pair with a private room
7. Must grant the au pair at least one day off per week
8. Must subscribe an insurance policy for repatriation for the au pair.
9. Must express the willingness to allow inspecting civil servants access to the home

The au-pair visa applicant must complete and sign the national visa application form and submit the following documents:

- Original of work permit issued by the competent region in Belgium
- Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health
- Certificate attesting to the lack of any crimes or offences under common law. The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuing country and the Belgian Embassy.

The Czech Republic: In support of foreign employment, and the development of investments, foreign trade and competitiveness of the country, the Czech Republic implemented programs of targeted economic migration workers (Ministry of Industry and Trade, 2019). The economic migration project includes Program Key and Research staff, Program highly qualified workers, and Program qualified. Citizens of the so-called third countries who will be working in the Czech Republic for more than three months must apply for an employee card. The employee card is issued for a specific job position, and the vacancies available to foreign nationals are listed in a central vacancies database. The Embassy of the Czech Republic in Bangkok accepts annually: 280 applications for Employee Cards, out of which 60 within the *Qualified Worker Program*, 60 within the *Highly Qualified worker program* or *Key and Research Staff program* and 220 outside of any program (Embassy of the Czech Republic, n.d.).

Applicants may lodge the application presenting the requirements:

- Purpose of stay
- Employment contract, work agreement or letter of intent, indicating that the applicant will earn at least minimum wage (regardless of the extent of the work and work at least 15 hours per week;
- Employment permit if required for the position

Additional employment information:

- Documents of COMPETENCE proving that the applicant has professional competence for the job position, concerning mainly education or professional qualification

- Applicant who will perform a regulated profession submits a document proving that he/she has the required professional qualification

- Applicant who will be employed through an employment agency submits a document containing information about the applicant, citizenship, date and place of birth and residence address, information about the job (type and place of employment the applicant will temporarily carry out) and information about the employer

- Accommodation: Supporting documents proving accommodation can include for example accommodation agreement, rent agreement, property ownership proof (purchase agreement, land register extract), dormitory document or confirmation on providing accommodation

- Criminal record extract

Moreover, Thai nationals who will be employed in the Czech Republic for more than three months on a position requiring high qualification can apply for the Blue Card. The blue cards will be issued for a specific job position. Vacancies available to foreign nationals are displayed in a central vacancies database for Blue Card holders. To apply for the Blue Card, applicants are required to indicate the vacancy reference number, i.e. the number under which the position is registered in the vacancies database. Following documents are required:

- Details of purpose of stay

- Employment contract: Must be concluded for at least one year for a number of weekly working hours legally set (= typically 40 hours per week, other options are given in § 79 of the Labor Code) and for a salary at least 1,5 times the average yearly gross salary (currently 382,620 CZK) – must be clearly stated in the contract

Additional employment information:

- Documents proving HIGH QUALIFICATION (i.e., university degree or higher professional education requiring at least three years of study)

- For a REGULATED profession: applicant who will perform a regulated profession submits a document proving that he/she has the required professional qualification

- For AGENCY employment: applicant who will be employed through an employment agency submits a document containing information about the applicant (name, surname, maiden name (if applicable), citizenship, date and place of birth and residence address), information about the job (type and place of employment, which the applicant will temporarily carry out) and information about the employer (name and residence)

- Applicants who stayed in another EU Member State before lodging application for the Blue Card submit also a document on monthly family income

- Accommodation

- Criminal record extract

Finland: Thai nationals who intend to do seasonal work in Finland for a maximum of 90 days can apply for a seasonal work visa. If the seasonal work exceeds 90 days, the worker has to apply for a residence permit. The maximum duration of seasonal work is nine months within a 12-month period (Finnish Immigration service, n.d.). Seasonal work done in Finland will be governed by the Seasonal Work Act based on the new EU Directive on seasonal workers. Seasonal work refers to “work in agriculture and tourism that is tied to a certain time of the year”. The types of seasonal work to which the Seasonal work Act is applied include work in forestry, plant production and festivals, and work in the tourism sector. According to the virtue of the Act on the Legal Status of Foreigners Collecting Natural Products (487/2021). The picking of wild berries is not considered seasonal work. To apply for the seasonal work visa, applicants must submit the following documents:

- Travel medical insurance: Travel medical insurance must be valid for the duration of travel and cover the entire Schengen area. The minimum coverage of the policy must be 30,000

Euros. The policy has to cover costs in case of sudden illness or accident and assistance on site, including the costs of medical repatriation to the place of permanent residence of the insured person or the repatriation in case of death.

- Transport reservations: Flight reservation (roundtrip) including possible third countries and other Schengen countries. If travelling in an organized trip, proof from travel agent/tour operator confirming the booking of the organized tour.

- Proof of accommodation: Report of accommodation if it has not been clarified in Employer's Assurance Form (mentioned in "Documents for seasonal work").

- Documents for seasonal work: Valid contract of employment or binding job offer for seasonal work from the employer located in Finland indicating: 1) working place and the nature of the work; 2) length of the employment; 3) salary; 4) working hours per week or month; 5) length of the possible paid holiday; 6) other relevant terms of employment; 7) start date of the employment.

- Other additional documents: Individuals under 18-year old of age cannot participate in the seasonal work. If the applicant is 18-20 years, written permission from parent(s)/guardian(s) issued by district office, and proof of relationship with the parent(s)/guardian(s) are required.

If the work is not seasonal work as referred to under the Finnish Seasonal Workers Act, or the duration of seasonal work exceeds nine months, workers have to apply for a Residence permit for an employed person (TTOL). A residence permit for an employed person is granted for the professional field to which the job belonged: Entrepreneur, start-up Entrepreneur, Specialist, Au pair, Working holiday, Seasonal work, Employee of a religious community, Internship through an exchange programme, Internship, Intra-corporate transfer (ICT), Work in the field of culture or arts, Work in the field of mass media, International organisations and cooperation between states, Preparation of a company's arrival in Finland and supervision of orders, and Delivery of a machine or a system, Athlete, coach or trainer, EU Blue Card, Top and middle management, and Visiting consultant or instructor.

A residence permit may be subject to labour market testing, which would require the employer to establish if there is available labour force within a reasonable time in Finland or within the EU/EEA for the work in question (Finnish Immigration service, n.d.). Requirements for the residence permit for an employed person are as follows :

- The applicants must have confirmed employment before applying for this permit.

- The employer must verify that the applicant has the professional skills required for the job, and document this when he/she fill in the term of employment for the applicant.

- The applicants must proof that they have sufficient income in Finland during the entire their residence permit is valid. The salary has to be at least the minimum specified in the relevant collective agreement. In case there is no collective agreement or in the case of working part-time, the salary must be at least 1,331 Euros per month (in 2023). Some of the salary may include fringe benefits such as company car or accommodation provided by the employer, and their taxable value will be taken into account when assessing the workers' salary.

Germany has a wide range of occupations for which a long-term visa can be applied, including 1) Nursing staff, 2) visa for working, 3) specialty chef visa, 4) EU Blue card, 5) Job seeker visa, 6) Fast track procedure for skilled workers, and 7) Au-Pair

1. Nursing staff: Registered nurses who receive a partially recognised qualification certificate in Germany are eligible to apply for this visa type. The following documents are required:

- Certificate of graduation/professional training, and a professional certificate
- Thai registered nurse license

- Employment contract
- Evidence of Overseas Degree Equivalency Assessment and the Declaration of Employment from the employer during the equivalency Assessment period
- German language proficiency (minimum level B1 according to the Common European Reference Framework)

2. Working visa: Thai nationals who intend to work in Germany can apply for a German working visa. The applicant must provide the following documents:

- Employment contract with the German employer, including details of salary
- A business license, a certificate of commercial registration, or other proof issued by the German government to verify the employer's legitimacy.
- Resume and educational qualifications
- Proof of language proficiency

3. Specialty Chef Visa: This visa category allows the holder to work in Germany as a specialty chef for a maximum of four years. Re-entry is possible only after a three-year waiting period. The following documents are required:

- Employment contract in German, which lists the specific job description, salary, working hours, vacation entitlement, and the start and end of employment.
- Tabular CV and Proof of at least six years of work as a cook in qualified restaurants in Thailand. The qualified restaurants are those serving predominantly Thai food and cook according to traditional Thai recipes. The following are not qualified businesses: street-side catering establishments, restaurants with open kitchens, food stalls, street food establishments, fast food establishments, canteen establishments, snack establishments, delivery services, and catering companies
- Declaration of an employment relationship
- Original certification of employment, along with social security certificates for the periods of work as a cook (if applicable, proof of salary payments into the account through bank statements)
- Proof of registration and approval of the restaurant business in the commercial register
- If available: Proof of German and/or English skills
- Proof of qualification from a recognised educational institution. Training certificates from the following schools are recognised as proof of qualification: Thai-Swiss Culinary Education Centre, Dusit Thani College and Suan Dusit International Culinary School

4. EU Blue Card: The EU Blue Card is a residence permit for university graduates and TCNs with specific professional experience, which facilitates and promotes the permanent immigration of highly-qualified workers to Germany from non-EU countries (Germany Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, 2023). Thai citizens who have graduated from German universities or other foreign universities recognised in Germany are able to apply for this visa in order to take up employment in Germany that is appropriate to their qualifications. To apply, applicants will need to present the following documents:

- CV including details of professional experience, and degrees and certificates
- German university degree or recognised foreign university degree comparable to a German university degree
- Employment contract/binding job offer with details of the gross annual salary

5. Job seeker visa: This visa permits qualified skilled workers from Thailand, who have a degree from a German university or other foreign universities recognised in Germany, to come

to Germany for a maximum of six months to find a position that matches their qualifications. Required documents are as follows.

- Curriculum vitae of professional career
- Proof of qualifications or university degree
- Letter of motivation with information about the job search plan
- Proof of being able to cover living costs can be provided in the form of a blocked bank account or a Declaration of Commitment.

6. Fast-track procedures for Skilled workers: This visa is intended for skilled workers who have secured employment in Germany and have obtained approval in advance from the Foreigners Authorities (Ausländerbehörde). The following paperwork needs to be submitted by the German employer to the competent Foreigners Authority:

- Health insurance
- Employment contract and the advance approval document from the Foreigners Authority
- Proof of qualification/certificate of successful completion of the vocational or university abroad in German or English
- Proof of the required language skill
- A civil status certificate must be submitted for accompanying spouse and minor children who are entering the country

7. Au-Pair: The applicant must be at least 18 years old and less than 27 years old on the date of visa application submission. Those aged under 20 years old must provide a consent letter from a guardian or parent. An au pair in Germany can stay up to a maximum of 12 months. The documents to be submitted are:

- An employment contract with the German host family. At least one host parent must be a German native speaker and there must be at least one child under 18 years of age living at home. The contract must specify the employee's rights, job description, a minimum salary of 280 Euros per month, two days leave for each full month worked, working hours of a total of 30 hours per week with a limit of six hours per day, 1.5 days off per week, health insurance, and the opportunity to attend language classes (maximum 840 Euros for 12 months). The host family must contribute 70 Euros per month for travel costs to the language course.
- The household registration of the guest family which includes the child's name.
- Motivation letter and future plan.
- Resume and proof of all attained education levels.
- Proof of German language proficiency of minimum level A1 according to the Common European Reference Framework.

Italy: Italy's work related visas available to Thai nationals include visa for self-employment and salaried employment. There are different types of self-employment visa, including: 1. Business owner, 2. Corporate role 3. Freelance 4. Startup and 5. Sports activity. Thai citizens who apply for-employment must present the Nulla Osta (authorisation) from the relevant Questura. Specific documents required for each visa category are detailed as follows.

1. Business owner:

- Proof of suitable accommodation in the form of one of the following documents:
 - Agreement for the purchase or rental of a building

- Statement made in accordance with articles 2 and 4 of Law no. 15 of 4th January 1968

- Statement made in accordance with the same law by an Italian or foreign national legally residing in Italy, confirming that they have made available to the visa applicant suitable accommodation that comply with the minimum standards laid down in the relevant regional law regarding public housing accommodation

- Certificate of an abstract recognition of the resources necessary for the business, trade or craft activity to be undertaken, issued by the relevant Chamber of Commerce for the area where the activity shall take place. These resources must not be fewer than the annual amount of the minimum income (4,962.36 Euros)

- Sufficient funds available in Italy to guarantee the resources as per the Certificate

- Availability of an income relating to the previous financial year which must be higher than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (8,500 Euros), already acquired in the country of residence

2. Corporate role

- Full copy of the company enrollment in the local Chamber of Commerce Business Registry (Visura Camerale), specifying the registration number and position held by the visa applicant within the company organization (Chairman, member of the Board of Directors or member of the Board of Auditors)

- Copy of an official declaration of responsibility - issued by the local Direzione Territoriale del Lavoro (DTL) (County Labor Office) or sent by the legal representative of the Italian company to the local DTL, Labor Inspection Office – stating that, in virtue of the position conferred to the foreign citizen within the company (Chairman, Board of Directors and Board of Auditors), even through a contract, the visa applicant will not be engaged as a subordinate employee

- Declaration by the legal representative of the company guaranteeing that the applicant will be paid a wage greater than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (8,500 Euros)

- proof of suitable accommodation in the form of one of the following documents: agreement for the purchase or rental of a building; statement made in accordance with articles 2 and 4 of Law no. 15 of 4th January 1968; statement made in accordance with the same law by an Italian or foreign national legally residing in Italy, confirming that they have made available to the visa applicant suitable accommodation that comply with the minimum standards laid down in the relevant regional law regarding public housing accommodation

- Proof of an income, generating from legal sources, higher than the minimum amount provided by the Italian law for the exemption from the payment of medical assistance services (8,500 Euros). Said minimal income requirement needs to be demonstrated through documents certifying the income earned during the previous financial year by the applicant in his/her country of residence

3. Freelance

- Certificate of an abstract recognition of the resources necessary for the business, trade or craft activity to be undertaken, issued by the relevant Chamber of Commerce for the area where the activity shall take place. These resources must not be fewer than the annual amount of the minimum income (4,962.36 Euros)

- Sufficient funds available in Italy to guarantee the resources as per the Certificate availability of an income relating to the previous financial year which must be higher than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (€8,500), already acquired in the country of residence

- Proof of suitable accommodation

4. Start up

- Availability of an income relating to the previous financial year which must be higher than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (8,500 Euros), already acquired in the country of residence
- Proof of suitable accommodation

5. Sports Activity

Declaration of personal consent issued by the CONI to the relevant Italian Embassy/Consulate, specifying the personal details of the athlete, their sporting discipline, and the details of the receiving club.

6. Salaried employment

- valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested
- "Nulla osta" (authorisation) for work from the relevant SUI (Immigration Desk (Sportello Unico per l'Immigrazione) at the Prefecture)

Portugal: Thai citizens who wish to engage in seasonal work in Portugal for a period of less than 90 days are eligible to apply for seasonal work visa. The work activity must be registered in the list of work sectors for which seasonal work is available, defined by competent authorities. The current sectors, defined by Order n.º 745/2018 of 17 January, are: Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing; Hospitality, restaurants and similar; Food industry, liquor and tobacco industries; Gross and Retail commerce; Construction; and Land transport (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.). Required documents are as follows:

1. Copy of the round-trip reservation and detailed itinerary:
2. Seasonal work contract: Identifying the work company in Portugal referring namely the place of work, the length of the contract, the type of work and schedule, the monthly salary and the paid holidays.
3. Travel medical insurance: Minimum coverage of 30,000 Euros, covering the entire period of the intended stay and any expenses for repatriation urgent medical treatments, emergency hospital treatments, emergency, death and valid for all the Schengen States.
4. Proof of accommodation: A lease agreement for all the period of the intend stay, or "Termo de responsabilidade" (responsibility letter) issued by the working company referring that is responsible for accommodation if they are not referred at the seasonal work contract
5. Proof of the professional exercise: A declaration issued by the competent Thai authority (when applicable) dully authenticated.
6. Work medical insurance: Issued by the contracting company and covering adequate work accidents insurance for that type of work.

Thai citizens are able to apply for a Job Seeker visa, which entitles its holder to enter and remain only in Portugal for the purpose of looking for a job. This visa will be granted for a period of 120 days, renewable for another 60 days and allows only one entry into Portugal (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.). Applicants have to submit following documents:

- Request for criminal record enquiry by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF)

- Criminal record certificate, issued by the competent authority of the country of the applicant's nationality or of the country where the applicant has resided for over a year, with the Hague Apostille (If applicable) or legalised;
- Valid travel insurance, covering necessary medical expenses, including urgent medical assistance and possible repatriation;
- Copy of return transport title;
- Proof of financial resources equivalent to at least the sum of three guaranteed monthly minimum salary.
- Declaration with indication of the conditions for the estimated stay.
- Proof of presentation of a declaration of expression of interest for enrolment in the IEFPP (Institute of Employment and Vocational Training)

Portugal also provides residency visa and temporary stay visa for work purpose:

1. **Temporary stay visas** allow entry and stay in Portugal for less than a year and valid during the entire stay and allow for multiple entries: independent work purposes, scientific research purposes, academic teaching purposes, or highly qualified activity purposes, for less than a year, amateur sports purposes, Temporary stay visa for seasonal work purposes for a period of over 90 days (up to 270 days), for the exercise of a professional activity done remotely and digital nomad

2. **Residency visas** allow two entries and is valid for a period of 4 months. During that time, the holder of a residency visa is required to request a residency permit with the Immigration and Border Services (SEF): Subordinate work activity, independent work activity or migrant entrepreneur, teaching purposes, highly qualified or cultural activity, or highly qualified subordinate activity, research, study, higher education students exchange, internships and volunteer work.

Concluding remarks on human behaviour in labour migration policy

There is not much room for migrants' behaviour in labour migration policy. Work-related visa requirements are strictly governed by the condition that workers must enter the territories with a work contract or binding job offer. With the exception of the job seeker visa, most visa categories require workers to secure an employment before submitting the visa application. Moreover, a set of guarantees for the admission and stay of Thai nationals are required from both prospective employers and workers. Work-related visa categories available for Thai nationals correspond to the demand of the labour market in each EU country. The receiving EU countries tightly control the number and length of stay of Thai migrants (and other TCNs) who arrive as workers in specific types of jobs. There is an entry labour quota, in which a limited number of visas will be available for specific job positions, corresponding to the number of vacancies in the EU countries. The six EU countries in this study only accept TCN workers as long as their labour is in demand in the receiving countries' labour market or household (for example, au-pair). Only specific positions are open for working visa application from Thailand (and other TCNs), which limited the choices for Thai workers. The labour migration policies prioritize skilled/highly qualified workers, for example, through Job seeker visa (Germany, Portugal) and Residence permit to look for work or to start a business (Finland). Even though the purpose of Au-Pair is to allow young people to experience the language and culture of the host country in exchange for light housekeeping (Finnish Immigration Service, n.d.), the Au pair visa is classified as a work visa rather than a study visa because it requires an employment contract. In all work-related visa categories, length of stay is limited and clearly specified. For example, seasonal workers can stay for a maximum of 9 months within the period of 12 months.

Family reunification policy

Family reunification has been one of the primary reasons for immigration to the EU over the past 20 years (European Commission, n.d.). Among the six EU countries in this study, the visa for family reunification can be categorised into 5 groups, namely, 1) visa for marriage (and cohabitation) 2) visa for family reunion with spouse 3) visa for family reunion for father/mother of minor child of the EU countries 4) visa for family reunion for children and minors and 5) other relatives. As this visa type is a national visa, requirements are different based on each country's policy. The following are the requirements for family reunification visas in the countries of interest for this project.

Belgium: Belgium provides a type-c special visa for ***cohabitation and marriage***: 1) Visa for cohabitation with Belgian or non-EU citizens; 2) Visa for cohabitation with EU citizens; 3) Visa for marriage in Belgium with Belgian or non-EU citizens; 4) Visa for marriage in Belgium with EU citizens. Belgium is the only country among the six countries in this study that provides visas for cohabitation. For Thai nationals travelling to cohabit with or marry Belgian or non-EU citizens in Belgium, the following documents are required;

From the partner to be joined in Belgium

- A copy of the residence permit and a guarantee letter “3 bis”, a formal obligation form pledging financial support for the foreigner. This serves as a commitment between the partner to be joined in Belgium and the state that he/she will account for the cost of healthcare, accommodation, and registration of his/her non-EU partner while living in Belgium.

- Proof of sufficient accommodation and stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet one's own needs and those of the family members to avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. The Thai visa applicant is required to show evidence of sufficient personal means of subsistence.

- Declaration of marriage delivered by the city hall in Belgium, in case of marriage visa

From the visa applicant

- Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any diseases which might endanger public health as well as a certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offenses under common law

- Proof of private travel insurance of the visa applicant

From Both partners

- Proof of the stable and permanent nature of their relationship e.g. photographs, letters, mail, telephone bills, money transfers, copies of previous visas and immigration stamps, signed declarations of friends and relatives, proof of holidays together, and so on.

To apply for a visa for cohabitation between a Belgian and non-EU citizen, both partners must be at least 21 years old or 18 years old if they can submit proof justifying that they have lived together for at least one year before arrival in Belgium. The applicant for a visa for cohabitation with EU citizens will have to demonstrate that he/she is the de facto partner of the EU citizen he/she is accompanying or joining in Belgium.

For visas involving **family reunions with Belgian spouses and non-EU citizens**, the following documents are required:

From Spouse residing in Belgium:

- Proof of the residence permit
- Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation and proof of stable regular and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his/her own needs and those of members of his/her family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities.
- Proof that the health insurance of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant.

From both partners

- Proof of marriage

From visa applicant

- A copy of the divorce certificate (in case of previous marriage), or a copy of the death certificate of the previous spouse/partner (if any), and a copy of private travel insurance
- Only the applicant for family reunion with non-EU has to provide a medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health as well as a certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offenses under common law

Belgium offers a visa for family reunion **for the father/ mother of a Belgian minor child**. This is in case the mother or the father is a Belgian citizen or in case the mother or father to be joined is the spouse or partner of a Belgian citizen. For this visa category, the minor child must be under 18 years old. The visa applicant has to provide the birth certificate of the minor and proof that the minor is a Belgian citizen. The visa applicant has to submit supporting documents such as travel documents and the ticket reservation.

In Belgium, there are two types of visas for **family reunions for children**;

1. Visa for family reunion for children (in case that the mother or father is Belgian citizen or in case that the mother or father to be joined is spouse or partner of Belgian Citizen) and the maximum age for children joining their parent is 21 years old.
2. Visa for a family reunion for children (ART10 & 10BIS) (in case the mother or father is a non-EU citizen or in case the mother or father to be joined is the spouse or partner of a non-EU citizen). The maximum age for children joining their parent is 18 years old.

Both categories share similar regulations with only a few additional details.

1. The father or mother to be joined in Belgium must provide the following documents:

- Copy of residence permit of his/herself and also of his/her Belgian/non-EU spouse/partner.
- Proof of marriage or official cohabitation of the father/mother and Belgian/non-EU spouse/partner.
- Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation, and proof of stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence.
- Proof that the health insurance of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant.

2. The visa applicant must provide the following documents:

- Copy of birth certificate and copy of name change certificate (if any)
- Proof of child custody (e.g. certificate from the court stating that the care of the child has been entrusted or transferred exclusively to the mother/father to be joined in Belgium, or

written consent if the second parent giving the child's custody to the one in Belgium certified by the municipality.

- Copy of the death certificate of the second parent (if any)
- Copy of the private travel insurance of the visa applicant
- In the case of a non-EU citizen father/mother, a medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any diseases which might endanger public health

EU citizens and their family members benefit from the **visa on Directive 2004/38/EC** on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the member states. In order to benefit from the Directive, the family member applying for an entry visa must be part of his or her family unit in the host state.

Required documents:

- Proof that there is a Union citizen with the right to move and reside in the Union
- Proof that the applicant is a close family member or a distant family member of the Union citizen
- Proof that the applicant is accompanying, or joining that Union citizen
- Proof that the Union citizen is going to a Union State other than the one of which he/she is a national, or proof that he/she is already resident there.

The Czech Republic: Long-term residence permit for the purpose of unification of family is intended for foreigners who will stay in the Czech Republic for a period longer than three months who are, according to Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic (2019):

- **husband/wife** of a foreigner who is a holder of the residence permit (the couple must be older than 20 years and the holder of the residence permit must have resided in the Czech Republic for at least 15 months)
- **minor or dependent major** of a foreigner who is a holder of the residence permit
- minor or dependent major of a husband/wife of a foreigner who is a holder of the residence permit
- **minor** who was placed into *custody* with a foreigner who is a holder of the residence permit or his husband/wife
- minor who was *adopted* by a foreigner who is a holder of the residence permit or his husband/wife
- minor *whose legal guardian* or husband/wife of the legal guardian is a foreigner who is a holder of the residence permit

If the minor will be taken care of in the Czech Republic

- parent of a minor who was granted *asylum* (if the minor has no parents, the application can be filed by the next-of-kin in the ascending line, or a legal guardian)
- *lone foreigner older than 65* or foreigner *who is dependent due to health reasons*, if he/she is joining a parent or a child who is a holder of the residence permit
- a family member of a holder of a *blue card* in another Member state of the EU

Family unification applicants are required to present following documents:

- Supporting documents proving family relationship, monthly family income, accommodation (for example rent agreement)
- Applicant who is a family member of a blue card holder who resides in a member State of the EU submits a residence permit issued by the state
- Criminal record extract issued by the state of the applicant's citizenship and by the state where the applicant resided in the last three years for more than six months

- Children submit agreement of parents' legal guardians with the stay of the child in the Czech Republic (except when the parent travels with the child, when the parent travels with the child or when the agreement cannot be obtained due to reasons independent of the foreigner)
- Upon request a document proving fulfillment of measures against spread of infectious disease
- Travel health insurance – in case of visa issuance

Finland: Thai nationals may apply for a residence permit on the basis of family ties if they wish to relocate to Finland to live with a family member who already resides there. A requirement for obtaining the residence permit is that the applicant must maintain a family life with the family member, known as a sponsor, who resides in Finland (Finnish Immigration office, n.d.). According to the Finnish law, only people who fall within specific definitions of family are eligible to act as sponsors: 1. a spouse 2. a registered partner 3. a cohabiting partner 4. a guardian of a child under 18 years of age 5. a child (Embassy of Finland in Bangkok, Visa and Residence permit of a Finnish citizen's family member, n.d.).

Finland accepts four main categories of residency permits for family reunification: 1. Reunification with spouse 2. Father/mother of a minor child 3. Family reunion for children, and 4. reunion with other relatives in Finland. The eligibility and requirements for applying for a residence permit vary depending on the applicants' relationship to the sponsor (spouse or child) and the legal status of the sponsor (a Finnish citizen/ a holder of a residence permit in Finland or individual who has been granted asylum in Finland). Finland's family reunification residency permit types and subcategories are displayed in the table below.

Table 3 Finland: residence permit on the basis of family ties

| Reunion with a spouse | Father/Mother of a minor child | Runification for children | Other relative in Finland |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1.Spouse in Finland with a residence permit 2.Cohabiting partner in Finland with a residence permit 3.Spouse in Finland as a refugee, application not made within three months 4.Spouse in Finland as a refugee 5.Cohabiting partner in Finland as a refugee, application not made within 3 months 6.Cohabiting partner in Finland as a refugee 7.Spouse is a Finnish citizen 8.Cohabiting partner is a Finnish citizen 9.Intimate relationship | 1.Child in Finland with a residence permit 2.Child in Finland with a residence permit granted on the basis of international protection 3. Child is a Finnish citizen | 1.Guardian in Finland with a residence permit 2.Guardian in Finland as a refugee 3.Guardian in Finland as a refugee, application not made within 3 months 4.Guardian is a Finnish citizen or married to a Finnish citizen | 1.Relative is a Finnish citizen 2. Relative has been granted international protection |

General attachments for **residence permit for family reunification** are:

- Form for clarification of family ties
- Document showing that the applicant is staying in the country where he/she submit the application

-Form MP1 (Form for response to possible denial of admittance or stay an entry ban which must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries)

Other application-specific attachments vary depending on the visa category. However, the following documents are generally required:

1.Reunion with spouse

- Proof of relationship, for example marriage certificate, certificate of partnership, documents showing that the couple has lived together for at least two years (e.g., tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants or similar reliable document, and children's birth certificates and a certificate of joint custody

- Statement of income in Finland, either of the applicant's or the spouse to be joined in Finland

- A divorce certificate or a certificate of dissolution of registered partnership is required if the applicant or spouse has previously been married, divorced, or in a dissolved registered partnership. If the former spouse has passed away, a death certificate needs to be included with the application.

2.Reunion for a father/mother of a minor child

- Birth certificate of the child living in Finland, with information on the child's parents

- Document on the custody of the child living in Finland

- Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock)

- Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted)

- Death certificate, if one or both of the child's parents have died. If the parents of the child are divorced, Divorce certificate is required

-Statement of income in Finland is required only from applicant whose child is in Finland with a residence permit

3. Reunification for children

- Birth certificate of the child living in Finland, with information on the child's parents

- Document on the custody of the child living in Finland

- Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland

- Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock)

- Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted)

- Death certificate, if one or both of the child's parents have died. If the parents of the child are divorced, Divorce certificate is required

-Statement of income in Finland is required only when the child is applying for a residence permit alone in order to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland

4. Other relatives in Finland

Persons who can be considered other relatives for family reunification visa's purposes include:

1. The parent of a person who has turned 18,

2. A sister or brother of a child under 18 years of age, if the sister or brother who is in another country than Finland is also under 18 years of age and has no guardian or has a different guardian than the child living in Finland (the consent of the guardian is required)

3. An unmarried sister or brother of a person who has turned 18.

Applicants must present documents explaining their family relations with the family member residing in Finland. A doctor certificate or health statement is required if the applicant refer to his/her state of health in the application.

Germany: Thai nationals who intend to marry or reunite with his/her family members may apply for the following types of family reunification visas:

1. Thai nationals who wish to travel to Germany to **register a marriage or civil union** with a person of the same sex and stay for more than 90 days have to apply for a marriage visa. The applicant has to provide an application for legal marriage registration and proof of identity of the fiancée (copies of passport for German citizens and residence permit for foreigners living in Germany), along with a certificate of German language proficiency (A1 from the Goethe Institute issued no longer than 1 year).

2. **German spouse visa:** Applicants who wish to reunite with his/her spouse in Germany must submit the following documents: certified marriage certification/civil partnership certificate, proof of German language proficiency (A1 from Goethe Institute), and copies of the spouse's passport. If the spouse is an EU/EEA citizen, copies of the visa permitting the spouse to stay in Germany must be presented, along with proof of employment and income certification.

3. **Visa for family reunion for father/mother of German minor:** With this visa category, Germany allows foreign fathers or mothers who have legal authority over children of German nationality who are under the age of 18 to travel to Germany to live with their children. The applicant must submit the completed application form along with the travel document and birth certificate of the minor. In some cases, proof of a minor's citizenship and other documents, such as a German passport, the parents' marriage certificate, or a certificate of the child's legitimacy are required.

4. **Visa for family reunion for children and minors:** The family reunion for minors is for parents who want to bring their Thai children under the age of 18 to reside in Germany. Applicant must submit the application form along with proof of identity/travel documentation and birth certificate of the visa applicant, house registration, and proof of custody.

Italy: Thai applicants who wish to travel to Italy for family reasons should submit the following documents:

- Nulla osta (authorisation) from the relevant Sportello Unico (One-Stop Shop)
- In the case of minor children, consent to the issue of the visas signed by the other parent
- Documentation proving the status of family member or spouse of the foreign citizen resident in Italy

Portugal: According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (n.d.), foreign nationals who possess a valid residency permit are eligible to reunite with family members who are living outside of Portugal. Before requesting a residency permit for family reunification, the foreign national entitled to the right for family unification should request for a concession at the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF), on behalf of his/her family members. As soon as the decision has been taken, referred family members can submit their visa application. The following are considered family members of a residing foreign national:

1. The Spouse;
2. Minor children; or any dependent to one of the spouses;
3. Minors adopted by a non-married applicant, by the applicant himself or the spouse, following a decision by the competent authority from the country of origin, as long as the law of the country recognizes adopted children the same rights and duties as to biological children, and as the decision is recognized by Portugal.

4. Non-minor children, dependent of the couple or one of the spouses, single and studying in a Portuguese institution, when the residency permit has been granted in compliance with article 90 A;

5. First-degree lineal ascendants, dependents of either the resident or his/her spouse;

6. Minor brothers or sisters, as long as under the guardianship of the resident, when in harmony with a decision issued by the competent authority from the country of origin, and as long as such a decision is recognized in Portugal.

Required documents for a residency permit application based on family reunification are as follows:

- Proof of regular status, if applicants are of a nationality other than that of the country where he/she is applying for a visa, valid for more than the date of expiry of the visa he/she is applying for;

- Valid travel insurance, covering necessary medical expenses, including urgent medical assistance and possible repatriation

- Criminal record certificate, issued by the competent authority of the country of the applicant's nationality or of the country where the applicant has resided for over a year (except for applicants under sixteen), with the Hague Apostille (if applicable) or legalised

- Request for criminal record enquiry by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF) (Not applicable to minors under the age of sixteen);

- Proof of financial resources, as defined by decree of the competent government members;

- A mandatory requirement for the lodging of a long-term stay visa application is providing proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence to live in Portugal, or that he/she will be able to acquire such means upon arrival. The criteria to determine means of subsistence is based on the minimum monthly salary - currently in 2023 - amounting to 760€ (PCM Regulatory Decree n.º 85-A/2022, of the 22th December), net of any social security deductions, with a per capita increase for each family unit as follows: First adult 100%; Second adult and additional adults 50%; Children and young people under 18 years of age and non-minor dependent children 30%.

- Additional documents for minors: If minors are not travelling with both parents, or are travelling with a third person, a travel authorization of one or both parents respectively, is required, or a court order. Other required Documents are:

- Notification of family reunification authorization by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF)

- Proof of identification of family members to be reunited

- Minors or unfit persons require a travel authorization by the parents or legal guardian.

Concluding remarks on human behaviour in family reunification policy

The wide range of family reunification visas indicates a high volume of partnership between Thai- European nationals. The family reunification visa requirements demand the proof of the relationship and family ties. The visa applicants have to prove their relationship through official documents (e.g., birth certificate, marriage registration) as well as other evidence of relationship such as photographs, letters, emails, or proof of a holiday together. The rest of the requirements—proof of appropriate accommodation, financial means, and insurance—ensure that the visa applicant will be accounted for and will not require public benefits. In the case of Germany, the requirement of A1 German language proficiency indicates the expectation for immigrants to integrate.

For immigration purposes, the definitions of “family” is limited to nuclear family. Only certain family relations, mainly spouse, minor child, and guardian of minor EU citizens are qualified for family reunification visas. In Thai culture where extended family is a norm, close relatives include, for example, aging parents, grown siblings and grown children. The narrowly defined “family” in the visa regulations limit the aspirations of Thai nationals, such as elderly parents who wish to join their Thai children who have married and reside in Europe or the children of Thai nationals who are over 21 years of age and want to reunite with his/her Thai parent.

Policy on tourism

All of the six EU nations in this study follow a common policy regarding tourist arrivals (EC Regulations No.810/2009) and tourist visa requirements of the six countries are more or less the same. Thai nationals of any age who intend to visit the six countries for tourism purposes must apply for a tourist visa.

For visa consideration, applicants must present a detailed plan of travel by providing a complete itinerary that includes dates, cities of destinations, and means of transportation. Applicants must also provide proof of accommodation for the entire journey.

Second, the applicant must provide proof of sufficient means of subsistence for the duration of the journey, either on their own or through sponsorship, such as a bank statement for the last three months with stable transactions, saving accounts with a positive balance, or a bank certificate. A fixed account is not acceptable. If the trip is sponsored, the applicant must provide a letter of sponsorship from the person or organisation sponsoring the trip. Sponsors are often restricted to immediate family members such as parents, siblings, sons and daughters, and spouses. It is necessary to provide proof of the relationship.

Third, the applicant must show that they have ties to their country of origin (Thailand) and that they will return to Thailand after the trip. The applicant may present a round-trip flight ticket. Additional documents, such as evidence of employment or enrolment in school, are also necessary to demonstrate that the applicant will return to their place of employment or education following their trip. Additional records, such as a land title deed, are beneficial. It is a crucial requirement for all visa applicants to have travel medical insurance that covers at least 30,000 Euros. The insurance should be valid in all Schengen countries and cover the duration of the entire stay.

Table 4 Tourist visa required documents

| Required documents | Belgium | Czech Republic | Finland | Germany | Italy | Portugal |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Travel plan/Motivation letter | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Transport reservations: Flight reservation (round-trip) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Proof of accommodation for the duration of the entire stay | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Proof of occupation: a. If employed: original certificate of employment indicating the number of vacation days granted, position in the company and monthly salary b. If self-employed: evidence of business ownership (company registration) c. If a pupil or university student: letter from the school or university indicating | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| the vacation days granted and confirming applicant's enrolment for the next term. | | | | | | |
| Proof of sufficient means of subsistence for the intended entire journey and the duration of stay | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Travel Medical Insurance Should be valid for all Schengen states and cover the entire period of your intended stay or transit. The minimum coverage must be EUR 30.000. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Concluding remarks on human behaviour in tourism policy

The visa requirements focus mainly on availability of financial means, ties to homeland, and the intention to return home after a short visit. The strictly limited length of stay is to prevent overstaying with the assumption that TCNs tourist might overstay their visa and become an irregular immigrant (Commission of the European Communities, 2008). For Finland, tourist visas are issued to a few thousands of Thai nationals every year for an extraordinary purpose: to pick wild berries during the summer months (June to September). According to the virtue of the Act on the Legal Status of Foreigners Collecting Natural Products (487/2021), Wild-berry picking is permitted under a Schengen tourist visa. This implies that the Thai pickers' status is that of tourists and not workers although the pickers' purpose is to earn an income and to provide labour to the Finnish commercialized berry trade. As a result, berry pickers are not protected under Finland's labour laws.

Investment-based immigration policy

Portugal

Thai citizens are eligible to apply for the Portuguese Residence Permit by Investment (ARI/Golden visa). According to the official website of the Portuguese Immigration. The ARI/Golden visa enables third country citizens to obtain a temporary residence permit to conduct business activities with visa waiver to enter Portugal. All third country citizens who wish to apply for this Residence permit must meet one of the following criteria (Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA), n.d.):

- Capital transfer with a value equal to or above 1.5 million Euros
- The creation of at least 10 job positions
- The purchase of real estate property with a value equal to or above 500,000 Euros
- The purchase of real estate property, with construction dating back more than 30 years or located in urban regeneration areas, for refurbishing, for a total value equal to or above 350,000 Euros
- Capital transfer with a value equal to or above 500,000 Euros for investing in research activities conducted by public or private scientific research institutions involved in the national scientific or technological system
- Capital transfer with a value equal to or above 250,000 Euros for investing in artistic output or supporting the arts, for reconstruction or refurbishment of the national heritage, through the local and central authorities, public institutions, public corporate sector, public foundations, private foundations of public interest, networked local authorities, local corporate sector organizations, local associations and public cultural associations, pursuing activities of artistic output, and reconstruction or maintenance of the national heritage

- Capital transfer of the amount of 500,000 Euros, or higher, for the acquisition of units of investment funds or venture capital fund of funds dedicated to the capitalisation of companies, capital injected under the Portuguese legislation, whose maturity, at the moment of the investment, is, at least, of five years and, at least, 60% of the investments is realized in commercial companies with head office in national territory

- Capital transfer of the amount of 500,000 Euros, or higher, for constitution of a commercial society with head office in the national territory, combined with the creation of five permanent working jobs, or for the reinforcement of the share capital of a commercial society with head office in national territory, already existing, with the creation or keeping of working jobs, with a minimum of five permanent jobs, and for a minimum period of three years

- Family reunification

The beneficiaries of ARI / Golden Visa are entitled to apply for Portuguese citizenship, by naturalization, provided all other requirements set out by the Nationality Act are fulfilled (Act number 37/81 of 3 October, as amended).

Italy

Italy is also open for investor visa, which is an entry visa for TCNs who intend to make an investment or donation as defined in art. 26-bis, par. 1 of Legislative Decree 286/1998 (TUI). According to the Investment visa for Italy policy guidance (2021), Investor visas are issued independently of annual entry quotas provided for by art. 3, par. 4, TUI. Italy also provides a 2-year investor residence permit, renewable for further three-year periods (leg. decree 286/1998, art. 26-bis, par. 5) that is issued to investor visa holders after they arrive in Italy. An investor visa can only be issued for a single investment, falling into only one of the three investment types : 1. Investment in Government Bonds, 2. Investment in limited companies, including innovative startups ; and 3. Donation in the areas of : a) preservation of cultural and natural heritage ; b) education and research ; and c) immigration management. The applicants must provide documentations specific to this visa type, which are proof of :

- The ownership of the sum to be allocated to the investment/donation;
- The transferability and licit origin of the financial resources used;
- The absence of final criminal convictions and pending charges;
- Legitimacy of the legal representative to externally commit the will of the foreign legal entity ;

- Description of the characteristics of the investment/donation and proof of consent from the recipients;

- A declaration of commitment to use the funds, validated with an electronic signature, including an indication of the amount that the applicant is willing to invest and the municipality where s/he wishes to settle.

Although the other four countries do not have official investment programs, it is nevertheless possible to apply for an investment-related residence visa. For, example, Finland provides residence permit for entrepreneur and start-up entrepreneur (Finnish Immigration service, n.d.). To be eligible for the residence permit for entrepreneur, applicants are required to have their company registered in the Trade Register of the Finnish Patent and Registration Office and in the Finnish Tax Administration's registers, and the business must be profitable. The residence permit for a start-up entrepreneur is available to those who own a recently founded company that aims for growth or about to establish a start-up company. An applicant for this permit must prove that he/she has sufficient financial resources to cover the living cost for at least one year. The applicant must have 1,000 Euros per month, which amounts to 12,000 Euros per year, at his/her disposal.

According to the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Bangkok (Embassy of the Czech Republic, n.d.), there is no quota set for applications for Long-term visa Entrepreneurship for Thai nationals

Concluding remarks on human behaviour in investment-based policy

Applications for this kind of visa tend to be limited to larger-scale investors who are capable of spending a substantial amount of money. The stringent eligibility requirements are in exchange for several benefits, the most significant of which is the possibility to apply for citizenship.

Student mobility policy

TCNs, including Thai citizens, may apply for student visas in the six countries in this study to pursue courses at higher education institutions, vocational training courses, language courses, secondary schools, exchange programs, internship and other study programs. Students who intend to stay in the host countries for more than three months must apply for a residence permit.

There are different types of student visas accepted in **Italy** for Thai citizens, including apprenticeship, exchange and mobility program, postgraduate, university enrollment, university single course, and vocational training. Visas for students, language course, and exchange students are accepted in **Germany**. Student visa in **Belgium** is open for student wishing to pursue higher education, in an educational establishment organized, recognized or subsidized by public authorities or a private school, as well as student desiring to study French or Dutch before pursuing higher education in Belgium. For **Finland**, residence permit will only be granted to those whose studies result in a degree or a vocational qualification, as well as exchange program, for the entire duration of the studies. Residence permit will not be granted for basic education. If not specified above, a residence permit will be given for other well-founded reason. Acceptable reasons include further studies to supplement degrees or vocational skills already acquired, further training relevant to work done in the country of departure, or special training available in Finland. Long-term residence permits for the purpose of study are required for TCNs and Thai nationals who will study in the **Czech Republic** in one of the following study programs, which are usually longer than one year: university study including language and expert preparation for subsequent studies, stipend program, internship or expert training, and European voluntary service. **Portugal** grants residency visas for purposes related to research, secondary education, higher education, internships, and voluntary work.

The following guarantees are generally required to obtain a student visa:

- Acceptance letter from the educational institution or proof of registration or enrolment in the course to be taken in the host countries, or tuition payment confirmation as well as other educational proof (such as a degree or certificate) of the applicant, and additional documents such as proof of employment/studies
- Availability of financial means: One of the following forms of proof is accepted: Scholarship; Blocked bank account, Declaration of Obligation, sponsorship or traveler's cheque. Germany requires the availability of at least 934 Euros per month of the planned study visit. While Finland requires at least 560 Euros per month at the disposal or 6,720 Euros in bank account when applying for a residence permit.
- Availability of accommodation that covers the whole period of stay
- travel medical insurance

- Birth certificate and consent letter of child custody may be requested if the applicant is a minor

Apart from these general requirements, specific requirements are requested by certain countries. For example, the Czech Republic and Italy specifically require round-trip flight tickets for visa applicants who apply for short-term student visa. Belgium requires medical certification attesting that the applicant is not suffering from any disease which might endanger public health, and a certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law if the applicant is over 18 years old. Germany requires German language proficiency at B1 level.

Concluding remarks on human behaviour in student mobility policy

The student mobility policy requires applicants to demonstrate that they are traveling to the six EU countries to study by providing proof of program's acceptance and school enrollment. Apart from verifying the purpose of the visit, the mobility policy of six countries in this study considers the applicant's financial means, accommodation, as well as medical coverage, or the ability to support him/herself and not become a burden for the receiving countries. Language proficiency is a requirement for Germany. Because students stay in the receiving countries for an extended period of time, they are allowed to apply for a resident permit. However, it is clearly stated that a German Schengen visa cannot be converted to a student visa.

Schengen policy

Under Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018, Thailand has been listed as one of the third-country nations (TCNs) whose citizens must possess a visa to enter the Schengen area, including the six countries in this study. To travel to these countries for up to 90 days, Thai nationals need a type C (Schengen) visa. The mandatory requirements for the visa application are as follows: 1. A completed and signed application form, 2. A valid travel document which shall extend at least three months after the intended day of departure from the Schengen area, shall contain at least two blank pages and shall have been issued within the previous 10 years, and 3. Biometric information, including ten fingerprints and photograph(s). The applicant has to submit his/her application by him/herself. Official documents issued by Thai authorities must be translated by a translator recognised by the Embassy. Official documents and translations need to be authorized by the embassy

Concluding remarks on human behaviour in Schengen policy

Possession of a travel insurance is mandatory for Thai nationals applying for a Schengen visa. The insurance coverage must meet the following requirements. 1. A minimum coverage of 30,000 Euros 2. Coverage in all Schengen member states and 3. Coverage for all expenses related to urgent medical treatments, evacuation for medical purposes, or repatriation from Europe to Thailand. The mandatory travel insurance aims to protect both TCNs visa applicants and the receiving countries during the temporary stay of TCNs in the EU countries.

Discussion of research results

The purpose of this study is to examine the visa requirements listed in the embassies of the six selected countries in Thailand: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy and

Portugal. Thailand does not have specific policies to regulate the emigration of its citizens. In terms of Thai migration to Europe, Thai citizens are able to emigrate as long as they meet the requirements of the EU receiving countries. However, the six EU countries in this study impose a number of restrictions on Thai nationals seeking a visa.

Since the six nations adhere to a uniform visa policy by complying with several EU directives, there are similarities between their visa requirements, particularly for short-stay visas such as tourist visa. The guarantee primarily concerns the visa's applicant's ability to financially support his/her stay, the availability of accommodation that covers the entire period of stay, the applicant's intention to return to Thailand, and travel insurance that covers all necessary expenses in the event of an unexpected incident. It appears that these requirements aim to prevent overstaying, irregular migration, and additional strain on local public resources in the receiving EU countries.

The national visas, commonly referred to as long-term visas, of the six countries are mostly similar, with only some slight differences. The labour visa usually concerns an employment contract. Except for the job seeker visa, the prospective worker has to secure a position before applying for a work-related visa. The family reunification visa application process places a strong emphasis on relationship verification. The visa applicant, the partner to be joined, and any children or minors must prove that they are in a genuine and stable relationship. Like short-stay visa applicants, family reunification visa applicants have to demonstrate the availability of sufficient funds, accommodation, and medical insurance coverage for their stay in the receiving countries. The student visa criteria for all the six countries are comparable. The visa applicants must prove that they are going to the EU receiving country to study, are able to cover all costs including daily expenses and tuition fees, have an accommodation, and are insured. Among all the national visa requirements, Belgium is the only country that requests proof of criminal clearances and a medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying a disease that could endanger public health. Meanwhile, Germany specifically requests the applicant to possess a degree of German language proficiency.

Conclusion

This study examines how and to what degree visa requirements of the six EU nations involved in this project consider aspiring Thai (re)migrants' behaviour. The results indicate that the six nations strictly control the mobility of Thai nationals into their territories. There is almost no room for short-stay visitors to change their minds to stay long-term in Europe and not returning to Thailand. Thai nationals must clearly identify the objectives for their visit, such as tourism, employment, education, and so forth. It is crucial that the visa applicant selects the appropriate visa category for his/her entry into the European countries. If the applicant's situation and/or purpose of traveling do not fit the visa type applying for, his/her application will be rejected. Visa applicants are responsible for proving their eligibility and for overcoming the assumption that they will violate immigration regulations. In some EU countries, there is an option for student visa holders to apply for the job seeker visa or EU Blue Card upon their graduation and prolong their stay in Europe.

The six countries' visa requirements are favorable to certain groups of Thai nationals, i.e., highly skilled workers or workers in particular occupations, whose labour responds to EU labour market needs and benefiting the EU economy. A good example of how the government encourages and assists in the immigration of qualified workers is the German fast-track procedure for skilled workers. By comparison, seasonal migrants are only permitted to come and work for a limited

period of time during the high demand season. Thai tourists are welcome to visit the six EU countries although under strict visa requirements. Thai nationals with good financial status are more likely to establish the intention to return home and be granted visas to visit the EU countries. Family reunification visa application appears to be less selective in terms of skills and financial status of the applicants. However, only certain family relations are qualified—generally between spouses and between parents/guardians and minor children. The applicants are responsible for proving that the relationships are genuine.

There is a case in this study in which an EU country allows incongruence between visa type and purpose of the visit. Thai nationals are granted tourist visas to travel to Finland to pick wild berries during the summer months. This sparked considerable debates because the Thai berry pickers are de facto seasonal workers but they are not protected under Finnish labour laws due to their tourist status. There have been reports of wild fruit pickers going into debt and forced to work in poor working and living conditions. Incidences involving human trafficking have also been reported (For example, “Dozens of Thai berry pickers believed victims of traffickers,” 2023; “Berry pickers to get ministry help with trafficking claims,” 2022).

Notes

1. This number does not include Thais who have naturalized and obtained German citizenship. The estimate number of all Thai born population in Germany is 100,000

References

- Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA). (n.d.). Applying for residence in Portugal For living in Portugal and Family Reunification Article 90-A-Residence Permit for Investment Purposes. <https://imigrante.sef.pt/en/solicitar/residir/art90-a/>
- Berry pickers to get ministry help with trafficking claims. (2022, October 7). Bangkok Post. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2408953/berry-pickers-to-get-ministry-help-with-trafficking-claims>
- Butratana, K., and A. Trupp. 2014. Thai Female Migration to Austria. In K. Husa, A. Trupp, & H. Wohlschlagl (Eds.), *Southeast Asian Mobility Transitions: Issues and Trends in Migration and Tourism*, 220–236. Vienna: Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna.
- Cohen, E. (1996). *Thai tourism: Hilltribes, islands and open-ended prostitution*. Bangkok: White Lotus Press.
- Commission of the European Communities. (2008). *Accompanying document to the Communication from the commission to the European Parliament, the council, the European Economic and Social committee and the committee of the regions*. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52008SC0153>
- Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2020). *Numbers of Thais living abroad as of 2020*. <https://image.mfa.go.th/mfa/0/zE6021nSnu/stat/stat05.pdf> (in Thai)
- Department of Employment (2021). *Analytical Report of sending Thai labourers to work overseas*. https://www.doe.go.th/prd/download/download_by_pool_file/91393 (in Thai)
- Department of Employment (2022). *Berry pickers should no longer be worried. The Minister negotiates with coordinating companies for income security payments*.

- https://www.doe.go.th/prd/main/news/param/site/1/cat/7/sub/0/pull/detail/view/detail/object_id/63631 (in Thai)
- Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development. (2018). *Strengthening the capacity of volunteer networks who work with Thai marriage migrants overseas*. <https://dwf.go.th/search?q=เครือข่ายอาสาสมัครหญิงไทยในต่างประเทศ&search=true> (in Thai)
- Dozens of Thai berry pickers believed victims of traffickers. (2023, October 13). YLE News. <https://yle.fi/a/74-20055116>
- Embassy of Finland, Bangkok (n.d.) *Visa types*. <https://finlandabroad.fi/web/tha/types-of-visa>
- European Commission (n.d.) *Family Reunification*. https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/legal-migration-and-integration/family-reunification_en
- Finnish Immigration service. (n.d.). *Residence permit for an employed person*. <https://migri.fi/en/residence-permit-for-an-employed-person>
- German Embassy Bangkok (2023). *Visa and Travel*. https://bangkok.diplo.de/th-th/service/visa_einreise (in Thai)
- Germany Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, (2023). *The EU Blue Card*. <https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/MigrationAufenthalt/ZuwandererDrittstaaten/Migrathek/BlauKarteEU/blauekarteeu-node.html>
- Investment visa for Italy policy guidance (2021). https://investorvisa.mise.gov.it/images/documenti/Investor_Visa_for_Italy_Policy_guidance_ENG_19_07_2021.pdf
- Kanchanachitra, M, & Chuenglertsiri, P. (2020). Thai Wives in Europe and European Husbands in Thailand: How Social Locations Shape Their Migration Experiences and Engagement with Host Societies. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46(8): 1588–1605. doi:10.1080/1369183X.2020.1711569.
- Labour control, Department of Employment (n.d.). https://www.doe.go.th/prd/assets/upload/files/ipd_th/a4dbabde1bf445a7855b4d14826c3c9e.pdf (in Thai)
- Labour Market Information Administration Division, Department of Employment. (2023). Labour Emigration: Thai workers working overseas. *Thai labour Market Journal*, 31(6), 5. https://www.doe.go.th/prd/assets/upload/files/lmia_th/0e73100d979d978e4722bcc93f17cf5.pdf (in Thai)
- Lapanun, P. 2013. *Logics of Desire and Transnational Marriage Practices in A Northeastern Thai Village*. Amsterdam: Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.
- Long-Term Resident visa. (2022). https://image.mfa.go.th/mfa/0/YyKHytRMc8/Visa/SMART_LTR/LTR.pdf
- Ministry of the Foreign Affair of the Czech Republic, 2019. *Family unification*. https://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/information_for_alien/long_stay_visa/family_unification.html
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (2022a). *Belgium*. <https://www.mfa.go.th/th/content/5d5bcc2315e39c306000a277?cate=5d5bcc4e15e39c3060006870> (in Thai)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (2022b). *Czech Republic*. <https://www.mfa.go.th/th/content/5d5bcc2215e39c306000a25a?cate=5d5bcc4e15e39c3060006870> (in Thai)

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (2022c). *Finland*.
<https://www.mfa.go.th/th/country/FI?page=5d5e2590c3445d0110404c13&menu=5d5bd3c715e39c306002a879> (in Thai)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (2022d). *Germany*
<https://www.mfa.go.th/th/content/5d5bcc2215e39c306000a245?cate=5d5bcb4e15e39c3060006870> (in Thai)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (2022e). *Italy*
<https://www.mfa.go.th/th/content/5d5bcc2215e39c306000a22a> (in Thai)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand (2022f). *Portugal*
<https://www.mfa.go.th/th/content/5d5bcc2215e39c306000a1f7> (in Thai)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal. (n.d.a). *Seasonal work visa*
<https://vistos.mne.gov.pt/en/short-stay-visas-schengen/required-documentation/seasonal-work-visa>
- (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal, (n.d.b). *job seeker visa*.
<https://vistos.mne.gov.pt/en/national-visas/necessary-documentation/job-seeker-visa>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal. (n.d.c). *family reunification*.
<https://vistos.mne.gov.pt/en/national-visas/general-information/family-reunification>
- Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Czech Republic. (2019). *Economic Migration*.
<https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/economic-migration/>
- Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (n.d.). https://www.m-society.go.th/ewtadmin/ewt/mso_web/ewt_news.php?nid=23647. (in Thai)
- Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. (n.d.). https://www.m-society.go.th/ewt_news.php?nid=20170&filename=index
- Ministry of Tourism & Sports (2019). *The situation of international tourism in 2019*.
https://www.mots.go.th/download/article/article_20201104090605.pdf (in Thai)
- Mix, P.R., & Nicola, P. (2003). Does Marriage ‘Liberate’ Women from Sex Work? Thai Women in Germany. In Wife or Worker? In N. Piper and M. Roces (Eds.), *Asian Women and Migration*, (pp.53–71). Lanham, MD: Rowmann and Littlefield.
- Musicpunth, U. (2023), Empirical Research on Fair and Proper Dispatching of Thai berries pickers to Finland for all Parties. Research Report. (in Thai)
- Niyomsilpa, S., Kanchanachitra, M., Chuenglersiri, P., & Punping, S. (2018). Transnational Migration Between Thailand and Europe: Migrants’ Experiences and Perceptions. In P. Pitkänen et al. (Eds.), *Characteristics of Temporary Migration in European-Asian Transnational Social Spaces*. Dordrecht: Springer, 81–98.
- Overseas Employment Administration Division (2017). *Thai laborers travel overseas Resolving the economic crisis in Thailand* https://lib.doe.go.th/ebookdoc/020400004791_2.pdf (in Thai)
- Overseas Employment Administration Division (2019). *To work abroad*.
https://www.doe.go.th/prd/overseas/custom/param/site/149/cat/40/sub/0/pull/detail/view/detail/object_id/284 (in Thai)
- Protection of Thai Nationals Division, Department of Consulate Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2023). *Number of Thais living abroad in 2022 (as of January 2023)*.
<https://consular.mfa.go.th/th/publicservice/จำนวนคนไทยในต่างประเทศ-ปี-2565-สถานะข้อมูล-ณ-มกราคม-2566?page=5d68c88b15e39c160c008186&menu=5d68c88b15e39c160c008187> (in Thai)

- Royal Thai embassy in Berlin. (n.d). *History of German-Thai Diplomatic Relations*.
<https://berlin.thaiembassy.org/th/page/เกร็ด-สาระน่ารู้-ประวัติศาสตร์ความสัมพันธ์ทางการทูต?menu=61f8eeb8df838e06dd2a78a3>
- Royal Thai Embassy Lisbon (2012). *Handbook of Thais in Portugal*.
https://image.mfa.go.th/mfa/0/WbV6zVWTEV/migrate_directory/thai-people-20121008-225144-546217.pdf (in Thai)
- Ruankaew, P. (2012). The Situation of Thais in Germany 2012: Statistics and Problems.” In P. Ruankaew (Ed.), *Thai Women and Thai Communities in Germany Today*, 13–27. Network Thais Overseas (Germany).
http://www.thaiembassy.de/images/stories/Consular/News/Thai%20Frauen_Lesenversion_final.pdf (In Thai).
- Russel, M., European Parliamentary Research Service. (2020). *Thailand from Coup to Crisis*.
[https://www.Eurosparl.Eurospa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2020/659330/EPRS_ATA\(2020\)659330_EN.pdf](https://www.Eurosparl.Eurospa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2020/659330/EPRS_ATA(2020)659330_EN.pdf)
- Office of the Civil Servant Commission. (2023). <https://www.ocsc.go.th/oea#gsc.tab=0>
- Office of Educational Affairs, Royal Thai Embassy, Washington DC. *Prawat thun laorearnluang lae thun ratthabarn*. (2023). <https://oeadc.org/th/page/scholarship-history> (in Thai)
- Sinsuwan, W. (2018). Thai Marriage Migrants in Germany and their Employment Dilemma After the Residence Act of 2005.” PhD Dissertation, Humboldt University.
https://edoc.huberlin.de/bitstream/handle/18452/19485/dissertation_sinsuwan_woramon.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y
- Smith. H., Lim. R., & Harkins. B. (2019). Thailand Migration Profile. In B. Harkins. *Thailand Migration Report 2019*. <https://thailand.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Thailand-Migration-Report-2019.pdf>
- Statham, P. (2020). Living the Long-term Consequences of Thai-Western Marriage Migration: The Radical Life-course Transformations of Women Who Partner Older Westerners. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. doi:10.1080/1369183X.2019.1565403.
- Statham. P., Scuzzarello. S., Sunanta., Trupp. A. (2020). Globalising Thailand through gendered ‘both-ways’ migration pathways with ‘the West’: cross-border connections between people, states, and places. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration studies*. DOI:10.1080/1369183X.2020.1711567
- Straiton. M.L., Annes. T.J. & Tschirhart. N. (2019). Transnational marriages and the health and well-being of Thai migrant women living in Norway. *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMHS-01-2018-0002>
- Sunanta, S., and L. Angeles. (2013). From Rural Life to Transnational Wife: Agrarian Transition, Gender Mobility and Intimate Globalization in Transnational Marriages in Northeast Thailand. *Gender, Place and Culture*, 20(6), 699–717.
- Sunanta. S. (2020). Globalising the Thai ‘high-touch’ industry: exports of care and body work and gendered mobilities to and from Thailand, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2020.1711568
- Sunanta, S. (2022). Thai immigrant service-based entrepreneurship in the UK: Mixed embeddedness, superdiversity, and combined ethnic and non-ethnic capital. *Advances in Southeast Asian Studies*, 15(2), 213-230.
- Thai Overseas Investment Promotion Division (2023). *Target countries*.
<https://toi.boei.go.th/information/asian> (in Thai)

- Therdsteerasukdi, N (2023). *Thailand Board of Investment The next chapter of Thailand after global crisis*. <https://www.thailand-energy-academy.org/assets/upload/coursedocument/file/Thailand%20Next%20Chapter%20After%20Global%20Crisis.pdf> (in Thai)
- Thompson, E., Kitiarsa, P., and Smutkupt, S. (2016). From sex tourist to son-in-law | Emergent Masculinities and transient subjectivities of farang men in Thailand. *Current Anthropology*, 57(1), 53-71.
- TLS Contact (the center of Bangkok: visa application to Portugal) (2023). *Visa information: Documents and visa types*. https://pt.tlscontact.com/th/bkk/page.php?pid=travel_purpose
- TLS visa application Centre for Belgium in Bangkok (2023). *Visa information: Documents and visa types*. <https://visas-be.tlscontact.com/visa/th/thBKK2be/home>.
- UNESCO. (2023). *Global Flow of Tertiary-Level Students*. <https://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow>
- United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration in Thailand. (2019). *Introduction*. In B. Harkins. *Thailand Migration Report 2019*. <https://thailand.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Thailand-Migration-Report-2019.pdf>
- United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration in Thailand (2019). *Thailand Migration Report 2019*. https://thailand.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11371/files/documents/Thailand%2520Report%25202019_22012019_HiRes.pdf
- VFS Global (the official Partner of the Czech Republic in Thailand) (2023). *visa information*. <https://visa.vfsglobal.com/one-pager/Czechrepublic/Thailand/English/>
- VFS Global (the official partner of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Thailand)(2022). *Visa information*. https://visa.vfsglobal.com/one_pager/germany/thailand/english/
- VFS Global (the official partner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland in Thailand, Where Finland also represents Estonia) (2021). *visa information: Schengen visa*. <https://www.vfsglobal.com/one-pager/Finland/thailand/English/#Overview>
- VFS Global (the official partner of the Embassy of Italy in Thailand) (2020). *visa information: visa types*. <https://visa.vfsglobal.com/one-pager/italy/thailand/english/>
- Webster, N. (2017). Rural-to-rural Translocal Practices: Thai Women Entrepreneurs in Swedish Countryside. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 56: 219–228.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Mobility policies in Belgium

Table 1. Description of Belgium’s labour migration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <p>1. Visa for Working: Self-Employed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport with a validity of at least 15 months - Completed and signed national Belgian application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs, and the decision of the Region to grant the professional card - Medical certificate (+1 copy) attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health. - Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offenses under common law(+1 copy). The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuing country and the Belgian Embassy. <p>2. Visa for Working: combined working permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport with a validity of at least 15 months - Completed and signed the national Belgian application form with 1 recent colour photograph - The decision granting the single permit (Royal Decree, Annex 46), or the certificate granting the single permit (Royal Decree, Annex,47) - Documents and translations must be legalized by the embassy. The translation must be done by a translator recognized by the embassy <p>3. Visa for Au Pair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed and signed national Belgian application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative cost - Original work permit issued by the competent region in Belgian - Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health, Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law. The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of foreign Affairs of the issuing country and the Belgian Embassy. | | | | |
| benefits | | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 2. Description of Belgium’s family reunification policy

| <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">dimensions</div> themes (indicators) | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Visa for cohabitation with Belgian or non-Eu citizen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport with a validity of at least 6 months from the date of the first entry into the Schengen area - Completed and signed application form with one recent colour photograph - The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application <p><i>From the partner to be joined in Belgium:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Original of guarantee letter “3bis” issued by the city hall in Belgium (this document can be replaced by nr11). - Copy of the residence permit (front + back): Belgian ID card, CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F, or F+ - Certificate of civil status proving that the applicant is not married or not in an official partnership at the moment - Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation: a copy of proof of the ownership of a house/apartment or a copy of the rental contract. In the case of a rental contract: this document has to be registered at the city hall in Belgium - Proof that the person being joined has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his own needs and those of the members of his family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. - Proof that the person being joined holds health insurance covering the risks in Belgium for himself or herself (mutualiteit/mutualité) <p><i>From the visa applicant:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of sufficient personal means of subsistence: copy of updated bank statement/bank book or proof of your profession and copy of recent pay slips. (this document can be replaced by nr 5) - Copy of name change certificate (if any) - Certificate of civil status proving that the applicant is not married at the moment, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of divorce certificate (in case of previous marriage), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - A copy of the death certificate of the applicant’s previous spouse /partner (if any), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of your country, and a translation, legalized by the Belgian Embassy | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>-Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health</p> <p>-Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law. The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and the Belgian Embassy.</p> <p>-Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant, valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30,000 Euros medical costs for a minimum period of 3 months</p> <p><u>From both partners:</u></p> <p>-Proof of stable and permanent character of your relationship (photographs, letters, mails, telephone bills, money transfers, copies of previous visas and immigration stamps, signed declarations of friends and relatives, proof of holidays together, etc.)</p> <p>2. Visa for cohabitation with EU citizen</p> <p>-National passport with a validity of at least 6 months from the date of the first entry into the Schengen area</p> <p>- Completed and signed application form</p> <p>- The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application</p> <p>- Proof that there is a union citizen with the right to move and reside in the Union</p> <p>- Proof that the union citizen is going to a Union State other than the one of which he/she is a national, or proof that he/she is already resident there.</p> <p>-Certificate of civil status:</p> <p><u>From the partner to be joined in Belgium:</u></p> <p>- Proof that the applicant is not married or in an official partnership at the moment</p> <p><u>From the visa applicant:</u></p> <p>- Proof that the applicant is not married at the moment, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation, legalized by the Belgian Embassy</p> <p>-Proof that the applicant is accompanying, or joining, that Union citizen.</p> <p>-Proof that the applicant is a close family member or a distant family member of the Union citizen</p> <p><u>From both partners:</u></p> <p>- A proof of the stable and permanent character of your relationship (photographs, letters, emails, telephone bills, money transfers, copies of previous visas and immigration stamps, signed declarations of friends and relatives, proof of holidays together, etc.)</p> <p>3. Visa for marriage in Belgium with a Belgian or non-EU citizen</p> <p>- National passport with a validity of at least 6 months from the date of the first entry into the Schengen area</p> <p>- Completed and signed application form</p> | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>- The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application</p> <p><u>From the partner to be joined in Belgium:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration of marriage and original of guarantee letter “3bis” issued by the city hall in Belgium - Copy of the residence permit (front + back): Belgian ID card, CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F, or F+ - Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation: a copy of proof of the ownership of a house/apartment or a copy of the rental contract. In the case of a rental contract, this document has to be registered at the city hall in Belgium - Proof that the person being joined has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his own needs and those of the members of his family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. - Proof that the person being joined holds health insurance covering the risks in Belgium for himself or herself (mutualiteit/mutualité) <p><u>The visa applicant:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of sufficient personal means of subsistence: copy of updated bank statement/bank book or proof of your profession and copy of recent pay slips. (this document can be replaced by nr 6) - Copy of birth certificate, in case the document is not issued by the Belgian authorities, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy/ or proof that the applicant is over 21 years, if the person to be joined is a third-country national/ or proof that the applicant is over 18 years, if the person to be joined is Belgian - Copy of name change certificate (if any), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation, legalized by the Belgian Embassy -Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health - Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law. The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand the Belgian Embassy. - Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant, valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30,000 Euros medical costs for a minimum period of 3 months <p><u>From both partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proof of stable and permanent character of their relationship (photographs, letters, mails, telephone bills, money transfers, copies of previous visas and immigration stamps, signed declarations of friends and relatives, proof of holidays together, etc.) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>4. Visa for marriage in Belgium with an EU citizen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant will have to demonstrate that he/she is the de facto partner of the Union citizen he is accompanying or joining in Belgium - Proof that there is a union citizen with the right to move and reside in the Union - Proof that the union citizen is going to a Union State other than the one of which he/she is a national, or proof that he/she is already resident there. - Declaration of marriage, issued by the city hall in Belgium - Proof that the applicant is accompanying, or joining, that Union citizen - Proof that the applicant is a close family member or a distant family member of the Union citizen <p><u>From both partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of stable and permanent character of their relationship (photographs, letters, mails, telephone bills, money transfers, copies of previous visas and immigration stamps, signed declarations of friends and relatives, proof of holidays together, etc.) <p>5. Visa family reunion with Belgian Spouse (Art.40Ter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicant has to provide a national passport with validity of at least 12 months - Completed and signed national Belgian visa application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs - The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application <p><u>From Belgium Spouse, residing in Belgium:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the residence permit (front + back): Belgian ID card, CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F or F+ - Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation: a copy of proof of ownership of a house/apartment or a registered copy of the rental contract. In the case of a rental contract: this document has to be registered at the local municipality in Belgium -Proof (at least the last 12 months) that the person being joined has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his own needs and those of the members of his family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. -proof the health insurance (mutualiteit/mutualité) of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant. <p><u>From both spouses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -proof of marriage i.e., copy of marriage certificate, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p><u>From the visa applicant:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of divorce certificate (in case of previous marriage), by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and a Translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of the death certificate of the applicant's previous spouse/partner (if any), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30,000 Euros medical costs for a minimum period of three months (This document does not have to be provided in case the spouse in Belgium can prove that the applicant will be registered on his/her health insurance in Belgium) <p>6. Visa family reunion with Non-EU Spouse (Art.40Ter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport with a validity of at least 12 months - Completed and signed national Belgian visa application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs - The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application <p><u>From non-EU Spouse, residing in Belgium:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the residence permit (front + back): CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F, or F+ - Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation: a copy of proof of ownership of a house/apartment or a registered copy of the rental contract. In the case of a rental contract: this document has to be registered at the local municipality in Belgium -Proof (at least the last 12 months) that the person being joined has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his own needs and those of the members of his family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. -proof of the health insurance (mutualiteit/mutualité) of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant. <p><u>From both spouses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of marriage i.e., copy of marriage certificate, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy <p><u>From the visa applicant:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of divorce certificate (in case of previous marriage), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a Translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of the death certificate of the applicant's previous spouse/partner (if any), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation done by a | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health - Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law. <p>The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuing country and the Belgian Embassy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30,000 Euros medical costs for a minimum period of three months. (This document does not have to be provided in case the spouse in Belgium can prove that you will be registered on his/her health insurance in Belgium). <p>7. Visa for family reunion for children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport which is valid for at least 12 months - Completed and signed national Belgian visa application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs, and the document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application <p><u>From your mother or father to be joined in Belgium:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the residence permit (front+back): Belgian ID card, CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F or F+ - Copy of the residence permit (front+back) of his/her Belgian spouse/partner (if any): Belgian ID card, CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F, or F+ - Proof of marriage or official cohabitation of the mother/father and Belgian spouse/partner (in case the mother or father to be joined is a spouse or partner of a Belgian citizen) - Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation: a copy of proof of ownership of a house/apartment or a registered copy of the rental contract. In the case of a rental contract: this document has to be registered at the local municipality in Belgium - Proof (at least the last 12 months) that the person being joined has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his own needs and those of the members of his family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. - Proof that the health insurance (mutualiteit/mutualité) of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant. <p><u>From the visa applicant:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of birth certificate, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of name change certificate (if any) - Proof of child custody: Certificate from the municipality or the court stating that the care of the child has been entrusted or transferred exclusively to mother or father to | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>be joined in Belgium, legalized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy or Written consent of the second parent giving the child custody to the one in Belgium done at the municipality, legalized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Thailand, and a translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the death certificate of the second parent (if any), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant, valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30,000 Euros medical costs for a minimum period of 3 months. <p>8. Visa for family reunion for Children (Art10&10 Bis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport which is valid for at least 12 months - Completed and signed national Belgian visa application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs - The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application <p><u><i>From your parent to be joined in Belgium</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the residence permit (front + back): Belgian ID card, CIRE, CIE, A card, B, C, D, F or F+ - Copy of the residence permit (front + back) of his/her non-EU spouse/partner (if any): CIRE, CIE A - Proof of marriage or official cohabitation of the mother/father and non-EU spouse/partner (in case that the mother or father to be joined is a spouse or partner of a non-EU citizen) - Proof that the person being joined has sufficient accommodation: a copy of proof of ownership of a house/apartment or a registered copy of the rental contract. In the case of a rental contract: this document has to be registered at the local municipality in Belgium - Proof (at least the last 12 months) that the person being joined has stable, regular, and sufficient means of subsistence to meet his own needs and those of the members of his family and avoid them becoming a burden on the public authorities. - Proof that the health insurance (mutualiteit/mutualité) of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant. <p><u><i>From the visa applicant:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of birth certificate, legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Copy of name change certificate (if any) - Proof of child custody - Certificate from the municipality or the court stating that the care of the child has been entrusted or transferred exclusively to mother or father to be joined in Belgium, | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>legalized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Thailand, and translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy or written consent of the second parent giving the child custody to the one in Belgium done at the municipality, legalized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Thailand, and translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the death certificate of the second parent (if any), legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and translation done by a recognized translation office, legalized by the Belgian Embassy - Medical certificate attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health. - Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant, valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30,000 Euros medical costs for a minimum period of 3 months. <p>9. Visa Family Reunion for Father/Mother of Belgian Minor (Art.40Ter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport with a validity of at least 12 months - Completed and signed national Belgian visa application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs - The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application <p><i>From Belgian Minor Child (must be under 18 years old)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of birth certificate, in case the document is not issued by the Belgian authorities: legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and translation done by a recognized translation office - Proof that the minor child is Belgian <p><i>From the visa applicant:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of name change certificate - Copy of ticket reservation of the visa applicant (in case the applicant is joining his/her Belgian minor child or - copy of ticket reservation of both visa applicant and Belgian minor child (in case the applicant is accompanying his/her Belgian minor child). <p>10. Visa on Directive 2008/38/EC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport into which a visa can be affixed and which is valid for at least 6 months from the date of the first entry in the Schengen area - Completed and signed Schengen application form with 1 recent colour photograph (3.5x4.5cm) with white background glued on the application form http://thailand.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/travel-to-belgium/visa/useful-addresses-and-documents - The document to choose the language in which you would like to be informed about the decision in your visa application http://thailand.diplomatie.belgium.be/en/travel-to-belgium/visa/useful-addresses-and-documents - Copy of the identity page of your passport | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof that there is a Union citizen with the right to move and reside in the Union - Proof that applicant is a close family member or a distant family member of the Union citizen - Proof that the applicant is accompanying, or joining, that Union citizen -Proof that the Union citizen is going to a Union State other than the one of which he/she is a national, or proof that he/she is already resident there | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 3. Description of Belgium’s policy on tourism

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <p><i>Required documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed and signed application form - National passport with a validity of at least 3 months after the end of the planned journey and a copy - Full detailed itinerary - Proof of hotel reservation - Letter of employer, stating applicants’ income and vacation days allowed or copy of inscription in the commerce register /as a partner in a company. - Certificate from school stating vacation says allowed (in case of student) - Proof of sufficient financial means: copy of updated bankbook or updated bank statement and copy of pay slips for the last three months. <p><i>Document for the minor:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of Birth certificate - Copy of consent of both parents, issued by City Hall <p><i>Other documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of travel insurance valid in Belgium (and other Schengen countries), coverage minimum 30,000 Euros or equivalent in Baht - Copy of ticket reservation | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals</p> | | | | |

Table 4. Description of Belgium’s student mobility policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <p>1. Student wishing to pursue higher education, in an educational establishment organized, recognized or subsidized by the public authorities (ART 58) or a private school (Art 9).</p> <p><i>Required documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National passport into which a visa can be affixed and which is valid for at least 1 year from the date of the first entry in Belgium. - Completed and signed national Belgian application form with 1 recent color photograph (3.5x4.5 cm) with white background glued to the application form - Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs. (Not necessary if Student holding a Belgian/European Scholarship) - The document to choose the language in which the applicant would like to be informed about the decision in his/her visa application - Copy of the identity page of the applicant’s passport - Original registration at an officially recognized educational establishment (school or university) in Belgium, mentioning one of the following (+1 copy): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A definite enrolment • A request for obtaining equivalence of foreign diploma • A (temporary) admission to the studies • An inscription to the entrance exam - Proof that you satisfy the conditions for access to higher education (diploma, academic record, attestation that account is being taken of the application for equivalence or decision or dispatch of equivalence) - Original of Letter of guarantee model 32 + 1 copy - This document has to be legalized by the municipality in Belgium (in case the guarantor resides in Belgium) or by the Belgian Embassy or Consulate (in case the guarantor resides abroad) before submitting the visa application. - Letter of guarantee is not required for students who are the beneficiaries of an official Belgian/EU scholarship. The original proof of that scholarship (+ 1 copy) will be sufficient. - In case that the guarantor is a Belgian or a foreigner residing in Belgium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) letter of guarantee model 32, legalized by the city hall in Belgium where the guarantor resides (+ 1 copy) b) certificate of residence issued by the city hall in Belgium and/or a recto-verso copy of the identity card. c) Family composition issued by the city hall in Belgium d) Proof of regular and sufficient income of the guarantor (3 last salary slips), not only the balance in the bank account. | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>In case of self-employed, a proof of latest income tax is needed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case that the guarantor is a Belgian or a foreigner residing abroad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) letter of guarantee model 32, legalized by The Belgian Embassy or Consulate in the country where the guarantor resides (+ 1 copy) b) copy of the bio-page of the passport and/or a copy of the residence permit. c) Proof of relationship (e.g. family composition, birth certificate) issued by the competent authority, legalized respectively by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Belgian Embassy or Consulate in the country where the guarantor resides d) Proof of regular and sufficient income of the guarantor (please note that a proof of income is required, not only the balance in the bank account. In case of self-employed, proof of income tax is needed) OR Attestation from the university (blocked account) as a proof of solvency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical certificate (+1 copy) attesting that the applicant is not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health OR Attestation from the university (blocked account) as a proof of solvency - Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law if the applicant is older than 18 years of age / if (+1 copy). The certificate has to be legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuing country and the Belgian Embassy. This document is valid for 6 months until the date of submitting visa application. In case the applicant needs an introduction letter from the embassy to obtain this certificate from the Office of the Royal Thai Police (for Thailand only), she/he can obtain this introduction letter from the embassy by bringing his/her passport or a copy of his/her passport. <p>2. Student in non-recognized institutions (Private schools)</p> <p>Required documents: The same documents will be required as for a student in a recognized institution (see above). However, in this case, the original 'certificate by an officially recognized educational establishment' must be replaced by an original 'proof of enrolment in a Private School'. In addition to that, the student must present and undergo the following:</p> <p>MUST PRESENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A certified true copy of diploma of completed secondary education, permitting higher education (+ 1 copy). 2. A motivation letter, extensively documented, with a detailed description of the courses he wishes to follow in the private institution. Special care must be taken to illustrate the specific character of the courses in Belgium compared to similar courses that might be available in the country of origin (+ 1 | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>photocopy). If applicable, join 2 copies of all diplomas obtained since the end of the secondary education including all additional courses taken in-country or abroad, even private ones.</p> <p>3. If applicable, a proof of sufficient knowledge of the language in which the chosen courses in Belgium are conducted (French, Dutch or English) by producing report cards on which the grades for that language are noted (+ 2 photocopies).</p> <p>MUST UNDERGO</p> <p>1. A short interview with a member of the staff of the visa section and fill out a questionnaire. Comments on sufficient language proficiency from the diplomatic mission where the application is filed will be taken in account.</p> <p>3. Students desiring to study French or Dutch before continuing higher education in Belgium</p> <p>Required documents:</p> <p>The same documents will be required as for a student in a recognized or private institution. However, in this case, the original 'certificate by an officially recognized educational establishment' or the original 'proof of enrolment in a Private School' must be replaced by an original 'certificate of enrolment in a language school' (usually for one year). The courses must consist of no less than 12 hours per week. In this case it is of the utmost importance that the student explains in detail in his motivation letter which type of higher education he/she wants to undertake after his language training, in which educational establishment he/she wants to study and why.</p> | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Annex 2 – Mobility policies in the Czech Republic

Table 1. Description of Czech Republic’s labour migration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| Guarantees | | | | |
| <p>1. Employee Card</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport - Application form for employee card indicating, among others, the vacancy reference number, i.e. the number under which the position is registered in the vacancies database. This database displays vacancies for which foreign nationals can apply. The reference number is displayed in the database along with the job title. - 2 Photos - Biometric Data (Fingerprints) <p><i>Supporting documents on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purpose of stay - employment contract, work agreement or letter of intent indicating that the applicant will earn at least minimal wage (regardless of the extent of the work) and work at least 15 hours per week - employment permit if required for the position <p><i>Additional employment information</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents on COMPETENCE proving that the applicant has professional competence for the job position, concerning mainly education or professional qualification - For a REGULATED profession: applicant who will perform a regulated profession submits a document proving that he/she has the required professional qualification (click on the profession ("regulated unit")) - For AGENCY employment: applicant who will be employed through an employment agency submits a document containing information about the applicant (name, surname, maiden name (if applicable), citizenship, date and place of birth and residence address), information about the job (type and place of employment, which the applicant will temporarily carry out) and information about the employer (name and residence) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodation - Criminal record extract - Fee - Travel medical insurance – only if visa applying <p>2. Blue Card</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport - Application form for Blue Card indicating among others, the vacancy reference number, i.e. the number under which | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>the position is registered in the vacancies database. This database displays vacancies for which foreign nationals can apply. The reference number is displayed in the database along with the job title.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 photos - Biometric data (Fingerprints) <p><i>Supporting documents on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purpose of stay - employment contract: employment contract must be concluded for at least one year for a number of weekly working hours legally set (= typically 40 hours per week, other options are given in § 79 of the Labor Code) and for a salary at least 1,5 times the average yearly gross salary (currently 382,620 CZK) – must be clearly stated in the contract <p><i>Additional Employment information</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents proving HIGH QUALIFICATION (i.e. university degree or higher professional education requiring at least three years of study) - For a REGULATED profession: applicant who will perform a regulated profession submits a document proving that he/she has the required professional qualification (click on the profession ("regulated unit")) - For AGENCY employment: applicant who will employed through an employment agency submits a document containing information about the applicant (name, surname, maiden name (if applicable), citizenship, date and place of birth and residence address), information about the job (type and place of employment, which the applicant will temporarily carry out) and information about the employer (name and residence) - Applicants who stayed in another EU Member State before lodging application for the blue cars submit also a document on monthly family income. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodation - Criminal Record Extract - Fee - Travel medical insurance -only if visa approved, not when applying | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 2. Description of Czech Republic’s family reunification policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <p>Unification of family application requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application form - Travel document - 2 photos - Biometric features – fingerprints - fee <p><i>Supporting documents proving</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family relationship - Monthly family income - Accommodation (for example rent agreement etc.) - Applicant who is a family member of a blue card holder who resided in another Member State of the EU submits a residence permit issued by this state - Criminal record extract issued by the state of the applicant’s citizenship and by the state where the applicant resided in the last three years for more than six months - Children submit agreement of parents/legal guardians with the stay of the child in the Czech Republic (except when the parent travels with the child, when the parent travels with the child or when the agreement cannot be obtained due to reasons independent of the foreigner) - Upon request a document proving fulfillment of measures against spread of infectious disease - Travel health insurance – in case of visa issuance | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay)</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties (penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness (forgiving clause/article)</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals (connecting with other mobility policies)</p> | | | | |

Table 3. Description of Czech Republic’s policy on tourism

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa application, duly filled out in English (CAPITAL LETTER) and signed by the applicant. (For minors: signed by parents or legal guardian) - Recent passport picture - Valid passport: At least two free pages, validity of at least three months after expiration of Visa requested; duly signed. Not older than 10 years - Round Trip air ticket booking - Hotel booking confirmation: Document must be in English or Czech language, reservations must cover the whole duration of the trip, must report hotel name, hotel address, name of all applicants. -Exact itinerary: Dates, cities, transports used to move across Schengen Area; if travelling to non-Schengen country during same trip, transport ticket and valid visa (For the non-Schengen country) is needed. - (If applicable) For organized trips: Certificate or voucher (original) from a travel agency or tour operator confirming the booking of an organised tour. - Proof of economic situation in country of residence: Original bank statement of the last 3 months updated to maximum 7 days before date of submission, stable transactions with official bank stamp, name of applicant shown on the statement must be same on passport, savings accounts with positive balance. In case of no evidence of transactions for the last 3 consecutive months, Original Bank Certificate must be submitted too and dated within 15 calendar days. – In case of applicants who do not have a Savings Account, they can submit Traveler’s Cheques in Original and Copy. Traveler’s Cheques must be under the applicant’s name. No fixed account. - Evidence of applicant’s employment: If applicant is an employee: company registration and headed paper company’s original approved letter indicating: full name of applicant, job position of applicant, salary, indication of the number of vacation days, company stamp, signature of manager, full address of company, telephone number of company, letter’s date of issue must be within 30 days before date of submission. if applicant is business owner: Business License (from DBD) valid for 90 days together with English translation. - If students applying: Original letter from the school, dated within 6 months from the date of submission, must report: | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Full name of applicant, full name and address of school, telephone number of the school, signature of person giving permission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (If applicable) For applicants with insufficient finances Sponsor letter and bank statements covering the last three months, including bank account movements of the person covering the cost of the trip, or other proof of sufficient means of subsistence for the intended entire journey and the duration of stay. If sponsor is a close relative, proof of family relationship must be also submitted (original and copy of birth certificate or house registration or marriage certificate) together with English translation. - (If applicable) Copy of Real Estate Property (title-deed), marriage certificate, birth certificate of children. Or any other proof of socio-economic ties in the country of origin. - (If applicable) Name Change certificate. Original and copy, plus translation in English language. - Overseas medical insurance: Must cover whole period of stay, must report full name of applicant as per passport, must be valid for the whole Schengen Area, minimum coverage of 30.000 Euros for urgent hospitalization or repatriation expenses, the stamp and signature of the insurance company are mandatory. | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 4. Description of Czech Republic's student mobility policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <p>1. Study visa (short term visa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa application, duly filled out in English (CAPITAL LETTER) and signed by the applicant. (For minors: signed by parents or legal guardian) - Recent passport picture: Photo must be: 35 mm wide, 45 mm high, photo must be well contrasted person, must look straight into the camera, head must be straight, not tilted, mouth closed, head must take up 2/3 of the photo, but must not exceed 36 mm in height, eyes must be in the upper middle of the photo, eye color must be clearly recognizable, distance between the two pupils must be between 8 and 10 mm, white background). Not wearing ornament. Not use photo in previous/old visa. Any alterations (like Photoshop etc.) are strictly forbidden. - Valid passport: At least two free pages, validity of at least three months after expiration of Visa requested; duly signed. Not older than 10 years. -Round Trip air ticket booking: Document must be in English or Czech language, must be issued by airline or travel agency, must report full name of applicant as per passport. - Proof of purpose of stay (original or copy) <u>Study:</u> School registration and acceptance of the enrollment providing the information on details of the course, duration of the course and proof of payment. (Only For Scholarship students: Letter of assignment of the scholarship by Education institutions, Universities and recognized international organizations in original and copy). <u>Culture:</u> Letter of invitation from the host organization in Czech for Cultural, Scientific, Artistic event purposes. <u>Sport:</u> Official invitation from Czech Republic organization for Sport purposes duly signed by the inviter. - Hotel booking (only if accommodation is not provided by the inviting party): Document must be in English or Czech language, reservations must cover the whole duration of the trip, must report hotel name, hotel address, name of all applicants. In case of additional touristic travel: Complete itinerary Dates, cities, transports used to move across Schengen Area; if travelling to non-Schengen country during same trip, transport ticket and valid visa (For the non-Schengen country) is needed. - Proof of economic situation in country of residence: | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Original bank statement of the last 3 months updated to maximum 7 days before date of submission, stable transactions with official bank stamp, name of applicant shown on the statement must be same on passport, savings accounts with positive balance.</p> <p>In case of no evidence of transactions for the last 3 consecutive months, Original Bank Certificate must be submitted too and dated within 15 calendar days. – In case of applicants who do not have a Savings Account, they can submit Traveler’s Cheques in Original and Copy. Traveler’s Cheques must be under the applicant’s name. No fixed account.</p> <p>- (If applicable)For applicants with insufficient finances Sponsor letter and bank statements covering the last three months, including bank account movements of the person covering the cost of the trip, or other proof of sufficient means of subsistence for the intended entire journey and the duration of stay. If sponsor is a close relative, proof of family relationship must be also submitted (original and copy of birth certificate or house registration or marriage certificate) together with English translation.</p> <p>- If students applying: Original letter from the school, dated within 6 months from the date of submission, must report: Full name of applicant, full name and address of school, telephone number of the school, signature of person giving permission.</p> <p>- If applicant is employed: Evidence of applicant’s employment</p> <p>- If applicant is an employee: company registration and headed paper company’s original approved letter indicating: full name of applicant, job position of applicant, salary, indication of the number of vacation days, company stamp, signature of manager, full address of company, telephone number of company, letter’s date of issue must be within 30 days before date of submission.</p> <p>- If applicant is business owner: Business License (from DBD) valid for 90 days together with English translation.</p> <p>11</p> <p>- Overseas medical insurance: Must cover whole period of stay, must report full name of applicant as per passport, must be valid for the whole Schengen Area, minimum coverage of 30.000 Euros for urgent hospitalization or repatriation expenses, the stamp and signature of the insurance company are mandatory.</p> <p>- (If applicable) Name Change certificate: Original and copy, plus translation in English language.</p> <p>- (Only applicable for minors applying):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If applicant is traveling with both parents: original and copy of birth certificate with translation in English. b. If applicant is under 18 and travelling with one of the parents: original consent letter from District to be signed by the parent who is not travelling together with the minor, translated into English, birth certificate (copy and original) with translation in English. | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>c. If minor is travelling alone: original consent letter to travel abroad from the district signed by both parents, translated into English, birth certificate with translation in English</p> <p>d. If one of the parents passed away, death certificate (original and copy) together with translation in English.</p> <p>e. If one of the parents has exclusive parental power, the Court Decree ordering it, must be shown, translated in English.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of recent applicant's passport's first page - Copies of all Visas and Entry and Exit Stamps in the last 5 years from (Schengen, UK, USA, Canada, ETC.). <p>If Visas are in old passport: copy of first page of passport and copies of relevant visas.</p> <p>2. Long- Term residence permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport - Application Form: Application for long-term residence permit (green form) - 2 Photos - Biometric Data (Fingerprints) <p><i>Supporting documents on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purpose of stay– most frequently acceptance letter or similar confirmation - Accommodation -Financial Means or proof that the student disposes of financial amount that would constitute real housing expenses OR proof that all the expenses will be covered by a third party (state institution, legal person or hosting organization) – for example a stipend OR grant - Parental Consent for child's travel - written in a free form and signed by both parents / legal guardians (signature does not need to be officially verified); parental consent is not required from a parent / legal guardian who (1) lodges the application on behalf of a child younger than 15 – only signature of the second parent / legal guardian is required in such a case, (2) already resides in the Czech Republic and the child will reside here with him / her – only signature of the second parent / legal guardian is required in such a case, or (3) provides a proof that he / she cannot submit such a content due to reasons beyond his / her influence. - Criminal record Extract - Fee - Travel medical insurance – only if visa approved, not when applying | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay)</p> | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties (penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p> | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness (forgiving clause/article)</p> | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| referrals (connecting with other mobility policies) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

Annex 3 – Mobility policies in Finland

Table 1. Description of Finland’s labour migration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| Guarantee(s) | | | | |
| <p>1. Seasonal worker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schengen visa application form - Passport with validity of at least 3 months after departure from Schengen area and issued during the past 10 years - Valid contract of employment or binding job offer for seasonal work from the employer located in Finland indicating: working place, length of employment, salary, working hours per week/month, holiday entitlement, other relevant working conditions, starting date of employment - Employer’s Assurance Form - Report of accommodation if it has not been clarified in Employer’s Assurance - Written permission from parents/guardians if the applicant is 18-20 years, if applicable, birth certificate or house registration - Proof of travel (Rounding flight reservation) - Travel medical insurance: must be valid for all Schengen states and cover the entire period of the intended stay, and minimum coverage must be 30,000 Euros. <p>2. Employed person (residence permit)</p> <p>The applicant must mee the requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The employer must supplement the applicant’s application by filling in the terms of employment either online in Enter Finland or by using a paper form. 2. The applicant has sufficient qualifications and education for the job in question. 3. The employer must verify that the applicant has the professional skills required for the job. The employer must document this when they fill in the terms of employment for the application. Health care professionals, for example, need a permission to practise their profession from Valvira. 3. The applicant has sufficient income in Finland during the entire time his/her residence permit is valid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The salary has to be at least the minimum specified in the relevant collective agreement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there is no collective agreement or if the applicant will be working part-time, the salary must be at least EUR 1,331 per month in 2023. - Some of the salary may consist of fringe benefits, such as company car or employer-provided accommodation. When the salary is assessed, the taxable value of the fringe benefits will be taken into account in the calculation. <p><i>Required documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A valid passport accepted by Finland. | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passport photo complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop - Colour copies of the passport page containing personal data and of all passport pages that contain notes - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_1 (if the applicant already is in Finland and apply for his/her first residence permit) | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 2. Description of Finland’s family reunification policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>Residence permit on the basis of family ties</p> <p>1. Spouse in Finland <i>General attachments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - Passport photo complying with the photo, or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data and copies of all passport pages with notes of the applicant - Colour copy of passport page containing personal data and copies of all passport pages with notes of the spouse - Form for clarification of family ties PK1_ (to be filled in and signed by the spouse living in Finland) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submit the application - Form MP_1 (if the applicant is already in Finland and apply for his/her first residence permit) <p><i>Application-specific attachments</i></p> <p>1.1 Spouse in Finland with a residence permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marriage certificate if the marriage was contracted in another country than Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of registered partnership if the partnership was registered in another country than Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spouse’s bank statements from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the spouse can use - Copy of the spouse’s latest tax card, tax decision and tax return - Copy of the spouse’s employment contract - Documents concerning the applicant’s or his/her spouse’s business income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises - Copy of employment contract (if the applicant works in Finland) - Documents concerning the applicant/his/her spouse’s pension - Documents concerning other income or assets that the applicant can transfer to Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.2 Cohabiting in Finland with a residence permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document showing that the applicant has lived together for at least two years (e.g. tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants or similar reliable document); or Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) and a certificate of joint custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries); or Grounds for referring to other weighty reasons - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spouse's bank statements from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the spouse can use - Copy of the spouse's latest tax card, tax decision and tax return - Copy of the spouse's employment contract - Documents concerning applicant or his/her spouse's business income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises - Copy of the applicant's employment contract (if the applicant works in Finland) - Documents concerning the applicant or his/her spouse's pension - Documents concerning other income or assets that the applicant can transfer to Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the spouse or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.3 Spouse in Finland as a refugee, application not made within 3 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marriage certificate if the marriage was contracted in another country than Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of registered partnership if the partnership was registered in another country than Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spouse's bank statements from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the spouse can use - Copy of the spouse's latest tax card, tax decision and tax return - Copy of the spouse's employment contract - Documents concerning applicant's or his/her spouse's business income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises - Copy of the applicant's employment contract (if the applicant works in Finland) - Documents concerning the applicant or his/her spouse's pension - Documents concerning other income or assets that the applicant can transfer to Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Divorce certificate (if you or your spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if you or your spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if you or your spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.4. Spouse in Finland as a refugee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document showing that the applicant has lived together for at least two years (e.g. tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants or similar reliable document); or Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) and a certificate of joint custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries); or - Grounds for referring to other weighty reasons - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or the spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>1.5 Cohabiting partner in Finland as a refugee, application not made within 3 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document showing that the applicant has lived together for at least two years (e.g. tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants or similar reliable document); or - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) and a certificate of joint custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries); or - Grounds for referring to other weighty reasons - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spouse's bank statements from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the spouse can use - Copy of the spouse's latest tax card, tax decision and tax return - Copy of the spouse's employment contract - Documents concerning the applicant or his/her spouse's business income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises - Copy of the applicant's employment contract (if the applicant work in Finland) - Documents concerning the applicant's or his/her spouse's pension - Documents concerning other income or assets that the applicant can transfer to Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the spouse or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.6 Cohabiting partner in Finland as a refugee, application not made within 3 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document showing that the applicant has lived together for at least two years (e.g. tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants or similar reliable document); or - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) and a certificate of joint custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries); or - Grounds for referring to other weighty reasons - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spouse's bank statements from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the spouse can use | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the spouse's latest tax card, tax decision and tax return - Copy of the spouse's employment contract - Documents concerning the applicant's or his/her spouse's business income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises - Copy of the applicant's employment contract (if the applicants work in Finland) - Documents concerning the applicant's or his/her spouse's pension - Documents concerning other income or assets that the applicant can transfer to Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.7 Spouse is a Finnish citizen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marriage certificate if the marriage was contracted in another country than Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of registered partnership if the partnership was registered in another country than Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.8 Cohabiting partner is a Finnish citizen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document showing that the applicant and his/her spouse have lived together for at least two years (e.g. tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants or similar reliable document) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>an EU Member State) and a certificate of joint custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries); or</p> <p>Grounds for referring to other weighty reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divorce certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been in a registered partnership that has been dissolved) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death certificate (if the applicant or his/her spouse has previously been married/in a registered partnership and the former spouse has died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>1.9 Intimate relationship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A written statement of the applicant personal income that will also be at his/her disposal in Finland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a certificate of deposit or a bank statement - property, and capital income from property - income from employment or business enterprise - pension income - other income - A statement of dating relationship and possible living together, for example a rental agreement or an extract from a register of occupants - colour copies of the partner's passport page containing personal data and all passport pages that contain notes - A statement of pregnancy, if applicable a certificate of pregnancy - A free-form written statement of the reasons why apply for a residence permit on other grounds - Divorce certificate (if the spouse or his/her spouse has previously been married and have divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Intimate relationship attachment form <p>2. My child is in Finland</p> <p><i>General attachments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi). - Passport photo complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data and copies of all passport pages with notes of the applicant - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport of the child living in Finland - Form for clarification of family ties PK3 (to be filled in and signed by the child living in Finland) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_1 (if the applicant already is in Finland and apply for his/her first residence permit) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>- Birth certificate of the child living in Finland, with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Document on the custody of the child living in Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries)</p> <p><i>Application-specific attachments:</i></p> <p>2.1 Child in Finland with a residence permit</p> <p>- Statement on income in Finland</p> <p>- Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>2.2 Child in Finland with a residence permit granted on the basis of international protection</p> <p>- Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>2.3 My child is a Finish citizen</p> <p>- Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>- Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State)</p> <p>3. My guardian is in Finland</p> <p>3.1 Guardian in Finland with a residence permit</p> <p>Attachments</p> <p><i>1. Attachments when a child is born in Finland and the child's parents are foreign nationals who live in Finland with a residence permit:</i></p> <p>- The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi)</p> | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>- A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop -The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old.</p> <p><i>2. Attachments when a child is applying for a residence permit at the same time with his or her guardian:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_ (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his or her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Consent from the guardian's spouse who lives in Finland for the child to move to the same household with the guardian and the spouse (if the guardian lives in Finland with a spouse who is not the child's parent) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p><i>3. Attachments when the child is applying for a residence permit alone in order to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copies of the child's passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport - Colour copies of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport of the guardian living in Finland - Form for clarification of family ties PK4 (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in Finland) - Form for clarification of family ties PH4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in the child's home country) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_1 (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his/her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Consent from the guardian's spouse who lives in Finland for the child to move to the same household with the guardian and the spouse (if the guardian lives in Finland with a spouse who is not the child's parent) - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pay bank statements of the guardian living in Finland from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the guardian can use - Copy of the latest tax card, tax decision and tax return of the guardian living in Finland - Copy of the employment contract of the guardian living in Finland - Documents concerning the business of the guardian living in Finland (income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises) - Report on other income or assets that can be transferred to the guardian living in Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>3.2 Guardian in Finland as a refugee</p> <p><i>1. Attachments when a child is born in Finland and the child's parents are foreign nationals who live in Finland with a residence permit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop -The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. <p><i>2. Attachments when a child is applying for a residence permit at the same time with his or her guardian</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_1 (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his or her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p><i>3. Attachments when the child is applying for a residence permit alone in order to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copies of the child's passport page containing personal data and of all pages that contain notes in the passport - Colour copies of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages that contain notes in the passport of the guardian living in Finland - Form for clarification of family ties PK4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in Finland) - Form for clarification of family ties PH4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in the child's home country) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where you submit the application - Form MP_1 (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his/her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>3.3 Guardian in Finland as a refugee, application not made within 3 months</p> <p><i>1. Attachments when a child is born in Finland and the child's parents are foreign nationals who live in Finland with a residence permit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. <p><i>2. Attachments when a child is applying for a residence permit at the same time with his or her guardian</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_1 (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his/her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p><i>3. Attachments when the child is applying for a residence permit alone in order to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland</i></p> | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copies of the child's passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport - Colour copies of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport of the guardian living in Finland -Form for clarification of family ties PK4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in Finland) - Form for clarification of family ties PH4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in the child's home country) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application -Form MP_1(if the child is already in Finland and applies for his/her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bank statements of the guardian living in Finland from the past six months, for all Finnish bank accounts the guardian can use - Copy of the latest tax card, tax decision and tax return of the guardian living in Finland - Copy of the employment contract of the guardian living in Finland - Documents concerning the business of the guardian living in Finland (income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises) - Report on other income or assets that can be transferred to the guardian living in Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>3.4 Guardian is a Finnish citizen or married to a Finnish citizen</p> <p><i>1. Attachments when a child is applying for a residence permit at the same time with his or her guardian</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/shes submit the application - Form MP_ (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his/her first residence permit) - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p><i>2. Attachments when the child is applying for a residence permit alone in order to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The child's valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copies of the child's passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport - Colour copies of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport of the guardian living in Finland - Form for clarification of family ties PK4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in Finland) - Form for clarification of family ties PH4_plus (to be filled in and signed by the guardian living in the child's home country) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/shes submit the application - Form MP_1 (if the child is already in Finland and applies for his/her first residence permit) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Document on the custody of the child (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Consent given by the other guardian for the child to move to Finland (if the guardian will not move to Finland at the same time) (the document must be confirmed by a notary public or another authority) - Consent from the guardian's spouse who lives in Finland for the child to move to the same household with the guardian and the spouse (if the guardian lives in Finland with a spouse who is not the child's parent) - Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Divorce certificate (if the parents of the child are divorced) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) - Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries or in an EU Member State) <p>4. My other relative is in Finland</p> <p>4.1 My relative is a Finnish citizen</p> <p><i>General attachments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copy of the passport page containing your personal data and copies of all passport pages with notes - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport of the guardian living in Finland - Form for clarification of family ties PK5_plus (to be filled in and signed by your family member living in Finland) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where you submit the application - Form MP_1 (if the applicant already is in Finland and apply for your first residence permit) <p><i>Application-specific attachments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document(s) explaining family relations with the applicant's family member residing in Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Doctor's certificate/health statement (if the applicant refers to his/her state of health in the application) <p>4.2 My relative has been granted international protection</p> <p>General attachments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data and copies of all passport pages with notes of the applicant - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data and of all pages with notes in the passport of the guardian living in Finland - Form for clarification of family ties PK5_plus (to be filled in and signed by your family member living in Finland) - Document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits the application - Form MP_1File (if the applicant already is in Finland and apply for his/her first residence permit) <p><i>Application-specific attachments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document(s) explaining family relations with the applicant's family member residing in Finland (must be legalised if not issued in the Nordic countries) - Statement on income in Finland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family member's bank statements from the past six months for all Finnish bank accounts the he or she can use - Copy of family member's latest tax card, tax decision and tax return - Copy of the family member's employment contract - Documents concerning the applicants' or his/her family member's business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - income statement, balance sheet, audit report, number of employees and salaries paid to them, private withdrawals and deposits, bank statements, contact information of the accountant, trade register extract, bill of sale, tenancy agreement for the premises - Copy of his/her employment contract (if he/she works in Finland) - Report on other income or assets that the applicant can transfer to Finland (for example, pensions, dividends, rents) - Doctor's certificate/health statement (if the applicant refers to your state of health in the application) | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 3. Description of Finland's policy on tourism

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Tourist visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schengen visa application form shall be duly completed, dated and signed by the applicants - Passport/travel documents and 2 copies of ID-page. Must be valid for a minimum of 3 months after the planned journey, issued within the previous 10 years and have at least 2 blank pages - Travel Medical Insurance Should be valid for all Schengen states and cover the entire period of your intended stay or transit. The minimum coverage must be EUR 30.000. - Proof of itinerary: Travel plan/itinerary detailed itinerary of the planned trip including all the destinations. - Transport reservations: Flight reservation (roundtrip) including possible third countries and other Schengen countries. Please note, it is not recommended to purchase the tickets before receiving a visa decision. If travelling in an organized trip, proof from travel agent/tour operator confirming the booking of the organized tour. - Proof of accommodation for the duration of the entire stay, including all destinations of the journey - Proof of occupation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If employed: original certificate of employment indicating the number of vacation days granted, position in the company and monthly salary b. If self-employed: evidence of business ownership (company registration) c. If a pupil or university student: letter from the school or university indicating the vacation days granted and confirming applicant's enrolment for the next term. - Proof of sufficient means of subsistence for the intended entire journey and the duration of stay Bank statement covering last three months, including bank account movements and a clear statement of the source of income. <p>2. Wild berry picking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duly completed, dated and signed Schengen visa application form - Passport/travel document and 2 copies of ID-page. Must be valid for a minimum of 3 months after the planned journey, issued within the previous 10 years, and previous passport(s), if available - Travel medical insurance: Must be valid for the duration of travel and cover the entire Schengen area. An applicant for a multiple-entry visa may provide an insurance policy, which is valid during the first trip. The minimum coverage of the policy must be 30,000 Euros. The policy has to cover costs in case of sudden illness or accident and assistance on site, including the costs of medical repatriation to the place of | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>permanent residence of the insured person or the repatriation in case of death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport reservations: Flight reservation (roundtrip) including possible third countries and other Schengen countries. If travelling in an organized trip, proof from travel agent/tour operator confirming the booking of the organized tour. - Proof of accommodation: Proof of accommodation for the duration of the entire stay, If the applicant is staying at the accommodation organized by the inviter, this must be mentioned in the invitation. If the accommodation is self-organized, proof of this must be included in the application. Including all destinations of the journey - Invitation letter: Original invitation letter from the inviting company/person in Finland, stating the purpose and the length of the visit, company name and y-tunnus (business code). Letter must be signed and dated, including the full contact information of the contact person in the company. The letter must also have the following information: full personal details of the applicant (name, address, phone number, email, date of birth, travel dated, passport number and validity, nationality). Please also mentioned in the invitation letter, if the applicant has been in wild berry picking previously. - National ID: Proof of identity, copy of name change certificate (if applicable) - Proof of financial means; Proof of sufficient means of subsistence e.g. pay slips or bank account statements covering transactions for previous three months. Bank book statements are not accepted. The bank statement must state the name of the account holder and be in English. In case the applicant has worked last year for the same company in Finland, pay slips or bank statements from that period. The inviter's finances are not taken into account when the applicant's economic situation in the home country is assessed. The applicant must have proof of sufficient financial means to cover the duration and purpose of the stay and the cost of living in the country. In Finland a minimum of 30 Euros a day is required. -Birth certificate: written permission from parent(s)/guardian(s) issued by district office if the applicant is 18-20 years. And proof of relationship with the parent(s)/guardian(s) if the applicant is 18-20 years of age. | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 4. Description of Finland's Investment-based policy

| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> themes (indicators) dimensions </div> | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Residence permit: Entrepreneur</p> <p>The applicant must meet the requirements:</p> <p>1. The applicant is a self-employed person and his/her form of business is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a private trader, in other words a private entrepreneur - a partner in a general partnership - a general partner (not a silent partner) in a limited partnership - a member of a cooperative who has an unlimited liability for refinancing - entrepreneur in a limited liability company <p>2. The business operations are profitable.</p> <p>The applicant's business must be profitable. The means of support must be secured by the applicant's income from his/her business. A Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre) will assess whether the applicant meets these requirements.</p> <p>3. The applicant have registered his/her business in the Trade Register maintained by the Finnish Patent and Registration Office.</p> <p><i>General attachments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A valid passport accepted by Finland - Passport photo complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop. - Colour copy of the passport page containing the applicant's personal data. - If applicable, a document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submit his/her residence permit application to Finland <p><i>Attachments regarding form of company:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the company is a limited liability company: memorandum of association, if the company has not been entered in the Finnish Trade Register; articles of association, - If the company has not been entered in the Finnish Trade Register; shareholder register. - If the company is a cooperative that has not been entered in the Finnish Trade Register: the cooperative's memorandum of association. - If the company is a general partnership that has not been entered in the Finnish Trade Register: | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>memorandum of association.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the company is a limited partnership that has not been entered in the Finnish Trade Register: memorandum of association. - If the company is a general partnership ('ay') or a limited partnership ('ky'), attach a document proving that the applicant has acquired a share of the company. <p><i>Attachments regarding company operations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business plan - Documents regarding the company's business premises (rental agreement or proof of ownership of the premises) - Proof of professional qualifications and competence (degree certificates and/or certificates of employment) - Proof of financial resources (a bank statement, for example) - Attach bank statements from the applicant's own bank account from the past three months if the applicant has funds of his/her own for the initial operating stage of his/her company or for supporting him/herself. - Financial forecast for the next two years - Proof of the funding granted to the company - Proof of change of ownership - Proof of payment regarding the business acquisition - Loan agreement - Payment agreement with National Enforcement Authority Finland or with other creditors to repay a debt - Most recent financial statements (income statement and balance sheet) - Copies of agreements signed with customers, if such agreements exist. <p><i>Sector-specific attachments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Driver's licence and vehicle registration certificate - Contract with partner company - Documents required of companies in the tourism industry <p>2. Residence permit: start-up entrepreneur The applicant must meet the requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant either own a recently founded start-up company that aims for growth or are about to establish a start-up company. 2. The applicant has a positive Eligibility Statement from Business Finland. An Eligibility Statement is required when the applicant apply for: a first residence permit for a start-up entrepreneur; or an extended permit for a start-up entrepreneur if you have not held a startup permit before. 3. The applicant has sufficient financial resources for the entire duration of his/her residence permit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant must have EUR 1,000 per month, which amounts to EUR 12,000 per year, at his/her disposal. It needs to be money which the applicant can use to support him/herself in Finland. - The applicant must have the required sum in his/her own bank account. The money can consist of, for example, savings, income from his/her start-up company, funding | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>granted to his/her start-up company or of other regular income which continues during his/her entire stay in Finland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant must have enough money for at least one year. However, the applicant may be granted a first residence permit for two years if he/she has enough money to cover his/her living costs for two years (EUR 24,000). <p><i>Required documents</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A valid passport accepted by Finland - Passport photo (PDF) or a photograph retrieval code you received from a photo shop. - Colour copy of the passport page containing the applicant's personal data. - A document (such as visa or residence permit) showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submit his/her residence permit application to Finland. - Eligibility Statement from Business Finland. - Proof of sufficient financial resources. - Bank statement showing that the applicant has enough money to support him/herself. - Decision on funding, if the applicant has received funding for his/her start-up company. The source of such funding can be, for instance, Business Finland. - Start-up company's updated accounts for the ongoing accounting period (current income statement and balance sheet) if the money is income from the start-up company. - Rental agreement, if the money consists of continuous income from rents. - Employment contract, if the money consists of income from work conducted with another company. | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 5. Description of Finland's student mobility policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Student visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa application form - Travel document: Must be valid for a minimum of 3 months after the planned journey - Travel medical insurance: Must be valid for the duration of travel and cover the entire Schengen Area. The minimum coverage of the policy must be 30 000 Euros. The policy has cover costs in case of sudden illness or accident and assistance on site, including the cost of medical repatriation to the place of permanent residence of the insured person or the repatriation in case of death. - Proof of accommodation for the duration of the entire stay, including all destinations of the journey - Invitation letter in original from the company, organization, university or institution in Finland, signed and dated stating the contact information, duration and purpose of the visit and who will be responsible for the cost of the trip. - National ID - Proof of employment on official letter head, stamped and dated; containing contact information as well as name, position and signature of the countersigning officer. The letter must state the name and position of the applicant, salary, years of employment and approval of absence/position after the trip and information about the visit. In case of self-employed: evidence of business ownership (company registration) and monthly salary and information about the visit and purpose. - Proof of financial means of subsistence e.g. pay slips or bank account statement covering transactions for previous three months. Bank book statements are not accepted. The bank statement must state the name of the account holder and be in English. - Proof of studies: Letter of studies on official letterhead, stamped and dated; containing contact information as well as name, position and signature of the countersigning officer. The letter must state the name and positions of the applicant, years of studies and approval of absence/position after leave and return after journey. - Birth certificate - Documents when parent(s)/guardian(s) not travelling together with the child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If minor id travelling with both legal guardians or with only one guardian - Proof of custody - If applicant is under the sole custody of one parent only, letter of certification showing custody is required. The document has to be original and issued by legal authorities | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consent from legal guardian(s) - Letter of consent from legal guardian(s) to travel with one guardian, companion, or alone verified by legal entity <p>2. Residence permit for studies</p> <p>If necessary, have the attachments translated and legalised.</p> <p><i>General attachments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A valid passport accepted by Finland (um.fi) - A passport photo complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police, or a photograph retrieval code the applicant received from a photo shop - The passport photo must be no more than 6 months old. - Colour copy of the passport page containing personal data of the applicant - If applicable, a document showing that the applicant is legally staying in the country where he/she submits his/her residence permit application to Finland (visa or residence permit, for example) <p>Form MP_1 (if the applicant already is in Finland and apply for his/her first residence permit)</p> <p><i>Application-specific attachments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate of acceptance/attendance from the educational institution in Finland - Documentation of sufficient financial resources. For example, a bank statement covering the past three months, Certificate of insurance, Documentation of paid tuition fee or documentation of scholarship. - Earlier degree certificates (not required of degree students and exchange students) - Potential certificates of employment (not required of degree students and exchange students) - If the applicant is under 18 years of age, he/she should also attach to his/her application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a legalised birth certificate - his/her parent's or guardian's consent for the applicant to move to Finland. | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Annex 4 – Mobility policies in Germany

Table 1. Description of Germany’s labour migration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| Guarantee(s) | | | | |
| <p>1. Nursing staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully completed and signed application - Passport with a minimum validity of 9 months. - Certificate of graduation/professional training and a professional certificate - Thai registered nurse license - Employment contract - Evidence of Overseas Degree Equivalency Assessment and the declaration of Employment from the employer during the equivalency Assessment period - German language proficiency (minimum level B1 according to the Common European Reference Framework) <p>2. Working visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport and completed national visa application - Employment contract with the German employer, including details of salary - A business license, a certificate of commercial registration, or other proof issued by the German government to verify the employer's legitimacy. - Educational qualifications - Resume - Proof of language proficiency <p>3. Specialty Chef Visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport and completed visa application form - Employment contract in German, which lists the specific job description, salary, working hours, vacation entitlement and the start and end of employment - Tabular CV - Declaration of an employment relationship - Proof of at least six years of work as a cook in qualified restaurant in Thailand. The qualified restaurants are those serving predominantly Thai food and cook according to Traditional Thai recipes. The following are not qualified business: Street-side catering establishments, restaurants with open kitchens, food stalls, street food establishments, fast food establishments, canteen establishments, snack establishments, delivery services and catering companies - Proof of qualification from a recognized educational institution: Training certificates from the following schools are recognized as proof of qualification: Thai-Swiss Culinary Education center, Dusit Thani College and Suan Dusit International Culinary School | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>- If available: Proof of German and/or English skills</p> <p>4. Blaue Karte EU (EU Blue Card)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport and completed national application form - CV including details of professional experience, and degree and certificates - German University degree or recognized foreign university degree comparable to a German university degree - Employment contract/binding job offer with details of the gross annual salary <p>5. Job seeker visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport and completed national application form - Curriculum vitae of professional career - Proof of qualifications or university degree from a German university. In case the applicant graduated from a foreign university, proof that the foreign university degree is recognised in Germany must be submitted. - Letter of motivation with information about the job search plan - Proof of being able to cover living costs can be provided in the form of a blocked bank account or a Declaration of Commitment. <p>6. Fast-track procedure for Skilled workers:</p> <p>The following paperwork needs to be submitted by the German employer to the competent Foreigners Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport - Health insurance - Advance approval document from the Foreigners Authority - Employment contract - Proof of qualification/certificate of successful completion of the vocational or university abroad in German or English - Proof of the required language skills - A civil status certificate must be submitted for accompanying spouse and minor children who are entering the country <p>7. Au-Pair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An employment contract with the German host family -The household registration of the guest family which includes the child's name. - Motivation letter and future plan. - Resume and proof of all attained education levels. - Proof of German language proficiency of minimum level A1 according to the Common European Reference Framework. | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 2. Description of Germany’s family reunification policy

| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> themes (indicators) dimensions </div> | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Visa for Marriage or partnership register in Germany - Valid passport and completed and signed national visa application form - Certificate of registration of the marriage. - Proof of basic knowledge of the German language (A1 certificate from the Goethe Institute, not older than one year) - Two copies of the passport of the fiancé/same sex partner to whom the reunification is to take place, as well as two copies of his or her residence permit if the reunification is to take place with a foreign fiancé/same sex partner.</p> <p>2. Visa for spouse/life partner reunification - Certified marriage certification/ civil partnership certificate, together with a copy, legalized by the embassy, - Proof of German language proficiency (A1) - Copies of the spouse’s passport - If the spouse is a citizen of the EU/EEA, copies of visa permitting the spouse to stay in Germany must be presented, along with proof of employment and income certification</p> <p>3. Visa for father/mother of German minor - Completed national visa application form and a valid passport - Birth certificate of the minor, legalized by the embassy + translation) - In some cases, proof of the minor's citizenship, such as a German passport, the parents' marriage certificate, or a certificate of the child's legitimacy, is required.</p> <p>4. Visa for family reunification with German minor - Completed national visa application form and a valid passport - Birth certificate of the applicant, legalized by the embassy and translation -house registration certificate, legalized by the embassy and translation) -Proof of custody, legalized by the embassy and translation</p> | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| Referrals | | | |

Table 3. Description of Germany’s policy on tourism

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed visa application form and a valid passport - Change name and/or surname certificate (if applicable) - Confirmed reservation of the round-trip flight ticket - Detailed itinerary - Proof of accommodation: confirmed hotel reservation for the entire duration of stay in the Schengen -Organized trip: Letter of the travel agency giving details regarding the trip with completed name list of the group and confirmation that the trip has been fully paid -Employment proof: If employed: - Original certificate of employment or equivalent, indicating the position in the company, length of employment, monthly salary, the number of vacation days granted, and the purpose and duration of the trip - Company registration; If student: - Academic certificate such as an enrolment confirmation of the school or university, show original and submit photocopy; If self-employed: - Evidence of business ownership (company registration, DBD certificate) stating the applicant’s name - Financial proof: proof of sufficient funds Bank Statement for the last three months including bank account movements of the applicant, original with bank stamp; if the trip is sponsored: sponsoring letter and bank statement of the sponsor for the last three months including bank account movements of the sponsor, original with bank stamp, copy of sponsor's passport. If relevant: copy of real estate property (title deed) -Copy of real estate property (title deed), bank account, marriage certification, birth certificate of children (if relevant, other proof of social or financial ties in Thailand) - Travel and health insurance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Must cover all period of stay b. Must be valid for Schengen area c. Minimum coverage of 30000 Euros for urgent hospitalization or repatriation expenses | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals</p> | | | | |

Table 4. Description of Germany's student mobility policy

| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> themes (indicators) dimensions </div> | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Student visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A valid passport with completely filled application form for national visa - Current notify/pre-registration from the German university or university of the preparatory college - Evidence of previous education (degrees) with German translation - Proof of financing of at least EUR 934 per month of the planned Study visit -As a rule, proof of sufficient German language skills at level B 1 of the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) - Proof of financing: In the visa process the proof of financing can be made by setting up a block account; Credibility (e.g. through proof of income of the parents) that the financing is also secured beyond the first year of study; by a formal declaration of commitment in accordance with §§ 66, 68 AufenthG, submitted by a sponsor living in Germany. The declaration of commitment must be submitted for the entire study period; Scholarship from public German funds. <p>2. Visa for Student Exchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A valid passport with completely filled application forms for national visa - Participation confirmation of the organization - Detailed schedule of the student exchange provided by the organization - Invitation letter from the host family in Germany and the German school the participant will attend - Declaration of commitment according to §§66-68 AufenthG: In order to ensure the participants' cost of living in Germany, the organization or host family must submit a declaration of commitment to the German immigration authorities in accordance with Sections 66-68 of the Residence Act - Birth certificate (for minor applicants) - Consent of the parents for the planned trip abroad: an official declaration of consent from the parents <p>3. Visa for Language course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valid passport and fully completed national visa application forms. - Proof of enrollment in an intensive language course (at least 18 lessons per week). - Proof of previous education/degree - Proof of previous work history (job references, etc.) | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Letter of motivation explaining - Proof of financing by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presentation of a declaration of commitment in accordance with Sections 66, 68 Residence Act; or Blocked account (isolated language course for at least 1028 Euros per month), Subsistence can be proven in the visa process by setting up a blocked account. - Evidence of previous level of German language skills (e.g. certificate of participation from a language institute based in Thailand, previously acquired language certificates) | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Annex 5 – Mobility policies in Italy

Table 1. Description of Italy’s labour migration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|------------------------|---|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Business owner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Proof of suitable accommodation in the form of one of the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agreement for the purchase or rental of a building; statement made in accordance with articles 2 and 4 of Law no. 15 of 4th January 1968; - statement made in accordance with the same law by an Italian or foreign national legally residing in Italy, confirming that they have made available to the visa applicant suitable accommodation that comply with the minimum standards laid down in the relevant regional law regarding public housing accommodation - Certificate of an abstract recognition of the resources necessary for the business, trade or craft activity to be undertaken, issued by the relevant Chamber of Commerce for the area where the activity shall take place. These resources must not be fewer than the annual amount of the minimum income (€ 4,962.36) - Sufficient funds available in Italy to guarantee the resources as per the Certificate - Availability of an income relating to the previous - Financial year which must be higher than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (€8,500), already acquired in the country of residence - Nulla osta (authorisation) from the relevant Questura <p>2. Corporate role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Full copy of the company enrollment in the local Chamber of Commerce Business Registry (Visura Camerale), specifying the registration number and position held by the visa applicant within the company organization (Chairman, member of the Board of Directors or member of the Board of Auditors) - Copy of an official declaration of responsibility - issued by the local Direzione Territoriale del Lavoro (County Labor Office) or sent by the legal representative of the Italian company to the local DTL, Labor Inspection Office – stating that, in virtue of the position conferred to the foreign | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>citizen within the company (Chairman, Board of Directors and Board of Auditors), even through a contract, the visa applicant will not be engaged as a subordinate employee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration by the legal representative of the company guaranteeing that the applicant will be paid a wage greater than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (€8,500) - Proof of suitable accommodation in the form of one of the following documents: agreement for the purchase or rental of a building; statement made in accordance with articles 2 and 4 of Law no. 15 of 4th January 1968; statement made in accordance with the same law by an Italian or foreign national legally residing in Italy, confirming that they have made available to the visa applicant suitable accommodation that comply with the minimum standards laid down in the relevant regional law regarding public housing accommodation - Proof of an income, generating from legal sources, higher than the minimum amount provided by the Italian law for the exemption from the payment of medical assistance services (8.500 Euros). Said minimal income requirement needs to be demonstrated through documents certifying the income earned during the previous financial year by the applicant in his/her country of residence - Nulla osta (authorisation) from the relevant Questura to be submitted within 90 days from date of issue <p>3. Freelance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Certificate of an abstract recognition of the resources necessary for the business, trade or craft activity to be undertaken, issued by the relevant Chamber of Commerce for the area where the activity shall take place. These resources must not be fewer than the annual amount of the minimum income (€ 4,962.36) - Sufficient funds available in Italy to guarantee the resources as per the Certificate - Availability of an income relating to the previous financial year which must be higher than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (€8,500), already acquired in the country of residence - Nulla osta (authorisation) from the relevant Questura - proof of suitable accommodation <p>4. Start up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Certificate of an abstract recognition of the resources necessary for the business, trade or craft activity to be undertaken, issued by the relevant Chamber of Commerce for the area where the activity shall take place. These resources must not be fewer than the annual amount of the minimum income (€ 4,962.36) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient funds available in Italy to guarantee the resources as per the Certificate - Availability of an income relating to the previous financial year which must be higher than the minimum level required by law for exemption from health care contribution (€8,500), already acquired in the country of residence - Nulla osta (authorisation) from the relevant Questura - Proof of suitable accommodation <p>5. Sports activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Declaration of personal consent issued by the CONI to the relevant Italian Embassy/Consulate, specifying the personal details of the athlete, their sporting discipline, and the details of the receiving club. This declaration must be accompanied by the "nulla osta" (authorisation) from the relevant Questura to be submitted within 90 days from date of issue <p>6. Salaried employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - "Nulla osta" (authorisation) for work from the relevant SUI (Immigration Desk (Sportello Unico per l'Immigrazione) at the Prefecture) | | | |
| <p>benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay)</p> | | | |
| <p>penalty/ties (penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p> | | | |
| <p>forgiveness (forgiving clause/article)</p> | | | |
| <p>referrals (connecting with other mobility policies)</p> | | | |

Table 2. Description of Italy's family reunification policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Nulla osta (authorisation) from the relevant Sportello Unico (One-Stop Shop) - In the case of minor children, consent to the issue of the visas signed by the other parent - Documentation proving the status of family member or spouse of the foreign citizen resident in Italy | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay)</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties (penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness (forgiving clause/article)</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals (connecting with other mobility policies)</p> | | | | |

Table 3. Description of Italy’s policy on tourism

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p>Guarantee(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivation letter which includes the travel purpose and a description of the planned trip - Round trip air ticket booking issued by airline or travel agency - Hotel booking information (reservations must cover the whole duration of the trip and must report the hotel name and address) - Proof of economic situation in the country of residence (original statement in English with bank stamp and signature of the last three months updated to maximum 7 days before the date of submission with stable transactions name of applicant shown on the statement must be the same as on passport, savings accounts with positive balance, If available, fixed accounts only in addition to the saving account), evidences of applicant’s employment - Overseas medical insurance: must cover whole period of stay, must be valid for the whole Schengen area, minimum coverage of 30,000 Euros for urgent hospitalization or repatriation expenses, the stamp and signature of the insurance company are mandatory - Two copies of applicant’s passport’s first page and copies of previous visas issued in the last 5 years from Schengen, UK, USA, Canada) | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals</p> | | | | |

Table 4. Description of Italy’s investment-based migration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>The application is deemed complete when it includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contact details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. name and surname; b. place and date of birth; c. nationality; d. place of residence; e. personal e-mail address; f. personal telephone number; - copy of passport; - brief curriculum vitae of the applicant's main academic and professional experience; - selection of one of the following three investment types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. investment in Government Bonds; b. investment in limited companies, including innovative startups; c. donation, in the area of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. preservation of cultural and natural heritage; ii. education and research; iii. immigration management; - Documentation in which the applicants demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the ownership of the sum to be allocated to the investment/donation; b. the transferability and licit origin of the financial resources used; c. the absence of final criminal convictions and pending charges; - Description of the characteristics of the investment/donation and proof of consent from the recipients; - A declaration of commitment to use the funds, validated with an electronic signature, including an indication of the amount that the applicant is willing to invest and the municipality where s/he wishes to settle. | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals</p> | | | | |

Table 5. Description of Italy’s student mobility policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>1. Study Short Stay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visa application, duly filled out in English and signed by the applicant - Recent passport picture (photo must be: 35 mm wide, 45 mm high, photo must be well contrasted person, must look straight into the camera, head must be straight, not tilted, mouth closed, head must take up 2/3 of the photo, but must not exceed 36 mm in height, eyes must be in the upper middle of the photo, eye color must be clearly recognizable, distance between the two pupils must be between 8 and 10 mm, white background). Any alterations (like Photoshop etc.) are strictly forbidden - Valid passport: At least two free pages, validity of at least 90 days after expiration of Visa requested and at least 6 months from the date of submission; duly signed. -Round Trip air ticket booking (Document must be in English or in Italian language, must be issued by airline or travel agency, must report full name of applicant as per passport) - School registration and acceptance of the enrollment: The document should provide the following information: Details of the course, duration of the course and proof of payment. - Only For Scholarship students: Letter of assignment of the scholarship by Education institutions, Universities and recognized international organizations in original and copy. - Hotel booking (only if accommodation is not provided by the school) Document must be in English or in Italian language, reservations must cover the whole duration of the trip, document must contain hotel name, hotel address, name of all applicants. In case of additional touristic travel: Complete itinerary, Dates, cities, transports used to move across Schengen Area, if travelling to Non-Schengen Country during same trip, transport ticket and valid visa (for the Non-Schengen country are needed) - Proof of financial situation in country of residence: Personal account statement of the last three months updated to maximum 7 days before date of submission. No fixed accounts - (If applicable) For applicants with insufficient finances: Sponsor letter from close relative only (parents, siblings, son and daughters, spouse) who wishes to sponsor the applicant, proof of family relationship must be submitted (original and copy of birth certificate or house registration or marriage certificate) together with English translation, statement of the last three months of the sponsor’s savings account updated to | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>maximum 7 days before date of submission. No fixed accounts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If students applying: Original letter from the school, dated within the current academic year, must report: Full name of applicant, full name and address of school, telephone number of the school, signature of person giving permission - If applicant is employed: Evidence of applicant's employment - If applicant is an employee: Original employment letter reporting Full name of applicant, Job position of applicant, Salary of applicant, Period of leave, Years of service in the company, Company stamp, Signature of manager, Full address of company, Telephone number of company. Letter's date of issue must be within 30 days from submission date. If applicant is business owner: Business License (from DBD) valid for 90 days together with English translation). - Overseas medical insurance: Must cover whole period of stay, must report full name of applicant as per passport, must be valid for the whole Schengen Area, minimum coverage of 30.000 Euros for urgent hospitalization or repatriation expenses, stamp and signature of insurance company are mandatory. - (If applicable) Name Change Certificate: Original and copy, translation in English or Italian. - (Only applicable for minors applying) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If applicant is traveling with both parents: original and copy of birth certificate and house registration with translation in English. b. If applicant is under 18 and traveling with one of the parents: Original consent letter from District, legalized through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to be signed by the parent who is not traveling together with the minor, translated into English, birth certificate (copy and original) with translation in English and house registration (copy and original) with translation in English. c. If minor is traveling alone: original consent letter to travel abroad from the District, legalized through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed by both parents, translated into English, birth certificate (copy and original) with translation in English and house registration (copy and original) with translation in English. d. If one of the parents passed away, death certificate (original and copy) together with translation in English. e. If one of the parents has exclusive parental power, the Court Decree ordering it, legalized through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, must be shown, translated in English. If submitting documents from countries other than Thailand, legalization from competent Embassy in Thailand is required. - Two copies of applicant's passport's first page and copies of previous visas issued in the last 5 years by Schengen, UK, USA, or Canada. If Visas are in old passport: copy of first page of old passport and copies of relevant visas. <p>2. Study (more than 90 days)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested -Proof that the applicant has accommodation in Italy: hotel booking, declaration of hospitality - Proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence for their stay in Italy, for an amount not lower than that specified in Table A annexed to the Directive of the Ministry of the Interior dated 1st March 2000 - Health insurance, if the foreign national is not entitled to health care in Italy by virtue of agreements or conventions in force with their country - enrolment or pre-enrolment in the course to be followed in Italy <p>3. Study – Apprenticeship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence for their stay in Italy, for an amount not lower than that specified in Table A annexed to the Directive of the Ministry of the Interior dated 1st March 2000 - Statement about the availability in Italy of suitable accommodation, as well as the sum needed for repatriation, which may be verified by submitting a return flight ticket - Health/insurance cover for medical and hospital admissions that should not entail limitations or exceptions - Internship documentation. Internships are made on the basis of a special agreement between the promoter and the hosting employer <p>4. Study - EXCHANGE AND MOBILITY PROGRAMME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Health insurance, if the foreign national is not entitled to health care in Italy by virtue of agreements or conventions in force with their country - Enrolment in approved or authorised programmes of Exchange/partnership/mobility resulting from national or European programmes (including Erasmus Plus), and collaborations between academic, scientific and educational establishments, and within the framework of agreements, conventions and implementing protocols with foreign universities <p>5. Postgraduate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Proof that the applicant has accommodation in Italy: hotel booking, declaration of hospitality - Proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence for their stay in Italy, for an amount not lower than that | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>specified in Table A annexed to the Directive of the Ministry of the Interior dated 1st March 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health insurance, if the foreign national is not entitled to health care in Italy by virtue of agreements or conventions in force with their country - Enrolment in postgraduate courses (master's degrees, doctorates, specialisations, training programmes) at Italian Universities, public or private, authorised to award qualifications having legal value <p>6. University Enrollment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Proof that the applicant has adequate accommodation in Italy - Proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence of no less than € 460.28 for each month of the academic year. This can be proven in one of the following ways: evidence of personal or financial resources; economic guarantees provided by Italian institutions and bodies of an established credit, by local Governments, or by foreign institutions and bodies considered to be reliable by the Italian diplomatic mission - Enrolment or pre-enrolment in the course to be followed in Italy - The requirements and procedures for the issue of visas are indicated in a special provision, published annually by the MIUR, in agreement with MAECI and Ministry of the Interior <p>7. University Single Course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Proof that the applicant has accommodation in Italy: hotel booking, declaration of hospitality - Proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence for their stay in Italy, for an amount not lower than that specified in Table A annexed to the Directive of the Ministry of the Interior dated 1st March 2000 (View) - Enrolment (according to the timetable established by the MIUR) in one or more individual courses or "internships" at a public or private University authorised to award qualifications having legal value - Health insurance, if the foreign national is not entitled to health care in Italy by virtue of agreements or conventions in force with their country <p>8. Vocational Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry visa application form - Recent passport-size photograph - Valid travel document whose expiry date is three months longer than that of the visa requested - Enrolment documentation pertaining to the training course the applicant wishes to attend (specifying the duration, the programme, gained certification etc.). The course has to be | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>organised by educational institutions that have obtained accreditation to manage vocational training courses (as per art. 142, par. 1, letter d, of Legislative Decree 112/1988; Ministerial Decree of the Ministry for Work no. 166 of 25/05/2001). The course cannot last more than 24 months and must be aimed at the recognition of a qualification or at the certification of the skills acquired.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training documentation acquired in the country of origin - Proof that the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence for their stay in Italy, for an amount not lower than that specified in Table A annexed to the Directive of the Ministry of the Interior dated 1st March 2000 - Statement about the availability in Italy of suitable accommodation, as well as the sum needed for repatriation, which may be verified by submitting a return flight ticket - Health/insurance cover for medical and hospital admissions that should not entail limitations or exceptions | | | |
| <p>benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay)</p> | | | |
| <p>penalty/ties (penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p> | | | |
| <p>forgiveness (forgiving clause/article)</p> | | | |
| <p>referrals (connecting with other mobility policies)</p> | | | |

Annex 6 – Mobility policies in Portugal

Table 1. Description of Portugal’s Labour Migration Policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| Guarantees | | | | |
| <p>1. Seasonal Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal petition application; - Passport or additional valid travel document, for the duration of the travel; - Passport photograph; - Return ticket; - Valid travel insurance, including necessary medical expenses, -medical emergency and medical repatriation; - Certificate of being in a regular situation when the applicant is from a different nationality than that of the country where the visa is being requested; - Proof of means of subsistence, in compliance with legal requirements set by the competent Government entity; - Work contract or valid work offer for seasonal work purposes, with a temporary work company or an employer established in Portuguese territory, identifying the location, time, type of work, as well as duration, salary and paid vacation; - In the case of regulated professions, compliance with national legal requirements for that profession is mandatory; - Adequate medical protection, in similar terms to national citizens, or medical insurance for the periods that may not be covered by medical protection; as well as work accidents insurance provided for the employer; - Dignified accommodation, through a rental lease or equivalent. Accommodation can also be provided by the employer, in compliance with existing legal requirements. <p>The work activity must be registered in the list of work sectors for which seasonal work is available, defined by competent authorities. The current sectors, defined by Order n.º 745/2018 of 17 January, are:</p> <p>Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing; Hospitality, restaurants and similar; Food industry, liquor and tobacco industries; Gross and Retail commerce; Construction; Land transport.</p> <p>2. Job seeker visa <i>General Document</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Visa application filled and duly signed by applicant; | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Passport or other travel document, valid for 3 months after the estimated date of return. Photocopy of passport (biographical data);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Photos, even, passport type, recent and in good condition to identify the applicant (1 for this form); - Proof of regular status, if the applicant is of a nationality other than that of the country where he/she is applying for a visa, valid for more than the date of expiry of the visa he/she is applying for; - Request for criminal record enquiry by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF) (Not applicable to minors under the age of sixteen); - Criminal record certificate, issued by the competent authority of the country of the applicant's nationality or of the country where the applicant has resided for over a year (except for applicants under sixteen), with the Hague Apostille (If applicable) or legalised; - Valid travel insurance, covering necessary medical expenses, including urgent medical assistance and possible repatriation; - Copy of return transport title; - Proof of financial resources equivalent to at least the sum of three guaranteed monthly minimum salary. - Proof of the financial resources may be waived upon presentation of a term of responsibility with recognized signature made by a Portuguese citizen or a foreign citizen, with a legal residence authorization in Portugal, which guarantees food and accommodation for the visa applicant, as well as the repatriation costs, in case of irregular stay. (The signatory of the responsibility term must also prove to have financial capacity in the amount of, at least, three times the value of the guaranteed minimum monthly salary). <p><i>Specific documents</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration with indication of the conditions for the estimated stay. - Proof of presentation of a declaration of expression of interest for enrolment in the IEFP | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 2. Description of Portugal’s family reunification policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantees</p> <p><i>General document</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Visa application filled and duly signed by applicant (For minors and incapacitated, forms should be signed by the legal guardian). - 2 Photos, even, passport type, recent and in good condition to identify the applicant (1 for this form); - Passport or other travel document, valid for 3 months after the estimated date of return. Photocopy of passport (biographical data); - Proof of regular status, if the applicant is of a nationality other than that of the country where he/she is applying for a visa, valid for more than the date of expiry of the visa he/she is applying for; - Valid travel insurance, covering necessary medical expenses, including urgent medical assistance and possible repatriation; - Criminal record certificate, issued by the competent authority of the country of the applicant’s nationality or of the country where the applicant has resided for over a year (except for applicants under sixteen), with the Hague Apostille (If applicable) or legalised; - Request for criminal record enquiry by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF) (Not applicable to minors under the age of sixteen; <p>Proof of financial resources, as defined by decree of the competent government members;</p> <p><i>Additional Documents for Minors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When minors are not travelling with both parents, or are travelling with a third person, a travel authorization of one or both parents respectively, is required, or a court order; - Copy of the parent’s identity card. <p><i>Specific Documentations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of family reunification authorization by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF); - Proof of identification of family members to be reunited; - Minors or unfit persons require a travel authorization by the parents or legal guardian. | | | | |
| benefits | | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | | |
| forgiveness | | | | |
| referrals | | | | |

Table 3. Description of Portugal’s policy on tourism

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy of the roundtrip reservation and detailed itinerary - Travel Medical Insurance (minimum coverage of 30,000 Euros; covering the entire period of the intended stay and any expenses for repatriation, urgent medical treatments, emergency hospital treatment, death and valid for all the Schengen States - Proof of accommodation (hotel confirmed reservation, for family/friends visit – present the application form “Termo de responsabilidade” duly filled by the inviting person referring it responsible for accommodation or for all the costs and must be duly notarized - Proof of the relationship with the host or inviting party: as applicable a birth or marriage certificate/family book (authenticated by the Thai MFA), a photocopy of the bio data page of the passport and travel history of the sponsor in case of non-legal relationship, proof of correspondence (boyfriend/girlfriend) - Copy of real estate property (title-deed), bank account, certificate, birth certificate of children (if relevant or other proof of social or financial ties in Thailand) - Proof of sufficient means of subsistence during the intended stay - Bank statement for the past three months with bank stamp - In case of a pre-paid tour covering all the expenses, details of the tour with a proof of payment to the tour operator should be provided | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">penalty/ties</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">forgiveness</p> | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">referrals</p> | | | | |

Table 4. Description of Portugal’s Investment-based immigration policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>TCNs may apply for a Residence Permit for Investment, by one of the following routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital transfer with a value equal to or above 1.5 million Euros - The creation of, at least, 10 job positions - The purchase of real estate property with a value equal to or above 500 thousand Euros - The purchase of real estate property, with construction dating back more than 30 years or located in urban regeneration areas, for refurbishing, for a total value equal to or above 350 thousand Euros - Capital transfer with a value equal to or above 500 thousand Euros for investing in research activities conducted by public or private scientific research institutions involved in the national scientific or technologic system - Capital transfer with a value equal to or above 250 thousand Euros for investing in artistic output or supporting the arts, for reconstruction or refurbishment of the national heritage, through the local and central authorities, public institutions, public corporate sector, public foundations, private foundations of public interest, networked local authorities, local corporate sector organizations, local associations and public cultural associations, pursuing activities of artistic output, and reconstruction or maintenance of the national heritage - Capital transfer of the amount of 500 thousand Euros, or higher, for the acquisition of units of investment funds or venture capital fund of funds dedicated to the capitalisation of companies, capital injected under the Portuguese legislation, whose maturity, at the moment of the investment, is, at least, of five years and, at least, 60% of the investments is realized in commercial companies with head office in national territory - Capital transfer of the amount of 500 thousand Euros, or higher, for constitution of a commercial society with head office in the national territory, combined with the creation of five permanent working jobs, or for the reinforcement of the share capital of a commercial society with head office in national territory, already existing, with the creation or keeping of working jobs, with a minimum of five permanent jobs, and for a minimum period of three years - Family reunification. | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">benefits</p> | | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Table 5. Description of Portugal's Student Mobility Policy

| themes (indicators) | dimensions | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <p>Student visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Visa application filled and duly signed by applicant (For minors and incapacitated, forms should be signed the legal guardian) - 2 Photos, even, passport type, recent and in good condition to identify the applicant (1 for this form); - Passport or other travel document, valid for 3 months after the estimated date of return. Photocopy of passport (biographical data) - Proof of regular status, if the applicant is of a nationality other than that of the country where he/she is applying for a visa, valid for more than the date of expiry of the visa he/she is applying for - Valid travel insurance, covering necessary medical expenses, including urgent medical assistance and possible repatriation - Criminal record certificate, issued by the competent authority of the country of the applicant's nationality or of the country where the applicant has resided for over a year (except for applicants under sixteen), with the Hague Apostille (If applicable) or legalised - Request for criminal record enquiry by the Immigration and Border Services (SEF) (Not applicable to minors under the age of sixteen; <p>Proof of financial resources, as defined by decree of the competent government members</p> <p><i>Additional documents for minors</i></p> <p>When minors are not travelling with both parents, or are travelling with a third person, a travel authorization of one or both parents respectively, is required, or a court order; Copy of the parent's identity card.</p> <p><i>Specific Documentation related to the purpose of the stay</i></p> <p>RESEARCH PURPOSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work contract or host agreement with the research centre or university; or, - Letter of acceptance by the research centre or university and prof of scholar-ship or research grant; or, - Statement of responsibility signed by the research centre or university to cover admission and living costs. - Researchers admitted to a research centre or higher education institution officially recognized under the terms of the legislation in force (Article 91-B of Law 23/2007) are exempt from presenting: health insurance or equivalent, | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>employment contract or convention, travel insurance and means of subsistence.</p> <p>- Whenever the applicant is the beneficiary of a study or research grant, he is exempt from presenting the document proving admission, as well as proof of sufficient means of subsistence, provided he informs the Consular Post of this fact.</p> <p>HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS</p> <p>- Fulfils admission criteria or has been accepted to university for a study program and has enough financial resources to attend such program.</p> <p>- Higher education students admitted to a higher education institution officially recognized under the terms of the legislation in force (Article 91-B of Law 23/2007) are exempt from presenting health insurance or equivalent, from proving admission conditions or how they were accepted in a higher education institution, travel insurance or means of subsistence.</p> <p>- Students benefiting from a scholarship, as well as beneficiaries of a scholarship awarded by Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, are exempt from presenting the document proving admission and proof of sufficient means of subsistence.</p> <p>- Applicants for residence visas who are third-country nationals of Portuguese speaking countries are exempt from proof of means of subsistence when admitted to a higher education institution.</p> <p>SECONDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS</p> <p>- Evidence of having been admitted attending a recognized education program equivalent to levels 2 and 3 of the international standard education classification, in a student exchange framework or through individual admission to an educational project carried out by a recognized educational establishment;</p> <p>- Be between 14 and 21 years of age;</p> <p>- Proof of having been hosted by a family or having secured accommodation in suitable facilities, within the educational establishment or elsewhere;</p> <p>- Proof of having been admitted attending a course of qualification levels 4 or 5 of the National Qualifications Framework (QNQ) or training courses given by educational or vocational training establishments, if they prove they have the means, travel insurance and insurance of health.</p> <p>- In the case of student exchange, proof of means of subsistence can be carried out by submitting a statement of responsibility by the organization responsible for student exchange programs.</p> <p>- All students benefiting from a scholarship awarded by Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua are exempt from presenting the document proving admission and proof of sufficient means of subsistence.</p> <p>INTERNSHIP</p> | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>- Proof of internship acceptance by the certified host institution, proof of practical and theoretical training in the field of studies obtained or ongoing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of the training program, including objectives and learning components; - Duration and schedule for training; - Location and supervising conditions; - The legal status of the intern within the host institution; - A statement that internship does not constitute a replacement for a professional post and acknowledgement of responsibility of payment by the host institution of living costs and removal in case of illegal stay. - For proof of means of subsistence, it can be done through the presentation of a term of responsibility by the host entity for interns. <p>VOLUNTEER WORK PURPOSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract with the host entity responsible for the volunteer program, with the duration, schedule, supervision conditions and guarantee of covering food and accommodation expenses, including a minimum amount of subsistence allowance or pocket money; and, - Subscription of civil liability insurance by the host entity, except in the case of volunteers participating in the European Voluntary Service. - Proof of means of subsistence can be done by submitting a statement of responsibility by the organization responsible for volunteer programs. | | | |
| benefits | | | |
| penalty/ties | | | |
| forgiveness | | | |
| referrals | | | |

Annex 7 – Guide used for policy content analysis

| dimensions themes (indicators) | actors | characteristics | temporality |
|---|--|--|---|
| guarantee(s) (conditions of entry/stay) | <p style="color: red;">Who is exempted? Who is not?</p> <p>concerned persons (citizens, non-citizens...)</p> | <p style="color: red;">What are the characteristics of the concerned actors?</p> <p>age gender filiation nationality civil status legal status social class ethnicity language</p> | <p style="color: red;">What temporality/ties are reinforced or produced in the process?</p> <p>Visa duration time requirement</p> |
| benefits (rights/privileges of entry/stay) | | | |
| penalty/ties (penalizing clause/article for IFs) | | | |
| forgiveness (forgiving clause/article) | | | |
| referrals (connecting with other mobility policies) | | | |

Annex 8 – Guide used for policy content analysis

Expert interview questions guide

Knowledge/views/observations about migration to Europe, specifically the following aspects

- 1) Specific policies regulating migration from Thailand to Europe, specifically to Finland.
- 2) Requirements to obtain a visa or permit for the following types of mobility: labour migration, tourism, family reunification, student migration, investment migration, and movements within the EU.
- 3) Public and private infrastructures facilitating migration to Europe
- 4) Most taken or chosen path to migrate from Thailand to Europe (labour, tourism family reunification, student, investment...): reasons behind, dynamics, and challenges.
- 5) Least taken or chosen path to migrate from Thailand to Europe (labour, tourism family reunification, student, investment...): reasons behind, dynamics, and challenges.
- 6) Possibility/ies to extend one's legally allowed duration of stay in the receiving EU country before the expiration of one's visa without going back to one's country of origin: requirements, concerned individuals, and procedure.
- 7) Possibility/ies to change one's visa to another form of visa (e.g., from tourist visa to student visa, from student visa to family reunification visa, etc.) in the receiving EU country without going back to one's country of origin: requirements, concerned individuals, and procedure.
- 8) The role of Thailand's embassy or consulate in the receiving country.
- 9) Public and private infrastructures facilitating installation in the receiving European country.
- 10) Perceived future of migration from ASIAN COUNTRY to Europe, specifically to Finland.