

## COUNTRY REPORT

### **Aspiring migrants' behaviour in mobility policies: the case of Vietnam**

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**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).

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## Executive summary

Vietnam is a high-profile migrant sending nation, characterized by many international migration outflows to many regions in the world. While the country is witnessing an increasing level and trend of migrants to EU territory, Vietnam is also making policies to achieve the best outcomes of international migration, especially labour and education migrations.

This county policy report has been carried out within the framework of WP2 in the Aspire project. The study EU countries include Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy and Portugal (Aspire countries). The research questions to be addressed include: “How does migration or mobility regime in the six study EU countries in the project consider aspiring migrants’ behaviour in their policies?” or “To what extent do these EU countries’ mobility and visa policies consider aspiring migrants’ behaviours?”

The analysis adopted a qualitative research method and secondary data to assess different migration types and visa policies to understand migrant behaviours of Vietnamese citizens to the six Aspire countries. Vietnamese citizens migrate to different Aspire countries in different channels in response to the changing mobility policies and laws of the EU member states. The level and trend of migration reflect the migrant behaviours the visa and migration policies/laws of the destination countries which have been not alike. The report also shows the needs to overcome the policy gaps and dearth in existing data and statistics on migration flows from Vietnam to EU in order to better manage migration.

Looking for the future, while EU member states continue to be the source for the majority of labour migration, their migration potential is declining due to their similarly ageing and shrinking populations. Recruiting workers and manpower from third countries, including Vietnam, will become of policy importance that EU member states may consider in the new development context.

**Keywords:** AspirE, migration policy, migrant behaviour, labour, tourism, family reunification, investment, student migration, Vietnam

### List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASPIRE	Asian Prospects in Re(migration) to and within the EU
CBI	Citizenship by Investment
CEF	Foreign Services and Borders
COMECON	Council of Mutual Economic Assistance
DOLAB	Department of Overseas Labour Management
EU	European Commission
EPRS	European Parliamentary Research Services
FSOG	Federal Statistical Office of Germany
GDP	Gross domestic product
GSO	General Statistical Office
ICEF	International Consultants for Education and Fairs
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	Investment Migration Council
INIS	Italy National Institute of Statistics
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs
PRC	People Republic of China
RBI	Residency by Investment
RIFA	Portugal Foreigners and Borders Office
TCN	Third Country National
UAE	United Arab Emigrates
USD	United States dollar
VASS	Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
VND	Viet Nam dong
WHO	World Health Organisation
WP	Work Package

## 1. Introduction

International migration has climbed to the top of the global policy agenda. As the scale, scope and complexity of migration have grown, states and other stakeholders have become critically aware of the challenges and opportunities presented by international migration. There is now a common understanding that the economic, social and cultural benefits of international migration must be more effectively realised, and that the issues of international migration could be better addressed.

The number of Vietnamese citizens leaving the country for work and family reasons is estimated as nearly 10 million people in 2019, before the outbreak of COVID-19, approximately 10 per cent of the national population.<sup>7</sup> People who exited the country were often in the most active working age group with females having a slightly lower percentage of emigration than males. Economic opportunities are the main factor in all forms of migration for Vietnamese people, including those who work abroad under fixed-term contracts and self-funded migration to countries of destination. The number of migrants under fixed-term contracts abroad having reached over 155,000 during 2023. The main destinations for labour contracted Vietnamese workers were Taiwan (PRC), Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and UAE.

As compared to the above destinations, EU is not the main destination of Vietnamese people due to its demand for high-skilled workers and professionals. However it is the main region for those who want to enter EU for the purposes of tourism or education. These formal flows of migration will be examined in this report. In addition, many informal migrants who pass through land borders to neighboring countries and from there to be smuggled to Europe illegally. These irregular migrants are vulnerable, lack of legal protection and exploitation. Some migrants who first migrated legally as tourists, trainees, or members of family reunification, then stay over their visas to be undocumented people. The number of these migrants is unknown. International migration, particularly irregular mobility occurring outside legal pathways, has negative implications for migrants, their families, communities and the country. Many of them face economic risks and difficulties, staying and working abroad illegally. They are generally not protected by laws and can easily become victims of exploitation, abuse and human trafficking.

The report employs a definition of international migrants generally as those who have been outside Vietnam for the purposes of work, tourism, family reunification, and education. It does not examine the problems related to Vietnamese migrants in EU nor does it attempt to assemble statistical data on migrant flows originating from Viet Nam to EU, given the severe lack of accurate data on these flows of migration. The research questions to be addressed include: “How does migration or mobility regime in the six study EU countries in the project consider aspiring migrants’ behaviour in their policies?” or “To what extent do these EU countries’ mobility policies consider aspiring migrants’ behaviour?”

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<sup>7</sup> IOM. (2020.). *Situation analysis of migrant health in Vietnam, MOH-IOM-WHO-NPF. Hanoi.*

The present report will begin an overview of current mobility context in Vietnam, followed by a section on study methodology. Then, policy and legal mechanisms regarding six migration flows of interest to the Aspire project, i.e. labour migration, family, investment based-migration, student migration, tourism will be discussed. It will be shown how different channels of migration are related to policies of the six EU countries and their reinforcement. In conclusion, the report will present some recommendations and suggestions related to the gaps in the existing measures and policy responses, in order to better manage migration from Vietnam to EU.

## **2. Mobility regime in Vietnam**

Vietnamese nationals travel abroad through a variety of means and for a number of different purposes, with economic migration the chief driver. Government policies have consistently encouraged labour exports. Policy to encourage contract overseas labour migration has been long established. Vietnam joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) in 1978 (after the end of the American War). This organization of economic cooperation of the countries of the former socialist block during the period 1949-1991 aimed to promote economic cooperation through coordination and assignment of specialized production within the scale of socialist countries, promote commercialization through the exchange and purchase of goods, labour between countries and mutual support in industrial development, agriculture, transportation and scientific and technical cooperation for mutual development. In the late 1970s and 1980s, Vietnamese workers, professionals and international students travelled to the former Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Romania to work and study. After more than 40 years of operation, on 28/06/1991.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) ceased all activities and was dissolved due to the collapse of the regimes of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union in the face of changes in the world situation. Many Vietnamese workers and students had to return home, some deciding to stay in the thousands. This is also the first generation of Vietnamese citizens to settle in Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, creating a premise for the formation of Vietnamese Diasporas in the EU.

With the collapse of COMECON and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, during the 1990s, the Government diverted labour migration to high-demand and new markets for low-skilled labour in Asia (such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan (PRC), Malaysia, AEU, Kuwait, etc.). In 1999, the Government passed Decree No.152/1999/ND-CP to regulate sending Vietnamese workers abroad for fix-term employment. In 2003, Decree No. 81/2003/ND-CP replaced Decree No.152/1999/ND-CP to regulate Vietnamese workers abroad through the Labour Law. In 2006, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Vietnamese working abroad under labour contracts, which in turn established a foundation for a comprehensive labour migration legal system. Decree No.126/2007/ND-CP was passed in 2007 to implement the Law on Vietnamese working abroad under labour contracts. The Government has also signed a number of international labour cooperation agreements with countries to legally protect Vietnamese migrant workers. Overall, Viet Nam has a relatively comprehensive system of policies and laws to regulate contracted labour migration (MOFA&IOM, 2017). The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLISA) monitors and captures information about Vietnamese workers working abroad to handle arising issues,



ensure the legitimate rights and interests of employees and enterprises; strengthen support for workers to return home on time to integrate into the domestic labor market. The Ministry also guides enterprises, companies and individuals employing workers to comply with the Law on Vietnamese working abroad under labour contracts. The socio-economic benefits of labour migration have been maximized by the Vietnamese government, positive outcomes can be achieved when migrant workers are provided with opportunities to go abroad, enhance their job skills, get gainful employment, receive wages and saving, pay debts at home upon return.

In addition to labour migration policy, international migration for higher education has also been encouraged in Vietnam. The Law on Education 43/2019/QH14 and the Law on Higher Education 08/2012/QH13 encourages and creates favourable conditions for Vietnamese citizens to go abroad to study, conduct scientific research and academic exchange in the form of self-sufficiency or with funds provided by the organization. The State budget can be used to send qualified people to study and research abroad in key industries, professions and fields to serve the cause of national construction and defense. Recently, the Government has issued Decree 86/2021/ND-CP which provides detailed guidance on the rights and obligations of Vietnamese citizens going abroad to study, teach, and conduct scientific research and academic exchange. These policies affirm the promotion of human resources development, the capacity for international integration and equip students with knowledge and skills, career orientation to become global citizens.

Vietnam's law and policy in the field of international education and training is quite open. Policies on education and training at both central and local levels encourage Vietnamese citizens to study abroad, conduct research and scientific exchange and later return home to contribute to build a prosperous and strong country. The Government has realised the benefits of training in foreign countries with advanced education systems. After returning home country, it is expected that they can actively contribute to raising the quality of Vietnamese human resources up to international standards, improve national competitiveness.

In 2019, the Law on Exit and Entry of Vietnamese Citizens No. 49/2019/QH14 dated November 22, 2019 was promulgated by the National Assembly by the requirement to concretize the provisions of the 2013 Constitution of Vietnam stipulating: "Citizens have the right to freely travel and reside in the country, have the right to go abroad and return home from abroad. The exercise of these rights is provided for by law" (Article 23). This new Law has created favorable conditions for Vietnamese citizens when carrying out administrative procedures in the field of immigration, issuance or renewal of passports, which will reduce travel costs, not having to go directly to relevant authorities to carry out administrative procedures for issuance of passports. Administrative procedures have been simplified, avoiding causing inconvenience to Vietnamese citizens thanks to the modern and transparent procedures for visa issuance and emigration. These procedures are now based on the new national database related to exit and entry activities, archived, managed and exploited by a digital platform. The national database on exit and entry of citizens is intended to facilitate the issuance of entry and exit documents, and strengthen immigration control at national borders, airports and seaports.

In general, the Law 49/2019/QH14 has also created favorable conditions for Vietnamese citizens to leave the country, especially for cases where overseas Vietnamese use short-term passports to

return home, minimizing unnecessary costs (for example, costs to notarize documents proving place of birth at the request of the agency foreign representatives in Vietnam such as European countries, North America, etc). It is expected that this newly-introduced practice will affect the change of mind of contract workers, tourists, students who intend to go overseas or decide to overstay their visas rather than to return to Vietnam.

### **3. Methodology**

The present analysis of migration policies is a part of the Aspire's Work Package 2 (WP2) for all country members. As part of its (WP2) scheduled from January 2023 to January 2024, the project Aspire had carried out a content analysis of six mobility policies, including labour migration, tourism, family reunification, student migration, investment migration, and the EU's freedom of movement. Accordingly the Vietnam research team has tried to follow the common blue print and guidance for reviewing different types of migration from Vietnam to EU. They include labour migration, family reunification, tourism, investment-based, education migration, and Schengen policies. The country teams followed a common blueprint of specific tasks, used a standardised guide for analysis and report contents (Fresnoza-Flot, 2023). Five themes or dimensions have been identified as guarantees, benefits, penalties, forgiveness, and referrals. They are organised in tables which can be filled up with relevant information for each of the mobility policies of the six EU countries (Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Portugal).

The present report aims to identify the place of aspiring migrant behaviour in the current mobility policies and laws. The analysis is based on the secondary data and statistics on migration from Vietnam to EU, particularly to the six countries selected for the Aspire. However, the severe lack of international migration data to the selected EU in Vietnam is the biggest challenge for the team. We also referred to qualitative information obtained from some in-depth interviews with experts. Statistical data was mostly secured from EU and the six Aspire countries. Information and visa requirements available at the Embassy/Consulate websites, they are considered the "mirror images" of their mobility policies. Noteworthy, these policies on visa granting and issuance for Vietnamese citizens are not alike across the EU embassies in Vietnam.

### **4. Human behaviour in mobility policies of selected EU countries**

In this report, migration from Vietnam to EU refers to number of citizens who have immigrated to the EU member states over the past 5-10 years. They are considered "third- country nationals" in the six selected EU countries under the Aspire project. Due to the lack of the detailed data and relevant policies in place, our assessment has limitations in providing a complete explanation of the human behavior in mobility policies of Vietnam and the six Aspire countries.

This section presents the current situation of immigration to EU and the six Aspire countries in the past 5-10 years. The analysis focuses on the level and trend of migration flows and provides an overall assessment of policy and legal factors behind. The migration flows regarding labour, family reunification, tourism, investment-based, and education will be examined in each of the six Aspire countries.

#### **4.1 Labour migration policy**

According to the Directive (EU) 2021/1883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2021 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment definitions:

‘Third-country national’ means any person who is not a citizen of the Union.

‘Highly qualified employment’ means the employment of a person who, in the member state concerned, is protected as an employee under national employment law or in accordance with national practice, irrespective of the legal relationship, for the purpose of exercising genuine and effective work for, or under the direction of, another person is paid for that work; and has the required higher professional qualifications’.

The Vietnamese Law<sup>8</sup> currently defines that a labour migrant a Vietnamese citizen aged full 18 years or older and residing in Vietnam who goes abroad to work. Migration policies of Vietnam focus mainly on labour working abroad under contracts, and there is no separated policy for labour going to the European region to work.

To protect Vietnamese workers working abroad, the Government has issued a system of legal documents regulating social relations related to the migration of Vietnamese workers abroad. The Labour Code 2019 (No.45/2019/QH14), in the Section 3, Chapter 11, stipulates: “The state encourages businesses, agencies, organizations and individuals to seek and expand the labour market to deploy workers abroad. Vietnamese employees working abroad must comply with the provisions of Vietnamese law and the law of the host country, unless international treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member have provisions”.

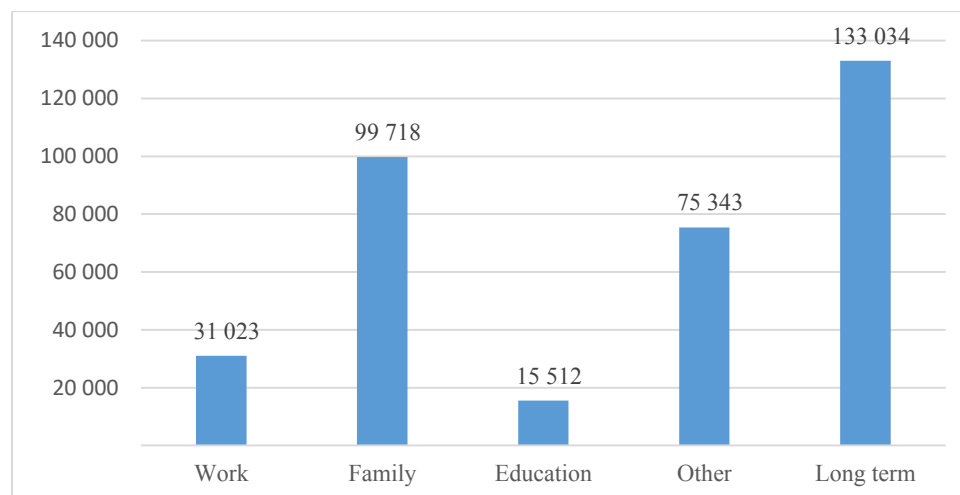
Data on labour emigration from Vietnam is managed by the Department of Overseas Labour (DOLAB). From the beginning of 2019 to the first half of 2023, it was reported that 10,494 workers from Vietnam were deployed to Europe for work purposes. However most of them went to Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Russia and Serbia (DOLAB, 2023). The Department confirmed that during the same period, no Vietnamese labours went to work in the six EU countries (Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Portugal).

By the end of 2021, as Figure 1 shows, 221,596 valid residence permits were issued for Vietnamese people and a large number (133,034) were granted long-term residence permits. At the same time, Vietnamese citizens who migrated for family reunification purpose accounted for the highest number of Vietnamese immigrants who obtained valid residence permits. Our expert interviews also reaffirm that most of the Vietnamese migrants arrived in EU mainly for work and family reunification purposes. Other category includes international protection beneficiaries (75,343) who can have rights to access the labour market. Highly skilled workers and professionals are entitled to apply for an EU Blue Card and wait for naturalization (Figure 1). However, this group of talents accounted for a tiny proportion of Vietnamese migrants to EU member states.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Luat-69-2020-QH14-Nguoi-lao-dong-Viet-Nam-lam-viec-o-nuoc-ngoai-theo-hop-dong-2020-439844.aspx>

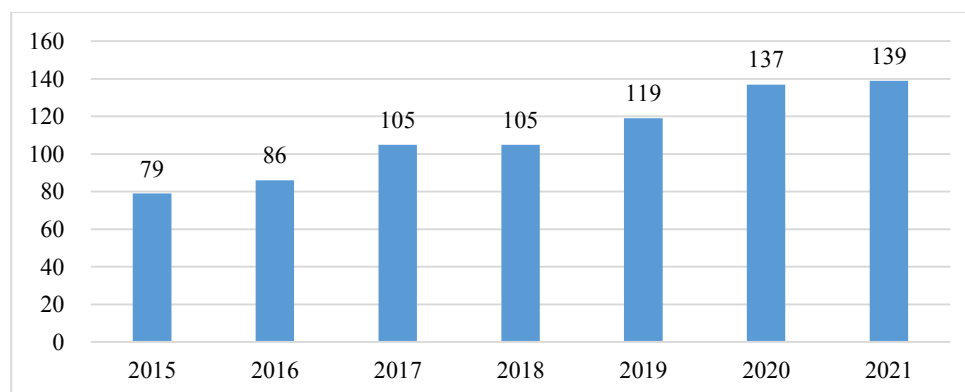
Figure 1. Valid residence permits issued for Vietnamese at the end of 2021



Source: Own representation and calculation based on the 2023 Atlas of Migration<sup>9</sup>

Let's look at the current statistics on Vietnamese immigrants to the six Aspire country (Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Finland, Portugal, and Italy). As afore-mentioned, information and data on Vietnamese labour migrants is not available in Vietnam. Instead, the levels and trend of Vietnamese immigrants to each of the EU countries were identified using the country data. Figure 2 show the number of Vietnamese people migrate to Belgium during the period 2015-2021. These figures are however not specified by types of migration which are not categorised. Although the level of immigration is low, the trend has steadily increased over time (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Number of Vietnam immigrants to Belgium, 2015-2021



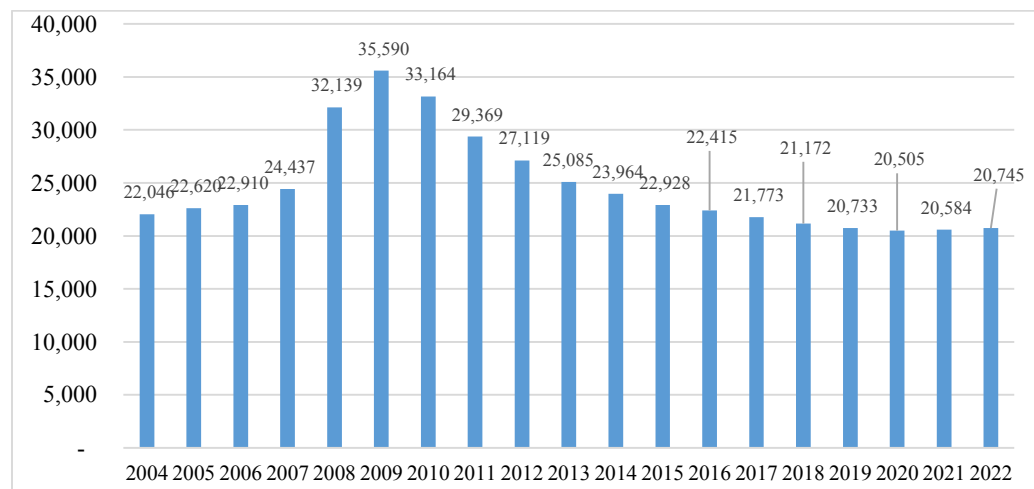
Source: Own representation and calculation based on IBZ Immigration Office (online website)<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> European Commission (online website) JRC Publications Repository Atlas of Migration -2022 <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC133131>

<sup>10</sup> IBZ Immigration Office (online website) European statistics 2022 <https://dofi.ibz.be/en/themes/figures/access-and-stay/residency-permits-and-residence-documents/european-statistics>

By the end of 2022, among 64,808 Vietnamese people living in Czech Republic, there were 54,352 permanent residents. Of 36,758 workers registered at the Czech labour department, 16,174 workers had got valid trade licenses. This number peaked in the years 2008-2010 when the Czech Ministry of Interior relaxed and received labour migrants, then decreased gradually (Figure 2). The results show that the Czech labour market is now not attractive to Vietnamese workers due to restricted visa policy, limited quota, language requirements, low integration and lower wage

Figure 3. Number of Vietnamese holding valid trade licenses in the Czech Republic

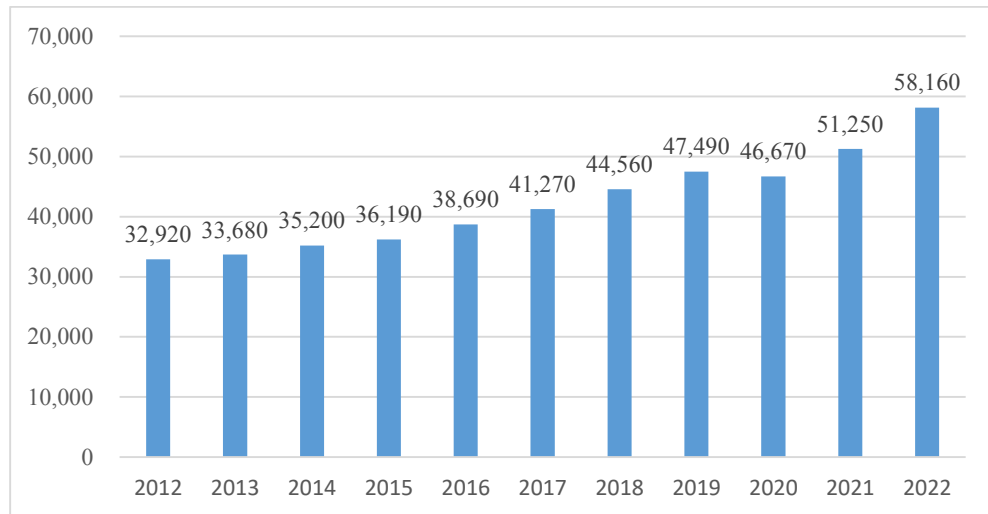


Source: Own representation and calculation based on the Czech Statistical Office<sup>11</sup>

The number of Vietnamese immigrants entering and staying in Germany has increased over time at a high level. Germany has become a favourable destination in EU for Vietnamese citizens. Since the 2010s, there have been thousands of Vietnamese immigrants to Germany, mainly for work and education. There are currently about 207,000 Vietnamese immigrants in this country, of whom 91,000 are females and 116,000 are males. It has increased significantly in recent years, particularly right after the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 (Figure 4).

<sup>11</sup> <https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/en/index.jsf?page=statistiky#katalog=31033>

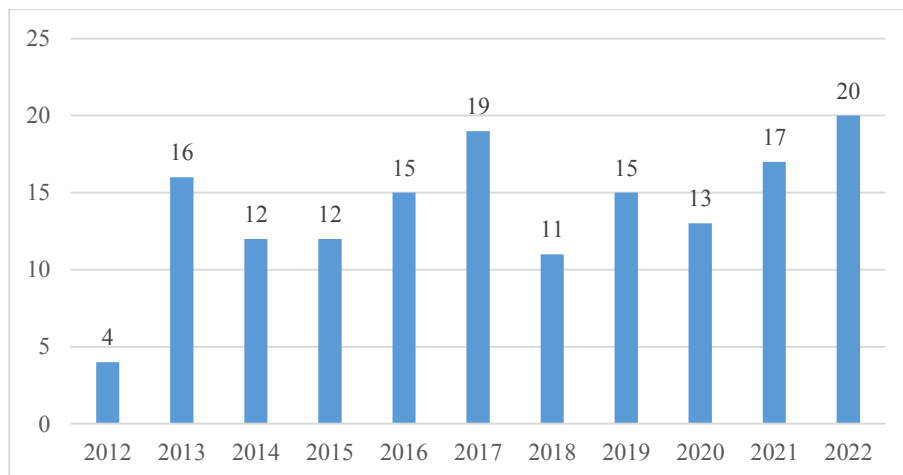
Figure 4. Number of Vietnam immigrants to Germany, 2012-2022



Source: Own representation and calculation based on the Genesis online<sup>12</sup>

Compared with Germany, the number of workers from Vietnam to Finland is much smaller. As indicated in Figure 5, most of them arrived within the last 10 years (from 2012 to 2022). Compared to Thai workers, Finland remains a relatively new destination for Vietnamese labours, although the level of migration may increase along with students and family migration from Vietnam to Finland.

Figure 5. Number of Vietnamese immigrants to Finland, 2012-2022



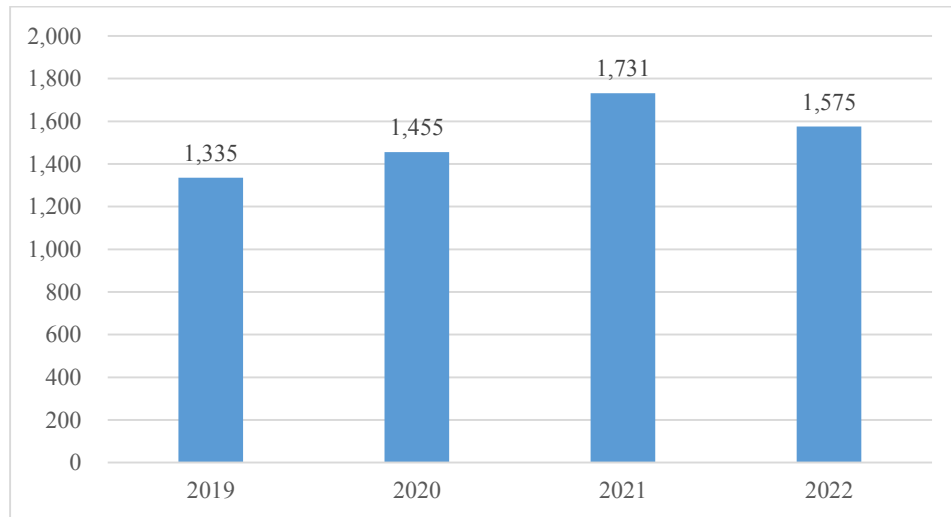
Source: Own representation and calculation based on the Statista (website online), 2023.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Destatis Statistisches Bundesamt Genesis, 2023 [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Migration-Integration/\\_inhalt.html](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Migration-Integration/_inhalt.html)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/530476/number-of-immigrants-to-finland/>

Regarding Italy, data available show that the level of Vietnamese immigrants to are relatively small. The country is not the main EU destination for Vietnamese workers or students. The number of Vietnamese immigrants to Italy were collected by Eurostat for the period of 2019-2021 (Figure 6). Most migrants work in Italy’s service and informal sector.

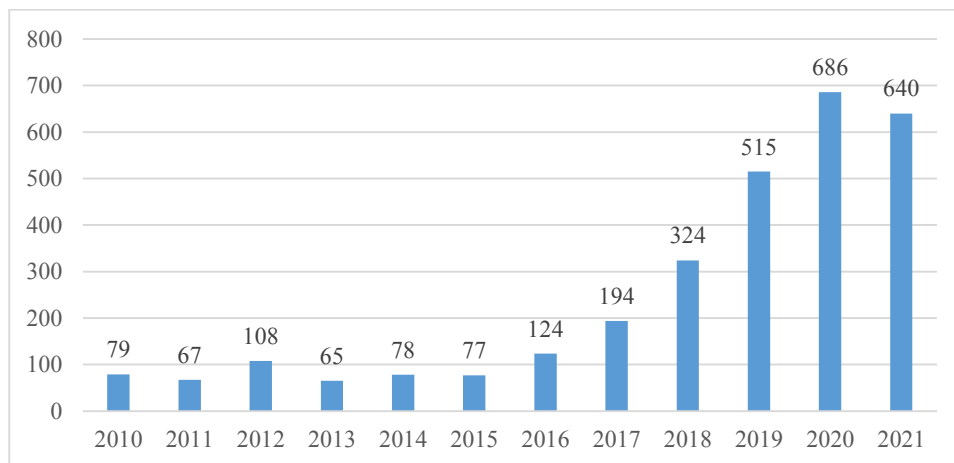
Figure 6. Number of Vietnam immigrants to Italy: 2019-2022



Source: Own representation and calculation based on the I.Stat (online website) from Istituto Nazionale de Statistica 2023<sup>14</sup>

Vietnamese people started coming to Portugal from the 2000s. Data released by the Foreigners and Borders Office (RIFA) show that most of immigrants arrived during the period of 2016-2021 (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Number of Vietnam immigrants to Portugal: 2010-2021



Source: Own representation and calculation based on Eurostat 2023 (online website), Migration and Asylum Database<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> I.Stat (online website) from Istituto Nazionale de Statistica 2023: <https://www.istat.it/en/analysis-and-products/databases/statbase>

<sup>15</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migration-asylum/international-migration-citizenship/database>

Like Finland and Italy, Portugal is also not a familiar destination for Vietnamese workers and students. However, Portugal is one of the landscape countries included in the European tours of several tourist companies in Vietnam. However, the number of tourists is not included in Figure 7 which refers mainly to long-term immigrants from Vietnam to Portugal.

The above findings indicated the difficulty to categorise the number of Vietnamese immigrants to each of the EU countries in this study. The Vietnamese government's migration policies focus on labours working abroad under signed contracts with limited duration of time, and there is no separate policy for workers going to work in the EU. Those citizens who go abroad to work outside the government's channel or for other purposes are not regulated by the mobility policies and laws. Information and data of this spontaneous migrants is often unknown as they are not registered before going abroad. They are responsible for themselves and would be impossible to seek for social protection at risks and vulnerabilities. This is the major gap in the current national policy and programs on migration in Vietnam.

At present, due to the shortage of labour and manpower, especially in the fields of agriculture and health care, many EU countries are increasingly inviting workers from Vietnam and Southeast Asia in many forms. For example, Germany, for example, decided in Nov 2023 on "key points" to reform skilled worker immigration. German economy's shortage of skilled workers has sharply increased, especially in the social and education sectors, nursing, construction and skilled crafts, information technology and jobs in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Simultaneously, the demand for low qualified labour has also been growing, for instance in help and household related services. Accordingly, visa policy becomes easier and provides a good opportunity for Vietnamese workers in nursing care, construction, restaurants, hotels, food processing. The resumption of German language certification exams is the first advantage for Vietnamese workers who intend to study and work in Germany. In addition to Germany, other EU members such as Denmark, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary are also looking for ways to attract Vietnamese workers. These countries prioritize recruiting Vietnamese workers because the workers have been accepted by other labour markets and EU countries of destination.

#### Work visa policy

As aforementioned, each of the EU member states has its own visa policies. The work visa programs aim to meet the labour shortage, especially in agricultural and farming sector. Working visa in the Schengen area is defined as National (D) Visa for employment purposes. Most working visas are valid for one year. Still, in some countries, the workers can have a chance to apply for a visa extension, upon the expiration of their visa.

All visas for TCN workers migrating to EU for employment are type D. However, depending on the member state, the visa duration may be different (Annex 1). There are two types of long-term visa (D and L cards):

D card: long-term resident's EU residence permit, issued in accordance with Directive 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents. It is



an electronic card. The card has a validity of 5 years. This card stays in circulation and remains valid until the expiry date indicated on the document.

L card: long-term resident's EU- residence permit, issued in accordance with Directive 2003/109/EC concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents. It is an electronic card. The card has a validity of 5 years.

The cost of a work visa in Europe varies from country to country. Many Embassies issue more than one type of work visa, so the costs can increase or decrease depending on the type of work visa applying for

#### ***4.2 Family reunification policy***

According to the Directive 2003/86/EC of the European Commission (EC) on the right to family reunification, family reunification means “the entry into and residence in a Member State by family members of a third country national residing lawfully in that Member State in order to preserve the family unit, whether the family relationship arose before or after the resident's entry” (Council Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification)<sup>16</sup>.

In this assessment, family reunification is defined as a citizen in Vietnam who is legally allowed to enter and reside in one of six countries including Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, or Portugal whose family members have legal residence or citizenship in one of those six countries.

The Directive 2003/86/EC defines third-country national as any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17(1) of the Treaty. The Directive defines sponsor as a third-country national residing lawfully in a member state and applying or whose family members apply for family reunification to be joined with him/her. For third-country nationals to be eligible as sponsors for family reunification they must legally reside in a Member State, have a residence permit valid for at least one year (irrespective of the title of residence), and have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence.

Family members include the sponsor's spouse; minor children of the sponsor and of his/her spouse, including children adopted in accordance with a decision taken by the competent authority in the Member State concerned or a decision which is automatically enforceable due to international obligations of that Member State or must be recognized in accordance with international obligations.

The Directive 2003/86/EC also allows EU member state to consider the entry of first-degree relatives in the direct ascending line of the sponsor or his or her spouse, where they are dependent on them and do not enjoy proper family support in the country of origin; the adult unmarried children of the sponsor or his or her spouse, where they are objectively unable to provide for their own needs on account of their state of health; the unmarried partner, being a third-country national, with whom the sponsor is in a duly attested stable long-term relationship.

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<sup>16</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52019DC0162>

In Vietnam, there is currently no specific policy or legal document that clearly regulates migration for family reunification reasons. There is no specific policies or regulations that restrict Vietnamese people from family reunions. All depends on the mobility laws and policies of destination countries in the world, including EU. Factors such as type of family relationship, residential status of the sponsors in the destination country, and other specific criteria set by the immigration authorities.

Data on Vietnamese migrants for the purpose of family reunification in specific European countries, including Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Portugal, is not available in Vietnam. The Embassies in Vietnam may maintain and manage the data by categories of migration, including family-based migration. However, they have regulations on the safeguarding of personal information for visa applicants. Thus, the data cannot be assessed by the research team. Our analysis focuses mainly on two countries, Czech Republic and Finland, where some data on family reunifications are available to work with.

### *The Czech Republic*

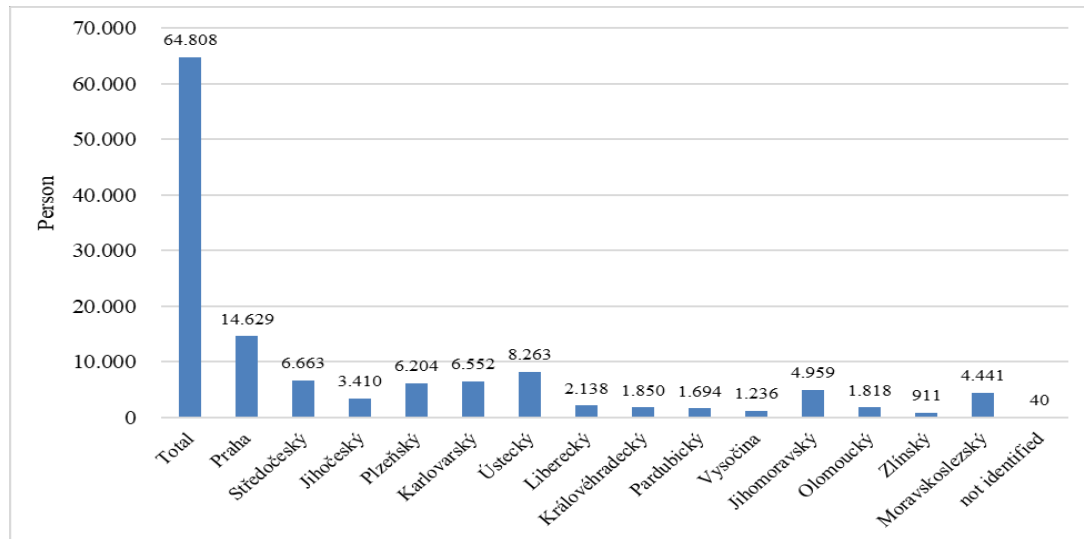
Czech Republic has been a major destination of Vietnamese migrants who arrived to work and for family reunions. The main reason there is a significant Vietnamese population in Czech Republic today is primarily due to historical factors related to student and labour migration during the cold war time. Vietnamese citizens were present in Czechoslovakia from 1970s when Vietnam sent students and workers to Czechoslovakia under the COMECON cooperation agreements. After the fall of former Soviet Union and socialist bloc in Eastern Europe, many Vietnamese people stayed in Czech Republic or re-migrated to this country from other socialist countries in Eastern Europe. During the 2000s and 2010s, Vietnamese migrants came to Czech Republic for work and family reunifications which helped increase the number of Vietnamese migrants. In July 2013, the Vietnamese community in Czech Republic was officially recognized as an ethnic minority, equally with other ethnic groups in Czech territory. With this status, the Vietnamese community in Czech Republic have conditions and legal support from the EU budget to further develop in culture particularly.

In local areas where many Vietnamese people live, children can learn Vietnamese language and the community can have the right to use Vietnamese language at work as well as in court. However, the relatively low level of social integration of Vietnamese community in the Czech Republic remains a question for research and policy consideration. According to the statistical data, among the third-country nationals in Czech Republic, Ukrainians continue to dominate (196.6 thousand) followed by Vietnamese (66 thousand) in 2021. Vietnamese migrants largely concentrate in the territory of Prague and areas close to the Czech-Germany borders (Figure 8).

From August 2019, the Czech Embassy in Hanoi resumed applications for Vietnamese citizens after a pause. The Czech side also agreed to allow Vietnamese citizens to continue to apply for long-term visas for the purpose of working and doing business in Czech Republic, opening up opportunities for many Vietnamese workers. Czech Republic is currently of a very high demand for labour, as its market is short of about 200,000 workers and labour demand may reach 600,000 workers by the end of 2023. However, due to the relatively lower level of wage

in Czech Republic, many Vietnamese workers have decided to migrate to Germany and Poland, where they can earn higher incomes and remit more money home.

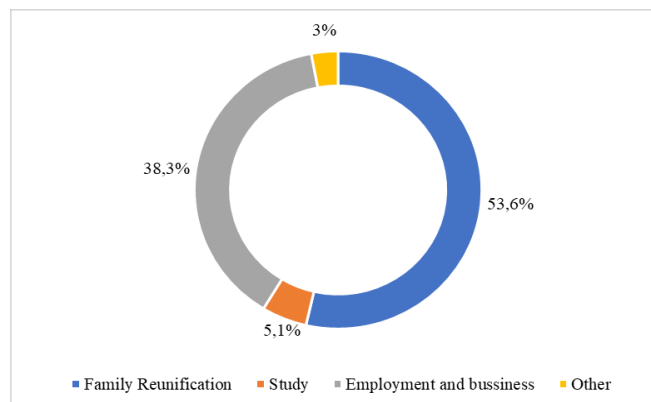
Figure 8. Number and distribution of Vietnamese people in Czech Republic, 2021



Source: Own representation and calculation based on the Directorate of Foreign Police Service<sup>17</sup>, published on the website of the Czech Statistical Office, 2021.<sup>18</sup>

Regarding the third-country nationals characterized by temporary residence permits, “employment and business” is the popular reason for Vietnamese migrants to stay in Czech

Figure 9. Number of Vietnamese migrants with temporary residence in the Czech Republic by purposes of stay, 2021



Source: Own representation and calculation based on the Directorate of Foreign Police Service<sup>19</sup>, published on the website of the Czech Statistical Office 2021.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.czso.cz/documents/10180/165384708/290027220107.pdf/6b30c4bd-54dd-477e-9dbe-f75537d54bab?version=1.1>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/1-demographic-aspects-of-the-life-of-foreigners-14oe57pxkn>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.czso.cz/documents/10180/165384708/290027220109.pdf/dead1d77-01ae-4ad0-81d5-1e157e5af1e4?version=1.1>

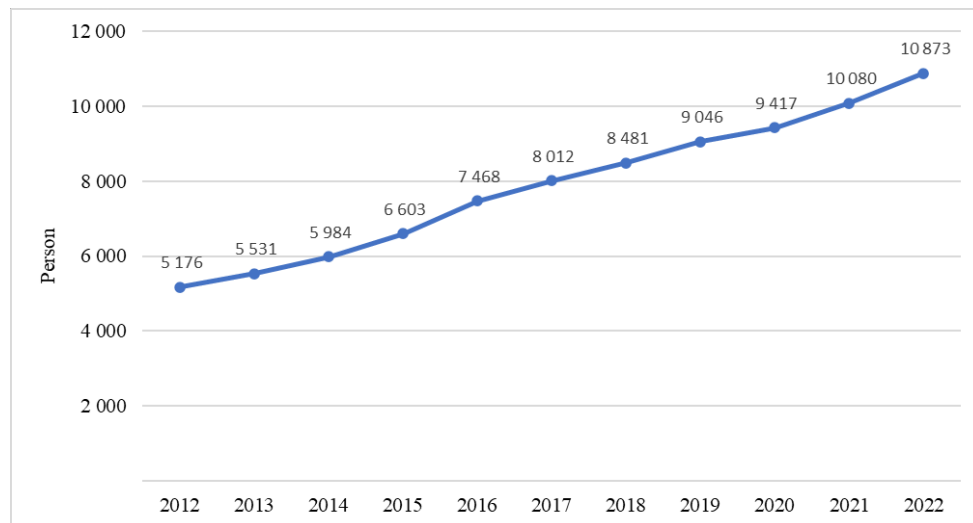
<sup>20</sup> <https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/1-demographic-aspects-of-the-life-of-foreigners-14oe57pxkn>

Republic. However, “family reunification” is the mostly cited reason among citizens of Vietnam (10,456 Vietnamese migrants in total) for the permanent permits (Figure 9). The demand for visas to Czech Republic for reunions with family and relatives remains high. Due to limited quota of migrant workers (about 200 Vietnamese a year) and lower level of wage, it can be expected that the labour migration to Czech Republic will be substituted by the migration for family reunification in the near future.

### *Finland*

There was a significant surge in the number of Vietnamese immigrants to Finland during the past ten years. Data in Figure 15 show a double increase of Vietnamese migrants to Finland. Between 2012 and 2022, the number increases from 5,176 migrants to 10,873 migrants despite the outbreak of COVID-19 (Figure 10). This include all categories of labour, student and family migrations from Vietnam to Finland. From the expert interviews, Finland has attracted more students from Vietnam, who after the first year, can bring their families to Finland.

Figure 10. Number of Vietnamese citizens in Finland from 2012 to 2022

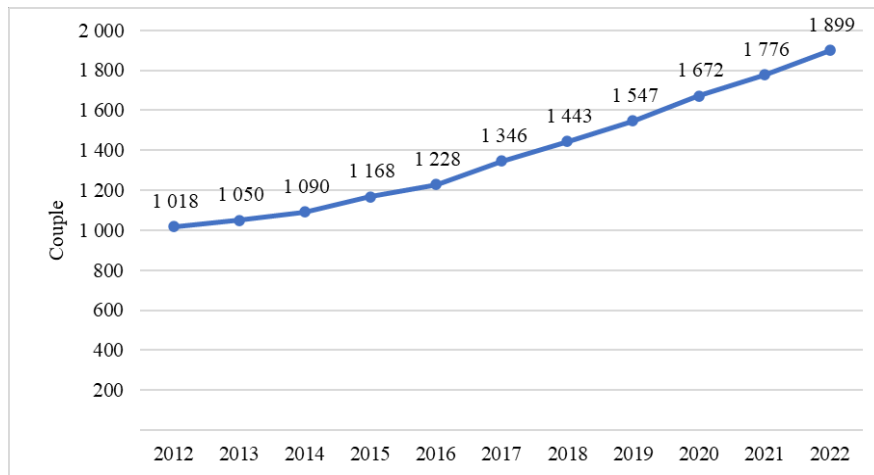


*Source: Own representation based on the Statistics Finland’s free-of-charge statistical databases (Tilastokeskus), 2022<sup>21</sup>*

Regarding the family reunification, the level of Vietnamese spouses in Finland gradually increased between the same period (2012-2022), indicating that family reunification is now one of the main channel of migration from Vietnam to Finland (Figure 11).

<sup>21</sup>[https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin\\_\\_vaerak/statfin\\_vaerak\\_pxt\\_11rt.px/table/tableViewLayout1/](https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__vaerak/statfin_vaerak_pxt_11rt.px/table/tableViewLayout1/)

Figure 11. Number of Vietnamese spouses reunited in Finland, 2012-2022



Source: Own representation based on the Statistics Finland's free-of-charge statistical databases (Tilastokeskus), 2022<sup>22</sup>

It is important to note that Finland has attracted many Asian students, including those from Vietnam to come for education, given a highly qualified education system and a peaceful and modern society. These Vietnamese students are self-financed and arrived in Finland in the past ten years, contributing to the increased trend of migrants from Vietnam to Finland.

#### *Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Portugal*

Due to the data limitations, the number of family migration in the four remaining countries is combined. Table 1 shows the number of Vietnamese migrants in Germany, Italy, and Portugal with the data from different sources. The level of immigrants tended to increase over the past 10 years (2012-2021).

With regard to reasons for migration, it has been reported that flight connections, job opportunities, and family reunification have facilitated the process of Vietnamese migration to Germany (FSOG, 2023)<sup>23</sup>. In Italy, there were 36,094 migrants for family reasons in 2012, which decreased to 28,051 people by 2021 (INIS, 2023)<sup>24</sup>. After five years of residency in Italy, long-term residence status can be obtained.

In Portugal, the 2021 RIFA report shows that the most relevant reasons for granting new residence permits were professional activity, family reunification, and study. A majority of

<sup>22</sup>[https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin\\_\\_perh/statfin\\_perh\\_pxt\\_12ce.px/table/tabViewLayout1/](https://pxdata.stat.fi/PxWeb/pxweb/en/StatFin/StatFin__perh/statfin_perh_pxt_12ce.px/table/tabViewLayout1/)

<sup>23</sup> Federal Statistical Office of Germany (FSOG). 2023. Population by immigration history, 2022. [https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2023/04/PE23\\_158\\_125.html](https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2023/04/PE23_158_125.html)

<sup>24</sup> Italy National Institute of Statistics (INIS). 2023. Residence permit of non-EU citizens. <http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en>

foreign professionals in Portugal originated from Asia (CEF, 2022)<sup>25</sup>. These migrants can bring family members/dependents with them and apply for residence permits in Portugal.

Table 1. The number of Vietnamese in Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Portugal, 2012-2021

(Unit: person)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Belgium</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Germany<sup>26</sup></b>	-	83,292	84,455	87,214	89,965	92,485	96,105	99,725	103,620	-
<b>Italy<sup>27</sup></b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,335	1,455	1,731
<b>Portugal<sup>28</sup></b>	108	65	78	77	124	194	324	515	686	640

Source: Own representation and calculation based on Federal Statistical Office of Germany (Destatis), 2021<sup>29</sup>; Annual Statistical Reports (Relatórios Estatísticos Anuais)<sup>30</sup>

The intention and aspiration Vietnamese citizens migrating for family reunification have been influenced by various factors, including visa policies and specific requirements of different EU member states. Countries with more favourable family reunification policy, such as Czech Republic, may have allowed more Vietnamese migrants for the purpose of family reunions. The Vietnamese community has established various networks and intermediaries in the Czech Republic that can encourage and facilitate new comers as family members of Vietnamese sponsors/settlers in Czech.

In contrast, countries like Belgium and Portugal, which require language proficiency as part of their immigration policies, have posed big challenges for Vietnamese migrants who do not speak languages fluently. This requirement may prevent individuals who are not confident in their language skills to apply for and successfully obtain visa.

#### Visa policy for family reunification

A comparative procedures and requirements for family reunification visas to EU is provided in Table 3. In general the visa policy for family reunification is similar across the six countries. However, both Belgium and Portugal appear to entail more difficult conditions for family visa applicants than other four countries. The Czech Embassy is more likely to support family reunification, given a large Vietnamese diaspora in Czech Republic (see Annex 2).

<sup>25</sup> CEF. 2022. Relatório de Imigração, Fronteiras e Asilo 2021. Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras. <https://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa2021.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2021-[https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Migration-Integration/Publikationen/Downloads-Migration/auslaend-bevoelkerung-2010200207004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Migration-Integration/Publikationen/Downloads-Migration/auslaend-bevoelkerung-2010200207004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

<sup>27</sup> <http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en>

<sup>28</sup> Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras. <https://sefstat.sef.pt/>

<sup>29</sup> [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Publikationen/Downloads-Migration/auslaend-bevoelkerung-2010200207004.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/Publikationen/Downloads-Migration/auslaend-bevoelkerung-2010200207004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

<sup>30</sup> <https://sefstat.sef.pt/forms/relatorios.aspx>

### ***4.3 Tourism migration policy***

The Regulation 692/2011 of the European Parliament concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC Text with EEA relevance defines ‘tourism’ as ‘the activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited’.

In Vietnam, the 2017 Law on Tourism indicates ‘tourism is activities related to trips of people outside their regular place of residence for a period of not more than 01 consecutive years to meet needs to visit, relax, entertain, learn, explore tourism resources or combine with other legal purposes’, ‘a tourist is a person who travels or combines travel, except for cases of going to school or working to receive income at the destination’.

For Vietnamese people who go to EU for short-term training or work, they are not considered migrants for tourism purposes. People who use tourist visas but attend seminars, conferences or short-term visits in EU are not classified as tourists in accordance with the Vietnamese Law. However they are included in the number of applicants for Schengen visa.

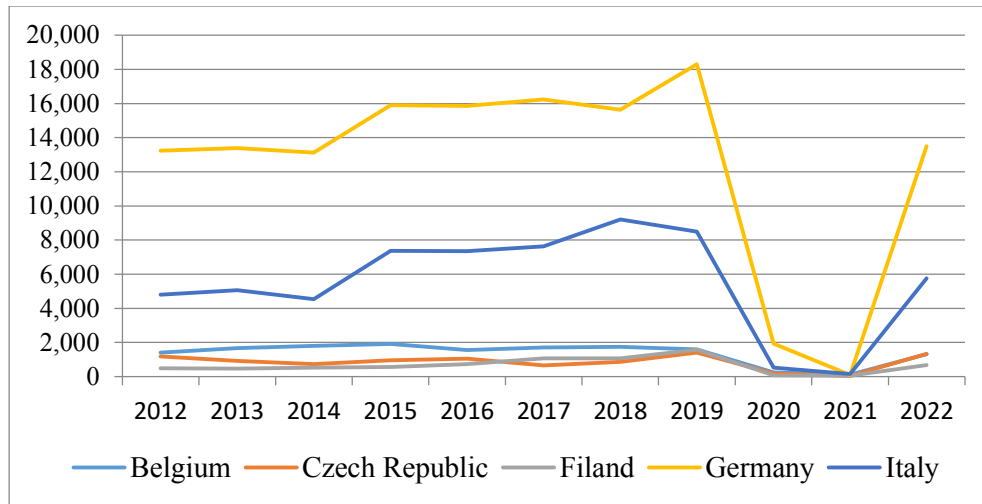
Tourist migration of Vietnamese citizens to European destinations is a form of migration applicable to third-country citizens entering Schengen countries for a maximum of 90 days within a period of six months, for the purpose of sightseeing, relaxation, entertainment, exploration, and discovery of tourism resources. Current data on tourism migration in Vietnam is managed by the foreign Embassies. As this source of data is not accessible, it is difficult to determine which social groups in Vietnam migrate for tourism purposes or conduct tourism migration combined with family and friend visits.

Using the official website of the European Commission (Migration and Home Affairs Visa policy <europa.eu>, a number of Schengen visa types A, B, and C (short-term visas including tourist visas in type C) has been issued for Vietnamese in the past 10 years to enter five Aspire countries (there is no specific data for Portugal because Vietnamese can apply for visas to Portugal through the Embassy of Germany). The number of tourist visa has tended to increase from 2012 to 2019 and decreased sharply in 202-2021 due to the impact of COVID-19. In 2022, the number of short-term Schengen visas issued for Vietnamese began to surge sharply again when EU relaxed immigration policies after the COVID-19 epidemic. There exists the suspicion that tourists may use the tourism route to enter the EU territory then overstay and settle illegally. This assumption is not reflected however in the tourist data and expert interviews.

Although the available data do not separate tourist visa types, Figure 12 partly reflects the trend of short-term visas for Vietnamese people to travel to the six Aspire countries. Germany and Italy are the two countries with the highest number of Vietnamese tourists. In 2012, there were 13,236 Schengen visas of types A, B, and C issued for Vietnamese tourists. The number increased to 18,307 tourist visas issued by the German Embassy in 2019. In Italy, there were 4,798 Schengen visas issued for Vietnamese tourists in 2012. By the end of 2019, th number got nearly doubled (8,503 visas). It should be noted that Germany and Italy have signed tourism cooperation agreements with Vietnam, creating favorable conditions for Vietnamese citizens to travel individually or in groups to Germany and Italy. The cooperation agreements have

shortened the processing time for Vietnamese tourist visa applications and facilitate each country's tourist companies to promote tourism activities.

Figure 12. Schengen visa (type A, B, C) issued for Vietnam, 2012-2022



Source: Own representation and calculation based on *Migration and home affairs visa policy*<sup>31</sup>

In contrast, the number of tours to Czech Republic and Finland is relatively small because the price of tours to these two countries is significantly higher than those to Germany, France, Portugal, Belgium, and Italy. The number of tourist visas issued for Vietnamese citizens visiting to Czech Republic is also low. From 2012 to the present, the number of tourist visas issued by Czech Republic Embassy has not exceeded 1,500 cases. It is hoped that the number of tourists to the Czech Republic will raise after new direct flights between Hanoi and Prague will operate from 2024.

In general, Vietnamese tourists travel to EU countries (including Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Finland) often include well-off people since European tours are often classified as high-class and expensive. Nonetheless, the number of Vietnamese tourists traveling to Europe has been increasing overtime. Tourist companies and firms in Vietnam and destination countries have offered attractive programs for visiting many countries in Europe such as France- Germany - Switzerland - Italy (9 day tour) price/person from 63,990,000 VND; France - Germany - Netherlands - Belgium (10 day tour) price/person from 55,990,000 VND, France - Switzerland - Italy” (10 day tour) day) price/person from 92,990,000 VND, etc (see Box 1).

<sup>31</sup> European Commission (online website). 2023, *Statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States* (Statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States – license European Commission (europa.eu))



### Box 1. Vietravel's tour prices to Europe, 2023

*Tourist information (Vietravel company only):*

- *Germany - Netherlands - Belgium - France - Luxembourg - Germany (9 days) - Price from: 55,990,000 VND*
- *Germany - Netherlands - Belgium - France - Switzerland - Germany (9 days) - Price from: 63,990,000 VND*
- *Netherlands – Germany – Belgium – France (11 days) - Price from: 82,990,000 VND*
- *Italy - Switzerland - France: Romantic Colmar town, Cinque Terre paradise (11 days) - Price from: 95,990,000 VND*
- *Italy - Switzerland - Germany - France (11 days) - Price from: 108,990,000 VND*
- *France - Luxembourg - Belgium - Netherlands - Germany (11 days) - Price from: 79,990,000 VND*
- *France - Germany - Switzerland - Italy (11 days) - Price from: 111,990,000 VND*
- *Switzerland: follow in the footsteps of the film crew "Crash Landing on You" (8 days) - Price from: 81,990,000 VND*
- *Switzerland - Germany - Austria - Hungary (11 days) - Price from: 102,990,000 VND*
- *Finland - Norway: Northern Lights Hunting (8 days) - Price from: 129,990,000 VND*
- *Denmark - Norway - Finland - Sweden (11 days) - Price from: 108,990,000 VND*
- *Portugal - Spain - France – Monaco (12 days) - Price from: 104,990,000 VND*

*Note: 1€ is equivalent to 26,500 VND*

The standard fee for Schengen visa is €80 applying to non-EU tourists. Children between the ages of six and twelve pay a reduced fee of €40, whereas children under the age of six are entirely exempt from payment (Table 2). The applicants pay the fee when submitting the visa application at the Embassies or authorized visa application centers. If applying for a tourist visa through a visa processing center, in addition to the visa fee above<sup>32</sup>, the applicant needs to pay a service fee. The service fee is 28.13 USD (equivalent to 732,000 VND)<sup>33</sup>. In addition, Vietnamese people who want to travel to EU can choose authorized visa application services with costs ranging from 200-395 USD depending on whether they are adults or children through comprehensive visa services.

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/schengen-visa-fee/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.vfsglobal.com/one-pager/germany/vietnam/vietnamese/#Tourism>

Table 2. The standard costs for Schengen visas for non-EU applicants

Schengen Visa Category	Visa Fee (Euro)
Adults	€80
Children between 6-12 years of age	€40
Children younger than 6 years of age	Free
Nationals from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Kosovo	€35
Nationals from the Gambia ( <i>as of Dec 8, 2022</i> )	€120

Source: <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/schengen-visa-fee/><sup>34</sup>

### Tourist visa policy

Regarding the list of document required for the visa application, there is almost no significant difference among the countries. Due to the specific nature of tours to EU (very few cases only travel to a single country in the Schengen area), most Vietnamese visitors often apply for a Schengen visa with the aim to move freely within the 27 Schengen countries. Documents in Vietnamese in the application set need to be translated into English or the native language (where the tourist wants to apply for a visa).

During the process of processing the application, the Embassy may require the applicant to supplement a number of documents other than the list of documents listed in the visa issuance process. This is for many reasons, one of which is that in recent years, there have been a number of cases of Vietnamese people entering Europe with tourist visas and work to cover the costs for their trip. Therefore, tourist companies as well as Embassies may request additional documents, especially for tourists from rural provinces that have a high rate of such practice (Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Thai Binh provinces). These locals often have their networks in visiting countries. The proof of finances with a savings book (in one's own name or in the same name as the visa applicant's husband/wife) with a value of at least 5,000 USD is often considered a mandatory requirement in the documents. This requirement is aimed to ensure tourists can pay for any unexpected fees that may arise while they are traveling abroad.

The rate of rejected tourist visas at the Embassy of Finland and the Czech Embassy is the highest. Meanwhile, Belgium, Germany and Italy are of relatively high rates of granting tourist visas to Vietnamese visitors. This result probably stems from the cooperation agreements on tourism between Vietnam and these countries which have created favorable conditions for Vietnamese tourists. Currently, more and more Vietnamese citizens choose Germany, France, and Italy as travel destinations. They have become popular EU destinations for Vietnamese visitors.

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<sup>34</sup> *Schengenvisainfo (online website), Schengen Visa Fees 2023.*

#### **4.4. Investment-based Migration Policy**

According to the European Parliamentary Research Service, the Citizenship by Investment (CBI) and Residency by Investment (RBI) programs are procedures that allow third-country citizenship gain residency or citizenship in the host country in exchange for a passive financial contribution that may include government bonds, real estate or bank deposits. This program is also known as investment migration programs, immigration or economic citizenship programs (EPRS, 2021)<sup>35</sup>.

Investment migration is defined as various citizenship and residency investment programs to allow individuals to obtain citizenship or residency rights in exchange for investments in the host country. Investment forms vary depending on the needs of countries of destination, usually encouraging business investment, buying real estate or donating to national development funds. This is a fairly new type of today's migration, becoming popular in the world. Historically, investment migration programs were developed by countries aiming to attract wealthy people to become residents and citizens. The first wave of investment occurred in Cyprus, Greece, and Malta in the 2000s. Following the global financial crisis during 2007-2009, a second wave of immigration based on income arose. At the height of the European crisis, it spread throughout Europe.

During the period 2011-2013, a number of European countries implemented new immigration investment programs or restored previously existing programs such as Bulgaria, France, and Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands. By 2016, each EU member state adopted at least one legal mechanism facilitating investment-based migration (Investment Migration Report 2017). In 2011, there were only 3 countries with this program, in 2019 there were 13 countries, until in 2022, 19 out of 27 member states that allow investment migration provide residency status or provide citizenship to citizens of third country in exchange for investment. Several studies show that interest in dual citizenship and citizenship by investment (CBI) programs has increased significantly since the COVID-19 outbreak.

Today, many countries attract foreign capital with the orientation to promote the economy, improving the quality of social life and solving employment problems for local people, in return the host country have policies to attract potential global investors by:

- Policy support permanent residence or settlement for foreign investors.
- Policy support for business environment and ensure the safety of investment.
- Investors enjoy long-term settlement here.
- No foreign language requirements, no age limit.
- Modern infrastructure, learning and job opportunities for investors' relatives.

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<sup>35</sup> [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/694217/EPRS\\_STU\(2021\)694.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/694217/EPRS_STU(2021)694.pdf)

Aspiring migrants who want to consider CBI and RBI programs are motivated by main factors: mobility, education and lifestyle, business prospects, and wealth preservation. Among them, the most important factor is the ability to move out of the country of residence in cases of war, political or social unrest. The CBI and RBI beneficiaries can enter the EU without applying for a visa holding a prestigious status. For example, the German passport allows free travel to 190 countries.

In general, immigration investors are usually well-off people with high income. They frequently pick nations with favorable economic and living environments in order to advance their standard of living. Many countries have started a number of investment settlement programs with numerous very alluring incentives to draw in investors in order to meet the wants and reap numerous benefits for their nation. For investors to qualify for residency under this category, their financial potential must be substantial and steady. Those who have registered for the CBI/RBI programs come mainly from China, Russia, Turkey, Middle East and Central Asia.

Data on Vietnamese migrants investing in other countries, especially the six Aspire countries are extremely rare and unpublished. There is very little information in both Vietnam and foreign documents on this new type of migration. In addition, the RBI/CBI supply chain is mainly private intermediaries, with no representative agency to compile or generate the data. It is quite difficult for our research team to scrutinize the issues. The requirements of destination countries are diverse in terms of required residence, nature of investment, minimum contribution, and duration of citizenship. Over the years, these CBI/RBI programs increasingly create favorable conditions and minimize restrictions for applicants such as reducing physical presence in the destination country, accepting passive investment, offering maximum mobility and favorable tax regimes. For instance, the CBI/RBI program of Italy requires no residency, just a language test (the former requirement is a minimum residency period of 10 years). For Portugal, the residence requirement is reduced from five years to a minimum of seven days in the first year, and 14 days in subsequent years. Comparatively, Portugal is a EU state member with fairly relaxed policies, the amount of investment is not too high and accommodate a higher number of business residence registration applicants.

In Vietnam, businessmen are encouraged to invest and expand markets abroad to increase the ability to export goods, acquire modern technology, and improve management capacity. However, all investment activities must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the 2020 Vietnam Investment Law 61/2020/QH14. The law includes many articles related to overseas investment but does not mention specifically this type of investment migration:

- Article 51: Principles of conducting overseas investment activities
- Article 52: Forms of investment abroad
- Article 53: Prohibited investment in foreign sectors
- Article 56: Authority to approve investment policies abroad
- Article 60: Conditions for certificate of overseas investment registration

The sectors and occupations of conditional investment abroad include: Banking, insurance, securities, journalism, radio, television and real estate business. For real estate, investors are considered enterprises established under the 2020 Enterprise Law 59/2020/QH14. The enterprise law prohibits the Vietnamese citizens to make foreign investments. People are prosecuted for criminal liability. In addition, political leaders and professional managers in state-owned enterprises, cadres and civil servants, professional soldiers are prohibited from investing abroad. It is aimed to guarantee that those who invest overseas are legal and fully compliant with the international and domestic laws. The law also reduces the possibility that investors to distribute assets through making investment overseas. Individuals making overseas investment are only allowed to invest in certain industries. The law and guiding decree also have stricter regulations in the real estate sector. Investors who want to invest in real estate must have legal status of a business to tighten and control the money laundry.

Investment migration to Europe is a type of investment for economically well-off people who want overseas citizenship and a better life for themselves and their families. However, due to the relatively high investment requirement, this type of migration is only used for a hidden and small group of well-off, high-income people. Individuals who aspire to settle in EU for the purpose to obtain residency or citizenship usually use brokerage services. There are joint-venture companies based in Asia and Vietnam to assist in-country investors to apply for foreign citizenships and secure residence permits in Australia, Canada, Hungary, Portugal, Singapore, United States, etc by making investment in real estates, business and housing. However, data and information about this investors are not available and difficult to locate in Vietnam. The most essential requirements are related to financial capacity, other requirements are not too difficult to secure. However, emerging problems and risks associated with investing to gain residency and citizenship are realized, EU countries have begun to introduce strict policies to limit investment to prevent immigration from other countries. In the future, therefore, the type of settlement through investment may require stricter procedures and more difficult, although for Australian and North American regions, it remains.

#### *Visa policy on investment migration*

The conditions of immigrant investment programs vary widely across countries. Table 2 summarises the main characteristics of each study country's programs. In general, the host countries provide priorities and favourable conditions for the foreign investors. Although the names of the visa programs may be different, they have attracted wealthy people and TNCs to invest by making investment in exchange for settlement and citizenship (for the detailed information, please refer to Annex 5 of this report).

Table 2. Comparative characteristics and requirements for EU investment visa

No	Program	Belgium Golden visa	Czech Business investor visa	Finland Investor visa	Germany Residence visa	Italia Investor visa	Portugal Golden visa
1	Residence Required	9 months/year	None	9 months/year	none for residence visa	None	7 days in the first year - minimum 14 days in subsequent years
2	Nature of Contribution	Invest in a new company or existing business	Invest in a new or existing Czech business	Investment (at least 3 years of experience in the field of expertise or running a business) with a bachelor degree	none for residence visa	Investment and/or donation	Capital transfer, investment options or business except real estate (stopped from October 2023)
3	Minimum Contribution	300,000 Euro (and additional 100,000 - 200,000 Euro for before naturalisation)	2,850,000 Euro	350,000 Euro	No minimum investment (recommended invest at least 360,000 Euro)	250,000 Euro	200,000 Euro or creation of eight jobs
4	Permanent residence	After 3 years stay	After 5 years stay	One year for becoming a permanent resident	After 3 years stay	After living for 5 continuous years	After 5 years stay
5	Time to citizenship	After 5 years (required to pass a French test)	After total 10 years of living	4 years to become a Finnish citizen	8 years	10 years	5 years

Source: Processed information from Consulate/Embassies' websites

#### ***4.5 Student migration policy***

According to the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament of 11 May 2016, ‘student means a third-country national who has been accepted by a higher education institution and is admitted to the territory of a EU member state to pursue as a main activity a full-time course of study leading to a higher education qualification recognised by that member state, including diplomas, certificates or doctoral degrees in a higher education institution, which may cover a preparatory course prior to such education, in accordance with national law, or compulsory training’

In addition, the Directive defined higher education institutions as any type of higher education institution recognised or considered as such in accordance with national law which, in accordance with national law or practice, offers recognised higher education degrees or other recognised tertiary level qualifications, whatever such establishments may be called, or any institution which, in accordance with national law or practice, offers vocational education or training at tertiary level.

The data on student migration is not collected and managed because most of students are private and self-funded. An individual who is accepted by a higher education institution abroad, secures a visa and air-tickets, can leave the country for studies. They do not have to report or register at the Ministry of Education and Training. The Government and the involved family encourages migration for the education purposes to promote the acquisition of knowledge and skills, while strengthening cultural links with the international community.

However data on Vietnamese migrants abroad to study is difficult to obtain because there is no agency to collect this figure. The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) merely knows the number of Vietnamese studying abroad annually under the cooperation agreements signed by the Vietnamese government with governments signed by MOET. However, the number of them are small (about 6,000 students hitherto). There are many Vietnamese students who go abroad with the financial support of other ministries/agencies, provinces for graduate studies, practical training and businesses. In addition to these students, thousands of Vietnamese students go abroad each year to study with their self-arrangement and self-funding by their own.

According to incomplete statistics, there are currently 190,215 Vietnamese students abroad, ranking third among countries with the most international students abroad, just behind China (1,001,086 students) and India (521,124 students)<sup>36</sup>. The actual number of Vietnamese citizens studying abroad may be much higher. The number of pupils, students, and interns studying abroad had increased rapidly until 2019. In 2020 and 2021, the number of students decreased due to the impact of Covid-19. The year 2022 shows an increasing trend again after the pandemic and may continue to increase in the upcoming years. Countries with a large number

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<sup>36</sup> *Studyportals*. 2023. *Insights for higher ed Institutions*. <https://studyportals.com/report/enrolments-by-destination/>

of students from Vietnam are countries with developed education systems such as the United States, Canada, France, Japan, Korea, China, Australia, and Singapore<sup>37</sup>.

Vietnamese citizens studying abroad under agreements signed by MOET with foreign government agencies form only a small part of the total number of Vietnamese students abroad. However, data on this subgroup of Vietnamese students abroad show a picture of official international cooperation in the field of education and training. During the period 2017-2022, a total of 6,878 people were sent abroad by MOET to 37 countries of destination. Major countries of destination include Russia, Hungary, Lao PDR, Cambodia, China, Australia and Poland. The number of students sent to EU is quite small.<sup>38</sup>

Overseas education and studying abroad provides students with an opportunity to expand their visions, learn about new cultures of other countries. Europe, with its diversity and rich education heritage, offers the perfect destination. Of approximately 190,000 Vietnamese students studying abroad, Europe hosts about 40,000 of them although not all study at universities in the EU. This number accounts for only a small percentage of these Vietnamese overseas students. Approximately 40 Vietnamese students are awarded the Erasmus+ scholarship to study abroad for a master's degree, every year. Funded by the EU, Erasmus+ program offers opportunities in higher education, vocational education and training, adult education, youth and sport, support for policy development and cooperation among educational institutions and organisations.<sup>39</sup> However the above number is negligible as compared with the level of students to North America, East Asia and Australia.

Universities in EU, especially Germany, Belgium, France, United Kingdom, and recently Finland are paying more attention to the Vietnamese student market. However, the very limited data and anecdotal evidence available reveal higher living costs and tuition fees for Vietnamese students going to study in EU as compared with Australia, Canada or the United States. EU may not be as attractive destination for Vietnamese students. For example, the influence of their parents who are sponsors for their education is quite important. Language proficiency also plays a crucial role for Vietnamese students in completing their studies and adapting with foreign cultures as well as educational systems.

#### Visa policy for student migration

In order to allow students to cover part of the cost of their studies and to gain practical experience and cover their living expenses, they should be given, during their studies, access to the labour market of the destination countries. Students should be allowed to work a certain minimum amount of hours a week. For graduate students, most of their work is arranged or

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<sup>37</sup> ICEF Monitor. *US visa data indicates international enrolments down marginally in 2021.* <https://monitor.icef.com/2022/04/us-visa-data-indicates-international-enrolments-down-marginally-in-2021/>.

<sup>38</sup> MOET. (2023). *Data on students sent abroad by the MOET 2017-2022.* Ministry of Education and Training, Hanoi.

<sup>39</sup> Engage EU. <https://engage.eu/study-in-europe-open-your-ind/#:~:text=Of%20approximately%20190%2C000%20Vietnamese%20students,funded%20by%20the%20European%20Union.>



decided with their mentors/supervisors within the academic setting. The Annex 4 of this report includes detailed information and visa policies of the six study countries.

## **5. Discussions**

The results of our analysis are useful to confirm what previously anecdotal evidence about migration policies and aspired migrants in Vietnam. The findings of this study suggest new learning on migration experiences of labours, family members, tourists, investors and students from Vietnam to EU. They had not previously been investigated and revealed by other research studies in Vietnam.

Vietnam's mobility policies and laws are quite opened and supportive, particularly for labours, students and tourists who go to EU legally. However the policies often do not consider migrants' perception, aspirations and behaviours intensively. They are instead more concerned with migration outcomes and efficacy. From the perspective of human mobility, aspiring migrants depend largely upon the immigration laws and policies of EU member states. Although some EU member states have encouraged immigration through investment, this channel is quite new for Vietnam. Only wealthy citizens can afford and maintain the investment for residence permits and naturalisation.

Labour migration has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and development in both countries of origin and destination. Though much of labour migration is not fully captured by data. The available statistics clearly show the increasing level of Vietnamese migrant workers to EU territory. Self-funded student mobility is also increasing due partly to Vietnam's rapid economic development, making more and more families have financial conditions to send their children to study abroad. They are considered a long-term investment on human development. Labour migration and student migration also has negative impacts and create new concerns. It is being taken advantage by disguised companies for profits and deception. Education migration can result in brain drains in Vietnam as many good students, professionals and talents decide to stay abroad and do not return home.

Even though family reunification migration has never featured more prominently, the flows of family migration from Vietnam to EU, especially the Czech Republic may become prevailing in the future. Together with Germany, Czech is characterized by a large Vietnamese diaspora, creating an extensive social network with families and relatives and intermediaries in both Vietnam and the Czech Republic to assist aspiring migrants. However the downside of social networks needs to be recognized and paid due attention.

## **6. Conclusion**

Vietnam's transition to market economy, accelerating industrialization, modernization and international integration, has achieved great successes. It has contributed to raising the physical and spiritual living standards of the people. Along with high economic growth, Vietnam's active international integration has been deepened in all social, cultural, political, and environmental domains. People's living standards have improved and poverty rates have declined dramatically. The outcomes of Vietnam's reforms and open-door policies with all countries in the world are reflected in the sharp increase in the number of Vietnamese emigrants as well as in the number

of foreigners arriving Vietnam overtime. This is particularly marked in the process of labour migration, family reunification, tourism and, to a lesser extent, in the study migration from Vietnam to different regions in the world, including EU destination.

However, the severe lack of international migration data to EU in Vietnam is the biggest challenge for our research team. Despite the difficulty in getting data on migration flows from Vietnam to EU, particularly to the six Aspire countries, new insights have emerged from the analysis.

There remains a dearth of reliable data that can be applied for the development of evidence-based policy and planning for Vietnamese policy-makers. While assumptions are often made about the better understanding of migration to EU and other destinations, empirical data have been very limited. This report reveals the need to fill the data shortage and knowledge gaps regarding the behaviours of aspiring migrants from Vietnam to EU.

Looking for the future, while EU member states continue to be the source for the majority of labour migration, their migration potential is declining due to their similarly ageing and shrinking populations. Recruiting workers, students and manpower from third countries, including Vietnam, will become of policy importance that EU member states may consider in the new development context.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1 – Labour Migration Policies

**Table 1. Description of Belgium’s labour migration policy**

Themes (indicators)	Dimensions	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D Visa for employment purposes</li> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work</li> <li>- Member of third-countries who wish to work in Belgium for more than 90 days, they must have work permit and residence address. Before apply visa, employee need inviting from employer or company.</li> <li>- Five types of work permit in Belgium               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Employed work</li> <li>⇒ Work permit (Type A, B and C)</li> <li>⇒ EU Blue Card Scheme</li> <li>⇒ Professional Card</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>Vietnamese employee</p> <p>MOLISA</p> <p>A visa application center (VFS Global)</p> <p>Employer or inviting company</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D Visa for employment purposes</li> <li>- Work Permit Type A: To obtain this permit, the applicant must have held a Type B permit for a period of four years during an uninterrupted, ten-year stay in Belgium. Type A permits are valid indefinitely</li> <li>- Work Permit Type B: This permit allows foreign nationals to work in positions that cannot be filled by Belgian nationals. It is valid for one year, after which it can be renewed.</li> <li>- Work Permit Type C: This permit is issued to students and other temporary visitors. It is</li> </ul>	<p>First contract employment (one year and a D Visa) and can be renewable</p>

		<p>valid for a maximum of one year.</p> <p><i>Visa application procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work;</li> <li>- One completed and signed application form</li> <li>- Passport photo ;</li> <li>- Valid Passport</li> <li>- Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases)</li> <li>- Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation</li> <li>- Agreements and/or practice</li> <li>- Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems</li> <li>- Provided regular profession</li> <li>- To be in professional with a valid travel document</li> <li>- Native language or English certificate</li> <li>- High school certificate</li> <li>- Curriculum vitae</li> <li>- Certificate of no criminal record</li> <li>- Aged (20-40)</li> <li>- Document's translation</li> <li>- Visa fee</li> </ul>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highly-qualified worker or director: single permit (A-card) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Duration of the employment contract with a maximum of 3 years and is renewable. After living and working legally with a single permit for highly-qualifies workers for 5 years, you can apply for a single permit for an unlimited time (B card)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The European Blue card is another permit for highly-qualified workers who wish to work in employment in an EU a country. The EU Blue Card is valid for at least 1 year with a maximum of 4 years and can be renewed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ employee can change jobs or work for another company if blue card is still valid</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>For highly-qualified workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A card and B card</li> <li>- EU Blue card</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 years and renewable; After 5 years can apply for a single permit for an unlimited time</li> <li>- If Blue Card is still valid after working in Belgium for 2 years, employee can change jobs or work for another company in Belgium without prior authorization from the authorities.</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Penalty/ties</p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forgiveness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Referrals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>

**Table 2. Description of Czech Republic's labour migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <p>- Employee card is a type of long-term residence permit over 90 days</p> <p>- The special type of visa for a stay of over 90 days (a long-term visa) which authorizes its holder to stay and to be employed in the territory of the Czech Republic for a period no longer than one year.</p> <p>1. Applying for an employee card (Vacancy job)</p>	<p>Vietnamese employee</p> <p>MOLISA</p> <p>A visa application center (VFS Global)</p> <p>Embassy of the Czech Republic</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic</p>	<p>Applying for an employee card at the Embassy</p> <p>Vacant jobs can be published on the Internet Integrated Portal of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work</li> <li>- One completed and signed application form</li> <li>- Passport photo ;</li> <li>- Valid Passport</li> <li>- Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases)</li> <li>- Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation</li> <li>- Agreements and/or practice</li> <li>- Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems</li> <li>- Provided regular profession</li> </ul>	<p>First contract employment (one year and a D Visa)</p> <p>The second Visa (duration 1-5 years)</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be in professional with a valid travel document</li> <li>- Native language or English certificate</li> <li>- High school certificate</li> <li>- Curriculum vitae</li> <li>- Certificate of no criminal record</li> <li>- Aged (18-50)</li> <li>- Document's translation</li> <li>- Visa fee (€80 and bank transfer only)</li> </ul> <p>The application for issuing the Special Work Visa has to be lodged in person at the Czech Embassy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work</li> <li>- One completed and signed application form</li> <li>- Passport photos</li> <li>- Valid Passport</li> <li>- Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases)</li> <li>- Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation</li> <li>- Agreements and/or practice</li> <li>- Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems</li> <li>- Provided regular profession</li> <li>- To be in professional with a valid travel document</li> <li>- Native language or English certificate</li> </ul>	
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<p>2. Applying for issuing the Special Work Visa</p> <p>Season workers according to the bilateral agreement between Viet Nam and the Czech Republic about Labour Cooperation (Labour market testing)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High school certificate</li> <li>- Curriculum vitae</li> <li>- Certificate of no criminal record</li> <li>- Aged (18-50)</li> <li>- Document's translation</li> <li>- Visa fee (€80 and bank transfer only)</li> </ul> <p>Season worker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a valid travel document;</li> <li>- a document confirming availability of accommodation;</li> <li>- a photograph showing the current appearance of the applicant;</li> <li>- a contract of employment or an agreement of work activity;</li> <li>- Work permit.</li> </ul>	<p>Special Work Visa not longer than one year</p> <p>No more than 1 year</p>
Themes			
<p>Benefits</p> <p>Season worker</p>	<p>Penalty</p> <p>(penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p>	<p>Forgiveness</p> <p>(forgiving clause/article)</p>	<p>Referrals</p>
x	x	x	x

**Table 3. Description of Finland’s labour migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Residence permit for an employed person	Viet Nam employee  A visa application center (VFS Global)	Residence permit for an employed person  - A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work - One completed and signed application form - Passport photo ; - Valid Passport - Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases) - Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation - Agreements and/or practice - Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems - Provided regular profession - To be in professional with a valid travel document - Family registration - Native language or English certificate - High school certificate - Curriculum vitae - Certificate of no criminal record - Aged (18-45)	First contract employment (one year and a D Visa)  The second Visa (Duration Visa 1-5 years)

<p>Season Visa - Work permit of maximum 90 days (12 weeks)</p>	<p>Viet Nam employee  A visa application center (VFS Global)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document's translation</li> <li>- Visa fee (Long-term visa: 690 Euro++; First residence permit for professor and green card: 610Euro++)</li> <li>- Employee can change the place of employment within the professional field for which the permit was issued</li> <li>- Under special circumstances, the permit can be restricted to a specific employer</li> </ul> <p>Season Visa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visa free (Harvest season, Fishing - Season worker: 80Euro++)</li> <li>- Health insurance</li> </ul>	<p>Work permit 1 year</p>
<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>
<p style="text-align: center;">x</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p>

**Table 4. Description of Germany's labour migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <p>Residence permit for an employed person</p> <p>To enter and stay in the Federal territory, foreigners shall require a residence permit.</p>	<p>Viet Nam employee</p> <p>A visa application center (VFS Global)</p> <p>MOLISA</p>	<p>Residence permit for an employed person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work</li> <li>- One completed and signed application form</li> <li>- Passport photo ;</li> <li>- Valid Passport</li> <li>- Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases)</li> <li>- Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation</li> <li>- Agreements and/or practice</li> <li>- Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems</li> <li>- Provided regular profession</li> <li>- To be in professional with a valid travel document</li> <li>- Germany language certificate (B1)</li> <li>- High school certificate</li> <li>- Curriculum vitae</li> <li>- Certificate of no criminal record</li> <li>- Aged (18-40)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One year and can be renewable</li> <li>- After 33 months in Germany with a work visa, you can apply for a permanent settlement permit in Germany</li> <li>- If an employee want to change a new jobs, you must apply for a new visa appropriate to the new job</li> </ul>

<p>Germany EU Blue Card</p>	<p>Viet Nam employee</p> <p>Embassy of Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document's translate</li> <li>- Visa fee (€60)</li> </ul> <p>Germany EU Blue Card is a residence permit issued to third-country nationals for highly qualified employment in Germany.</p> <p>An EU Blue Card to work in Germany is granted under the conditions that the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holds a German or foreign-recognized higher education qualification.</li> <li>• Has at least five years of work experience in their field.</li> <li>• Has employment approval by the Federal Employment Agency in Germany.</li> <li>• Receives a salary equal to or exceeding as stipulated by the German laws.</li> <li>• Valid passport or passport substitute</li> <li>• Employment contract or job offer</li> <li>• University or university college qualification</li> <li>• Proof of your residence</li> <li>• Health insurance</li> </ul>	<p>Issued with a validity of up to four years</p> <p>The employee can lead to a permanent settlement permit if the applicant holds a position of employment for at least 33 months</p>
<p>Germany ICT Card</p> <p>Articles 3 and 5 of Directive 2014/66/EU</p>		<p>A German ICT card is a temporary residence permit for workers transferred to Germany to</p>	<p>ICT permit is of at least one year or extended to a maximum 3 years for</p>

Germany Mobile ICT Card	<p>Vietnam employee Embassy of Germany</p> <p>Federal Employment Agency</p> <p>Viet Nam employee Embassy of Germany</p>	<p>work for a branch of the company they work for in their country</p> <p>The main criteria set for applicants for a German ICT Card are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant is a non-EU national.</li> <li>• Employee works as a manager or specialist in the host entity.</li> <li>• The intra-transfer is longer than three months.</li> <li>• The Federal Employment Agency of Germany has approved the intra-transfer.</li> <li>• The applicant should provide a valid contract for the whole period of the intended residency in Germany.</li> <li>• Employee should provide evidence of professional qualifications</li> <li>• The place and kind of work and wage</li> <li>• Evidence that after completion of the ICT, the third country national will be returning to an entity belonging to the same undertaking or group of undertakings established outside the EU</li> </ul> <p>A Mobile ICT Card is a residence permit for a temporary stay in Germany. It is granted to persons who possess a valid residence title issued by another country, who wish to move to Germany for an ICT</p>	<p>managers, specialists and one year for trainees, employees</p> <p>More than 90 days</p>
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		<p>The main requirements for a Mobile ICT Card are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant will work as a manager, specialist or trainee employee in the host entity in Germany.</li> <li>• The transfer lasts more than three months.</li> <li>• The applicant has a work contract for the duration of the transfer.</li> <li>• Appropriate knowledge of the German language.</li> <li>• Approval by the German Federal Employment Agency for the transfer</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Benefits</b></p> <p>The bilateral agreement between Viet Nam and the Czech Republic to provide nursing for Germany. Can get EU Long-Term Residence Permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence in the EU for a minimum of five years.</li> <li>• Fixed and regular income.</li> <li>• Sufficient command of the German language.</li> </ul> <p>The applicant must possess sufficient living space</p>	<p><b>Penalty/ties</b> (penalizing clause/article for IFs)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>x</b></p>	<p><b>Forgiveness</b> (forgiving clause/article)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>x</b></p>	<p><b>Referrals</b> (connecting with other mobility policies)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>x</b></p>

**Table 5. Description of Italy's labour migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
Guarantee(s)  Residence permit for worker  -	Viet Nam employee  A visa application center (VFS Global)	Residence permit for worker  To work in Italy as an employed worker, the employee must obtain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work</li> <li>- One completed and signed application form</li> <li>- Passport photo ;</li> <li>- Valid Passport</li> <li>- Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases)</li> <li>- Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation</li> <li>- Agreements and/or practice</li> <li>- Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems</li> <li>- Provided regular profession</li> <li>- To be in professional with a valid travel document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time-limited contracts of employment are limited to one year and D Visa;</li> <li>- If employees have an unlimited contract the permit is issued for two years.</li> <li>- The duration of the worker's residence permits will depend on visa or work authorisation.</li> <li>- Can extended if employee meet the requirements necessary</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Family registration</li> <li>- High school certificate</li> <li>- Curriculum vitae</li> <li>- Certificate of no criminal record</li> <li>- Aged (18-40)</li> <li>- Married certificate (if have)</li> <li>- Document's translation</li> <li>- Visa fee (€116)</li> <li>- The financial cover of return journey</li> </ul>	<p>for entering the territory and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request for renewal must be presented at least 60 days before expiration of the residence permit</li> <li>- The second Visa (duration 1-5 years)</li> </ul>
<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>
<p>Employees can get residence permits after entering Italy.</p>	<p><b>x</b></p>	<p><b>x</b></p>	<p><b>x</b></p>

**Table 6. Description of Portugal’s labour migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">Guarantee(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporary Work Visa: For short-term employment</li> <li>- Permanent Work Visa: For long-term employment</li> <li>- Entrepreneur Visa: For business owners</li> <li>- EU Blue Card: For highly skilled non-EU citizens</li> <li>- Researcher’s Visa: For scientific research activities</li> <li>- Self-Employment Visa: For freelancers and self-employed individuals</li> <li>- Highly Skilled Professional Visa (Tech Visa): For professionals with specific technical skills in demand in Portugal</li> </ul>	<p>Viet Nam employee</p> <p>A visa application center (VFS Global)</p>	<p>General Required Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work by Italian</li> <li>- One completed and signed application form</li> <li>- Passport photo;</li> <li>- Valid Passport</li> <li>- Evidence of having or Health insurance (do not have infectious diseases)</li> <li>- Have adequate accommodation or that adequate accommodation</li> <li>- Agreements and/or practice</li> <li>- Have sufficient resources during his or her stay to maintain him/herself without having recourse to their social assistance systems</li> <li>- Provided regular profession</li> <li>- To be in professional with a valid travel document</li> <li>- Native language or English certificate</li> <li>- Curriculum vitae</li> <li>- Certificate of no criminal record</li> </ul>	<p>Long-Term Work Visa (Residence Visa for Employment Purposes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Initially valid for four months, during which the holder must enter Portugal and apply for a residence permit.</li> <li>- One-year residence permit and D Visa; the employee can be renewable for two years.</li> <li>-Conditions: Continuous employment, meeting legal requirements, and criminal record clearance.</li> <li>-Permanent Residence: After five years of legal residency, one can apply for permanent residence.</li> </ul>

<p>Seasonal Visa</p>	<p>Viet Nam employee A visa application center (VFS Global)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aged (18-50)</li> <li>- Document's translation</li> <li>- Married certificate (if have)</li> <li>- Visa fee (€80)</li> <li>- Proof of Financial Means: Bank statements or other documents proving sufficient funds.</li> </ul> <p>Employment-Specific Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job Offer or Employment Contract: Must be issued by the Portuguese employer and include specific details such as salary, duration, and job description.</li> <li>- Professional Qualifications: Degrees, certificates, or other evidence of professional qualifications.</li> <li>- Employer's Work Permit Request: Approval from the Portuguese Labor Authorities, if applicable.</li> <li>- Company Documents: Information about the employing company, such as registration and financial standing.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To work in Italy as a seasonal worker, you must obtain an authorisation to work and a seasonal work visa before you enter Italy</li> <li>- Italy operates a quota-system, which is fixed annually.</li> <li>- The employer must submit an application for authorisation to work at the One-Stop-Shop for</li> </ul>	<p>-The second Visa (duration 1-5 years)</p> <p>Other Visas (Tech Visa, Researcher's Visa, etc.)</p> <p>Varies based on the category, typically aligned with the duration of the contract or purpose.</p> <p>Seasonal visa</p> <p>From 20 days up to nine months, depending upon</p>
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		<p>Immigration in the Prefettura where the job will take place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An authorisation to work will be granted only if you come within the annual quota for non-EU workers.</li> <li>- The consulate or the embassy is informed that your authorisation to work has been granted and will issue a visa which you have six months to collect and use to enter the country. This period is calculated starting from the date on which the authorisation to work is released. The authorisation to work is necessary to obtain the entry visa.</li> <li>- Employees must apply for a residence permit to the One-Stop-Shop for Immigration at the “Prefettura” of the competent province within eight days of arriving in Italy.</li> <li>- Visa fee is €40 for stays between 3 and 12 months. In addition, administrative costs amount to €30 for the sending of the postal kit; €16 for the tax stamp; and €30.46 for issuance costs.</li> <li>- A valid work contract/ a binding job offer to work by Italian</li> </ul>	<p>the duration of employment.</p> <p>May be renewed in case of new opportunities for seasonal work</p> <p>Can change residence permit for seasonal work into a residence permit for employment if the employee has worked in seasonal employment for at least the past two previous years.</p>
Benefits	Penalty/ties	Forgiveness	Referrals
<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>

## Annex 2 – Family Reunification Policies

**Table 1. Description of Belgium’s family reunification policy**

Dimensions Themes (indicators)	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
guarantee(s)  Long Stay National Visa (D-visa): It authorizes Vietnamese to stay in Belgium for a period longer than 90 days	<p>Vietnamese citizens;</p> <p>Embassy and Consulate of Belgium in Vietnam;</p> <p>The Consular Department – Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p><u>Family reunion with a non-EU spouse visa, and a Belgian spouse visa:</u> Applicant needs to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proof of Identity Card of the Belgian residence permit;</li> <li>- Proof of adequate housing in Belgium;</li> <li>- Proof of regular, stable, and sufficient means of subsistence covering one year before submission: salary slips, most recent income tax assessment, etc. Proof of sufficient financial means: is not required if the applicant is &lt; 18 years old and is the only one applying for family reunification; is required if the applicant is between 18 and 21 years or &gt; 21 years old. The applicant also has to prove he/she is completely dependent on the parent in Belgium if &gt; 21 years old; are required if the applicant is the child of the partner in a registered partnership;</li> <li>- Proof that the health insurance of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant.</li> <li>- Proof of marriage: The minimum age of both spouses must be 21 years old.</li> <li>- Duplicate of the Death certificate of your previous spouse (if any);</li> <li>- Copy of Divorce Decision in case of the previous marriage;</li> <li>- An invitation letter issued by the inviting person, stating the purpose of family reunification, dates and conditions of stay;</li> </ul>	More than 90 days
<b>benefits</b>  x			
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			

<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offenses under common law.</li> <li>- Medical Certificate attesting that you are not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health;</li> <li>- Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30.000€ medical costs for a minimum period of 3 months.</li> <li>- Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs or proof of exemption.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p><u>Family reunion for children with one Belgian parent, with a Belgian minor visa, and with a non-EU parent living in Belgium:</u></p> <p><i>Family reunion for children with one Belgian parent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Valid passport and application form;</li> <li>- Proof of identity of the parent and of his/her Belgian spouse/partner (if any) ;</li> <li>- Proof of adequate housing in Belgium;</li> <li>- Proof of regular, stable, and sufficient means of subsistence covering one year before submission: salary slips, most recent income tax assessment, etc. Proof of sufficient financial means: is not required if the applicant is &lt; 18 years old and is the only one applying for family reunification; is required if the applicant is between 18 and 21 years or &gt; 21 years old. The applicant also has to prove he/she is completely dependent on the parent in Belgium if &gt; 21 years old; are required if the applicant is the child of the partner in a registered partnership;</li> <li>- Proof that the health insurance of the person being joined agrees to cover the risks in Belgium for the visa applicant.</li> <li>- Proof of birth certificate (translated and legalized);</li> <li>- A written consent of a parent or guardian to live permanently with the other parent in Belgium (translated and legalized) + ID parent/guardian;</li> <li>- Original Civil status proving that you are not married (limited validity of 6 months, translated and legalized);</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medical certificate attesting;</li> <li>- Copy of private travel insurance of the visa applicant valid in Belgium and covering a minimum of 30.000€ medical costs for a minimum period of 3 months.</li> <li>- Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs or proof of exemption.</li> </ul> <p><i>Family reunion with a Belgian minor visa:</i> Need additional requirements: Proof that the minor child is Belgian (copy of the Belgian ID card or passport); Copy of ticket reservation of the visa applicant (in case the applicant is joining his/her Belgian minor child) <i>OR</i> Copy of ticket reservation of both visa applicant and Belgian minor child (in case the applicant is accompanying his/her Belgian minor child).</p> <p><i>Family reunion with a non-EU parent living in Belgium:</i> Need additional requirements: Birth certificate (translated and legalized); written consent of a parent or guardian to live permanently with the other parent in Belgium (translated and legalized) + ID parent/guardian or Death certificate of your other parent/guardian; Original Civil status proving that you are not married (limited validity of 6 months, translated and legalized).</p>	
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**Table 2. Description of Czech Republic’s family reunification policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Long Stay Visa (D-visa): It authorizes Vietnamese to stay in the Czech Republic for a period longer than 90 days	Vietnamese citizens; Embassy of the Czech Republic in Vietnam;	<u>Long Stay D visa (longer than 90 days) for a non-EU spouse visa up to one year or two years:</u> An application for long-term residence for family reunification can primarily be filed by a foreign national who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the spouse of a foreign national in possession of a long-term or permanent residence permit;</li> <li>- the minor child or dependent child of a foreign national in possession of a long-term or permanent residence permit (during issue of the residence permit document, the applicant must be under 18);</li> <li>- the minor child or dependent child of the spouse of a foreign national in possession of a long-term or permanent residence permit (during the issue of residence permit document, the applicant must be under 18);</li> <li>- a minor child adopted by a foreign national in possession of a long-term or permanent residence permit or his/her spouse by a decision taken by the competent authority, or a minor child in foster care of a foreign national in possession of a long-term or permanent residence permit or his/her spouse; or the minor’s guardian or the spouse of the guardian is a foreign national with a long-term or permanent residence permit for the Czech Republic and the minor will be taken care of in the Czech Republic,</li> <li>- any one of the parents of minor children who have been granted asylum under a special legal regulation<sup>2)</sup>; if such minor children do not have parents, then any other relative in the direct ascending line, and if such a relative does not exist a guardian of such minor children, shall be entitled to apply;</li> </ul>	More than 90 days
<b>benefits</b>  The time limit for issuing a decision on an application for a long-term residence permit for family reunification is 270 days, in the case of family reunification with a holder of an EU Blue Card it is 180 days.			



<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Solitary foreign nationals older than 65 years or, regardless of age, foreign nationals who are objectively unable to provide for their own needs on account of their state of health if it concerns family reunification with a parent or a child with a long-term or permanent residence permit in the Czech Republic.</li> </ul> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p>	
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proof of accommodation;</li> <li>- Proof of family or other relation with the sponsor (e.g. birth certificate, marriage certificate);</li> <li>- A consent of parents: A consent of parents is submitted if such a parent / statutory representative will not reside with the child in the Czech Republic.</li> <li>- Proof of finance: a document proving that the aggregate monthly household income of the family with specific conditions.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A foreign national who has resided as a family member of a holder of an EU Blue Card in another EU Member State is further obliged to submit a document or a residence permit that was granted to him/her as a family member of a holder of an EU Blue Card by another EU Member State.</li> <li>- Invitation letter issued by the inviting person, stating the purpose of visit, dates and conditions of stay;</li> <li>- Copy of Czech residence permit or Czech ID or permanent residence permit of the sponsor in the case of family reunification within two years.</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- A document proving fulfillment of measures against the spread of infectious disease;</li> <li>- Travel health insurance – in case of visa issuance</li> </ul>	

**Table 3. Description of Finland’s family reunification policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Long Stay Visa (D-visa): It authorizes Vietnamese to stay in Finland for a period longer than 90 days	Vietnamese citizens;  Embassy of Finland	The general requirements for the spouse, a cohabiting partner who has a residence permit in Finland, the spouse is a Finnish citizen, and cohabiting partner is a Finnish citizen:  - A valid passport; - Application form; - Submit the form for clarification of family ties; - Document showing that you are legally staying in the country where you apply; - Marriage certificate if the marriage was contracted in another country than Finland; - Certificate of registered partnership if the partnership was registered in another country than Finland; - Divorce certificate (if any); - Certificate of dissolution of registered partnership (if any); - Death certificate (if any); - Visa fee.  Some different requirements between family ties: - A spouse or a cohabiting partner who has a residence permit in Finland needs	More than 90 days
<b>benefits</b>			
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			
<b>forgiveness</b>  x			

<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>to have a statement of income in Finland while <i>the spouse or the cohabiting partner is a Finnish citizen</i> do not need it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A cohabiting partner in Finland with a residence permit need to have document showing that he or she has lived together for at least two years (e.g. tenancy agreement, extract from a register of occupants, or similar reliable document);</li> </ul> <p>The general requirements for a child whose guardian lives in Finland; a child is applying for a residence permit at the same time as his or her guardian; a child is applying for a residence permit alone to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland; Child in Finland with a residence permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The child's valid passport;</li> <li>- A passport photo of the child, complying with the photo guidelines issued by the police;</li> <li>- Document showing that you are legally staying in the country where you apply;</li> <li>- Birth certificate with information on the child's parents (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries or an EU Member State);</li> <li>- Document on the custody of the child (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries);</li> <li>- Death certificate (if one or both of the child's parents have died) (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries or an EU Member State);</li> <li>- Certificate of establishment of paternity (if the child is born out of wedlock) (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries or an EU Member State);</li> <li>- Decision on adoption (if the child is adopted) (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries or an EU Member State);</li> </ul>	
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		<p><u>Some different requirements:</u></p> <p>A child is applying for a residence permit alone to move in with his or her guardian who is living in Finland or a child in Finland with a residence permit needs to have a statement of income in Finland.</p> <p>A guardian whose child has been granted international protection or a guardian whose child is a Finnish citizen does not need to have a statement of income in Finland.</p> <p>For other relatives are in Finland (the parent of a person who has turned 18; 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 (also the consent of the guardian is required); an unmarried sister or brother of a person who has turned 18.</p> <p><i>The relative is a Finnish citizen:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do not need to have sufficient financial resources;</li> <li>- Document(s) explaining your family relations with your family member residing in Finland (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries);</li> <li>- Doctor's certificate/health statement (if you refer to your state of health in the application);</li> </ul> <p><i>The relative has been granted international protection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Must have sufficient financial resources (The income requirement does not apply to you if the sponsor who lives in Finland is under 18 years of age);</li> <li>- Document(s) explaining your family relations with your family member residing in Finland (must be legalized if not issued in the Nordic countries) ;</li> <li>- Doctor's certificate/health statement (if you refer to your state of health in the application).</li> </ul>	
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**Table 4. Description of Germany’s family reunification policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s) Long Stay Visa (D-visa): Vietnamese to stay in Germany for a period longer than 90 days	Vietnamese citizens; Embassy of Germany	<p><u>Family Reunification Visa for spouse and child</u></p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proof of accommodation in Germany;</li> <li>- Proof of family or other relation with the sponsor (e.g. birth certificate, marriage certificate, divorce decision) needs to be legalized for use by competent German authorities;</li> <li>- Supporting letter issued by the applicant’s spouse/the minor child’s parent(s) to set up joint residence in Germany with the informal declaration on how to secure livelihood in Germany;</li> <li>- Proof of finance: a document proving the aggregate monthly household income of the family with specific conditions;</li> <li>- Proof of German language skills (at least level A1);</li> <li>- Proof of adequate health insurance coverage;</li> <li>- Passport copy of the German spouse/child;</li> <li>- Visa fee.</li> </ul>	More than 90 days
<p><b>Benefits</b></p> <p>Proof of German language skills is not required if the applicant seeks a family reunion with a German minor child.</p>			
<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			

**Table 5. Description of Italy’s family reunification policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Long Stay Visa (D-visa): It authorizes Vietnamese to stay in Italy for a period longer than 90 days	Vietnamese citizens;  Embassy of Italy	<u>Family Reunification visa for spouse, child, and parent:</u>  Applicants need to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visa application form Type D national visa;</li> <li>- Valid Passport (must have at least 3 months of validity from the requested visa’s expiration date and have at least 2 blank pages for visa and stamps);</li> <li>- Proof of family or other relation with the sponsor (e.g. birth certificate, marriage certificate, divorce decision) needs to be legalized;</li> <li>- An invitation letter issued by the inviting person, stating the purpose of family reunification, dates and conditions of stay;</li> <li>- Proof of accommodation in Italy;</li> <li>- Proof of finance: a document proving that the aggregate monthly household income of the family with specific conditions;</li> <li>- Health insurance policy with coverage of at least 30,000 Euro for hospitalization and repatriation expenses;</li> <li>- Visa fee.</li> </ul>	More than 90 days
<b>benefits</b> x			
<b>penalty/ties</b> x			
<b>forgiveness</b> x			
<b>referrals</b> x			

**Table 6. Description of Portugal’s family reunification policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Long Stay Visa (D-visa): It authorizes Vietnamese to stay in Portugal for a period longer than 90 days	Vietnamese citizens;  The consulate of Portugal in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)	<p><u>Residence permit for family reunification (Spouses and legally recognized partners, dependent children including adopted children and children of spouses/partners, dependent parents of both spouses, any dependent siblings are minors)</u></p> <p>Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport (valid 3 months beyond the departure date) and application form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proof of family or other relation with the sponsor (e.g. birth certificate, marriage certificate, divorce decision) needs to be legalized;</li> <li>- An invitation letter issued by the inviting person, stating the purpose of family reunification, dates and conditions of stay;</li> <li>- Proof of accommodation in Portugal;</li> <li>- Proof of sufficient financial resources to support the stay;</li> <li>- Proof of Portuguese language skills (at least level A1);</li> <li>- Passport or ID copy of the Portuguese spouse;</li> <li>- Health insurance policy with coverage of at least 30,000 Euros for hospitalization and repatriation expenses.</li> <li>- Proof of lack of criminal record of origin or country of residence for at least one year;</li> <li>- Medical Certificate attesting that you are not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health;</li> <li>- Visa fee.</li> </ul>	More than 90 days
<b>Benefits</b>  x			
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			
<b>forgiveness</b>  x			
<b>referrals</b>  x			

### Annex 3 - Tourism Migration Policies

*Note: Vietnamese citizens who want to travel as tourists to EU usually have to apply for a short-stay Schengen visa (type C).*

**Table 1. Description of Belgium's policy on tourism**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Short stay Schengen visa (C-visa): authorizes Vietnamese to stay on Schengen territory for a term not longer than 90 days during a period of 180 days starting from your first entry on the territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vietnamese citizens</li> <li>- Belgian Embassy</li> <li>- Visa services company (VFS Global company)</li> <li>- Travel agencies and tour operators</li> </ul>	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Belgium</u>                      Vietnamese citizen need a C - visa (Short Stay Schengen visa) for a short visit (no more than 90 days per period of 180 days):  <i>Required Documents:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A passport or official travel document issued within the last 10 years with a validity that exceeds the end of applicant intended stay by at least 3 months.</li> <li>2. One completed and signed application form (<a href="https://visaonweb.diplomatie.be/">https://visaonweb.diplomatie.be/</a> ) with 1 recent colour photograph (3,5x4,5cm) with white background, glued on the application form</li> <li>3. The document to choose the language in which applicant would like to be informed about the decision in the visa application</li> <li>4. Copy of the identity page of applicant passport and all the used pages. Submission of applicant old passport with previous trips can be useful for decision.</li> <li>5. Invitation of the person in Belgium stating the purpose of stay, address, telephone number, email address and the period of stay of the guest(s) (if any).</li> <li>6. If a guarantor in Belgium is financing the entire trip:</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Short stays cannot exceed 90 days;</li> <li>- Travelers can only stay in Schengen area during the time specified in the travel itinerary;</li> <li>- A later change to the purpose of the visit is not</li> </ul>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			



<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>X</p>		<p>admissible. A prolongation of the visa is not possible</p>
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>X</p>		
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>X</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original guarantee letter</li> <li>• Certificate of family composition issued by the municipality where the guarantor is residing</li> <li>• Copy of the identity card or the residence permit of the guarantor. The guarantor of Belgian nationality must reside in Belgium. The guarantor of foreign nationality must be allowed to stay in Belgium for an unlimited time.</li> <li>• Proof of recent income of the guarantor: copy of the guarantor's recent salary sheets, covering the last 3 months /guarantor's most recent income tax assessment/ other official proof of the guarantor's solvency. Remark: a letter from the bank or deposit account statement will not do.</li> </ul> <p>FROM THE APPLICANT:</p> <p>7. Proof of family/friend relation. The documents regarding the family relation: Duplicate Birth certificate, Duplicate Marriage certificate, etc must be legalized and translated. These documents must be recent (limited validity of 6 months) and issued by the administration/court that registered the original in its register.</p> <p>8. Proof of integration into the country of residence: family ties (copy of Family registration book, Residence certificate...), professional status (copy Labour contract...)</p> <p>9. If applicants work or study: proof of approval for holidays.</p> <p>10. Personal financial means in the country of residence: bank statements covering at least 3 months, income tax papers/salary slips covering at least 3 months, credit cards, real estate property, certificate of registration of the company and statement of taxes payment, pension statements.</p> <p>11. Full detailed itinerary: Belgium needs to be the main destination</p> <p>12. Proof of transportation: Copy of train ticket, domestic flight or car rental if planned to visit several Schengen countries, if travelling beyond the Schengen area, foreign visa of the country (-ies) that will be visited.</p> <p>13. Proof of accommodation, i.e. hotel reservations, rental of holiday home, stay with a family member or friend.</p> <p>14. Copy of travel/accident insurance to cover possible medical expenses, hospitalization costs and/or repatriation for medical reasons while travelling in</p>	

		<p>Belgium or in other Schengen countries, with medical cover for at least € 30.000. Applicant will have to show proof of travel/accident insurance when entering the Schengen area.</p> <p>15. Copy of applicant's round-trip airline (return). If the application is approved, the visa will be issued according to the dates mentioned in the application form</p>	
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**Table 2. Description of the Czech Republic’s policy on tourism**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <p>Short stay Schengen visa (C-visa): authorizes Vietnamese to stay on Schengen territory for a term not longer than 90 days during a period of 180 days starting from your first entry on the territory</p>	<p>Vietnamese citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Czech Embassy</li> <li>- Visa services company (VFS Global company)</li> <li>- Travel agencies and tour operators</li> </ul>	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in the Czech Republic:</u></p> <p>Visa application requirements: Vietnamese documents need to be presented with an official translation to Czech or English language (by translator certified by Department of Justice); In all applicants aged 12 and older fingerprints must be collected</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Visa application form, completely filled out, dated and signed</li> <li>2. Photograph (4,5x3,5 cm)</li> <li>3. Valid passport + copy of data page (valid at least 3 months after intended return to Vietnam, has got at least 2 free pages, issued in previous 10 years)</li> <li>4. Copies of previous Schengen, US, Canadian, or Australia visas (if any)</li> <li>5. Detailed travel itinerary/certificate of the travel agency confirming the booking of an organised trip</li> <li>6. Round air-ticket reservation</li> <li>7. Means of transport within the Schengen area, if visiting more countries</li> <li>8. Proof of accommodation for the whole stay in the Schengen area (hotel reservation, vouchers, etc.)</li> <li>9. Travel medical insurance</li> <li>10. Proof of occupation and financial background</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Short stays cannot exceed 90 days;</li> <li>- Travelers can only stay in Schengen area during the time specified in the travel itinerary;</li> </ul>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p>x</p>			

<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of employee: labour contract or decision of appointment; letter from the employer on a letterhead company paper stating employment status, position held, date of recruitment, length of contract, salary and the confirmation of granted leave; bank statement for last 3 months; social insurance booklet with updated information (copy);</li> </ul>	
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of businessman: original certificate of company registration (copy to be submitted); bank statement for the last 3 months; declaration of tax payment</li> <li>- In case of retired person: retirement book (original + copy); proof of other income, if relevant (i.e. remittances, income from property, etc.)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of students: Student ID; Confirmation from the school/university on a letterhead paper regarding the status of the student and consent with absence if during school year</li> <li>- For minors: If travelling with one parent only, written consent of the other parent or guardian; (If travelling without parents, written consent of both parents/guardians); Birth certificate; Parents' passport/ID copies</li> </ul> <p>11. Family book/household registration with update information (original + copy)</p> <p>12. Possibly, any other proofs of bonds of the applicant to the home-country, such as ownership of real-estates, background of the closest family members (e.g. labour contracts, proof of their income, school confirmation of attendance in the study program, etc</p>	

**Table 3. Description of Finland’s policy on tourism**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Short stay Schengen visa (C-visa): authorizes Vietnamese to stay on Schengen territory for a term not longer than 90 days during a period of 180 days starting from your first entry on the territory	- Vietnamese citizens - Finland Embassy - Visa services company (VFS Global company) - Travel agencies and tour operators	<u>Three months circulation/ stay in Finland</u>  <i>Personal profile:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original passport (valid for at least 90 days and has two consecutive blank pages);</li> <li>• Copy of Passport (personal information page and pages with visa stamp);</li> <li>• Old passport (if any);</li> <li>• Online visa application form following the link <a href="http://www.vfsglobal.com/finland/vietnam/Vietnamese/Online-Application-Form.html/">http://www.vfsglobal.com/finland/vietnam/Vietnamese/Online-Application-Form.html/</a>;</li> <li>• Two photos 3.6×4.7 cm, taken no more than 6 months ago;</li> <li>• Household;</li> <li>• Marriage registration (if any);</li> </ul> <i>For people under 18 years old traveling alone or with a parent:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth certificate;</li> <li>• Personal documents signed by parents;</li> <li>• Letter of consent from both parents, agreeing for the child to travel;</li> <li>• A letter confirming from the court that the parent has full</li> </ul>	- Short stays cannot exceed 90 days;  - Travelers can only stay in Schengen area during the time specified in the travel itinerary;
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>benefits</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>rights and obligations to care for the child (if any);</p> <p><i>Job profiles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of officer/employee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor contract / Appointment/recruitment decision / Confirmation from the company;</li> <li>• Application for leave with confirmation from the company;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of business owner: Business Registration;</li> <li>- In case of retired: Retirement book / Retirement decision / Pension book;</li> <li>- In case of a student: Application for leave with confirmation from the school;</li> </ul> <p><u>Documents proving income:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank account statement for at least the last 3 months;</li> <li>• Minimum savings book of 5,000 USD;</li> <li>• Salary slip with translation or salary statement;</li> <li>• Real estate documents (if any);</li> </ul> <p><u>Trip documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotel Reservation Confirmation;</li> <li>• Confirm round-trip air ticket booking;</li> <li>• Travel Insurance Contract;</li> <li>• Finland travel itinerary;</li> </ul>	

**Table 4. Description of Germany’s policy on tourism**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Short stay Schengen visa (C-visa): authorizes Vietnamese to stay on Schengen territory for a term not longer than 90 days during a period of 180 days starting from your first entry on the territory	Vietnamese citizens  Germany Embassy  Visa services company (VFS Global company)  Travel agencies and tour operators	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Germany</u></p> <p>The documents are required and should be submitted to the VFS Global Visa Application Centre. Documents in Vietnamese or any other foreign language need to be accompanied by a translation into German or English.</p> <p>All applications for Schengen visa must contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schengen Visa application form completely filled out and signed by the applicant</li> <li>2. Two recent, identical, biometric passport photos (45mm x 35mm)</li> <li>3. Original passport or official travel document (passport or travel document must be valid for at least 3 months from the date on which applicant leave the Schengen area. The document must contain at least 2 empty visa pages and it cannot have been issued more than 10 years ago) (If the applicant is a minor, a declaration of consent from the parents + birth certificate of the child has to be presented additionally).</li> </ol>	<p>- Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p> <p>- Travelers can only stay in Schengen area during the time specified in the travel itinerary;</p>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>4. Proof of employment (if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employee: Labor contract stating position, length of employment; Bank statements; Statement from the employer that the applicant is granted (paid or unpaid) leave; Social security booklet.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Company owners or self-employed applicants: Business register; Company's tax return statement of the last 3 months</li> <li>- The applicant is retired: Pension statements from the last three months</li> <li>- The applicant is a student: Confirmation of school/university enrolment for the current year and the student card</li> </ul> <p>5. Proof of sufficient funds for the entire visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bank statements</li> <li>- Formal obligation letter: This obligation letter can be obtained at the local town office/authority in Germany and must be presented in original for the visa application process. In addition, further financial evidence MUST be submitted</li> </ul> <p>6. Evidence of the financial background of the applicant: e.g. by presenting savings, stock ownership, land use rights, real estate ownership, etc.</p> <p>7. Proof of family status of the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marriage certificate (if applicable) + ID card of the spouse + residence permit of the spouse, if they currently stay in the EU/Schengen area;</li> <li>- Birth certificate of all children of the applicant (if applicable) + ID cards of all the children + residence permits of the children,</li> </ul>	



		<p>if they stay currently in the EU/Schengen area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Registration certificate (proof of residence) from the local police</li> </ul> <p>8. Detailed travel itinerary/travel plans: Valid (existing) hotel bookings/reservations with full address (name, street, city, zip code, contact information, booking reference...); flight booking</p> <p>9. Proof of previous Schengen visas (if applicable)</p> <p>10. Compulsory paid travel medical insurance (specifications: valid for all Schengen states, covers entire period of intended stay, covers the cost of emergency treatment and transport to home country for medical reasons, minimum coverage shall be 30,000 Euro).</p>	
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**Table 5. Description of Italy’s policy on tourism**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <p>Short stay Schengen visa (C-visa): authorizes Vietnamese to stay on Schengen territory for a term not longer than 90 days during a period of 180 days starting from your first entry on the territory</p>	<p>Vietnamese citizens</p> <p>Italy Embassy in HCM city</p> <p>Visa services company (VFS Global company)</p> <p>Travel agencies and tour operators</p>	<p><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Italy</u></p> <p><i>Required documents:</i> All documents must have an attached English/Italian translation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Checklist: The applicant needs to print this checklist, sign it and submit it with the visa application</li> <li>2. Visa application form: fill in all information (a visa application with false or erased information will not be accepted)</li> <li>3. photos 4x6 or 3.5x4.5, international standard (white background), not more than 6 months old, clearly showing the face and 2 ears</li> <li>4. Original passport is valid for at least 3 months after the visa expiration date and has at least 2 blank pages.</li> <li>5. Book round-trip air tickets: this must be a confirmation sent from the airline, showing full flight information, logo, and contact number of the airline. We do not accept a booking confirmation that is too sketchy and only has the flight code. In case of traveling through more than 1 Schengen country, the applicant needs to provide a travel itinerary and proof of all means of transportation for the entire period of stay in the Schengen area, such as airline ticket reservations. Flight, train, bus, car rental contract... The name of the visa applicant must be clearly shown on the booking confirmation.</li> </ol>	<p>- Short stays cannot exceed 90 days</p> <p>- Travelers can only stay in Schengen area during the time specified in the travel itinerary;</p>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p>x</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>6. Photocopy of travel insurance confirmation valid for the entire period of stay and throughout the Schengen territory, with a minimum insurance limit of over 30,000 euros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If the stay is within the Schengen territory of less than 7 days, the applicant needs to purchase insurance valid for at least 7 days;</li> <li>- If the applicant's stay in the Schengen territory is 7 days or more, the applicant needs to purchase insurance for the entire stay plus 2 days;</li> <li>- Health insurance must cover all treatment costs in case of Covid-19 with an insurance limit higher than 30,000 Euro.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>7. Proof of stay in the Schengen area: Confirmation of hotel reservations in Italy and other Schengen countries (if any). The name of the visa applicant must be clearly shown on the booking confirmation (in the case of homestays in Italy or any other member country, the host must send a letter of sponsorship invitation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case the person writing the invitation letter does not have Italian/European citizenship but only has a long-term temporary residence card, the invitation letter must be stamped to confirm the signature in the Ward/Commune where the person writing the invitation letter lives. Customers need to submit the ORIGINAL INVITATION LETTER along with a photocopy of the rental contract and the inviter's passport.</li> <li>- In case the person writing the invitation letter is of Italian/European nationality, the invitation letter only needs to have the writer's signature and a photocopy of his or her passport or ID card.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>8. Proof of employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For employees: notarized copy of valid labor contract; Original salary slip of the most recent 6 months; Original letter of approval for leave from the agency</li> <li>- For business owners: notarized VIETNAMESE copy of the</li> </ul>	

		<p>business registration certificate that has been legalized at the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ho Chi Minh City (A copy of the investment license legalized at any other location is not accepted). another Department of Foreign Affairs); Notarized copy of tax payment papers/state budget payment papers of the most recent 6 months or 2 most recent quarters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For retirees: notarized copy of retirement decision; Notarized copy of retirement card; Notarized copy of pension book</li> <li>- For students: notarized copy of student card; Student confirmation letter from the school (original, with stamp from the training institution); Letter agreeing to leave school during the travel period (original, certified by the training institution)</li> <li>- For self-employed or unemployed workers: the applicant's profile does not have the above documents, in this case, the embassy requires the applicant to provide a letter explaining the source monthly/yearly income.</li> </ul> <p>9. Financial proof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Original bank account statement showing transactions for the last 6 months up to the time of application, with bank records. This statement needs to be made at least 1 or 2 days before the application submission date.</li> <li>- Original credit card statement for the most recent 6 months, with bank signature (if any) or original credit card limit confirmation from the bank (if any)</li> <li>- Letter confirming savings balance (original, with bank signature) accompanied by photocopies of books / Notarized copies of savings books (if any)</li> <li>- Notarized copy of vehicle registration certificate (if any)</li> <li>- Notarized copy of house/land ownership certificate, house rental contract, etc. (if any)</li> <li>- Notarized copy of shareholder certificate (if any)</li> <li>- Bank guarantee from Italy (if available, or in case requested</li> </ul>	
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		<p>by the Italian Consulate).</p> <p>10. Documents proving identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For customers under 18 years old traveling with only their father/mother (with 1 of the 2 people): original consent form; A notarized copy of the identity document or passport of the unaccompanied person; Notarized copy of the child's birth certificate with consular legalization in Vietnamese at the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ho Chi Minh City; decide to change surname (in case of change);</li> </ul> <p>11. Photocopy of current valid passport on A4 paper, uncut</p> <p>12. Photocopy of old passports (if any)</p> <p><i>Note: If the applicant wants to apply for a visa with multiple entries into the Schengen area, the applicant needs to prove that he or she has been granted a Schengen visa at least 3 times at the time of application. This is a mandatory requirement from the Italian Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City; However, the right to make the final decision remains with the Italian Consulate General.</i></p>	
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**Table 6. Description of Portugal’s policy on tourism**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Short stay Schengen visa (C-visa): authorizes Vietnamese to stay on Schengen territory for a term not longer than 90 days during a period of 180 days starting from your first entry on the territory		Vietnamese citizens  The German Embassy in Hanoi and the German Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City  Visa services company (VFS Global company)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Three months circulation/ stay in Portugal</u></p> <p><i>Required documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original passport (valid &amp; with at least 2 blank pages);</li> <li>• 2 photos 3.5*4.5 cm (white background, taken no more than 6 months);</li> <li>• Registration book;</li> <li>• Marriage registration (if any);</li> <li>• Child's birth certificate (if traveling with child);</li> <li>• Portuguese visa application form;</li> </ul> <p>For people under 18 years old traveling alone or with a parent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth certificate;</li> <li>• Personal documents signed by parents;</li> <li>• Letter of consent from both parents, agreeing for the child to travel;</li> <li>• A letter confirming from the court that the parent has full rights and obligations to care for the child (if any);</li> </ul> <p>Job profiles</p> <p>In case of an employee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor contract / Recruitment/appointment decision;</li> </ul>	Short stays cannot exceed 90 days - Short stays cannot exceed 90 days  - Travelers can only stay in Schengen area during the time specified in the travel itinerary;
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>benefits</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		Travel agencies and tour operators		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payroll for the most recent 3 months;</li> <li>• Application for leave;</li> </ul>	
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>In case of a business owner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Registration;</li> <li>• Confirmation of tax payment for the last 3 months;</li> </ul> <p>If you are a student/student:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leave application (clearly stating the purpose, time, school and class you are attending);</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>In case of the retired:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retirement book / Retirement decision / Pension book</li> </ul> <p><u>Documents proving income</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Savings book with a minimum value of 5,000 USD or more + confirmation of account balance equivalent to the above amount;</li> <li>• Red book or land use right certificate (if any);</li> <li>• Car ownership documents, investments, etc. (if any);</li> </ul> <p>Trip documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booking round-trip air tickets;</li> <li>• Book hotels in Portugal and other countries if traveling to many countries in the Schengen area;</li> <li>• Portugal travel itinerary (in English);</li> <li>• Trip insurance;</li> </ul>	

## Annex 4 – Student migration policies

**Table 1. Description of Belgium’s Student Migration Policy**

Dimensions Themes (indicators)	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
guarantee(s)  D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vietnamese students</li> <li>- Embassy of Belgium</li> <li>- Belgian Immigration Office</li> <li>- Educational agency</li> </ul>	<p><u>D visa (longer than 90 days) for students of higher education</u> Vietnamese students need to submit the following documents:</p> <p><i>Required Documents</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A passport or official travel document issued within the last 10 years with a validity that exceeds the end of your intended stay by at least 12 months. Please make sure your passport has at least 2 double spare pages to affix the visa.</li> <li>2. One completed and signed application form with 1 recent colour photograph (3,5x4,5cm) with white background, glued on the application form</li> <li>3. The document to choose the language in which you would like to be informed about the decision in your visa application</li> <li>4. Copy of the identity page of your passport and all the used pages. Submission of your old passport with previous trips can be useful for decision.</li> </ol>	<p>Long stays exceed 90 days</p> <p>Upon arrival in Belgium, must register with the municipality (city hall) within eight days of arrival.</p>
<b>benefits</b>  Allows to enter all countries in the Schengen area.			
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			



<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>5. Copy of proof of payment of the contribution covering administrative costs or proof of exemption.</p> <p><i>From the Applicant:</i></p>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>6. Proof of registration as a regular student in higher education delivered by an educational establishment organized, recognized or subsidized by the public authorities or in a private higher education establishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the attestation of registration as a regular student in a program of courses of university or non-university higher education, or</li> <li>- the attestation of admission or pre-registration in a program of courses of university or non-university higher education. This document must specify the conditions accompanying the definitive registration or</li> <li>- The attestation of registration for an admission examination (a test or set of tests which must be passed before registration) or</li> <li>- Preparatory year ahead of higher education</li> </ul> <p>7. 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)</p> <p>8. Proof that you have sufficient means of subsistence - currently €789 net/month:</p>	

		<p>a. Scholarship: Original attestation of an official scholarship</p> <p>b. Financial certificate which mentions that a certain amount for the living expenses has already been deposited (a monthly sum of &gt; €789) on the account of the education establishment + Copy of the bank transaction</p> <p>c. Sponsorship by a guarantor: For the academic year 2023-2024, the guarantor must prove he/she has: at least €2,008.32 net per month to cover his/her own expenses plus €789 for the. A student can only have one official sponsor.</p> <p>9. If you are aged over 18, a certificate attesting to the lack of any convictions for crimes or offences under common law. Your legalized extract from your judicial record is valid for 6 months from its date of issue (translated and legalized). Judicial record type 1 and 2 are both accepted</p> <p>10. Medical certificate attesting that you are not carrying any of the diseases which might endanger public health. The form must be signed and stamped by one of the designated hospitals/doctors and is valid only 6 months from date of issue.</p> <p>11. A private travel health insurance valid in Belgium, for a minimum of 3 months, with cover minimum of 30,000 euros. The indemnities owed by the insurance company must be recoverable in Belgium. OR a scholarship certificate in which the organization granting the scholarship formally undertakes to cover the medical costs during the period during which the scholarship is awarded. OR European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) presented by an applicant who travels to Belgium from another Member State of the European Union as part of a program of mobility.</p>	
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**Table 2. Description of the Czech Republic’s student migration policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  <u>Long-term student visa up to one year:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vietnamese citizens</li> <li>- Embassy of the Czech Republic</li> <li>- Educational agency</li> </ul>	<p><u>Required documents for long-term student visa up to one year:</u>                      Long-term student visa allows stays in the Czech Republic for a period of up to 12 months.                      Applicants need to submit the following documents, as well as their passport and application form:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A travel document (original),</li> <li>2. Two photograph; not necessary if a pictorial recording has been made of the foreign national,</li> <li>3. Biometric data (fingerprints). Applicants submit their fingerprints in person.</li> <li>4. Proof of accommodation,</li> <li>5. A document on enrolment in studies (e.g. original/ officially certified copy of the certificate of studies or original / certified copy of the certificate of admission to studies). <i>acceptance letter from school or other educational institution</i></li> <li>6. Financial means: The applicant is required to possess at least 15x 3,130 CZK*. This amount increases by 2x 3,130 CZK per each full month (46,950 CZK + 6,260 for each full month).</li> </ol> <p>Student can also submit, besides the above mentioned, for example a written undertaking of a state institution / legal person showing that it will arrange</p>	Up to 1 year
<b>benefits</b>  Allows to enter all countries in the Schengen area.			
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>the student's stay in the Czech Republic by providing financial means in the amount of 3,130 CZK per month or a confirmation that the school will cover the expenses. Students can also submit a stipend <b>or</b> grant gained on the basis of international agreement by which the Czech Republic is bound. If these finances will not cover the entire required sum, students prove that they have financial means to cover the difference.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>7. A parental consent, if the applicant is under 18 years old and not accompanied by his/her parents.</p> <p>8. An application fee, if needed,</p> <p>9. Proof of travel medical insurance – only if visa approved, not when applying</p> <p>10. Proof of non-criminal extract (original and translation in Czech language). request all applicants for long-term visas and long-term and permanent residence permits older than 15 years of age to submit criminal record extracts along with their applications, i.e. criminal record extracts issued by a state of which they are citizen and in which they have resided in the past three years uninterruptedly for a period longer than six months, alternatively a solemn declaration if these states do not issue criminal record extracts,</p>	

**Table 3. Description of Finland’s student mobility policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <p>Residence permit for students.</p> <p>Apply for a residence permit for studies, if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• studies lead to a degree or a vocational qualification, or</li> <li>• coming to Finland as an exchange student.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vietnamese citizens</li> <li>- Embassy of Finland</li> <li>- Finnish Immigration Service</li> <li>- Educational agency</li> </ul>	<p>Before applying for a residence permit, ensure meet the following basic requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptance from a Finnish institution for a full-time degree course.</li> <li>• Valid passport.</li> <li>• Financial means to support during studies.</li> </ul> <p><u>Required documents:</u></p> <p><i>Form OLE_OPI</i></p> <p>At the forefront of application is the Form OLE_OPI, which is specifically tailored for those seeking a residence permit for studies in Finland. It’s of utmost importance that every section is accurately filled, avoiding any omissions.</p> <p><i>Letter of Acceptance</i></p> <p>This isn’t just any letter—it’s official invitation from a Finnish educational institution.</p> <p><i>Financial Proof</i></p> <p>Finland wants to make sure that its international students are financially stable and can support themselves without becoming a burden. In 2024, the</p>	<p>More than 3 months</p>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p>Allows to enter all countries in the Schengen area.</p>			

<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>threshold is set at €560 monthly or an annual amount of €6,720. There are various ways to meet this requirement:</p>	
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank statements: A straightforward way to demonstrate you have the funds. It should be a recent statement, preferably not more than a month old.</li> <li>• Guarantee from a sponsor: If someone, like a parent or guardian, financially backs your studies, they can provide documentation attesting to this fact.</li> <li>• Scholarship letter: If you've secured a scholarship, an official letter detailing the amount and duration can serve as proof.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p><i>Passport</i> A clear and legible copy of your passport is mandatory. Be proactive—ensure that your passport has a validity that extends beyond your course duration, ideally by at least a few months. This foresight can prevent unforeseen complications down the road.</p> <p><i>Passport-sized Photos</i> Although a seemingly minor aspect, the photographs need to comply with specific criteria. They should be recent (typically not older than six months) and meet the dimensions and background color guidelines set by Finnish immigration authorities.</p> <p><i>Health Insurance</i> Health is a priority, especially for students who are going to be away from home. If you hail from outside the EU/EEA and are set to pursue a course extending beyond two years, a comprehensive health insurance plan is needed.</p>	

		<p>For courses that wrap up in less than two years, the insurance should cover medical expenses to a minimum of €120,000. It's a good practice to keep both a digital and physical copy of your insurance details.</p> <p><i>Transcripts &amp; Certificates</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transcripts: Detailed record of your academic performance.</li> <li>• Certificates: Diplomas, degrees, or any other qualifications that solidify your academic background.</li> <li>• Awards and Recognitions: Optional but can bolster your application, showcasing your dedication to your field of study.</li> </ul> <p><i>Personal Statement</i></p> <p>In this brief document, weave a narrative on why chose Finland as study destination. The reasons for picking the particular course and institution.</p>	
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**Table 4. Description of Germany’s student migration policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Student applicant visa (the applicant have not yet received notification of admission to a university of foundation course)	Vietnamese citizens  Embassy of Germany  Educational agency	<u>Required Documents</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 duly completed national visa application forms</li> <li>• 2 recently taken biometric portrait photographs (strict requirements, read our photo requirements page)</li> <li>• Proof of acceptance prospect in studies</li> <li>• The acceptance letter from the university – confirming your application for studies and an offered place to study in the program you have applied for, accompanied with:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an official letter of reservation of a place in a study program – issued by the university</li> <li>• a confirmation of application – usually an e-mail from the university, confirming the successful submission of the application for studies, or</li> <li>• a certificate of the university or the preparatory courses provider – stating that personal presence of the applicant is necessary for the decision on their admission in studies, stating also the noble chances they have to be admitted in studies</li> <li>• a certificate of registration in a study college or certificate of admission in a preparatory course – “<u>Propaedeutic Courses</u>”, or a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Holders of a student applicant visa are given an initial visa period of three months and an extension through the residence permit of six additional months in Germany to comply with the complete admission requirements, as well as the possibility to switch it into a residence permit for studies, once having been admitted to study.
<b>benefits</b>  x			
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			



<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>registration confirmation letter in a German language course (containing not less than 18 hours of lessons per week)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a recognized school certificate “Abitur”, or an equivalent certificate</li> <li>• proof of adequate German language or English language proficiency (depending which is the language in which lessons are taught)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of financial means - €11,208 per year:</li> <li>• Personal financial statements of the last three months,</li> <li>• Scholarship award certificate,</li> <li>• Fixed deposit statement - blocked account. One of the easiest and fastest ways to open a German Blocked Account is through Expatrio. The blocked account provided by Expatrio is accepted by German embassies/consulates worldwide. Learn how to open an Expatrio blocked account.</li> <li>• A letter of commitment by someone hosting you and who live in Germany</li> <li>• A letter of declaration from parents – declaring their will to financially support their child for the period of their stay in Germany, as well as their salary slips or their bank account transactions over the past six months.</li> <li>• an official letter of leave – issued by the employer (for an employed applicant)</li> <li>• a curriculum vitae</li> <li>• proof of former education (degree certificates)</li> <li>• proof of covered health insurance– for the entire period of stay</li> <li>• a valid passport</li> <li>• proof of paid visa fee – 60 Euro</li> <li>• proof of accommodation for the entire period of stay</li> </ul>	

<p>Student visa</p> <p>Visa for study purposes</p> <p>For applicant who have received notification of admission to university or a foundation course</p>	<p>Vietnamese citizens</p> <p>Embassy of Germany</p> <p>Educational institution</p>	<p>Here is a checklist of the required documents to apply for a German student visa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two duly completed national visa application forms.</li> <li>• Valid national passport. (Read <a href="#">passport requirements</a>)</li> <li>• Two recently taken biometric portrait photographs. (Strict requirements, read our <a href="#">photo requirements</a> page).</li> <li>• Proof of admission at a German education institution. (Send any of the following).</li> <li>• University admission letter</li> <li>• Letter of admission in a foundation course.</li> <li>• Letter of admission in the propaedeutic course.</li> <li>• Letter of admission in a preparatory German language course.</li> <li>• Proof of German language proficiency. (For German-only and mixed-language study programs).</li> <li>• German Language University Entrance Examination for International Applicants (DSH).</li> <li>• Test of German as a Foreign Language (TestDaF).</li> <li>• Goethe Institute German Language Diploma (GDS).</li> <li>• German Language Diploma of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs, Level II (DSD).</li> <li>• Proof of English language proficiency. (For English and mixed-language study programs).</li> <li>• Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Accepted results are PbT (paper-based test) 550 Points, CbT (computer-based test) 213 Points and IbT (internet-based test) 79-80 Points.</li> <li>• The International English Language Testing System (IELTS). Accepted scores by German universities are 5-6.5.</li> <li>• Authenticated certificates of earlier education.</li> </ul>	<p>Student visas are usually valid for <b>three</b> months. Within these three months, the applicant will have to apply for an extended residence permit</p>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p>Allows to enter all countries in the Schengen area</p>			
<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>x</p>			
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>			
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German university entrance qualification “Abitur”. If you’ve studied in a German education provider abroad. (If not, send the following documents).</li> <li>• Recognized foreign academic qualification. It must show you have a qualification equally recognized as the German Abitur.</li> <li>• Academic records or transcript.</li> <li>• Curriculum vitae. It has to be accompanied with evidence of previous and current internship and work experiences if any.</li> <li>• Means of subsistence: Evidence to have sufficient money to cover living, accommodation and study costs.</li> <li>• Blocked bank account: One of the easiest and fastest ways to open a German Blocked Account is through Expatrio. The blocked account provided by Expatrio is accepted by German embassies/consulates all around the world. Learn how to open an Expatrio blocked account.</li> <li>• Letter of commitment by a resident: A person living in Germany, showing they will be covering your accommodation and/or other living costs while you will be here.</li> <li>• Letter of a declaration by a parent. It has to show their commitment to support you financially during your stay here. It must be supplemented by their bank statements of the latest 6 months.</li> <li>• Scholarship awarding certificate. It must show you as a receiver and the amount of financial coverage granted to you by this scholarship.</li> <li>• Student health insurance: at least 30,000 Euro coverage, and it must be valid for at least 3 months. The tariff EDUCARE24 by DR.WALTER meets all the requirements and is accepted by all German consulates worldwide.</li> </ul>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Motivational letter. You'll have to express the reason for choosing the specific university, study program. Mention also your study and plans and how these studies will be improving your career and life.</li><li>• Marriage certificate. (Send this if you're married). Support that with a birth certificate of any child (If related).</li><li>• Proof of having paid the German student visa application fee.</li></ul>	
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**Table 5. Description of Italy’s student migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Study visa (D visa)	Vietnamese citizens  Italian Embassy	Here is a checklist of the required documents to apply for study visa in Italy more than 90 days : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Visa application form D</u>;</li> <li>2. Original passport and photocopy (note that the passport must be valid for at least 3 months beyond the visa duration);</li> <li>3. Two photographs;</li> <li>4. Copy of the pre-enrollment receipt through the portal <a href="http://www.universitaly.it">www.universitaly.it</a>, or other documentation in the case of pre-enrollment in post-diploma Technical Specialization Courses organized by Higher Technical Institutes;</li> <li>5. Flight reservation and hotel reservation for the first days in Italy;</li> <li>6. Medical-health insurance for the first month of stay, with a minimum coverage of €30,000, valid in the Schengen area and covering also for Covid19;</li> <li>7. If required by the University, a declaration of the local value (to be requested at the Embassy) of the possessed academic title;</li> </ol>	More than 90 days
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>benefits</b></p> Holders of this visa are allowed to stay throughout Italy. Travel within the Schengen area for up to 90 days within 6 months.	Educational agency		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>8. Proof of economic means for the stay in Italy (minimum amount not less than €467.25 per month, equivalent to €6,079.45 annually). These means must be proven through personal or family economic guarantees and cannot be demonstrated through bank guarantees, surety policies, cash, or guarantees provided by third parties. The above amount may be revised in the case of a scholarship actually granted. Simply applying for an Italian government scholarship does not constitute a document of economic coverage.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>		<p>9. Availability of the necessary amount for repatriation, also provable with the return ticket;</p> <p>10. Availability of suitable accommodation in Italy or a declaration of hospitality</p> <p>11. If required by the University, evidence of adequate knowledge of the Italian language to undertake studies in Italian (at least B2 level);</p> <p>12. In the case of enrollment in English-language courses, a specific legalized certification (TOEFL/IELTS) or in the Degree Certificate, it should be indicated that the student graduated in English or the Degree Course was followed in English-speaking countries.</p>	

**Table 6. Description of Portugal’s student migration policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Student Visa This type of visa applies to exchange, undergraduate, master's, doctoral, scientific research, unpaid internships, volunteering, high school students and programs in educational institutions, during period of one year or more	Vietnamese citizens  Consulate of Portugal  Visa services company (VFS Global company)  Educational institution	<i>Required documents :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application form</li> <li>• Letter of approval issued by the Portuguese teaching institution or proof of enrollment in the intended course</li> <li>• Proof of living expenses</li> <li>• Proof of accommodation</li> <li>• International medical travel insurance is valid for the period of residence in Portugal~</li> <li>• Judicial Records</li> <li>• Two recent 3×4cm color photos</li> <li>• Copy of passport (valid for more than three months after visa validity)</li> </ul> <p>Second step after collecting biometric data and assigned documents, the approval process is through the “Servico de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras” (SEF) approval in Lisbon.</p>	One year or more
<b>benefits</b>  - Can work here (if desired)			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Free of movement within the Schengen area</li> <li>- Allowed to apply for permanent residence after 5 years</li> </ul>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			



## Annex 5 – Investment Migration Policies

**Table 1. Description of Belgium’s investment migration policy**

Dimensions Themes (indicators)	Actors	Characteristics	Temporality
<p style="text-align: center;">guarantee(s)</p> <p>Golden Visa Program in Belgium also known as Belgium Investor Visa – to qualifying investors who are interested in investing in the Belgium economy</p>	<p>Vietnamese citizens</p> <p>Embassy of Belgium</p> <p>International Investment and Settlement Consulting Company</p>	<p><u>Required Documents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Valid proof of identity</li> <li>- Copy of passport</li> <li>- Evidence of sufficient financial resources including personal assets and means of subsistence</li> <li>- Proof of adequate sickness insurance</li> <li>- Proof of accommodation in Belgium</li> <li>- Proof of family relationship, marriage or partnership with spouse or partner</li> <li>- Proof that descendants like children under the age of 21 years and ascendants like parents are dependent on the applicant</li> <li>- Non EU nationals must submit the following additional documents</li> <li>- Certificate of good conduct or other character document recognized by Belgian authorities</li> </ul>	<p>With this visa, the applicant can live in the country for three years.</p> <p>The applicant need to keep their investment to live in Belgium. After three years in Belgium, they are eligible to apply for permanent residency.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Benefits</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Citizenship by naturalisation is possible after five years of residing in Belgium.</li> <li>- Have limitless access to EU and Schengen zone.</li> <li>- Have access to visa free travel in 184 destinations worldwide</li> </ul>			

<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>x</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medical certificate by a doctor recognized by the Belgium Embassy or Consulate.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>Financial Requirements for the Belgium Residence Program:</p> <p>There is no minimum investment required. However, as a general rule of thumb, investors usually invest at a minimum capital of 200,000 EUR to start a company or run an existing business, including the running costs. Another 100-200K will be needed for further investment before citizenship by naturalisation is completed.</p>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>Eligibility for the Belgium Residence Permit:</p> <p>To eligible for permanent residency, you must tick these boxes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main applicant must be 18 years old</li> <li>- Clean criminal record and no violations of immigration law</li> <li>- Have a good character</li> <li>- Relevant business experience to obtain permanent residency</li> <li>- Enough funds for investment</li> <li>- A personal visit is needed.</li> </ul>	

**Table 2. Description of Czech’s investment migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s) Czech Investment visa	Vietnamese citizens	<u>Requirements</u>	Long term visa – stay longer than 90 days
<b>Benefits</b> The family members of the applicant can immediately obtain the long-term residence visa as well Applications for the long-term residence permits of the family members of the Investment visa holders shall be also issued faster compared to other types of family reunifications.	Czech Embassy International Investment and Settlement Consulting Company	There are several conditions, which need to be fulfilled for getting the Investment visa; the most important are the following: (i) The Investor has to create at least 20 full-time jobs (for EU-citizens) and keep them operating at least for the duration of the Investment visa; (ii) The Investor has to make an investment in the amount of at least CZK 75.000.000 (approximately EUR 2.850.000 or USD 3.250.000), whereby the whole amount does not have to be invested in cash, up to 60 % of this amount can be provided through assets (tangible or intangible)– e.g. machinery, real property, know-how etc. (iii) The Investor has to propose a business plan regarding the investment.	
<b>penalty/ties</b> x		There are some other basic conditions, which the Investor needs to fulfill such as proving indebtedness clearance; have a clean criminal record; provide its financial statements for the last 2 fiscal years and other requirements; mostly formal; in order for it to obtain Investment visa in the Czech Republic.	

<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>		<p>In case the Investor fulfills the criteria described above, then, regardless of its legal form, its executive directors and shareholders are entitled to receive the Investment visa. However, executive directors of a company which would have more than 5 executive directors; or shareholders of a company who would hold less than 30 % share on such company need to prove that their presence in the Czech Republic shall have a substantial impact on the business of the respective company. This is to prevent the misuse of the Investment visa.</p>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>			

**Table 3. Description of Finland’s investment migration policy**

<b>Dimensions</b> <b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Finland investor visa	Vietnamese citizens  Embassy of Finland	If the applicants are interested in immigration to Finland through the investment visa in 2023, they need to meet various requirements. Among these: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. must meet the age requirements;</li> <li>2. must also have sufficient money to invest in a business;</li> <li>3. need to have a clean criminal record;</li> <li>4. education level must also be a good one.</li> </ol>	Four years of living  After 4 years, it’s possible to acquire permanent residency
<b>Benefits</b>  - Free access to the 27 countries in the Schengen Area  -After four years, it’s possible to acquire permanent residency	International Investment and Settlement Consulting Company	For the purposes of Finnish immigration opportunities, foreign investors qualify for a visa based upon self-employment. Self-employed foreign nationals are required to have a resident permit to conduct their business activities in the country.  INVESTMENT IN SELF MANAGED BUSINESS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum investment <i>350,000 Euro</i></li> <li>• Experience <i>Minimum 3 years of experience</i></li> <li>• Education <i>Higher secondary or above</i></li> <li>• Age 21 - 60 Years</li> </ul>	

<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>X</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Criminal Record <i>Should not hold any criminal history</i></li> <li>• Health: <i>Should not hold any serious health condition</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>X</p>		<p>PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Type: Active Investment Business Program</li> <li>• Fast Processing: Majority of applications are processed within 8-12 months</li> <li>• Passport after 4 years if you gain command on Finnish Language &amp; fulfill other required criteria</li> <li>• Safe and secure Investment*</li> <li>• 100% Ownership of the company</li> </ul>	
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>X</p>		<p><b>Three kinds of investment:</b></p> <p>(i). New business establishment program However, the condition to be able to choose this form is that you need to meet requirements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application appraisal fee;</li> <li>- Visa fees;</li> <li>- Company registration fee;</li> <li>- Bank account opening fees;</li> <li>- Business planning fees;</li> <li>- All those costs are between €100,000 and €150,000.</li> </ul> <p>(ii). Purchase of shares or businesses operating in Finland</p> <p>One thing to note is that the number of shares, buy from the company is at least 30% to be eligible for immigration.</p> <p>(iii), Start-up Visa</p>	

**Table 4. Description of Germany’s investment migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
guarantee(s)  Self-employment visa	Vietnamese citizens	<u>Required document</u>	Up to three years.
<b>Benefits</b>  Free access to the 27 countries in the Schengen Area. After legally living in Germany for eight years, the applicant may apply for citizenship through naturalisation.	Embassy of Germany  International Investment and Settlement Consulting Company	- Necessary documents: passport, business plan, proof of financial means, visa application form  And requirements for Self-employed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proof of economic interest in Germany</li> <li>- Positive impact of the business project on Germany economy</li> <li>- Secure financial means (equity capital or loan commitment)</li> <li>- Individual over 45 years of age: adequate pension provision necessary</li> </ul>	If applicant’s business idea is successful and able to cover the costs of living, the residence permit can be extended.
<b>penalty/ties</b>  x			
<b>forgiveness</b>  x			
<b>referrals</b>  x			

**Table 5. Description of Italy’s investment migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p>guarantee(s)</p> <p>The Italy Residence by Investment Program (also known as the Italy golden visa) is designed for non EU citizens who are committed to making a significant contribution to the country’s economy, granting them Italian residence and visa-free access to Europe’s Schengen Area</p>	<p>Vietnamese citizens</p> <p>Embassy of Italy</p> <p>International Investment and Settlement Consulting Company</p>	<p>- General requirements for applicants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passport</li> <li>• Biometric passport photo</li> <li>• Filled online application form</li> <li>• Proof of financial means to set up your business (with sufficient capital to invest).</li> <li>• Can prove the legality of the income</li> <li>• Business plan</li> <li>• Makes a written commitment to investing in the Italian economy.</li> <li>• With no criminal records or prosecutions</li> <li>• Proof of adequate provision for old age (retirement) if you are older than 45</li> <li>• With valid health insurance</li> <li>• Depending on each type of investment, additional documents will be required.</li> </ul>	<p>The investor visa is valid for two years: during this period, the applicant needs to enter Italy and apply for a residence permit.</p> <p>The residence permit has to be renewed after two years of holding it.</p> <p>A new residence permit is valid for three years.</p> <p>After five years of Italian residency, Italy Golden Visa holders can relinquish their investor residence permit for a permit to reside in Italy permanently</p>
<p><b>benefits</b></p> <p>- Visa free travel to all Schengen countries</p> <p>- Creating of safe haven or move to Italy</p> <p>- Special tax regime</p>		<p>- Investment options for the Italy Golden Visa:</p> <p>Italy offers four investment options for obtaining the country’s Golden Visa. Among them are the</p>	



<p>- European education for children</p> <p>- Residency for family members</p> <p>- Way to obtain Italian citizenship</p>		<p>purchase of Italian government bonds, investment in a limited company or in an innovative startup and contribution to the philanthropic initiative. To reach the required sum of investment, can't combine several options. Must choose one of them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investment in an innovative startup 250,000+ Euro</li> <li>2. Business investment 500,000+ Euro</li> <li>3. Investment in a philanthropic organization 1,000,000+ Euro</li> <li>4. Purchase of government bonds 2,000,000+ Euro</li> </ol>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>referrals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">x</p>			

**Table 6: Description of Portugal’s investment migration policy**

<b>Themes</b> (indicators)	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">guarantee(s)</p> <p>Portugal Golden Visa                      (Also known as the residence permit for investment activity, is a five year residency -by investment scheme for non-EU nationals)</p>	<p>Vietnamese citizens</p> <p>Consulate of Portugal</p> <p>International Investment and Settlement Consulting Company</p>	<p>To invest in a fund to receive a Portuguese Golden Visa, investors need to meet the required conditions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Invest a minimum of 500,000 Euro in an investment fund approved and managed by the Portuguese State Securities Commission (The fund must invest 60% of its capital in companies in Portugal. The Fund is not allowed to invest directly or indirectly in the real estate market.)</li> <li>- Maintain investment for 5 consecutive years</li> <li>- Over 18 years old</li> <li>- No criminal record or prosecution</li> <li>- Money for investment is earned outside of Portugal</li> <li>- No debt in Portugal</li> <li>- Capable of confirming the legality of the income</li> <li>- Health insurance</li> </ul>	<p>Investors can apply for permanent residence or citizenship after 5 consecutive years as resident. At the same time, they don’t have to live in the country. Investor must spend a minimum of seven days in Portugal for the first year, then no less than 14 days each subsequent two -year period (this is called stay requirement) It is enough to meet the program term and renew their residence permits to maintain the status.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Benefits</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possessing residence rights in Portugal for three generations of family with younger siblings under 18 years old.</li> <li>- Work, study, and live in Portugal.</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Children can study for free in public schools in Portugal.</li> <li>- Free to travel within the 27-country Schengen area.</li> <li>- Have the opportunity to become Portuguese citizenship after 5 years.</li> </ul>		<p><i>The following documents are required to apply for the Golden Visa Portugal:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Golden Visa application form</li> <li>- Copy of valid passport and travel documents</li> <li>- Declaration from your bank in Portugal confirming the transfer of funds from abroad</li> <li>- Proof of health insurance in Portugal ( only required if the investor resides in Portugal)</li> <li>- A background check or a police clearance letter from your country or origin</li> <li>- A declaration of honor compromising to maintain the investment for five years</li> <li>- Documents showing a good standing with Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority</li> <li>- Document showing non-enrollment or good standing with the Social Security</li> <li>- A receipt showing that you already paid the applicant processing fee</li> <li>- The certificates' of criminal records or police clearance letters must have been issued no more than 90 days before submitting you application.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>penalty/ties</b></p> <p>x</p>			
<p><b>forgiveness</b></p> <p>x</p>			
<p><b>referrals</b></p> <p>x</p>			