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IMMIGRATION LAW PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATION

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VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS AND STUDENTS
TO THE 12 MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

a comparative study

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March 1993

The research on which this report is based was funded by the Nuffield Foundation. Coopers & Lybrand, Accountants, have generously funded the printing and binding of the report.

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INTRODUCTION

A visa may be defined as a prior official seal of approval, granted to an alien by designated Government representatives, in order to facilitate access to the territory of a State, for a predetermined purpose, to be exercised within a fixed period of time. A Government's authority to require an alien to have a visa before being considered for access to the territory rests largely on Public International Law notions of State Sovereignty.

The requirement to obtain a visa may be placed on the nationals of certain States by any particular State as a result of unilateral, bilateral or multilateral action or agreement. A visa requirement may be the result of a reprisal, or the relaxation of a requirement may be the result of a favour between States. The present requirements of any one State will be the result of a complex international legal and political history. In 1986, France attempted to clear up its maze of nationalities which did or did not require a visa by imposing a visa requirement on every single nationality, excepting those where it was prohibited from doing so by multilateral treaty. Subsequently, the requirements have been selectively relaxed. It is debatable whether the end result has been an improvement, or whether the initial action was strictly legal under international law, if only in view of France's bilateral arrangements on the subject.

Whichever way one looks at it, the practice of messing around with visa requirements is extremely popular in Western Europe at the moment. Over the past decade every single European country has introduced new categories of nationals who require a visa before being considered for admission to the territory. In the context of the European Community, the Treaty of Maastricht seeks to codify this practice in paragraphs one to three of Article 100c, which state:

1. The Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, shall determine the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders of the member States.

2. However, in the event of an emergency situation in a third country posing a threat of a sudden inflow of nationals from that country into the Community, the Council, acting by a qualified majority on a recommendation from the Commission, may introduce, for a period not exceeding six months, a visa requirement for nationals from the country in question. The visa requirement established under this paragraph may be extended in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 1.

3. From 1 January 1996, the Council shall act by a qualified majority on the decisions referred to in paragraph 1. The Council shall, before that date, acting by

a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, adopt measures relating to a uniform format for visas.

In fact, leading up to a full-fledged transfer of border controls of persons to the external frontiers of the Community, the member States are already attempting to put together a common list of countries whose nationals require a visa. However, at present this list is merely a compilation of those countries whose nationals require a visa for entry into each individual member State. A sort of "least common denominator" list, if you like.

The transfer of border controls to the external frontiers of a group of countries has a certain history in Europe. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg coordinated their visa requirements and their external border controls as long ago as 1960 in the Benelux. Their example is being broadly followed in the Schengen agreement of 14 June 1985 and its implementing agreement of 19 June 1990, concluded between the Benelux Countries, France and Germany. This has yet to enter into force, but it is exerting a strong influence over further Community developments.

Particularly in the area of police and justice cross-border cooperation, the arrangements contained in the Schengen agreements, as well as envisaged in Chapter K.9 of the Treaty of Maastricht, are already being put into practice. Aspects of the so-called Schengen Information System of international linking of computerised databases is apparently informally already functioning. Certainly on a national level, various EC Countries have computerised their files relating to immigration and linked them with databases relating to criminal and terrorist activity, in order to quickly assess the desirability of granting an individual alien a visa.

The Europe-wide exchange of information on the related issue of asylum is also subject to multilateral agreements. The Dublin Convention of 15 June 1990, determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the member States of the European Communities, has yet to enter into force. However, details of its provisions are already being executed by certain member States, in particular in relation to the type of information applicants for a visa are required to provide. In the context of asylum applications, the Dublin Convention authorises the exchange of information on the following subjects:

- "- personal details of the applicant, and, where appropriate, the members of his family (full name - where appropriate, former name -, nicknames or pseudonyms, nationality - present and former -, date and place of birth);
- identity and travel papers (references, validity, date of issue, issuing authority, place of issue, etc.);
- other information necessary for establishing the identity of the applicant;
- places of residence and routes travelled;
- residence permits or visas issued by a Member State;

- the place where the application was lodged;
- the date any previous application for asylum was lodged, the date the present application was lodged, the stage reached in the proceedings and the decision taken, if any." (Article 15, para. 2).

A particular source of concern in all these multilateral agreements, is that, except for the Benelux agreement, none of them provide for an appeal or review procedure before an independent judicial body. Both the Dublin Convention and, in this area, the Maastricht Treaty, while having been concluded in the context of the European Community, exclude scrutiny by the European Court of Justice of any actions taken in their execution. Although the Schengen agreement was ostensibly inspired by the Benelux agreement, it also does not include a provision creating a review of State's actions by an independent tribunal. However, certain provisions do give rise to individual rights, enforceable against the State within the domestic jurisdiction.

In contrast with these treaties, which are more concerned with effectively limiting access to the countries of Europe, the 1959 European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, provides that persons who are refugees lawfully resident in a Contracting Party are exempt from the obligation to obtain a visa for entering the territory of another Contracting Party. This exemption is only valid for visits of up to three months and provided the refugee is holding a valid travel document issued in accordance with the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees or the 1946 Agreement Relating to the Issue of a Travel Document to Refugees, by the authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory he/she is lawfully resident.

This Agreement was concluded in the context of the Council of Europe and not the European Communities. However, all of the member States of the EC are Contracting Parties to this agreement except for Greece.

Aliens who request asylum upon arrival at a port of entry are also exempt from holding a valid visa under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, because of the working of the prohibition on "refoulement" of refugees contained in Article 33 of this Convention.

The present report seeks to set out in as much detail as has been made available to the author all the requirements which may be imposed on aliens requiring a visa for consideration for entry into a member State of the European Community. Each member State is dealt with in turn in alphabetical order. Because of its particular relevance, the situation created by the Benelux States has been set out in a separate section preceding the individual country reports.

As well as the requirements which are imposed on applicants for a visa, the lists of countries whose nationals either do, or do not require a visa are given in their entirety. In the interests

of legibility and in order to make comparisons possible, this information is provided in as much of a similar, systematic way per country as could reasonably be achieved given the form in which the countries themselves publish this information.

Information on the cost of visa is given in pounds sterling where available. Some of this information is estimated.

Information on appeal rights for aliens refused a visa, refused entry to the country, refused an extension of a visa or a transfer to another type of visa is given in as much detail as has been available. The author is particularly aware of the gaps in the information which is provided in this report in this area. Detailed rules relating to the running of an appeal are not given. Nor is any information provided on the case-law which may have been developed in visa appeal cases. This last information is only extensively available for a few of the countries examined here, and it was felt that it would not be useful in a comparative study of visa requirements to give detailed jurisprudence of two or three countries. Where the rules developed in case-law are relevant to an understanding of the requirements placed on applicants for a visa, this information has been incorporated into the general sections on requirements.

In conclusion, an attempt will be made to find patterns of commonality and difference in the types of requirements placed on applicants for a visa, as well as in the manner in which the concepts of visa and access to territory are dealt with in the various countries.

It is important to understand that the present report merely provides a momentary portrait of the subject, as it were, frozen in time. The detailed application of visa rules and requirements is extremely changeable and the information provided here will have been superseded by the time this appears. However, the basic outlines of each country's approach to the problem of visa requirements, as it may be distilled from an examination of the detailed rules in operation at any one moment in time, may be presumed to allow for valid broad comparisons, despite any flaws in the precise information.

At any rate, it is hoped that the present report may be of some use in the context of the current discussion within the European Community on the harmonisation of external border controls and visa policies. In particular it is hoped that it may provide some impetus in opening up to a broader participation, the discussion which at present frequently appears to take place in a climate of official Government secrecy.

THE BENELUX

The visa requirements for Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg have been coordinated in the Benelux. The Convention of 11 April 1960 concerning the transfer of control of persons to the external borders of the Benelux region states in article 4 that a common visa will be applied to the whole of the territory, in accordance with the instructions of a working group.

This Ministerial Working Group, set up under article 21 of the Treaty on Benelux Economic Union, is responsible for establishing the necessary rules governing the control of persons at external borders. This includes determining entry visa and the various forms of residence permit which allow aliens to travel freely within the Benelux territory (art. 6). The Working Group follows directions from a "Special Commission" set up under article 31 of the Benelux Treaty (art. 15).

The instructions of the Ministerial Working Group are secret. The Benelux Court of Justice has determined that the issuing of visa remains an exercise of national authority (decision of 20 December 1988). As a result, disputes regarding the issuing of visa are subject to the scrutiny of the national courts.

There are three types of Benelux visa. The transit visa is valid for the duration of travel through the Benelux territory, or may include a right to remain in the territory for a maximum of three days (Art. 1 Benelux Decree M/P (69)). A travel visa is valid for a maximum of three months within a period of six months. It may be required that a travel visa be used within a certain period of issue, for example three months in respect of the Netherlands. In particular instances, to be determined by the working group, this visa may have a territorial restriction. The third type is the authorisation for a short stay. This is intended for persons seeking to apply for a residence permit. The travel visa is the only one which will be discussed below.

The basic requirements for a visa are contained in article 5 which states:

"Art. 5. Les étrangers en possession des documents requis et disposant de moyens de subsistance suffisants ou de la possibilité de les acquérir par un travail légalement autorisé, peuvent entrer dans le territoire du Benelux, à moins qu'ils ne soient signalés comme indésirables dans ce territoire ou considérés comme pouvant compromettre la tranquillité publique, l'ordre public ou la sécurité nationale."

Benelux

In English:

"Art. 5. Aliens in possession of the required documents and disposing of sufficient means of support, or having the possibility to acquire this by legally authorised work, may enter the territory of the Benelux, provided that they have not been identified as undesirable in this territory, or it is considered that they might jeopardise the public peace, public order or national security."

The Ministerial Working Group has specified that "jeopardy to public order and the public peace" includes, among other things, danger to public morals, public health, and/or international relations (Art. 5 Benelux Decree M/P (69)). Generally speaking, "public order" denotes convictions for criminal offences, and is, in particular, concerned with the maintenance of national sovereignty.

The wording of Article 5 appears to indicate that once a visa has been issued the holder will not be refused entry to the territory.

Article 10 specifies that an alien who is considered undesirable in one of the Benelux countries may be considered undesirable in the whole of the territory provided that his/her status is as a result of either:

- a) a conviction for a criminal offence sufficiently severe to warrant extradition; or
- b) the motive that the presence of this alien constitutes a danger to public order or national security.

Special reasons may warrant not complying with a request by the Minister of Justice of one country, to his/her counterparts in the other two countries, to refuse an alien entry onto their territory by reason of a classification as undesirable.

There is a standard Benelux application form for transit visa, travel visa, and authorisation for provisional stay. It asks questions relating to the applicant's identity, occupation, nationality history, travel document, the purpose of the visit, the addresses to be visited in each of the Benelux countries as well as intended point of entry, addresses of references in the Benelux, intended duration of stay in each country, means of transportation, previous visits to the Benelux per country, means of support during the stay per country, identity of accompanying spouse or children, and proof of the right to return to the home country or enter another country upon leaving the territory of the Benelux.

The visa may consist of either a stamp in the passport or travel document, or, in exceptional circumstances, of a separate document referring to the travel document.

BELGIUM

VISITORS

Application for a visit to Belgium of less than three months is to be made to a consulate or embassy of Belgium in the country of residence. Because the visa is a Benelux one, an application made to a consulate of the Netherlands or Luxembourg is equally valid. However, it is advisable to make an application to a consulate of either the country of first entry into the Benelux, or the country of the longest intended stay.

Please note the section on THE BENELUX above.

The requirements for initial issuing are:

1. Valid passport or travel document valid for at least three months beyond the last date of the intended visit;
2. Benelux application form for transit visa/travel visa/authorisation for provisional sojourn, with passport photograph (this form may be required to be filled out in multiple copies depending on the country of origin, each form to be accompanied by a photograph). See above section on Benelux;
3. A residence permit valid at least three months beyond the duration of the intended stay, if the applicant is a resident of a third country;
4. Proof of authorisation to return to home country or to enter another country (for example re-entry visa, entry visa or transit visa with indication of validity);
5. A recent letter from an employer (if employed), from an accountant/bank manager (if self-employed), or from a school/college/university (if a student. Note that this refers to educational establishments in the country of residence);
6. Proof of sufficient means of support to cover expenses during stay in Belgium. This may take the form of traveller's checks or a bank statement;
7. Full names and addresses of reference persons/persons to be visited in the Benelux;
8. Hotel bookings covering the stay in the Benelux;
9. Return ticket to the country of residence;
10. Sponsorship document signed by the person in Belgium who will be visited and legalised at the local Town Hall in Belgium (this would not apply to everyone seeking a visa);

Belgium

11. Where relevant, a letter/telex/fax of invitation from a Belgian company or official body or organisation;
12. For service/official/diplomatic passport holders, a letter of introduction from the relevant Embassy or High Commission;
13. Letter of introduction from travel agency or tour operator (this would most likely only apply in cases of package tours stopping off in the Benelux);
14. The following declaration signed and dated:

"The applicant hereby declares to be aware that a visa will grant temporary admission only for a short stay in the Benelux, and

that he/she intends to leave these countries on or before the date at which the validity of the visa expires;

that the information given on the application form is correct and complete;

that he/she will not take up employment paid or unpaid during the stay in the Benelux";
15. Spouses and children under the age of 18 must produce the passport of the EC national and an original marriage certificate/birth certificate;
16. There may be other requirements, such as to make the application for a visa in person (it is possible to do it by post, in which case a stamped self-addressed registered envelope is required, or to have a friend, acquaintance, or family member make the application).

In exceptional circumstances, where an alien has not had an opportunity to acquire a transit or visitor's visa, the border control authorities of Belgium may issue him/her with either a transit visa or a visitor's visa for a maximum of three days. Presumably the alien must then apply to the Minister of Justice during those three days for a visa of longer duration. (Art. 11, ARRETE ROYAL du 8 OCTOBRE 1981 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers). Before the border control authorities will deliver a three day visa, the alien will have to demonstrate, at the very least, that he/she has sufficient means of support to cover the intended duration of the stay and the cost of transit or return to his/her home country. (Art. 13, ARRETE ROYAL du 8 OCTOBRE 1981).

In exceptional circumstances, a visitor's visa may be renewed or converted once in Belgium by applying to the local Burgomaster of the locality where the visitor is staying. This request is

transmitted to the Minister of Justice who decides on it. (Art. 9, para. 3, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers.)

A visitor who holds a visa ("the required documents") may nevertheless be refused access to Belgian territory in one of the following four cases:

1. if he manifestly does not have sufficient means of support and does not have the possibility to acquire funds by the legal exercise of a profitable activity;
2. if he has been designated as undesirable in the territory of Belgium or the Benelux following a conviction for a criminal offence for which extradition may be asked, or if his presence constitutes a danger to public order or national security;
3. if the Minister of Justice considers that he may jeopardise the public peace, public order or national security;
4. if he has been sent away or expelled from the territory within the last 10 years and this measure has not been suspended or reported. (Art. 3, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980)

Groups of at least five, and no more than fifty, aliens of the same nationality may travel into Belgium on a collective travel document and visa, AS long as they are accompanied by a group leader who holds an individual passport. Groups may not be issued a collective visa for travel in Belgium if their collective passport or authenticated list of persons has been issued by a State or Government not recognised by the Belgian State, or if it has been issued by one of the following States:

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| ALBANIA | MOZAMBIQUE |
| ANGOLA | POLAND * |
| BULGARIA * | (GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC) |
| CAMPUCHEA | PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA |
| CUBA | ROMANIA * |
| HUNGARY * | CZECHOSLOVAKIA * |
| LAOS | USSR * |
| OUTER MONGOLIA | VIETNAM |

* please note that this list dates from before 1989, and that it may no longer be enforced in this form, in particular in respect of the countries identified by an asterisk.

Belgium

COST

The cost of visitor's visa are:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| transit | £ 9.20 |
| up to one month | £ 20.70 |
| up to three months | £ 27.60 |
| up to one year | £ 34.50 |

Visa are issued free of charge for spouses and children under 18 years of age of EC nationals.

Visa are free of charge to nationals of Iran, Iraq and Turkey. They are also free of charge to nationals of the Philippines for a period up to 59 days.

Payment must be made in cash or by postal order. Cheques are not accepted.

The duration of a visa may be converted (i.e. from one month to three months) at the same initial cost as the new visa.

A single entry visa may be converted to a multiple entry visa free of charge within the same total duration.

WHICH COUNTRIES

For visits of not more than three months within a period of not more than six months, nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the Benelux countries:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| ANDORRA | HONDURAS | NIGER |
| ARGENTINA | HUNGARY | NORWAY |
| AUSTRALIA | ICELAND | PANAMA |
| AUSTRIA | ISRAEL | PARAGUAY |
| BRAZIL | JAMAICA | POLAND |
| BRUNEI | JAPAN | SAN MARINO |
| BURKINA FASO | KOREA (SOUTH) | SINGAPORE |
| CANADA | LIECHTENSTEIN | SWEDEN |
| CHILE | MALAWI | SWITZERLAND |
| COSTA RICA | MALAYSIA | TOGO |
| CYPRUS | MALTA | UNITED KINGDOM * |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MEXICO | EL SALVADOR |
| ECUADOR | MONACO | URUGUAY |
| FINLAND | NEW ZEALAND | UNITED STATES |
| GUATEMALA | NICARAGUA | VATICAN CITY |
| | | VENEZUELA |

* Holders of full British passports (irrespective of the type of citizenship held) do not require a visa. Nor do holders of a British Visitors Passport. British OVERSEAS and DEPENDENT TERRITORIES citizens must be able to prove that they will be re-admitted to the United Kingdom or the country where their passport was issued.

Nationals of EC countries and persons granted asylum under the 1951 Geneva Convention and holding the relevant travel documents who are resident in an EC country, or in Iceland, Norway, Sweden, or Switzerland do not require a visa.

Turkish nationals who have permanent residence in an EC country do not require a visa, provide their residence permit remains valid for at least four months.

Holders of diplomatic, special, or service passports of the following countries do not require a visa:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| CHAD | SENEGAL |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | THAILAND |
| MOROCCO | TUNISIA |
| PAKISTAN | TURKEY |

Holders of UNITED NATIONS laissez-passer for duty tours do not require a visa.

Belgium

STUDENTS

Aliens wishing to study in Belgium require what is called an "entry permit". This is apparently separate from the residence permit. Nationals of one of the EC Member States do not require an entry permit; nor do nationals of the following countries:

FINLAND
ICELAND
MONACO
NORWAY

SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN

The entry permit is issued by a Consular or Diplomatic Representation of Belgium upon production of the following documents:

1. A passport valid for at least twelve months, or a travel document valid for at least fifteen months;
2. An application form and passport photograph (more than one of each may be required);
3. A medical certificate, signed and dated by a recognised medical doctor. This must indicate, following a full general medical examination, including an immunological and a radioscopic examination, that the alien is not suffering from a transmittable or contagious disease, or shows any symptoms likely to prevent him/her from working in the near future. If circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may issue an entry permit without a medical certificate having been produced (Art. 58, para. 2, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980);
4. For aliens over the age of 18, a certificate of good conduct, signed and dated by a person over the age of 21, and certified by a notary public and validated by an "apostille". A certificate is required from each country in which the alien has resided during the preceding five years. If circumstances warrant it, the Minister of Justice may issue an entry permit without a certificate of good conduct having been produced (Art. 58, para. 2, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980);
5. A certificate from an educational establishment which is organised, recognised, or subsidised by the Belgian State at which the alien wishes to study. This certificate may state one of the following:
 - a. the alien fulfils the necessary requirements of prior education, and is registered as a full-time student in this establishment or has been admitted to a course of study;

b. the alien has registered for an entrance examination;

c. the alien has made an application for recognition of the equivalence of a foreign diploma or educational certificate.

In cases (b) and (c) the alien must submit a new certificate from the educational establishment in question, within four months, stating that he/she is registered as a full-time student.

Please note that, other than that the educational establishment must be somehow organised, recognised or subsidised by the State, there does not appear to be any restriction on the level of education which the alien is coming into Belgium to follow. The relevant legislation occasionally refers to children under twelve and over twelve in connection with other matters, with which this report is not concerned. The fact that the same legal text discusses children under twelve would appear to indicate that it is possible for such children to receive an entry permit in order to follow elementary education in Belgium.

6. Part-time students must submit a signed dated statement indicating that the studies will be the main purpose of their stay in Belgium and that the part-time course is in preparation of, or is complementary to a full-time course of study;

7. Documentary proof that the alien has or will be provided with sufficient means of support. This may consist of one of the following:

a. a statement by an international organisation, national body, or private body that the alien will benefit from a scholarship or loan which will cover the costs of his/her studies, stay in Belgium, medical expenses, and return to the home country;

b. a sponsorship declaration by a Belgian or foreign national indicating that they will provide the student with funds to cover the costs of the studies, the stay, the medical expenses, and the return to the home country for at least one academic year. A recent bank statement must be provided;

c. a recent bank statement of the student's.

If the alien has the option of legally exercising a profitable activity in Belgium, this will be taken into account. By Royal Decree of 8 June 1983 the minimum amount which the alien student must have at his/her disposal was

Belgium

fixed at 12,000 Belgian Francs per month. This figure is subject to revision each academic year.

In exceptional circumstances, the application for a student entry (residence) permit may be made to the Burgomaster of the locality where the alien is staying in Belgium. This application is then transmitted to the Minister of Justice for a decision (Art. 9, para. 3, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980).

The student may request that his/her spouse and children under the age of 18 be permitted to reside in Belgium if he/she provides proof that he/she has sufficient means of support for these family members and a sufficient lodging. The conditions of any permits will be identical to those of the student.

Neither the student nor his/her family members are eligible for an entry permit if one of the following applies:

1. they have been designated as undesirable in the territory of the Benelux either following a conviction for a criminal offence for which extradition may be asked, or their presence is considered to be a danger to public order or national security; or
2. the Minister of Justice considers that they may jeopardise the public peace, public order or national security.

The alien student must appear in person before the local authority where he/she resides in Belgium, at least one month before the expiry of his/her residence permit, to submit an application for a prolongation or or renewal. The same conditions and documentary proof as required for an initial entry permit must be provided.

An alien student loses the status of student in the following cases:

1. if he/she prolongs the studies excessively given the results which have been achieved;
2. if he/she engages in a profitable activity which manifestly interferes with the normal conduct of the studies; or
3. if he/she does not appear at examinations, without having a valid reason.

COST

The cost of an entry permit is variable. An entry permit is free of charge for nationals of the following countries:

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| AUSTRIA | ISRAEL |
| BURKINA FASO | JAPAN |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MOROCCO |
| IRAN | SAN MARINO |
| IRAQ | TURKEY |

There may apparently be some delay in processing a request for an entry permit.

APPEAL RIGHTS

A person who has been refused a visitor's visa or a student entry permit is not notified of the reasons for this refusal.

Within eight working days a request for a review (révision) of the refusal may be made. This is addressed to the Department of Alien Affairs of the Ministry of the Interior. This has only recently been changed from the competence of the Ministry of Justice. The review is comprehensive and embraces the merits and the form of the refusal decision. A consultative committee is invited to give its opinion before a new decision is taken. The decision is supported by reasons. (Arts. 64 and 65, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980). This procedure is reputed to be very slow.

Within sixty days of the initial refusal of a visa or entry permit an application may be made to the Council of State for the annulment of the decision (recours en annulation). This application may be concurrent with a request for review, but the Council of State will suspend examination of the application pending the outcome of the review, before taking a decision. This procedure may only examine the procedural aspects of the decision. (Art. 69, LOI du 15 DECEMBRE 1980).

Appeals against refusals of visa or entry permits are apparently relatively unheard of.

DENMARK

VISITORS

A visa may be issued for a period of up to three months, to be taken before a final expiry date. A visa may specify that it is for one, two or multiple entries into Denmark.

The visa must be applied for to a Danish Embassy or Consulate. The decision on the visa is taken by the Aliens Directorate of the Ministry of Justice in Copenhagen. In exceptional circumstances it is possible for the Embassy or Consulate to decide on a visa application without consulting the Aliens Directorate. There are specific instructions relating to what constitutes exceptional circumstances. These instructions are not available to the public.

The basic requirements for issuing a visa are the following:

1. A passport or travel document valid for at least two months beyond the last date of intended stay in Denmark;
2. Two completed application forms and two passport photographs.

The form requires replies to questions concerning identity and nationality (present and former), travel document, employer and occupation, residential history, purpose of the journey to Denmark, references in Denmark, identities of any children travelling on the same travel document, intended duration of stay, whether previous visa for Denmark have been applied for, and whether the applicant holds visa or residence permits for other countries;

3. Proof that the applicant has the right to return to their country of residence, if this is not the home country, such as a re-entry visa, or a residence permit valid at least two months beyond the last day of the intended stay in Denmark;
4. A return ticket to the home country may be required;
5. For postal applications: a stamped self-addressed registered envelope;
6. The following signed declaration of consent:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of the law, cf.s. 163 of the Danish Penal Code, that statements made by me in reply to the foregoing questions [on the application form] are true, complete and correct. At the same time I consent to inquiries being made with other Danish and foreign authorities, including the police, for the purpose of considering

Denmark

my application, concerning my private matters, any previous convictions and my family affiliation."

Under Art. 28 of the Aliens Code, an alien who arrives at a Danish port of entry with a passport and a valid visa may be refused entry in certain circumstances, including the following:

1. If the alien is subject to an entry prohibition;
2. If the alien has been unlawfully employed in Denmark;
3. If the alien does not have sufficient means of support for the stay in Denmark or for the cost of return travel to their country of departure [there are exceptions to this rule];
4. For reasons of public order, public security and public health.

A visitor to Denmark may not take up employment. In the present economic circumstances work permits are almost never granted to aliens. There are apparently special arrangements for business visitors, provided they are not paid for their services by a Danish legal or natural person.

It is apparently possible to apply for an extension of a visa once an alien is in Denmark.

Denmark is involved in a multilateral arrangement with the Nordic countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland, which allows for greater freedom of travel between these countries, as well as providing other benefits. Aliens of third countries with residence permits in these countries may benefit from this more relaxed regime.

COST

The fee for a visa is f 14.00, to be paid in cash or by postal order. There are arrangements with certain countries which provide that a visa is free of charge to nationals of those countries.

A transit visa valid for 24 hours is available at a cost of f 9.00. The applicant will have to show a valid entry visa for the country being travelled to, as well as a valid ticket for travel to that country.

WHICH COUNTRIES

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up three months:

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ANDORRA | GUATEMALA | PERU |
| ARGENTINA | GUYANA | POLAND |
| AUSTRALIA | HONDURAS | PORTUGAL |
| AUSTRIA | HUNGARY | ST. LUCIA |
| BAHAMAS | ICELAND | ST. VINCENT & |
| BARBADOS | IRELAND (REP) | GRENADINES |
| BELGIUM | ISRAEL | SAN MARINO |
| BELIZE | ITALY | SEYCHELLES |
| BENIN | IVORY COAST | SIERRA LEONE |
| BERMUDA * | JAMAICA | SINGAPORE |
| BOLIVIA | JAPAN | SLOVENIA |
| BOTSWANA | KENYA | SOLOMON ISLANDS |
| BRAZIL | KIRIBATI | SPAIN |
| BRUNEI | KOREA (REP) | SURINAME |
| CANADA | LESOTHO | SWAZILAND |
| CHILE | LIECHTENSTEIN | SWEDEN |
| COLOMBIA | LITHUANIA | SWITZERLAND |
| COSTA RICA | LUXEMBOURG | TANZANIA |
| CROATIA | MALAWI | THAILAND |
| CYPRUS | MALAYSIA | TOGO |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MALTA | TRINIDAD & |
| DOMINICA | MAURITIUS | TOBAGO |
| DOMINICAN REP. | MEXICO | TUVALU |
| ECUADOR | MONACO | UGANDA |
| EL SALVADOR | NAMIBIA | UNITED KINGDOM ** |
| FIJI | THE NETHERLANDS | UN LAISSEZ-PASSER |
| FINLAND | NEW ZEALAND | URUGUAY |
| FRANCE | NICARAGUA | USA |
| GAMBIA | NIGER | VATICAN CITY |
| GERMANY | NORWAY | VENEZUELA |
| GREECE | PANAMA | ZAMBIA |
| GRENADA | PARAGUAY | ZIMBABWE |

* British Dependent Territory Citizens only.

** British citizens and holders of UK passport with "right of abode in the UK" only.

STUDENTS

It appears that an alien wishing to study in Denmark cannot easily do so at his or her own desire. Denmark provides a number of scholarships to foreign students every year. These are administered through the foreign Governments with which it collaborates. It appears that this is a part of Denmark's aid program to developing countries.

APPEAL RIGHTS

A decision refusing a visitors visa is notified in writing to the applicant and specifies the grounds for the decision.

A request for a review of this decision may be put to the Minister of Justice. This review will examine both the form and the merits of the decision. A negative decision from the Minister does not de-bar the alien from making a new, subsequent application for a visa.

Under general Danish administrative law it is possible to have a negative review decision by the Minister examined by an ordinary court. This is a type of judicial review of administrative decisions which tests the decision for conformity with the Constitution, abuse of power, and arbitrariness.

FRANCE

VISITORS

In 1986 a Ministerial decision was taken in France which required all foreign nationals to obtain a visa before being allowed entry into France. This did not apply to nationals of a Member State of the European Community or to nationals of Algeria. This decision was taken despite there being a substantial number of bilateral accords between France and third countries specifically allowing entry into France of third country nationals without requiring them to obtain visa. In the years following 1986 France has relaxed its visa policy to allow entry from selected countries without a visa being required.

A visa for a visit of up to 90 days may be applied for at a French Consulate or Embassy. The visa may be for single or multiple entries into France. The decision on the visa is taken by a special department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is in direct computer-linked contact with the local Embassy or Consulate. A visa does not accord a right to enter French territory.

The basic requirements which an applicant may be requested to provide information on are the following: (Please note that different requirements may be applied in respect of nationals of different countries. Here follows a list of the maximum number of requirements. The subsequent list of countries will indicate which elements nationals of each country must comply with.)

1. Passport or travel document valid for at least four months beyond the last day of the stay in France;
2. For parents travelling with children whose surname differs from that of their parent(s): proof of parentage or guardianship;
3. For minors under 18 years of age travelling unaccompanied: a letter from their parent(s) or guardian authorising them to travel and stay in France, and giving the name of an adult who is responsible for them during their trip. This letter must be certified by either the local Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Solicitor, Commissioner for Oaths, Notary Public, or a consular officer of the minor's nationality;

Where school trips are concerned, an up to date letter must be provided giving the address in France where they will be staying, the dates of the trip, and the name of an adult responsible for the trip;

4. A completed and signed application form accompanied by a passport photograph. Two or three forms may be required depending on nationality. Each form includes two carbon copies.

France

The form asks questions relating to the applicant's identity (including aliases and pseudonyms), travel document, profession and employer, the purpose and duration of the intended visit, the identity of a respondent in France, the country to be travelled to upon leaving France, the means of transportation to be employed, and the identity of any family members travelling on the same travel document.

The form includes the following declaration and statement:

"Je m'engage à n'accepter aucun emploi rémunéré ou au pair durant mon séjour en France, à ne pas chercher à m'y installer définitivement et à quitter le territoire français à l'expiration du visa qui me sera éventuellement accordé. Ma signature engage ma responsabilité et m'expose, en sus de poursuites prévues par la loi en cas de fausse déclaration, à me voir refuser tout visa à l'avenir.

La Loi no. 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique et au libertés me donne la possibilité d'obtenir communication des informations enregistrées concernant cette demande de visa afin de vérifier leur exactitude et de faire redresser toute anomalie constatée. Ce droit d'accès s'exerce auprès du chef de poste."

In English:

"I declare that I will not accept any gainful or 'au pair' employment during my stay in France, will not seek to establish myself indefinitely in France, and will leave French territory upon the expiry of the visa which may be granted to me. By my signature I engage my liability and expose myself, in addition to prosecution in accordance with law in case of falsehood, to a refusal of any visa in the future."

"The Law no. 78-17 of 6 January 1978 concerning freedom of information in computerised databases entitles [the applicant] to obtain communication of the information which has been recorded in respect of this application for a visa, for the purpose of verifying the exactitude thereof, and to have rectified any anomalies which are observed. This right of access is exercised before the head of the [consular or diplomatic] post.";

5. An up to date letter from an employer or school certifying that the applicant's continued employment or studies after the return from France;

6. For the self-employed: an up to date certificate of registration for turnover tax (such as VAT), or a certificate by a solicitor. A bank statement will not be accepted;
7. For retired persons: a pension book (or similar) showing a regular income;
8. For housewives: evidence of their husband's employment;
9. For 'au pair' or domestic staff: a letter of employment which has been certified by a solicitor, and their employer's passport. Please note that this presumably relates mostly to domestic staff working in an EC country, not their home country;
10. For persons married to an EC national: their spouse's passport and their marriage certificate;
11. For persons permanently resident in a country of which they are not a national, their residence permit should exceed by at least one month the final date of their intended stay in France;
12. In some cases a confirmed return ticket to the country of residence must be produced.

As stated, a visa does not accord a right to entry of French territory. Annex I of the Ministerial Circular of 2 August 1989 relative to the application of Law no. 89-548 of 2 August 1989 concerning conditions of residence and entry of aliens into France (the "Loi JOXE", which modifies the "Ordonnance no. 45-2658 du 2 novembre 1945, relative aux conditions d'entrée et de séjour des étrangers en France"), certain criteria are given for refusing entry into France to an alien. If entry is refused, the alien will be notified in writing of this. The notification will specify one of the following reasons:

1. Non-presentation of a passport or travel document valid for entry into France;
2. The passport or travel document is expired or forged;
3. The alien does not hold the required visa;
4. The passport contains a French visa which is invalid or forged;
5. The alien has not proven to be in possession of a return travel ticket or of guarantees of repatriation;
6. The means of support which have been put forward are insufficient in view of the duration and purpose of the intended stay;

France

7. The alien has not provided sufficient proof in support of his/her statements regarding the purpose, the conditions, and the duration of the intended stay in France;
8. The presence of the alien in France constitutes a threat to public order;
9. The alien is the object of an expulsion order;
10. The alien is the object of a judicial decision prohibiting his/her presence in the territory;
11. Some other reason (to be specified).

In particular, the "Loi Joxe" provides the alien who is refused entry into France with a legal right to choose either to leave France immediately, or to be granted one period of 24 hours in which to contact the person with whom they were to be staying in France, or their Consul, or a counsellor of their choice.

Any documentary evidence which an alien has provided to a consular or diplomatic authority in order to be granted a visa, may also be demanded by the French immigration authorities at the point of entry.

The Circular of 2 August 1989 also provides for expulsion of aliens. The basic principle is that an alien may be expelled if his/her presence in France constitutes a serious threat to public order (menace gravement l'ordre publique). Ordinarily expulsion cannot be ordered before the alien has been seen by an expulsion commission. There are also a number of limitations on which aliens may be expelled. However, in a certain number of cases aliens may be expelled immediately (en urgence absolue). The expulsion of the alien must constitute an absolute and urgent necessity for reasons of national security or public safety. In general this will be the case in one of the following instances:

- breaches of national security;
- acts of terrorism or the threat thereof;
- acts of a particularly serious nature such as: murder, rape, grievous bodily harm with aggravating circumstances, drug-trafficking, etc.;
- acts of violence and repeated crimes of increasing severity against property or persons which seriously disturb public safety.

It is presumably reasonable to suppose that aliens suspected to fall into one of the categories warranting expulsion would not be granted a visa to enter France.

COST

Depending on the applicant's nationality a visa may cost either

£ 6.60
£ 22.00
£ 66.00

For nationals of Australia there is a special arrangement. A visa valid for a visit of five days with one entry within a period of six months costs:

£ 7.80

A visa valid for a visit of 90 days with multiple entries within a period of nine months costs:

£ 26.00

All visa must be paid for in cash only.

WHICH COUNTRIES

Listed below are all countries whose nationals do require a visa to enter France. Nationals of various countries must provide varying types of evidence. Nationals of third countries with permanent residence rights in an EC country must provide slightly different information. All nationalities must provide the general information listed above. They are grouped below according to general similarities in the specific information which their nationals must provide when applying for a visa and any particular conditions which apply. Please note that the group names given below are not official.

Group A must provide one application form and photograph. Their application will generally be dealt with on the day of application.

AUSTRALIA
YUGOSLAVIA *

* please note that this reference may well be out of date.

Group B must provide one application form and one photograph, and a confirmed return ticket to their country of residence. Their application will generally be dealt with on the day of application.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| ALGERIA | ISRAEL |
| ARGENTINA | IVORY COAST |
| BAHAMAS | MALAYSIA |
| BELIZE | MALI |
| BENIN | MEXICO |
| BHUTAN | MOROCCO |
| BOLIVIA | NAMIBIA |
| BRAZIL | NICARAGUA |
| BRITISH COLONIES & OVERSEAS TERR. | NIGER |
| BRUNEI | PANAMA |
| BURKINA FASO | PARAGUAY |
| BURUNDI | PERU |
| CHILE | SENEGAL |
| COSTA RICA | SINGAPORE |
| DJIBOUTI | SOLOMON ISLANDS |
| ECUADOR | SOUTH AFRICA |
| EL SALVADOR | TAIWAN |
| GABON | TANZANIA |
| GUATAMALA | TOGO |
| HONDURAS | TUNISIA |
| HONG KONG | URUGUAY |
| BRITISH PASSPORT or CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY | VENEZUELA |

Group C must provide two application forms and two photographs. It will take three to four weeks to process these requests for a visa.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| AFGHANISTAN | GUINEA (EQUAT) | RWANDA |
| ANGOLA | GUYANA | ST. KITTS & NEVIS |
| ANTIGUA/BARBUDA | HAITI | ST. VINCENT |
| BAHRAIN | INDIA | ST. LUCIA |
| BANGLADESH | INDONESIA | SAMOA (WESTERN) |
| BARBADOS | JAMAICA | SAO TOME & PRINCIPE |
| BOTSWANA | KENYA | SAUDI ARABIA |
| BURMA | KIRIBATI | SEYCHELLES |
| CAMEROUN | LATVIA | SIERRA LEONE |
| CAPE VERDE | LESOTHO | SOMALIA |
| CENT. AFRICAN REP. | LIBERIA | SRI LANKA |
| COLOMBIA | LITHUANIA | SURINAM |
| COMOROS | MADAGASCAR | SWAZILAND |
| CONGO | MALDIVES | THAILAND |
| DOMINICA | MAURITIUS | TONGA |
| DOMINICAN REP. | MALAWI | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO |
| EGYPT | MOZAMBIQUE | TURKEY |
| ESTONIA | NAURU | TUVALU |
| ETHIOPIA | NEPAL | UGANDA |
| FIJI | NIGERIA | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| GAMBIA | OMAN | VANUATU |
| GHANA | PAKISTAN | ZAIRE |
| GRENADA | PAPUA-NEW GUINEA | ZAMBIA |
| GUINEA BISSAU | PHILIPPINES | ZIMBABWE |
| GUINEA CONAKRY | QATAR | |

Group D must provide two application forms and two photographs and may expect the application to be dealt with in approximately 15 days.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| BRITISH PROTECTED PERSONS | LAOS |
| CHAD | LEBANON |
| CUBA | LIBYA |
| HONG KONG DOC. OF IDENTITY | MONGOLIA |
| IRAN | NORTH KOREA |
| KAMPUCHEA | ROMANIA |
| KUWAIT | SYRIA |

Group E must provide two application forms and photographs. There are a limited number of compulsory points of entry and exit to France. The application takes approximately 15 days to process.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| ALBANIA | USSR * |
| BULGARIA | VIETNAM |
| CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.) | |

* Presumably this implies the present Commonwealth of Independent States and MOLDOVA (see group C).

France

Group F must provide two application forms and two photographs, as well as a confirmed return ticket to the country of residence. The visa is issued the same day.

MAURETANIA

Group G must provide three application forms and three photographs. The application is processed in approximately 15 days.

IRAQ
JORDAN

Group H must provide three application forms and three photographs. The application may take three to four weeks to process.

SUDAN
YEMEN

Group I concerns INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DOCUMENT HOLDERS, STATELESS PERSONS, and REFUGEES, for whom the conditions and delays are variable.

STUDENTS

Aliens, non-resident in France nor having been educated in France, wishing to study in France require a long term visa (visa de long séjour) in order to enter the country. Once they have entered France they must apply at the local "Préfecture" for a students residence permit (carte de séjour étudiant). In principle no alien will be granted a student residence permit if they do not have a long term visa.

Nationals of certain countries do not require a long term visa. These countries are as follows:

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| BELGIUM | LUXEMBOURG |
| DENMARK | NETHERLANDS |
| GERMANY | PORTUGAL |
| GREECE | SPAIN |
| IRELAND | SWITZERLAND |
| ITALY | UNITED KINGDOM |
| LIECHTENSTEIN | |

Before 1986 the nationals of numerous countries of North and Sub-Saharan Africa did not require a long term visa. This was based on bilateral agreements between France and these countries. It appears that, although these agreements have not been altered, France now does require nationals of these countries to have a long term visa. A Ministerial Circular of 29 October 1991 still mentions that nationals of ALGERIA do not require a long term visa, however this may have been changed in the interim.

An alien student who has entered France on a short term visa for the purpose of being interviewed by a University Professor in order to gain admission to a University course, may, if they have been accepted and they demonstrate sufficient financial means of support, be granted a student residence permit without first acquiring a long term visa. The purpose of this rule is to avoid the need for unnecessary trips in and out of the country. (Circular of the Minister of the Interior of 29 October 1991, addressed to the Prefects of Police).

The basic requirements for a long term visa are as follows. The applicant must apply in person to a French Consulate and present the following documents:

1. A full passport valid for a minimum of six months;
2. Two (yellow) application forms (Demande pour un visa de long séjour) completed in French and signed.

This form requires details to be given of the applicant's identity, including date and place of birth, names including aliases and pseudonyms, and present and original nationality; details of the passport; address in the

country of origin; where relevant, details of profession and employer; marital status; where relevant, details of resident status in the country from which you are applying; details of family members who will accompany the applicant; purpose of the visa; address in France and, where relevant, employer in France; details of the course of study or internship to be conducted in France including address of the establishment where this will be undertaken; details of financial means of support and, where applicable, of scholarships awarded and address of organisation providing the scholarship; details of family members in France; details of references in France; details of any previous periods of residence of three months or more in France.

The form includes the following declaration and statement:

"Je m'engage à quitter le territoire français à l'expiration du titre de séjour qui me sera éventuellement accordé. Ma signature engage ma responsabilité et m'expose, outre les poursuites prévues par la loi en cas de fausse déclaration, à me voir refuser tout visa à l'avenir.

La Loi no. 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique et au libertés me donne la possibilité d'obtenir communication des informations enregistrées concernant cette demande de visa afin de vérifier leur exactitude et de faire redresser toute anomalie constatée. Ce droit d'accès s'exerce auprès du chef de poste."

In English:

"I undertake to leave French territory upon the expiry of the residence permit which may be granted to me. By my signature I engage my liability and expose myself, beyond prosecution in accordance with law in case of falsehood, to a refusal of any visa in the future.

The Law no. 78-17 of 6 January 1978 concerning freedom of information in computerised databases entitles [the applicant] to obtain communication of the information which has been recorded in respect of this application for a visa, for the purpose of verifying the exactitude thereof, and to have rectified any anomalies which are observed. This right of access is exercised before the head of the [consular or diplomatic] post.";

3. Two passport size photographs;

4. A statement of "Certificat d'inscription provisoire" from the French school, college or university, certifying enrolment or pre-enrolment of the applicant. This

certificate must be certified by the French Cultural Attaché in the country of residence;

5. Documentary evidence of sufficient means of financial support for the applicant's maintenance during the stay in France. This must consist of one or more of the following:

a. A letter from a bank certifying that the applicant has sufficient funds to enable him/her to receive a sum of at least £ 250 every month (*) while in France;

b. A letter from the applicant's parent or guardian stating that the applicant will receive every month an allowance of at least £ 250 (*). The letter must specify the amount of the allowance and be certified by a solicitor;

c. A document justifying that the applicant has been awarded a grant or scholarship by his/her country of origin or residence to enable the applicant to study in France. The amount of the grant or scholarship must be specified;

d. A certificate of board and lodging (certificat d'hébergement), signed by the person in France who undertakes to provide for the applicant. The signature must be legalised by the local "Mairie" or "Commissariat de Police".

The applicant must attach the following signed declaration:

"Le soussigné bénéficiaire du présent certificat d'hébergement, approuve et accepte expressément les termes de l'engagement souscrit par Monsieur/Madame X"

In English:

"The undersigned beneficiary of this certificate of board and lodging, expressly approves of and agrees to the terms of the agreement signed by [the person in France who undertakes to provide]"

The applicant must provide originals and a photocopy of each document when applying for the visa;

* It should be noted that the requirement of a specific sum of money to which the student must have access is not fixed in law. The legal text which still applies to this subject merely states that "all material advantages from which the [student] may benefit must be taken into account in a very liberal fashion" (Ministerial Circular of 5 March 1982:

France

"circulaire Grimaud"). It appears that the requirement of a specific sum is to be applied in a flexible manner taking into account any financial advantages which the student may have, of which free board and lodging is the prime example.

6. Applicants under the age of 18 years must be in possession of a declaration from their parent(s) allowing the son or daughter to study in France and giving the dates of stay. The declaration must clearly state the name, address and occupation of the person(s) who will be the applicant's guardian in France. This declaration must be certified by a solicitor.

7. Although it is not a requirement for obtaining a long term visa, proof of coverage by a health insurance is required before a student residence permit will be granted. In many cases the student will be covered by French social security due to international social security treaties and/or the fact that enrolment in many educational establishments automatically grants a right to French social security. Generally, students over the age of 26, and those persons not otherwise covered, will have to provide proof of a private health insurance.

Nationals of the countries listed below must apply for a long term visa at least three months before their intended departure. Furthermore, they must appear in person at the local French Consulate with all the required documents following an appointment. These applicants must provide the following additional pieces of information:

8. The application form must be completed and signed in nine (9) copies, and must be accompanied by nine passport photographs;

9. Every document produced must be provided together with two photocopies, and all documents must be accompanied by a translation into French;

The above extra requirements apply to nationals of the following countries:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ALBANIA | NORTH KOREA |
| BAHRAIN | OMAN |
| BULGARIA | PALESTINE (REFUGEES) |
| CAMBODIA | POLAND |
| CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.) | QATAR |
| EGYPT | ROMANIA |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | SAUDI ARABIA |
| HUNGARY | SYRIA |
| IRAN | STATELESS PERSONS |

IRAQ
JORDAN
KUWAIT
LAOS
LEBANON
MONGOLIA

TAIWAN
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
USSR
VIETNAM
YEMEN
YUGOSLAVIA

By Ministerial Circular of the Minister of the Interior of 29 October 1991, addressed to the Prefects of Police, who are concerned with the issuing of student resident permits and renewals, additional policy rules were established. This Circular states as its purpose:

"Dans le cadre du renforcement du dispositif de lutte contre l'immigration clandestine, il m'est apparu nécessaire de rappeler et d'actualiser les moyens de contrôle dont vous disposez pour vérifier la réalité des études en vue de la délivrance ou de renouvellement de la carte de séjour temporaire portant la mention 'étudiant' sollicité par un ressortissant étranger se trouvant sur le territoire français."

In English:

"In the context of the reinforcement of the operation to combat illegal immigration, it appears necessary to recall and to up-date the means of control which you have at your disposal in order to verify that foreign residents on French territory are genuinely following a course of study when they seek to obtain or have renewed a temporary residence permit bearing the word 'student'."

In particular, this circular states that a student residence permit is only intended for those persons who will be resident in France for the principle purpose of education or study. Internships in the context of further education are expressly excluded. However, it is indicated that in certain cases a student residence permit may be accorded to aliens who are not intending to follow a regular day-time course of classes where the exigencies of the educational establishment require this.

A student residence permit may be extended by the local Prefect. In such case, the Prefect must be satisfied that the alien concerned may reasonably be considered to be genuinely following a course of study, and that he/she intends to devote themselves principally to pursuing these studies. The main concern of the French authorities is that students become principally engaged in gainful employment.

In order to have the student residence permit extended, the student must provide proof of the following:

France

1. A valid document of (re-)enrolment in an educational establishment;
2. Sufficient means of financial support;
3. Sufficient health care coverage.

The circular of 29 October 1991 states that the local Prefect must check whether the alien is genuinely following a course of study in a serious manner (contrôler la réalité et le sérieux des études). This is done by requiring proof of registration to sit exams and requiring proof of the results achieved on these exams. Also a proof of attendance at classes may be required, to be obtained from the head of the educational establishment. It should be noted that after two years of unsuccessful exam results, the alien may lose the eligibility to a student residence permit.

However, a local Prefect must inform the Commission on Alien Residence (commission de séjour des étrangers) of the intention to refuse to renew a residence permit. This commission will hear the alien student before deciding on the matter.

It should be noted that in many types of higher education attendance is not compulsory. As a result, no attendance records are kept. Also in certain types of study, progress is not measured by examination results. These types of problem apparently lead to disputes between alien students and local Prefects.

An alien on a student residence permit may take up gainful employment, provided a temporary work permit has been obtained both by the student and by the prospective employer. There is generally no problem in being granted a temporary work permit for employment during the school holidays. Obtaining a temporary work permit for employment during the school term may be difficult in the first year of study. Thereafter, work permits are generally relatively easy to obtain for part-time work, particularly where it concerns types of work which are typically done by students. A work permit for full-time employment is not obtainable, in view of the requirement that the alien has come to France for the principle purpose of following a course of study. One of the main criteria in determining whether a temporary work permit will be granted for a particular type of employment is, "the situation on the labour market".

COST

A long term visa costs £ 33.00.

Payment must be made in cash only.

APPEAL RIGHTS

The applicant receives the refusal by letter, which does not contain the grounds for the refusal. An applicant is free to re-apply. There is a suggestion that the whole subject of rules and policy concerning visa is surrounded by secrecy. There are legal criteria which an applicant for a visa must comply with. However, meeting these criteria does not accord a right to a visa or of entry onto French territory. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a secret document containing rules relating to the delivery of visa known as the "Instruction de Visa".

It is possible after the refusal of a visa to submit an appeal directly to the Council of State, because the decision is an administrative one. Such an appeal may only be lodged for reasons of abuse of power or violation of international obligations such as those pertaining to human rights.

GERMANY

VISITORS

Applications for a visa to allow entry into Germany for a visit of up to three months are to be made to an Embassy or Consulate of Germany in the country of residence. An applicant must have resided in a country, not their country of nationality, for at least twelve months before an application for a visitors visa can be considered. However visitors in a country with long term multiple entry visa, or persons with an invitation from a German company, may also be considered by a Consular representative in the country being visited.

The Consular representative has discretion to decide on the application. They have access to a central computer database in Cologne to assist them. Applications for visits of longer than three months are referred to the Alien's Office (Ausländeramt) in the locality the applicant intends to visit. The Alien's Office follows instructions which it receives from the Minister of the Interior. An application to an Alien's Office must be decided upon within a period of three weeks plus three working days. A non-decision within that period is considered a denial and gives rise to a right of appeal. A visa does not give a right to enter German territory. Any alien may be refused entry by German border Authorities.

In German law, a visitor's visa is in fact a residence permit for a specified period. There is a streamlined procedure for applications for a residence permit valid for up to three months. Only for transit visa is the term "visa" (Sichtvermerk) generally used in the relevant statutory instruments.

The basic requirements for a visa authorising entry for a visit of up to three months are as follows:

1. Completed, signed and dated application form for granting a residence permit (the short form no. RK 1201), accompanied by a passport photograph.

This form requires the applicant to give details of his identity, names, date and place of birth; present, past and multiple nationalities; marital status; details of passport or travel document, and of re-entry authorisations marked in the passport, where applicable; previous history of residence or visits to Germany; address of intended place of visit; accompanying family members; purpose of visit and names of persons or companies intended to be visited; intended duration; financial means of support; whether the applicant has ever been expelled or deported from Germany, been refused an application for a residence permit or been refused entry into Germany; details of any diseases from which the applicant is suffering, and of health insurance coverage for the intended visit.

Germany

The form states that "if false or inappropriate information is supplied in this application, the residence permit will be withdrawn". The form includes a declaration as follows:

"I declare that to the best of my knowledge the above particulars are correct and complete."

The form has been stamped with the following excerpt from German Aliens' Legislation:

"Im Falle einer Zurückweisung an der Grenze hat Sichtvermerks-Inhaber keine Schadenersatzansprüche"

In English:

"In case of refusal of entry at the border the visa-holder is not entitled to any compensation";

2. A valid passport or travel document;
3. The applicant must provide proof of financial means of subsistence for the intended visit;
4. As of 1 January 1991 all persons applying for a visa for the Federal Republic of Germany are required to prove that they have comprehensive health insurance coverage for their intended stay in Germany, before a visa can be issued. Applicants for a visa are given special notice of this requirement

A visitor's visa cannot be transferred to another type of visa or residence permit. A person on a visitor's visa is not entitled to work or to do volunteer work. A separate 'business visa' is possible. If a person present in Germany while on a fixed term residence permit marries a German national or resident, that person must first leave Germany upon the expiry of their permit and re-apply for entry in order to live with their spouse.

The presence of family members of the applicant in Germany does not affect the requirements for the issuing of a residence permit. If family members are able to provide financially for the visitor this may be taken into account. Alternatively, if the applicant is relying on family members resident in Germany to finance the stay, a short term residence permit may be refused if the German authorities are not satisfied that these family members have sufficient financial means to do so.

There is no provision for extending a fixed-term residence permit once it has expired. Renewals or extensions of entry visa and residence permits in principle require that the person leave Germany and wait for at least six months before applying for a new one.

As a rule, an alien will be refused a short term residence permit (visa) and/or entry into Germany in the following circumstances (§§ 7 and 8 of the Law of 9 July 1990 for the New Regulation of Aliens' Law):

1. There are grounds for expulsion which lie against him.

According to §45, grounds for expulsion lie when the presence of the alien affects public security and public order, or affects other substantial interests of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Ein Ausländer kann ausgewiesen werden, wenn sein Aufenthalt die öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung oder sonstige erhebliche Interessen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland beeinträchtigt.";

2. There are insufficient means of support or of health insurance;

3. The presence of the alien affects or jeopardises the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany for some other reason;

4. Aliens who meet the requirements may nevertheless be refused a residence permit if they travel to Germany without the required visa; carry a visa which has not been approved by a Consular authority following a completed application; travel without the required travel document; or of whom the identity or nationality is unclear and the alien does not hold a re-entry authorisation to another country;

5. The alien has been deported or expelled from the territory of the Federal Republic in the past. There will ordinarily be a time limit on the exclusion from re-entering German territory, which commences from the moment of previous departure from the territory.

An alien may also be refused entry into Germany at the border if there are grounds for expulsion, or if there exists a reasonable suspicion that the intended stay is not for the stated purpose (§ 60 New Regulation of Aliens Law).

In exceptional cases the Minister of the Interior may waive certain requirements and he may apparently otherwise make exceptions.

Germany

COST

The cost of a visitors visa for a visit of up to three months is:

£ 8.40

Visa applications may take up to six weeks to be processed. Applicants for a visa for a stay of longer than three months are urged to submit an application at least six weeks before the intended date of travel to Germany.

WHICH COUNTRIES

Nationals of member States of the European Community do not require a visa to enter Germany for a stay of up to three months.

For visits of up to three months, nationals of the following countries do not require a visa:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ANDORRA | GUADELOUPE | NEW CALEDONIA |
| ARGENTINA | GUAM | NEW ZEALAND |
| AUSTRALIA | GUATEMALA | NIGER |
| AUSTRIA | HONDURAS | NORWAY |
| BENIN | HUNGARY | PANAMA |
| BOLIVIA | ICELAND | PARAGUAY |
| BRAZIL | ISRAEL | PERU |
| BRUNEI | JAMAICA | POLAND |
| BURKINA FASO | JAPAN | PUERTO RICO |
| CANADA | KENYA | SAN MARINO |
| CHILE | KOREA (SOUTH) | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBIA | LIECHTENSTEIN | SLOVENIA |
| COSTA RICA | MACAO | SWEDEN |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | MALAWI | SWITZERLAND |
| CROATIA | MALAYSIA | TOGO |
| CYPRUS | MALTA | URUGUAY |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MARTINIQUE | UNITED STATES |
| ECUADOR | MEXICO | VATICAN |
| EL SALVADOR | MONACO | VENEZUELA |
| FINLAND | NEPAL | |

Refugees and Stateless persons holding a travel document issued by one of the above countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months, provided they hold a re-entry authorisation which is valid for at least four months beyond the date of entry into Germany.

Diplomatic and service passport holders from the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| CHAD | PHILIPPINES |
| GHANA | SENEGAL |
| INDIA | THAILAND |
| MOROCCO | TURKEY |
| PAKISTAN | |

Children under the age of 16 nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months:

MOROCCO
TURKEY
TUNISIA

Germany

Holders of UNITED KINGDOM passports must bear one of the following in order to benefit from the non-requirement of a visa:

- a. an endorsement on the passport stating "British Citizen" or "European Community" on page 1;
- b. on passports issued before 1 January 1983 the endorsement "Holder has the right of abode in the United Kingdom" on page 5;
- c. a British Travel Document issued under the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 or the Convention of 28 September 1954, which must be valid for at least four months at the time of entry into Germany; or
- d. a British Visitor's Passport.

Nationals or passport holders of one of the following countries who are transitting a German airport in order to catch a connecting flight for which they hold a valid ticket to a country for which they have a right of entry, nevertheless do require a transit permit, irrespective whether they must travel from one nearby airport to another, must spend the night in a nearby hotel, or will merely wait in the transit lounge:

AFGHANISTAN
ANGOLA
BANGLADESH
BULGARIA
ETHIOPIA
GAMBIA
GHANA
IRAN *

IRAQ
JORDAN
LEBANON
NIGERIA
ROMANIA
SOMALIA
SRI LANKA
SYRIA

* Does not apply to holders of diplomatic or service passports.

STUDENTS

An alien wishing to study in Germany must apply for a longer term residence permit. A long term residence permit must be applied for from the country of residence. An entry visa will be issued by the local Consular authority, and after entry the alien must register with the local Alien's Office (Ausländeramt) which issues the residence permit. The entry visa is not issued before the Alien's Office has approved the application following instructions from the Minister of the Interior. Approval must follow within three weeks plus three working days of the application being submitted. Failure to decide within that time gives rise to a right of appeal.

Nationals of member States of the European Community and of the countries listed below may enter Germany and apply for a long term residence permit from inside the country:

AUSTRIA
FINLAND
ICELAND

NORWAY
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND

The basic requirements for a long term residence entry visa are the same as those for a short-term permit (visitor's visa) as outlined above, with a number of additional pieces of information.

The application form (long form no. RK 1200), to be submitted in duplicate with two passport photographs, specifies the following additional information:

1. Full details of the identity of the applicant's spouse and children, including whether they will be accompanying the applicant to Germany or not;
2. The names of the applicant's parents;
3. Whether it is intended to maintain permanent residence abroad, and if so, where;
4. Details of accommodation in Germany;
5. Name and address of the educational establishment in Germany;
6. Details of the applicant's criminal record, both in Germany and in any other countries.

The applicant will also need to provide evidence of prior qualifications and proof of an application to an educational establishment.

Proof of sufficient means of financial support and comprehensive health cover are required.

STUDENTS

I have not been able to gather specific information regarding student visa for Greece.

A student will be staying in Greece for longer than three months so it may be assumed that he/she will have to apply for a residence permit. The general conditions for entry into Greek territory will have to be adhered to. Aside from demonstrating sufficient means of support and/or employment in Greece, aliens on a residence permit must be "of good conduct" while residing in Greece.

APPEAL RIGHTS

I have not been able to find evidence of a specific appeal possibility against the refusal of a visa. However, in Greek law there is a general right of appeal following any administrative decision.

Following an initial refusal, a renewed request may be made to the same authority. This second request must be met by a written decision. If that is not forthcoming within 20 days, it is considered to constitute a negative decision. Subsequently an appeal can be lodged with an administrative tribunal. Following that, an appeal in final instance may be brought to the Council of State. Undoubtedly, this would be an appeal on points of law and procedure, not substance.

It is not clear whether this system is available against refusals of a visa, but there is no apparent reason why it would not be available.

IRELAND

VISITORS

The Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom are joined in a Common Travel Area. In principle Irish border officials do not conduct checks of persons entering the Republic from Britain or Northern Ireland. In practice it appears that checks on non-European Community Nationals arriving from the United Kingdom are routinely conducted. By the same token Irish officials are keenly aware of aliens entering Ireland for the purpose of travelling to the United Kingdom. Perhaps for this reason, there do not appear to be many set rules and regulations governing entry of aliens to Irish territory. The subject is determined by a large measure of discretionary authority on the part of immigration officials and border guards.

Applications for a visa may be made to an Irish Embassy or Consulate, or directly to the Consular Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin. A visitor's visa is in principle for a visit not exceeding three months. The duration of permitted stay in Ireland is apparently not determined by the authority which issues the visa, but by the border officials upon entry into the territory.

The basic requirements for a visitor's visa are as follows:

1. A completed and signed visa application form, which comprises four carbon copies.

The form contains questions concerning the identity of the applicant, including other names, date and place of birth, sex, citizenship, and marital status; details of accompanying spouse or other family members; details of the passport or travel document, including exact details of other visa or entry permits which the applicant holds; the occupation and address of employer or educational establishment in country of origin; present and/or permanent address; details of residence in country of origin, including details of valid residence permits or re-entry visa if applicable; purpose of the journey to Ireland; dates of intended travel to and from Ireland; specific details of financial means of support for the stay; destination in Ireland with address; full details of reference in Ireland; details surrounding any previous applications for Irish visa and travel to Ireland.

The form contains the following specific statement:

"A person who proposes to remain in Ireland for more than three months should state (a) whether there are any persons dependent on him/her; (b) the names, ages, nationalities, relationships and present addresses of

any dependents. A separate sheet should be used for this purpose. If you are allowed to stay longer than 3 months, you must register with the Gardai (Police)."

The form also contains the following declaration:

"I declare that I have understood all the questions relating to this application and that, to the best of my knowledge, the details I have given are correct and complete.";

2. Three passport photographs taken within the last six months;
3. A passport valid for a period of at least twelve months after the date on which the visa is granted;
4. Evidence of sufficient financial means of support during the stay;
5. A letter from an employer or educational establishment certifying that the applicant will be returning to that employer/establishment after the visit to Ireland;
6. Where relevant, a copy of the marriage certificate, with an English translation;
7. Where relevant, a letter of invitation to Ireland.

A certain number of statements are printed in the accompanying leaflet to the application form. These state as follows:

"A visa which is obtained on the basis of false and/or misleading information will be subsequently declared invalid. The holder of such a visa may become liable for prosecution and/or to deportation."

"In addition to this application visa, holders may also be required to submit documents to the Irish immigration authorities at the port of entry which show why they are visiting Ireland and that they can maintain themselves while in Ireland."

As if to reinforce this message, the leaflet contains the following statement from the Department of Foreign Affairs, printed in bold letters on the cover:

"The granting of an Irish visa is, in effect, only a form of pre-entry clearance. It does not grant permission to enter Ireland. The visa holder is subject to inspection at the port of entry by Irish immigration officers who have authority to deny admission. The visa holder should therefore carry with him/her, for possible presentation to

Ireland

the Irish immigration authorities, the documents submitted to the Irish authority to which application was made.

The visa does not grant permission to stay in Ireland. The date of validity shown on the visa indicates only the date before which it must be presented. The length of stay is decided by the immigration officer at the port of entry. The visa holder who stays longer than the permitted length of stay in Ireland may become liable for prosecution and/or subject to deportation."

In addition to the requirements set out above, which pertain to the granting of a visa, an immigration officer at a port of entry into Ireland may refuse entry if he is satisfied that one of the following circumstances applies the alien seeking entry:

- a. the alien is suffering from a disease or disability set out in the Fifth Schedule to the Aliens Order 1975;
- b. the alien has been convicted of a criminal offence, in Ireland or elsewhere, punishable under the law of the place of conviction by imprisonment for a maximum period of at least one year;
- c. the alien is the subject of a deportation order;
- d. the alien has been prohibited from landing by order of the Minister of Justice, or belongs to class of people so prohibited;
- e. the alien intends to travel to Great Britain or Northern Ireland and the officer is satisfied that the alien would not qualify for admission to Great Britain or Northern Ireland if arriving there from some country other than Ireland;
- f. the alien is not in possession of a valid passport or other document which establishes his nationality and identity to the immigration officer's satisfaction, or this document has not been issued or renewed by or on behalf of a recognised authority.

It appears that an alien on a visitors visa may apply to have the duration of permitted stay extended by the immigration authorities. Other circumstances of the aliens authorisation to stay in the country, such as the right to conduct business or to take up employment, may apparently also be altered upon application to the immigration authorities.

COST

The cost of a visitor's visa to Ireland varies according to reciprocal arrangements between Ireland and other countries.

The fee may vary between being free of charge to costing £ 39.00.

Spouses of nationals of a member State of the European Community are exempt from payment of visa fees.

Ireland

WHICH COUNTRIES

Nationals of member States of the European Community do not require a visa to enter Ireland for a visit of up to three months.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| ANDORRA | HONDURAS | PARAGUAY |
| ARGENTINA | HUNGARY | SAN MARINO |
| AUSTRALIA | ICELAND | SIERRA LEONE |
| AUSTRIA | ISRAEL | SINGAPORE |
| BAHAMAS | JAMAICA | SOUTH AFRICA |
| BARBADOS | JAPAN | SWAZILAND |
| BOTSWANA | KENYA | SWEDEN |
| BRAZIL | KOREA (SOUTH) | SWITZERLAND |
| CANADA | LESOTHO | TANZANIA |
| CHILE | LIECHTENSTEIN | TONGA |
| COSTA RICA | MALAWI | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO |
| CYPRUS | MALAYSIA | UGANDA |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MALTA | URUGUAY |
| ECUADOR | MAURITIUS | UK COLONIES |
| EL SALVADOR | MEXICO | UNITED STATES |
| FIJI | MONACO | VATICAN CITY |
| FINLAND | NAURU | VENEZUELA |
| GAMBIA | NEW ZEALAND | WESTERN SAMOA |
| GRENADA | NICARAGUA | ZAMBIA |
| GUATEMALA | NORWAY | ZIMBABWE |
| GUYANA | PANAMA | |

STUDENTS

The basic requirements for a visa for aliens wishing to study in Ireland are the same as those for visitors. It appears that the entry visa is identical. This implies that nationals of those countries which do not require an entry visa will not be checked concerning their desire to study in Ireland until they are at a port of entry. It must be borne in mind that immigration officers at the port of entry are likely to demand proof of at least the same standard as the visa issuing authority requires. Therefore it is likely that any alien attempting to enter Ireland for the purpose of following a course of study would be required to provide the following:

1. Completed and signed visa application form, or equivalent information;
2. Passport photographs;
3. Passport valid for at least twelve months beyond the date on which the visa is granted, or the alien arrives at an Irish port of entry;
4. Documentary proof of sufficient means of support during the stay in Ireland;
5. Letter of registration from the Irish educational establishment verifying the duration and the nature of the course it is intended to follow. Proof of acceptance at the school or college should ordinarily suffice to prove that the applicant has a sufficient educational background to be able to follow the intended course;
6. The immigration officers at the port of entry must be satisfied that the alien is not suffering from a disease or disability as specified in the Fifth Schedule to the Aliens Order 1975;
7. The immigration officials must be satisfied that the purpose of the entry, namely to study, is sincere.

The alien intending to study must register with the local police upon arriving in Ireland. A request for permission to stay for the purpose of study must be made to the Ministry of Justice.

There do not appear to be any rules governing extensions and renewals of a student visa. Doubtless an alien student will have to appear to be making some sort of academic progress. There is no set time limit on residing in Ireland for purposes of study. Ordinarily, the student will have to re-register every three months with the police for a continued permission to stay. He will have to show continued registration with the educational establishment and sufficient financial means each time.

Ireland

Alien students do not have a right to take up any form of employment. If they wish to work, their prospective employer must obtain a work permit from the Department of Labour. As a matter of policy, this requires that the Department is satisfied that the employer cannot find a suitable European Community national for the job.

Whether or not an alien person may change the purpose of their stay in Ireland once they are in the country, is a matter subject to the discretionary authority of the Department of Justice. Permission to remain is subject to certain policy guidelines, however, these are not publically available.

APPEAL RIGHTS

There is no written decision of refusal of a visa and no formal right of appeal. However the concept of judicial review operates in this field as it does in others. Judicial review is a marginal test of the reasonableness of an administrative decision, in particular where it concerns the exercise of a discretionary authority. In principle it functions in Ireland in the same way in which it functions in England and Wales. Judicial review tests a decision against the criteria of illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. It appears that, whereas the first and the third criteria are similarly applied as comparable criteria in Continental administrative jurisdictions, the concept of "irrationality" is considerably more limited in scope than Continental notions of reasonableness.

The major difficulty in utilising judicial review in matters of the granting of a visa, access to Irish territory, or extension of a right to remain is in bringing a case to the point where judicial review may be applied for. A major hurdle is the need for a written decision which presumably should state the grounds for the decision. Nevertheless, cases have been brought and decided upon under judicial review in this field in the past.

ITALY

VISITORS

In the past four or five years Italy has been attempting to make entry into Italian territory more difficult. A new law was passed in 1990 (Law no. 39 of 28 February 1990) in order to regulate entry into the country. A stated object of this law is to regulate the Italian labour market. It seems that previously this subject was less regulated than it is at present. Italy considers itself a difficult country for aliens to enter. While it may not affect persons seeking an entry visa to visit, the new law introduced a quota system to limit nationals from certain countries entering Italy. The quota, and which countries they apply to, are determined every year by Ministerial Decree. It appears that many more related subjects are regulated by decree or secret guidelines. Unfortunately, I have not been able to obtain much of this information.

The basic requirements for a visitor's visa are:

1. A completed application form for entry into Italy for a short stay and a passport photograph.

The form requires the applicant to give details of his identity, present residency, the passport or travel document, validity of re-entry or other visa, profession, names of references in the country of residence and in Italy, the purpose of the visit, the intended places in Italy to be visited, the duration of the intended stay, and (interestingly) a description of the distinguishing characteristics of the applicant's physical appearance.

The form includes the following declaration:

"I, the undersigned, am fully aware of the regulations concerning the entry of foreigners into Italy."

2. A passport valid for at least six months (recently changed from three months);
3. Proof of financial means of support for the intended stay in Italy. This may be a recent bank statement. Only original documents are accepted;
4. Students must provide a letter from their school or college or university proving their enrolment for the current year;
5. Spouses of EC nationals must provide the originals of their spouse's passport and their marriage certificate.

A visa must be applied for in person at an Italian Consulate.

There are a limited number of points of entry where a person wishing to enter with a visa may seek to enter Italian territory.

Under subsection 5 of Article 3 of Law 39/90, persons seeking entry to Italy may be refused at the point of entry by immigration officials irrespective if they hold the proper documentation and/or a visa. An alien may be refused entry in one of the following cases:

1. If the alien has previously been expelled from Italy;
2. If the alien has been identified as a danger to national security;
3. If the alien has been identified as belonging to a criminal ("mafia-type"), drug-trafficking, or terrorist organisation;
4. If the alien is evidently without visible means of financial support. Means of support may include documentary proof of one or more of the following (subsection 6):
 - a. property in Italy, including interest bearing possessions;
 - b. employment in Italy with regular remuneration; or
 - c. the commitment of a body, individual, or organisation recognised by Ministerial Decree guaranteeing to support the alien ("a sponsor").

The decision to refuse entry is given to the alien in writing bearing the reason, as outlined above, for the refusal of entry.

Italy

COST

The present cost of a visitor's visa is £ 12.00.

Visa are usually issued right away or within 24 hours. For nationals of certain countries a delay is to be expected (see below).

WHICH COUNTRIES

Nationals of one of the member States of the European Communities do not require a visa for a visit of up to 90 days.

Nationals of one of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to 90 days:

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ANDORRA | FIJI | MALTA |
| ARGENTINA | FINLAND | MEXICO |
| AUSTRALIA | GUATEMALA | MONACO |
| AUSTRIA | GUYANA | NEW ZEALAND |
| BARBADOS | HONG KONG (Brit.) | NIGER |
| BENIN | HONDURAS | NORWAY |
| BOLIVIA | HUNGARY | PARAGUAY |
| BRAZIL | ICELAND | SAN MARINO |
| CANADA | IVORY COAST | SINGAPORE |
| CHILE | JAMAICA | SWEDEN |
| COLOMBIA | JAPAN | SWITZERLAND |
| COSTA RICA | KENYA | TOGO |
| CYPRUS | KOREA * | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | KUWAIT | USA |
| DOMINICAN REP. | LIECHTENSTEIN | URUGUAY |
| ECUADOR | MALAYSIA | YUGOSLAVIA |
| EL SALVADOR | MALDIVES | WESTERN SAMOA |

* Presumably South Korea is meant.

For nationals of the following countries a visa is not required for visits of a shorter specified duration:

ISRAEL for visits up to 30 days,
 POLAND for visits up to 30 days, and
 VENEZUELA for visits up to 60 days.

Nationals of the following countries, which do require a visa, should apply for a visa well in advance as substantial delays may be expected:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| AFGHANISTAN | LIBYA |
| ALBANIA | MYANMAR |
| BULGARIA | MONGOLIA |
| CAMBODIA | NIGERIA |
| CHAD | ROMANIA |
| CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.) | SYRIA |
| CUBA | SRI LANKA |
| JORDAN | USSR |
| IRAN | VIETNAM |
| IRAQ | YEMEN |
| LEBANON | |

Italy

STUDENTS

I have not been able to obtain specific information on the requirements for an entry visa placed on persons wishing to study in Italy. It is possible that the quota system indicated above would apply to the number of students from foreign countries allowed into Italy. Certainly the basic requirements placed on all entrants of sufficient means of support and a place of residence would also apply to students.

Under Article 4 of Law no. 39 of 28 February 1990 an alien having entered Italy with a visa for the purpose of studying must apply for a residence permit to the Provincial Head of Police (Questore) within eight days of entering the country. Officially, this permit must be granted within a further eight days, although this deadline is apparently rarely met. A residence permit will ordinarily be initially valid for a period of two years.

A residence permit may be refused if any legal requirements have not been met, or for justified reasons relating to national security, public order or public health. A refusal or revocation of a residence permit will be communicated in writing giving the reasons for the decision.

A residence permit granted for reasons of study may also be used for other reasons, such as to take up employment, or possibly to reside with an Italian spouse. By the same token, a student residence permit may be changed for a residence permit for some other purpose without the alien having to leave Italy first.

A residence permit may be extended or renewed. The Provincial Head of Police is responsible for granting the extension or renewal. A renewal or extension following on an initial residence permit will normally be granted for a period twice as long as the original. In other words, if the normal residence permit after arrival in Italy is valid for two years, then after two years when an extension is requested, it will be valid for four more years. However, for persons staying in Italy for reasons of study, the residence permit may not be extended for more than a period of two years beyond the legal duration of the course of study for which the student is enrolled.

On the occasion of the first renewal of a residence permit, the renewal will be subject to satisfactory proof that the applicant has at least a minimum income equivalent to an Italian social security pension. This income may derive from employment, full- or part-time, self-employment, or from any other legitimate source (Article 4 subsection 8).

Furthermore, aliens convicted of criminal offences in Italy which endanger public order, as well as persons whose presence in Italy is considered undesirable, may be expelled, either by Central Government Authorities or on the authority of a local Head of Police.

APPEAL RIGHTS

An alien whose request for a visa has been refused, is not informed of the reasons for the refusal. There is no apparent appeal right. Article 5 of Law no. 39 of 28 February 1990 introduced new administrative appeal rights, with suspensive effect, for the following situations:

1. a refusal of recognition of refugee status ;
2. an expulsion order;
3. a refusal or a revocation of a residence permit.

However, no specific legal basis appears to exist for appeal against a refusal of a visa. Nor does there appear to be right to an appeal against a refusal of entry onto Italian territory, despite the fact that the law requires the refusal to be communicated to the alien in a written, reasoned decision.

Nevertheless, the Italian Constitution guarantees general rights of appeal against administrative decisions. It would appear logical to assume that an appeal to the Council of State should be available, along the lines of the situation in other Civil Law countries such as France, Belgium, or Spain. Given the difficulties in the general way in which the Italian legal system functions, it may be impossible to actually implement any appeal right against the refusal of a visa.

LUXEMBOURG

VISITORS

Application for a visit to Luxembourg of less than three months is to be made to a consulate or embassy of Luxembourg in the country of residence. Because the visa is a Benelux one, an application made to a consulate of the Netherlands or Belgium is equally valid. However, it is advisable to make an application to a consulate of either the country of first entry into the Benelux, or the country of the longest intended stay.

Please note the section on THE BENELUX above.

The general requirements for an application to Luxembourg are the following:

1. A valid passport or travel document;
2. A completed application form;
3. A recent passport photograph;
4. The following declaration dated and signed by the applicant:

"The applicant declares hereby to be aware that the visa, if granted, is only intended to allow him/her a short visit in the BENELUX countries and that he/she will leave these countries before the validity of the visa expires.

Furthermore, the applicant declares that the information given on the application form is as correct and complete as possible and that he/she will not take up employment paid or unpaid during his/her stay in the BENELUX countries."

5. A valid visa for the country which the applicant intends to visit following the departure from the Benelux, or a valid re-entry visa to their country of residence, if this is not their country of nationality. A residence permit in the country of residence must be valid for at least three months;
6. Evidence of travel tickets to the country to be entered after departing from the Benelux;
7. For applications by post, a sufficiently stamped self-addressed registered envelope.

For nationals of certain countries, special application must be made for a visa for Luxembourg. In that case the applicant must provide five completed application forms and three recent

passport photographs. The procedure in these cases takes three weeks for processing.

The decision on issuing a visa is apparently taken by the Passports, Visa and Legislation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luxembourg.

Luxembourg

COST

The cost of the various types of visa are as follows:

- £ 8.00 for a transit visa;
- £ 18.00 for a visa valid for up to one month;
- £ 24.00 for a visa valid for up to three months;
- £ 30.00 for a visa valid for a maximum of 12 months with right of multiple entry.

WHICH COUNTRIES

Nationals of member States of the European Communities do not require a (Benelux) visa to enter Luxembourg. Nationals of the UNITED KINGDOM must bear a passport with the national status of British Subject or British Protected Person, and it must state "Right of Abode in the UK", or contain a valid re-entry visa to the UK (for example Hong Kong British).

Nationals of the following countries do not require a Benelux visa to enter Luxembourg:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ANDORRA | GUATEMALA | NICARAGUA |
| ARGENTINA | HONDURAS | NIGER REPUBLIC |
| AUSTRALIA | HUNGARY | NORWAY |
| AUSTRIA | ICELAND | PANAMA |
| BRAZIL | ISRAEL | PARAGUAY |
| BRUNEI | JAMAICA | POLAND |
| BURKINA FASO | JAPAN | SAN MARINO |
| CANADA | KOREA (SOUTH) | SINGAPORE |
| CHILE | LIECHTENSTEIN | SWEDEN |
| COSTA RICA | MALAWI | SWITZERLAND |
| CYPRUS | MALAYSIA | TOGO |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MALTA | URUGUAY |
| ECUADOR | MEXICO | USA |
| EL SALVADOR | MONACO | VATICAN CITY |
| FINLAND | NEW ZEALAND | VENEZUELA |

Holders of Travel Documents issued under the 1951 Geneva Convention do not require a visa if it has been issued by one of the following countries:

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| DENMARK | LIECHTENSTEIN |
| FRANCE | NETHERLANDS |
| GERMANY | NORWAY |
| ICELAND | SWEDEN |
| ITALY | UNITED KINGDOM |

Holders of diplomatic and service passports from one of the following countries also do not require a visa:

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| CHAD | THAILAND |
| IVORY COAST | TURKEY |
| MOROCCO | SENEGAL |
| PAKISTAN | TUNISIA |

Luxembourg

STUDENTS

I have not been able to obtain specific information relating to requirements for foreign students in Luxembourg. Considering the size of the country one might be safe in assuming that the number of aliens wishing to study there is extremely limited. As a result there may not be many specific requirements which have been worked out in legislation or practice.

APPEAL RIGHTS

An applicant for a visa does not receive a written decision of refusal and is not informed of the reasons for it. There are no limitations on re-applying for a visa once one has been refused.

While no appeal is possible on the merits of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' decision to refuse a visa, an appeal to the Council of State, "Comité du Contentieux", is open on points of law and procedure.

THE NETHERLANDS

VISITORS

The rules and policy governing visa requirements and access to the territory of the Netherlands are based on the arrangements in the context of the Benelux, as well as on national statutory instruments. These are the Aliens Act and the Aliens Regulation (Vreemdelingenwet & Vreemdelingencirculaire). The Border Control Regulation (Grensbewakings Circulaire) also contains some rules which are relevant. In particular it may be noted that part of the border control authority is exercised on the basis of "wanted persons registers".

Application for a visit to the Netherlands of less than three months is to be made to a consulate or embassy of the Netherlands in the country of residence. Because the visa is a Benelux one, an application made to a consulate of the Luxembourg or Belgium is equally valid. However, it is advisable to make an application to a consulate of either the country of first entry into the Benelux, or the country of the longest intended stay.

Please note the section on THE BENELUX above.

Applications may be dealt with by the Consular representative. However, depending on the nationality of the applicant and/or the nature of the visa request, the application may be referred either to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Justice in the Netherlands. While it is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has authority over the issuing of visa, a certain portion of that authority is exercised through the Ministry of Justice. They have jointly set up a Visa Service (Visa Dienst) for this purpose.

The basic requirements for a travel visa are as follows:

1. A passport, valid for at least three months beyond the date of departure from the Benelux and valid for all three countries, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands;
2. One or more Benelux application forms completed and signed. The number needed depends on the country of origin (see below). In addition to the information listed in the section on the Benelux above, the Netherlands' form specifically asks the applicant if he/she intends to make one or several entries in the Benelux countries, and to state the total duration of travel from the first entry to the last exit in the Benelux countries;
3. One or more passport photographs, depending on the country of origin;
4. Proof of authorisation to enter another country after leaving the Benelux, or to return to country of residence. This may consist of a valid visa for travel to another

country, or of a re-entry visa to the preceding country. A re-entry visa must be valid for at least one month beyond the date of return to the issuing country;

5. Persons permanently resident in a country not their home country must have a residence permit valid for at least one month beyond the expiry of the Benelux visa;

6. A confirmed return ticket to the country of residence, or, if travelling onward, proof of travel tickets for the onward journey;

7. If employed, a recent letter from the employer;

8. If a student, a recent letter from the school, college, or university;

9. If self-employed, a recent letter from the bank manager;

10. Proof of sufficient financial means of support to cover expenses during the intended stay in the Benelux. This may consist of traveller's cheques or bank statements;

11. The full names and addresses of references or persons intended to be visited in the Netherlands;

12. If intending to do business in the Netherlands, a letter of invitation from a Netherlands company or of an official organisation;

13. If applying by post, a stamped self-addressed registered envelope of sufficient size.

In principle, any alien who has fulfilled all the necessary requirements and has been granted a visa has a right to enter the territory of the Netherlands and to remain there for a so-called free period of up to three months. Accordingly, Article 6 of the Aliens Act uses the following terms:

"Toegang tot Nederland hebben vreemdelingen aan wie het krachtens een der bepalingen van de artikelen 8-10 is toegestaan in het land te verblijven en die voldoen aan de bij of krachtens algemene maatregel van bestuur vastgestelde vereisten ten aanzien van het bezit van een document voor grensoverschrijding."; [emphasis added]

In English:

"Aliens who are permitted to stay in the country under one of the stipulations of articles 8-10, and who comply with the requirements established directly or indirectly by decree regarding possession of a document for crossing frontiers, have admission to the Netherlands."

Netherlands

However, the Netherlands authorities reserve the right to refuse entry to any alien, regardless of country of origin. In particular, any alien may be refused entry if they do not have sufficient financial means of support for the duration of their intended stay, or if they lack the means to return to their country of residence or to continue their journey at a later date. By the same token if an alien is found in the Netherlands within the free period who does not have sufficient means of support, the visa may be revoked.

The situation in respect of nationals of member States of the European Community is slightly unclear. The Netherlands authorities maintain that they have the right to refuse entry to EC nationals if they cannot prove that they have adequate means of support. However, the European Court of Justice has ruled that EC nationals may not be asked to prove their financial means of support or the purpose of their journey as a condition of entry (ECJ 31 May 1991, RV 1991, 86).

Once an alien is in the Netherlands, he/she may apply to the Head of the local Aliens Police in order to have the visa renewed, extended, or changed from single entry to multiple entry. It appears that in exceptional circumstances a visa may also be issued at the port of entry by border control officials. They will contact the Ministry of Justice for an authorisation to do so. These two instances demonstrate how the authority to issue visa is divided in practice between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. Much of the detailed regulation of these matters is contained in Ministerial documents which are not public.

The past decade has seen an increase in the number of countries for which a visa is required to enter the Netherlands. The Government stated in its Memorandum on the Movement of People (Notitie Personenverkeer, TK 1988-1989, 19 326, nr. 13) of 1988/89 that it needed to discourage aliens from seeking a visa. This policy of discouragement was necessary to avert the danger of aliens establishing themselves in the Netherlands. According to the Memorandum it is relatively easy for aliens, once they have gained access to the Netherlands Territory, to establish intimate ties and/or maintain other objections to being expelled from the Netherlands.

If an alien's visitor's visa expires while he/she is still in the Netherlands, it is possible that the local Aliens Police will consider extending the visa. Alternatively, any alien who "overstays" the expiry date of a Benelux visa may be fined when leaving the Benelux.

Article 42 of the Aliens Decree grants to the Minister of Justice, and/or any authority which he specifically delegates for this purpose, a broad authority to waive the entry requirements of valid passport and visa in exceptional circumstances. The

Government's memorial to this Decree suggests as likely circumstances cases of extreme urgency or reasons of a humanitarian nature, where access ought not to be refused.

Netherlands

COST

A Benelux visitor's visa issued by the Netherlands costs:

£ 18.00

to be paid in cash or by postal order. Cheques are not accepted.

Spouses and dependants under the age of 18 of EC nationals are issued a visa free of charge provided they provide proof in the form of an EC passport and a marriage certificate.

Visa are free of charge to nationals of IRAN, IRAQ, and TURKEY. There is no charge for a visa for a visit of up to 60 days for nationals of the PHILIPPINES.

Visa are frequently issued on the same day on which the application is made. Nevertheless, applicants for a visitor's visa are advised to make their application several weeks before the intended date of travel to the Benelux.

WHICH COUNTRIES

The Netherlands maintains a list of countries whose nationals do require a visa. However, this list is not exhaustive and nationals of countries not listed cannot rely on it. Nationals of EC member States do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months.

Nationals of TURKEY who are permanent residents of an EC country or who hold a temporary residence permit for an EC country which is valid for at least four months counting from the intended date of travel to the Netherlands do not require a visa for the Netherlands.

Several groups of countries which do require a visa may be listed according to the number of application forms their nationals must provide:

Group 1 must provide one application form and one photograph:

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| ANGOLA | GRENADINES | PERU |
| ANTIGUA | GUINEA | RWANDA |
| BAHAMAS | GUINEA-BISSAU | ST. KITTS |
| BARBADOS | GUYANA | ST. LUCIA |
| BARBUDA | HAITI | ST. VINCENT |
| BANGLADESH | INDIA | SAO TOME & PRINCIPE |
| BELIZE | INDONESIA | SEYCHELLES |
| BENIN | IVORY COAST | SENEGAL |
| BHUTAN | KENYA | SIERRA LEONE |
| BOLIVIA | KIRIBATI | SOLOMON ISLANDS |
| BOTSWANA | LAOS | SOUTH AFRICA |
| BURMA | LESOTHO | SWAZILAND |
| BURUNDI | LIBERIA | TANZANIA |
| CAMEROON | MALAGASY REP. | THAILAND |
| CAPE VERDE | MALDIVES | TONGA |
| CENTRAL AFR. REP. | MALI | TRANSKEI |
| CHAD | MAURETANIA | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO |
| COLOMBIA | MAURITIUS | TURKEY |
| COMORES | MOZAMBIQUE | TUVALU |
| CONGO | NAMIBIA | UGANDA |
| DOMINICA | NAURU | VANUATU |
| DOMINICAN REP. | NEPAL | WESTERN SAMOA |
| EQUAT. GUINEA | NEW HEBRIDES | ZAIRE |
| FIJI | NIGERIA | ZAMBIA |
| GABON | PHILIPPINES | ZIMBABWE |
| GAMBIA | PAPUA/NEW GUINEA | UK CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY |
| GRENADA | | |

Netherlands

Group 2 must provide three application forms and three photographs:

| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| ALGERIA | QATAR |
| BAHRAIN | ROMANIA |
| BULGARIA | SAUDI ARABIA |
| DJIBOUTI | SUDAN |
| EGYPT | SYRIA |
| JORDAN | TUNISIA |
| KUWAIT | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| LEBANON | VENDA |
| MOROCCO | YEMEN |
| OMAN | |

Group 3 must provide three application forms and three photographs. These applications are always referred to the authorities in the Netherlands and, depending on the purpose of the visit, the procedure may take several weeks:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| AFGHANISTAN | LIBYA |
| ALBANIA | MONGOLIA |
| BOPHUTATSWANA | PAKISTAN |
| CAMBODIA | SOMALIA |
| CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP.) | SOVIET UNION |
| CISKEI | SRI LANKA |
| CUBA | SURINAM |
| ETHIOPIA | TAIWAN |
| GHANA | TURK. REP. CYPRUS |
| IRAN | VIETNAM |
| IRAQ | ISRAEL TRAVEL DOC. |
| KOREA (NORTH) | PALESTINIAN REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENT |

Group 4 must provide four application forms and six photographs. These applications are always referred to the authorities in the Netherlands and the procedure may take several weeks:

HONG KONG Certificate of identity

Holders of official and diplomatic passports of the following countries do not require a visa:

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| CHAD | SENEGAL |
| IVORY COAST | THAILAND |
| MOROCCO | TUNISIA |
| PAKISTAN | TURKEY |

STUDENTS

I have not been able to gather any specific information relating to student visa requirements. The following may at any rate be deduced from the general visa requirements.

An alien wishing to study in the Netherlands will have to apply for an authorisation for short stay. This entitles a person to enter the country for the purpose of requesting a residence permit. The residence permit must be applied for at the local aliens police within eight days of the alien's arrival.

This implies that a completed and signed Benelux application form for an authorisation for short stay and a photograph will be required.

Nationals of the following countries do not require an authorisation for short stay in order to enter the Netherlands to request a student residence permit:

AUSTRIA
FINLAND
ICELAND
LIECHTENSTEIN
MONACO

NORWAY
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED STATES

It may also be deduced from the general entry requirement of proof of sufficient financial means of support, that the prospective student will have to demonstrate sufficient means.

It is worth noting from the potential requirements for aliens requesting a work permit that it is likely that a prospective alien student might also be asked to provide proof of any of the following:

1. a medical check for tuberculosis;
2. medical insurance;
3. evidence of suitable accommodation in the Netherlands;

and/or

4. to vouch never to have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and not at present to be subject to prosecution.

No vaccinations are required for entry into the Netherlands.

It may reasonably be assumed that a prospective student would have to demonstrate enrolment in an educational establishment.

Netherlands

APPEAL RIGHTS

The situation here has recently been changed, but apparently not to great effect. The original decision to refuse a visa is in writing and grounds for the refusal are given (although it is only available in Dutch, apparently in an attempt to stop people from availing themselves of appeal rights). As in Belgium there are two procedures for appeal:

1. Within 30 (Thirty) days of the refusal of a visa the alien must petition (bezwaarschrift indienen) the Petitions Commission (Bezwaarschriften Commissie) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A delay of over three months, without a decision being taken on the visa application, has been determined by the National Ombudsman to be equivalent to a refusal.

The petition is submitted without the aid of a lawyer, in contrast with previous practice. This is a review of form and merits. This procedure is known to take very long; usually at least one and a half years. Therefore the second remedy is used:

2. A request is put to the Chairman of the Judicial Division (Voorzitter Afdeling Rechtspraak) of the Council of State to grant an interim measure (voorlopige voorziening). The alien must prove that the visa application has an urgent interest (spoedeisend belang) and that the petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prima facie chances of success. The chairman of the Judicial Division will then grant a temporary visa of the type requested which will last as long as it takes the Petitions Commission to reach a decision. If ultimately the decision of the Petitions Commission is negative an appeal may be brought to:

3. The full Judicial Division of the Council of State for an administrative review of the decision of the Petitions Commission.

There are a number of tests to be applied by the administrative courts to the decision refusing a visa. As a rule of general administrative law the impugned decision must be the result of a balance of the interests of the individual and those of the State, and the decision must be sufficiently supported by reasons. An assessment that the visa applicant is a threat to public order or national security must be founded in the individual and not generally assumed from his/her nationality. Furthermore, the decision may not be arbitrary or discriminatory, and it may not violate the human rights of either the alien or the persons in the Netherlands who he/she seeks to visit.

These systems are apparently functional, effective and frequently used.

PORTUGAL

VISITORS

Portugal maintains short-term visa for transit, tourism, and business. An application for a visitor's visa must be made to a Portuguese Consulate in the country of residence. The decision on the application is taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Aliens Registration Department (Serviço de Estrangeiros). It is apparently not possible to give general indications of the requirements which may be made to individual applicants for a visitor's visa. A certain number of minimum requirements may be deduced.

The basic requirements will include the following:

1. Valid passport or travel document;
2. A completed application form for an entry visa into Portugal (form V-2).

This form includes questions relating to the applicant's identity (including other names, aliases and pseudonyms), nationality, address, profession, details of the passport, purpose of the visit to Portugal, date of intended arrival and intended duration of stay, place of lodging in Portugal, financial means of support, travel ticket, the origin of any appended documents submitted in evidence, the country of destination after leaving Portugal and assurance of entry there, details of previous visa applications for Portugal, the names of minors travelling on the same passport, and for business travellers the names of references in Portugal.

3. A valid travel ticket (presumably this must be either a return ticket or a ticket providing for further travel to a third country);
4. A student would normally have to provide a letter from the educational establishment confirming enrolment;
5. It may be presumed that some form of evidence of financial means of support is required.

A visitor's visa is not renewable. After it has expired the alien must re-apply for a new visa from outside Portugal. However, it is possible during the validity of a fixed-term visa to apply for an extension. An application must be made directly to the office of the Aliens Registration Department in the area of Portugal where they are staying.

Separate rules may apply to visa for entry into the Portuguese overseas territories of Madeira, the Azores, or Macao.

Portugal

COST

All visitor's visa for Portugal apparently cost £ 5.50.

WHICH COUNTRIES

Nationals of member States of the European Communities do not require a visa to enter Portugal for a period of up to three months. Holders of a Travel Document issued by a European country under the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 also do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months for purposes of tourism or business.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to three months:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ARGENTINA | MALTA |
| AUSTRALIA | MEXICO |
| AUSTRIA | MONACO |
| BERMUDAS | NEW ZEALAND |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | NORWAY |
| CHILE | SAN MARINO |
| COSTA RICA | SLOVENIA |
| CROATIA | SWITZERLAND |
| HUNGARY | YUGOSLAVIA |
| JAPAN | |

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to two months:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ANDORRA | LIECHTENSTEIN |
| CANADA | MALAWI |
| EQUADOR | SEYCHELLES |
| FINLAND | SWEDEN |
| ICELAND | URUGUAY |
| KOREA (SOUTH) | UNITED STATES |

Diplomatic passport holders of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to one month:

MOROCCO
VENEZUELA

Nationals of the following country do not require a visa for visits of up to six months:

BRAZIL

Representatives of the HOLY SEE (VATICAN) do not require a visa, but the allowable time of stay and leave to enter is nevertheless at the discretion of the Portuguese authorities.

STUDENTS

Aliens wishing to study in Portugal must apply for a residence visa to the appropriate Portuguese Consulate. The decision is taken by the Aliens Registration Department in Portugal.

The applicant must submit the following:

1. One original and two copies of the residence visa application form (form V-3), fully completed and signed.

This form asks questions relating to the applicant's identity including aliases, date and place of birth, marital status, address, profession, identity of employer, details of the passport, names of persons to be contacted in Portugal, reasons for wanting to reside in Portugal, intended date of arrival, intended place of residence in Portugal, and details of any previous applications for a visa to enter Portugal.

2. Three recent passport photographs;

3. A declaration of intent, which is a letter explaining the reasons and intentions behind the application and including a statement of the applicant's financial means. This letter must be submitted in original and copy form, and a translation into Portuguese must be provided;

4. Two copies of the relevant pages of the applicant's national valid passport, which copies must be verified by a notary public or a solicitor;

5. An original and a copy of a medical certificate attesting to the good health of the applicant. This must be translated into Portuguese and authenticated;

6. An original and a copy of a certificate obtained in Portugal proving sufficient accomodation arrangements in Portugal;

7. A written statement demonstrating enrolment at an academic institution, or for a course of study, to undergo an examination, or to do an internship. This statement must indicate the dates of the school terms or the years of study;

8. Documentary proof of the financial means of support which the applicant has managed to secure, or which a third party has secured on his/her behalf for the applicant's maintenance while studying in Portugal;

9. Where relevant, a declaration by the educational institution in Portugal indicating the organisation which has granted the applicant a scholarship or bursary, and

indicating the duration thereof. This declaration may be approved by the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

10. As an option, a statement giving names and addresses of persons in Portugal who will vouch for the applicant may be supplied. This may be usefull in supporting the application.

Once an alien is in Portugal a residence permit may be applied for directly to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Presumably this is necessary at regular intervals during a course of study. Apparently all that needs to be supplied in this case is an application form for a residence permit and a "certificate of consular registration".

Any alien wishing to work while in Portugal must apply for a work permit (excepting EC nationals).

Portugal

APPEAL RIGHTS

The initial refusal of a visa is not in writing and does not indicate the reasons for the refusal. An appeal may be made to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The decision on this appeal will give the reasons on which it is based.

If the result of this hierarchical appeal is negative, an appeal may be brought before the Supreme Administrative Court. This will examine points of law and procedure.

SPAIN

VISITORS

Spain maintains a variety of types of visitors visa, varying in duration of authorised stay and number of authorised entries. A visa for a maximum period of 30 days with one or two entries into Spain is known as a limited visa. A visa with a validity of a maximum of 90 days with three entries is known as an ordinary visa. Multiple entry visa also exist, but are generally reserved for business travellers.

All visa must be applied for and received at a Spanish Embassy or Consulate before travelling to Spain. In some cases potential visitors are warned not to make travel arrangements to Spain before having received a visa.

The basic requirements when applying for a visa are identical, irrespective of the type of visa applied for. These requirements are as follows:

1. Three completed, signed and dated application forms.

The form requires responses to questions concerning the applicant's name and present and original nationality; marital status and the spouse's name and nationality; profession and present occupation; present address and duration of residency; last place of residence in country of origin; details of residence permit and/or re-entry permit if not resident in country of nationality; details of passport; purpose of visit; dates and points of intended entry and exit to and from Spain; cities one intends to visit and addresses where one will be staying in each; references in Spain; references in country of residence; and details of prior visits to Spain;

2. Three recent passport photographs (nationals of TAIWAN must submit four photographs);

3. Full passport with a minimum validity of 90 days, if a 30 day visa is requested, or a validity of at least 180 days, if a 90 day visa is requested;

4. One full blank page in the passport for affixing the visa;

5. Where applicable, a valid visa for a third country of intended destination or a valid re-entry visa for the country of departure. Passport holders of the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA must always have an entry visa to a third country;

6. Travel tickets for travel into and out of Spain;

Spain

7. If travelling by car: relevant ferry tickets, proof of car registration and international motor insurance, hotel confirmation(s) or proof of visible means of financial support to cover the stay in Spain, such as a bank statement. Financial means must be at least equivalent to £ 45 per day or \$ 80 per day. In some cases, proof of this minimum financial requirement is necessary for applicants not travelling by car;

8. If the application is being made by post, a self-addressed recorded delivery envelope;

9. Applicants for a multiple entry visa and nationals of the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA must provide photocopies of each printed and/or stamped page of their passport;

10. Where applicable, nationals of ALGERIA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA and TURKEY must provide proof of permanent resident status in a country which is a member of the European Community.

Applicants are warned that failure to provide all of the necessary information and documentation when making the application will disqualify their application for a visa. All application forms must be signed by the applicant and printed clearly, legibly and completely, otherwise they will be returned.

Visa are not granted on the spot and must be applied for well in advance in order to allow time for them to be processed. Once a visa has been issued it must be used within 60 days following the date of issue in case of a limited visa, or within 90 days following the date of issue in case of an ordinary visa.

Applicants are also warned that applications for a visa may be refused at any time. Furthermore, the Consular representations of Spain accept no liability for the consequences of alterations to the requirements governing visa, which are subject to alteration without notice.

Any non-Spanish national arriving in Spain may be required to show sufficient visible means of financial support to cover their stay and to guarantee their departure from Spain.

Applications for multiple entry visa are always referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid for consideration. As a consequence it may take five to six weeks for a decision.

COST

The cost of a visa is:

£ 13.12 for a limited visa; or

£ 26.24 for an ordinary visa.

Applicants who are married to a national of a member State of the European Community are granted a visa free of charge, provided they produce the spouse's passport and a marriage certificate.

Spain

WHICH COUNTRIES

Spain has a number of lists of countries which do not require visa for limited visits or ordinary visits, as well as a number of lists of countries which do require visa for limited and/or ordinary visits. Nationals of certain countries are apparently not allowed entry into Spain at all, although there are also a number of exceptions for persons with permanent resident status in a country which is a member of the European Community, the European Free Trade Association or certain other countries. Furthermore, the information with which I have been provided contains a certain number of inconsistencies.

I. The situation in respect of countries whose nationals do not require a visa

Group 1. Nationals of a member country of the European Community do not require a visa for a visit of up to 90 days.

Group 2. Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to 90 days:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ARGENTINA | EL SALVADOR | NEW ZEALAND |
| ARUBA | FINLAND | NICARAGUA |
| AUSTRIA | GRENADA | NORWAY |
| BOLIVIA | GUATEMALA | PANAMA |
| BONAIRE | HONDURAS | PARAGUAY |
| BRAZIL | HUNGARY | PERU |
| CANADA | ICELAND | SAN MARINO |
| CHILE | JAPAN | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBIA | KENYA | SWEDEN |
| COSTA RICA | KOREA (SOUTH) | SWITZERLAND |
| CURAÇAO | LIECHTENSTEIN | URUGUAY |
| CYPRUS | MALTA | UNITED STATES |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | MEXICO | VATICAN |
| DOMINICAN REP. | MONACO | VENEZUELA |
| ECUADOR | MOROCCO * | YUGOSLAVIA |

* only for persons with indefinite leave to remain in a country of the European Community.

Group 3. Holders of travel documents issued under the Geneva Convention of July 1951 do not require a visa for a visit of up to 90 days, provided these travel documents have been issued by one of the following countries:

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| BELGIUM | LIECHTENSTEIN |
| CYPRUS | LUXEMBOURG |
| DENMARK | NETHERLANDS |
| FRANCE | NORWAY |
| GERMANY | SWEDEN |
| ICELAND | SWITZERLAND |
| IRELAND | UNITED KINGDOM |

Group 4. Children under the age of 14 of any nationality, travelling with an adult and holding a valid passport, do not require a visa for a visit of up to 90 days.

Group 5. Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to 30 days including one entry into Spain, provided only one visit is made every six months:

BAHRAIN
HONG KONG
MALAYSIA
OMAN

QATAR
SAUDI ARABIA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
YEMEN

Group 6. Nationals of the following country do not require a visa for a visit of up to 30 days including two entries into Spain:

AUSTRALIA

Group 7. Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa for a visit of up to 30 days including one entry into Spain, provided they have permanent resident status in a member State of the European Community, and provided only one visit to Spain is made per calendar year:

ALGERIA
TUNISIA
TURKEY

II. The situation in respect of countries whose nationals do require a visa

Situation A: Nationals of third countries with permanent residence status in one of the following countries:

AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
CANADA
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY

IRELAND
ITALY
JAPAN
KUWAIT
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY

SAUDI ARABIA
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED ARAB EMIRATE*
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES

* only applies to nationals of Australia.

Group 8. Nationals of the following country who are permanently resident in one of the above countries may apply for a visa for a visit of up to 90 days including three entries into Spain:

AUSTRALIA

Spain

Group 9. Nationals of the following countries permanently resident in one of the above countries may apply for a visit of up to 30 days including two entries into Spain:

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ANGOLA | ETHIOPIA | MOZAMBIQUE |
| ANGUILLA | FALKLANDS | NIGERIA |
| BANGLADESH | GABON | PAKISTAN |
| BENIN | GAMBIA | PALESTINE |
| BERMUDA | GHANA | PHILIPPINES |
| BOTSWANA | GUINEA | SENEGAL |
| BURKINA FASO | GUINEA BISSAU | SRI LANKA |
| BURUNDI | INDIA | ST. HELENA |
| CAMEROON | IVORY COAST | THAILAND |
| CAPE VERDE | LIBERIA | TURKS & CAICOS |
| CAYMANS | MALAWI | VIRGIN ISLANDS (UK) |
| CHAD | MALI | ZAIRE |
| CHINA | MONTSERRAT | |

Situation B: Persons not resident in one of the countries listed under the heading "Situation A":

Group 10. Nationals of the following countries may apply to visit Spain more than once within a six month period, or may apply for a visa for a visit of up to 30 days including two entries (note mention above: no visa needed for 30 day visit with one entry):

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| BAHRAIN | QATAR |
| HONG KONG | SAUDI ARABIA |
| MALAYSIA | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| OMAN | YEMEN |

Group 11. Nationals of the following countries may apply for a visa for a visit of up to 30 days including two entries into Spain:

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| BHUTAN | MALDIVES | SEYCHELLES |
| CENTRAL AFR. REP. | MAURITIUS | SIERRA LEONE |
| COMOROS | MYANMAR | SOMALIA |
| CONGO | NAMIBIA | SUDAN |
| DJIBOUTI | NAURU | SURINAM |
| EGYPT | NEPAL | SWAZILAND |
| FIJI | NIGER | TANZANIA |
| GUYANA | PAPUA/NEW GUINEA | TOGO |
| HAITI | RWANDA | TONGA |
| INDONESIA | ST. KITTS | TUVALU |
| KIRIBATI | ST. LUCIA | UGANDA |
| LEBANON | ST. VINCENT | VANUATU |
| LESOTHO | SAO TOME | WEST SAMOA |
| MADAGASCAR | SOLOMON ISLANDS | ZAMBIA |
| | | ZIMBABWE |

Group 12. Nationals of the following countries (*) may apply for a visa valid for a visit of up to 30 days including two entries into Spain, or a visa valid for 90 days including three entries into Spain:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| ANTIGUA | JAMAICA |
| BAHAMAS | JORDAN |
| BARBADOS | PERU |
| BELIZE | SOUTH AFRICA |
| BRUNEI | TAIWAN |
| DOMINICA | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO |
| EQUATORIAL GUINEA | UK BROWN TRAVEL DOC. * |
| ISRAEL | |

* includes holders of alien travel documents (Framdespass?) issued by one of the following countries:

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| DENMARK | NORWAY |
| FINLAND | SWEDEN |
| GERMANY | SWITZERLAND |

Group 13. Nationals of the following countries may apply for a visa for a visit of up to 30 days including two entries, but they must apply for the visa at least three weeks before the date of intended travel and should not make any definite travel arrangements until they have been given a definite date when the visa will be ready:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| AFGHANISTAN | ESTONIA | NORTH KOREA |
| ALBANIA | LAOS | POLAND |
| BULGARIA | LATVIA | ROMANIA |
| CAMBODIA | LITHUANIA | RUSSIA |
| CHINA * | MONGOLIA | VIETNAM |
| CUBA | | |

* this does not apply to persons with permanent resident status in one of the countries listed under the heading "Situation A".

Situation C: Nationals of third countries with permanent resident status in a member country of the European Community:

Group 14. Nationals of the following countries permanently resident in the EC may apply for limited (30 day) or ordinary (90 day) visitors visa:

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| ALGERIA | TUNISIA |
| MOROCCO * | TURKEY |

* there is an inconsistency with regard to Morocco (see group 2).

Spain

III. The situation in respect of countries whose nationals are not allowed to visit Spain

Group 15. Nationals of the following countries will not be granted a visitors visa:

IRAN
LIBYA
SYRIA

* However, if a national of one of these countries has permanent resident status in one of the following countries a visa for a visit of up to 30 days may be granted, although it may apparently take longer than usual to process an application:

| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| AUSTRIA | KUWAIT |
| BELGIUM | LUXEMBOURG |
| CANADA | NETHERLANDS |
| DENMARK | NORWAY |
| FINLAND | SAUDI ARABIA |
| FRANCE | SWEDEN |
| GERMANY | SWITZERLAND |
| IRELAND | UNITED ARAB EMIRATES |
| ITALY | UNITED KINGDOM |
| JAPAN | UNITED STATES |

IV. Compulsory airport transit visa countries

Group 16. It is worth noting that nationals of one of the following countries are required to obtain an airport transit visa when merely changing airplanes at a Spanish airport without leaving the international transit lounge:

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| ANGOLA | INDIA | NIGERIA |
| AFGHANISTAN | IRAN | PAKISTAN |
| BANGLADESH | IRAQ | SENEGAL |
| ETHIOPIA | IVORY COAST | SIERRA LEONE |
| GHANA | LIBERIA | SOMALIA |
| GUINEA BISSAU | MALI | SRI LANKA |
| | | ZAIRE |

* However, if a national of one of the above countries has permanent residence status in one of the countries listed below, the airport transit visa is not required:

| | | |
|---------|-------------|----------------|
| AUSTRIA | GERMANY | NORWAY |
| BELGIUM | GREECE | PORTUGAL |
| CANADA | IRELAND | SWEDEN |
| DENMARK | ITALY | SWITZERLAND |
| FINLAND | LUXEMBOURG | UNITED KINGDOM |
| FRANCE | NETHERLANDS | UNITED STATES |

STUDENTS

Persons wishing to study in Spain must provide the following basic information:

1. Three visa application forms as described above, completed and signed by the applicant;
2. Three passport photographs;
3. A full passport valid for more than 180 days;
4. A photocopy of all the printed and/or stamped pages of the passport;
5. A letter of acceptance from the educational establishment in Spain;
6. A letter from the educational establishment in the country of residence. (This seems to imply that any study in Spain must be in the context of a course of study in the country of residence. Alternatively it could simply refer to a letter of reference from the previous educational establishment).

The applicant must collect the visa in person.

Applications for a study visa are referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid for consideration. The procedure can be expected to take five to six weeks. The information with which I have been provided states that the decision whether or not to grant a study visa "is final". It is not clear if this implies that no appeal is possible, or whether an applicant is barred from submitting a new application.

APPEAL RIGHTS

Generally, refusals are given orally. If an applicant for a visa insists, a written refusal will be issued which will not give the reasons for the refusal. This allows the applicant to complain/re-apply to the Consul-General, who delivers a written decision. Thereafter a possibility, at least in theory, lies to "complain" to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After a negative decision in final instance an appeal through the administrative courts should be available, under general Spanish administrative law. I do not have details of the exact procedure.

UNITED KINGDOM

VISITORS

The requirements for the granting of a visa to visit the United Kingdom are contained in the Immigration Act of 1971 and the Statements of Changes in the UK Immigration Rules. However, a substantial body of case-law relating to the interpretation of these Rules has led to an extensive individualisation and refinement. Most of the case-law relates to refusals of entry into the country and to refusals of changes of status or of renewals of entitlement to stay in the United Kingdom.

It is beyond the scope of this study to give a complete account of the detailed application of entry requirements as interpreted by Courts and Tribunals in the UK. Therefore, only the basic visa requirements which would ordinarily have to be met will be outlined below. Please note that there are numerous exceptions and alternative interpretations which may apply in individual cases, as evolved in case-law. It is also worth noting that the Rules themselves have evolved in complicated ways as a result of the United Kingdom's complex relationships with its former colonies and dependent territories, most of which maintain a legal connection with the UK in the context of the Commonwealth.

Under the general term 'entry clearance' are covered the concepts of visa, entry certificate, and letter of consent. Requirements for obtaining any one of these will not necessarily differ greatly, however, only visa-nationals must comply with the requirements outlined below. Nevertheless, a non-visa national may be required to provide similar information to the satisfaction of an immigration officer upon arrival at a UK port of entry

The basic requirements for the issuing of a visitor's visa are the following:

1. A full passport valid for at least six months, and any previous passports;
2. Two passport photographs taken within the last six months. Nationals of certain countries must provide three photographs;
3. A fully completed form IM2A, application for United Kingdom entry clearance. This form bears the following statement:

"This form incorporates the questions contained in the EC standard application forms for short stay and transit visas, approved by EC Ministers in December 1989."

United Kingdom

This form requires the applicant to provide information concerning the reason for travel to the UK [the short stay options are: private, official, or business visitor; student; other]; the type of entry clearance required [either transit or single, double or multiple entry]; full name including other script versions and former names or pseudonyms; details of birth; mother and father's full name; details of applicant's passport including details of dependents travelling on same passport; details of present employment; present and permanent address; marital status and details of spouse [including the slightly cryptic question, "Where is your spouse now?"]; details of previous applications for entry clearance to the UK; details of previous visits to the UK; details of previous refusals of a visa, entry or a deportation from any country; residency status and re-entry visa where applicable; intended duration of stay in UK; proposed date of arrival; intended means of transportation and details of ticket to be used; exact amounts of money at the applicant's disposal during the visit; details of address to be used in the UK including details of hosts or sponsors; name of UK company to be visited, where relevant.

The application form contains the following explicit information:

"An entry clearance can be a Visa, Entry Certificate or a Letter of Consent.

Even if you hold a valid entry clearance you can still be refused entry into the United Kingdom by an Immigration Officer if he is satisfied that:

- a your entry clearance was obtained by false representations or by concealment of relevant facts, whether or not you knew of these actions; or
- b a change in circumstances between the date of your application and your arrival in the UK invalidates your entry clearance; or a refusal is justified on the grounds of restricted returnability, medical grounds, criminal record, because you are subject to a deportation order, or your exclusion would be conducive to the public good.

An Immigration Officer can ask anyone to be medically examined on arrival in the UK, if he considers it necessary. If you intend to stay in the UK longer than six months you may be required to have a medical examination before your entry clearance is issued."

The application form concludes with a dated signature and the following declaration:

"I have read and understood the notes above.

I declare that the information given in this application is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.";

The above requirements are the minimum which must be provided. For some applicants this may be sufficient. In most cases some or all of the following may be necessary:

4. Documentary evidence of income/salary, including a letter from the applicant's employer indicating employment, leave entitlement, length of service and position held, and permission to take leave. If the applicant is unemployed a letter providing evidence of income/salary for the applicant's spouse should be provided;
5. Where applicable, self employed persons should provide evidence of business activity and financial standing;
6. Evidence of savings, for example in the form of bank statements;
7. Where relevant, a letter from the host or sponsor in the United Kingdom providing evidence of his/her ability and intention to provide financial means of support and accomodation (or confirmation of a hotel booking) during the stay in the UK;
8. A residence permit if not resident in the country of nationality. This permit should be valid for at least two months beyond the intended date of departure from the UK;
9. Where relevant, a valid re-entry visa to the country from which the applicant is applying valid for at least two months beyond the date of intended departure from the UK, or a valid visa for entry into a third country of next destination;
10. Evidence of any firm travel plans which have been made, such as a ticket or a letter from a travel agent confirming that the cost of the ticket has been deposited;
11. Students must provide evidence of their studies in the country of residence, including details of any leave of absence and the date when the studies will be resumed;
12. Business visitors must provide a letter of invitation from the UK company which should state the purpose and the duration of the intended visit, as well as evidence that accomodation has been arranged;

United Kingdom

13. Where relevant, for aliens married to a national of a Member State of the European Community, the marriage certificate and the spouse's passport.

Although it is not a strict requirement for obtaining a visa, all visitors when travelling to the United Kingdom must hold a confirmed return ticket or reservations for a return ticket or a confirmed ticket to an onward destination. This must be produced for the Immigration Officer at the port of entry.

In addition to the ordinary short stay visa, the possibility exists to obtain a multiple entry visa. However, this is reserved to business users who are obliged by the exigencies of their work to make frequent trips between the United Kingdom and their country of residence. An applicant for a multiple entry visa must provide evidence from both the UK company and the company in the country of residence that frequent visits are necessary. Alternatively, if the applicant is self-employed, Chamber of Commerce papers must be provided and evidence to show frequent trade with the UK, such as invoices, receipts and so forth. Multiple entry visa are only issued to bona fide business people and not to dependants or for private visits.

Production of any or all of the above information does not guarantee that an entry clearance will be granted. In certain cases additional documentation may be required. Certain applicants will be required to attend an interview. Appointments for interview usually entail a long waiting period, and therefore long delays may be incurred. Similarly, in some cases the application will be referred to London for a decision which will also entail a lengthy delay.

The duration of the allowed time of the visit will be determined by the Immigration Officer at the port of entry. In principle visits will be granted for periods of six months. In particular circumstances, the Immigration Officer may specify a shorter period, but not a longer one. Before allowing admission to the territory of the United Kingdom the Immigration Officer must be satisfied that:

- a. the visitor is genuinely seeking entry for the period of the visit as stated by him/her;
- b. for that period the visitor will maintain and accommodate him/herself and any dependants, or they will all be maintained and accommodated adequately by relatives or friends;
- c. the visitor will do so without working or recourse to public funds;
- d. the visitor can meet the costs of the return or onward journey.

An alien in the United Kingdom on a visitor's visa may apply for an extension of the allotted duration of the visit, provided the total visit does not exceed six months. The alien will have to prove that he/she has sufficient financial means to maintain him/herself and any dependants without working or becoming a charge on public funds for the extended duration of the stay, and intends to leave at the end of it.

In principle, an alien who is in the United Kingdom may not apply to remain for another purpose for which a separate entry clearance is required. Visitors who are not so-called visa-nationals (see section on countries below) may apply to become students. All other visitors must first leave the UK and re-apply for a student entry clearance. Two categories of visitor may apply for different status during their visit. These categories are the following:

1. close relatives of United Kingdom residents who decide to settle in the UK, such as parents;
2. a visitor who marries a United Kingdom resident during the visit and therefore applies for leave to remain as a spouse.

However, the Immigration Authorities must be satisfied that the alien did not have this intention at entry into the United Kingdom. The alien would thereby have falsely represented him/herself on entry and risks being treated as an illegal entrant.

The United Kingdom Immigration Authorities pay particular attention to the intentions of the alien as they appear from his/her circumstances when determining whether he/she is to be considered a genuine visitor. Most cases of refusal of admission to the UK are due to the consideration on the part of the Immigration Officers that the alien either does not intend to leave after the visit, or intends to take up employment. As a result, poorer visitors from Asia or Africa are more frequently refused entry into the UK than wealthier visitors from North America or Australia and New Zealand for example.

There are separate rules relating to aliens seeking short term entry into the United Kingdom in order to conduct business or in order to receive medical treatment.

Alien's may be refused entry into the United Kingdom if they are suffering from an infectious or contagious disease requiring quarantine, active tuberculosis, syphilis, and other infectious or contagious disease which are subject to provisions for the protection of United Kingdom nationals. Drug addiction and profound mental disturbance may also result in a refusal of entry if they can be considered to threaten public policy or public security.

United Kingdom

COST

Visitor's visa vary in price according to the age of the applicant. The following figures are approximate:

£ 10.00 for applicants under 25 years of age;
£ 20.00 for applicants 25 and over.

Satisfactory applications for a visa are normally processed on the day of submission of the application. There may on occasion be some delay, according to the United Kingdom's information sheets.

Applications for a visitor's visa which are made in a country which is not the applicant's country of residence are liable to some delay as the application will normally be referred back to the country of residence. In such cases an additional fee is charged of approximately:

£ 20.00

Fees must be paid in local currency and may be paid in cash, or by bank draft, postal order or money order. Visa fees must be paid at the time of application and are not refundable.

The British Immigration and visa requirements guidance leaflet contains the following warning:

"You should not buy a ticket [or pay all or part of the cost of a course of studies] if delay or refusal of your application will result in financial loss."

WHICH COUNTRIES

There is a list of so-called visa countries. Nationals of these countries require a visa before attempting to enter the United Kingdom. Nationals of countries not listed as requiring a visa may be required to obtain a so-called entry clearance before entering the United Kingdom. The UK urges nationals of all other countries to apply for an entry clearance before arriving at a UK point of entry as well. This is considered useful because it avoids the need for potentially complex interrogation by immigration officers at the point of entry. Barring changes of circumstances, the entry clearance will satisfy the immigration authority that the alien in question is eligible for entry. It would seem obvious that, under EC law, this could never be "useful" for nationals of member States of the European Community.

Nationals of the following countries do require a visa for a visit of up to six months:

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| AFGHANISTAN | ETHIOPIA | NIGERIA |
| ALBANIA | GABON | OMAN |
| ALGERIA | GEORGIA | PAKISTAN |
| ANGOLA | GHANA | PHILIPPINES |
| ARMENIA | GUINEA | ROMANIA |
| AZERBAIJAN | GUINEA-BISSAU | RUSSIA |
| BANGLADESH | HAITI | RWANDA |
| BELARUS | INDIA | SAO TOME e PRINCIPE |
| BENIN | INDONESIA | SAUDI ARABIA |
| BHUTAN | IRAN | SENEGAL |
| BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA | IRAQ | SOMALIA |
| BULGARIA | JORDAN | SRI LANKA |
| BURKINA | KAZAKHSTAN | SUDAN |
| BURMA | KIRGIZSTAN | SYRIA |
| BURUNDI | KOREA (NORTH) | TAIWAN |
| CAMBODIA | LAOS | TAJIKISTAN |
| CAMEROON | LEBANON | THAILAND |
| CAPE VERDE | LIBERIA | TOGO |
| CEN. AFRICAN REP. | LIBYA | TUNISIA |
| CHAD | MADAGASCAR | TURKEY |
| CHINA | MALI | TURKMENISTAN |
| COMOROS | MAURETANIA | UGANDA |
| CONGO | MOLDOVA | UKRAINE |
| CUBA | MONGOLIA | UZBEKISTAN |
| DJIBOUTI | MOROCCO | VIETNAM |
| EGYPT | MOZAMBIQUE | YEMEN |
| EQUATORIAL GUINEA | NEPAL | ZAIRE |

United Kingdom

Nationals of the territories formerly comprising the Socialist Federal Republic of YUGOSLAVIA, excluding CROATIA and SLOVENIA, do require a visa.

STATELESS PERSONS and holders of non-national travel documents, as well as holders of passports issued by authorities not recognised by the United Kingdom do require a visa.

Persons who hold passports or travel documents issued by the former states listed below do require a visa:

SOVIET UNION
SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Persons who fall into one of the following two categories do not require a visa:

- a. Those who qualify for admission to the United Kingdom as returning residents; and
- b. Those who seek leave to enter the United Kingdom within the period of their earlier leave unless that leave:
 - (i) was for a period of six months or less; or
 - (ii) was extended by statutory instrument.

For nationals of IRAQ registration with the police is compulsory during their visit to the United Kingdom. In exceptional circumstances, nationals of other countries may also be required to register with the police. Nationals of Commonwealth countries may never be required to register.

STUDENTS

In the United Kingdom an entry clearance for the purpose of following a course of studies is considered an entry clearance for a short stay. The requirements are basically identical to those for visitors, with a few additional elements relating to the study to be pursued. The nationals of countries which require a visa for a visit also require a visa in order to study.

The basic requirements for a student visa are as follows:

1. A full passport valid for at least six months, and any previous passports;
2. Two passport photographs taken within the last six months. Nationals of certain countries must provide three photographs;
3. A fully completed form IM2A, application for United Kingdom entry clearance. This form bears the following statement:

"This form incorporates the questions contained in the EC standard application forms for short stay and transit visas, approved by EC Ministers in December 1989."

This form requires the applicant to provide information concerning the reason for travel to the UK [student]; the type of entry clearance required [single, double or multiple entry]; full name including other script versions and former names or pseudonyms; details of birth; mother and father's full name; details of applicant's passport including details of dependents travelling on same passport; details of present employment; present and permanent address; marital status and details of spouse [including the slightly cryptic question, "Where is your spouse now?"]; details of previous applications for entry clearance to the UK; details of previous visits to the UK; details of previous refusals of a visa, entry or a deportation from any country; residency status and re-entry visa where applicable; intended duration of stay in UK; proposed date of arrival; intended means of transportation and details of ticket to be used; exact amounts of money at the applicant's disposal during the visit; details of address to be used in the UK including details of hosts or sponsors; name and address of the school/university at which the studies will take place; details of previous qualifications; description of the intended course; identity of who will pay for the course.

United Kingdom

The application form contains the following explicit information:

"An entry clearance can be a Visa, Entry Certificate or a Letter of Consent.

Even if you hold a valid entry clearance you can still be refused entry into the United Kingdom by an Immigration Officer if he is satisfied that:

- a your entry clearance was obtained by false representations or by concealment of relevant facts, whether or not you knew of these actions; or
- b a change in circumstances between the date of your application and your arrival in the UK invalidates your entry clearance; or a refusal is justified on the grounds of restricted returnability, medical grounds, criminal record, because you are subject to a deportation order, or your exclusion would be conducive to the public good.

An Immigration Officer can ask anyone to be medically examined on arrival in the UK, if he considers it necessary. If you intend to stay in the UK longer than six months you may be required to have a medical examination before your entry clearance is issued."

The application form concludes with a dated signature and the following declaration:

"I have read and understood the notes above.

I declare that the information given in this application is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.";

4. Any relevant diplomas and certificates relating to previous qualifications which the applicant holds;

5. A letter from the University, College or School confirming that the applicant has been accepted for the course of study in the UK. The educational establishment may be either a university, a polytechnic or further education establishment, an independent school or any bona fide private educational establishment. The letter must include a statement of the charges for the course;

6. Where relevant, evidence of Government sponsorship, such as a scholarship or study grant;

7. Evidence that accomodation is available and/or has been arranged for the applicant in the United Kingdom for his/her stay;

The above requirements are the minimum which must be provided. For some applicants this may be sufficient. In many cases one of the following may be necessary:

8. Evidence of sufficient financial means of support in order to pay for the applicant's stay in the United Kingdom and to be able to pay for the course of studies in the UK, for example bank statements or proof of regular income;

or

9. A letter from a host or sponsor in the United Kingdom stating that he/she will financially support and accomodate the applicant during the course of studies. The host or sponsor must provide evidence that he/she is in a financial position to undertake this;

10. Where relevant, for aliens married to a national of a Member State of the European Community, the marriage certificate and the spouse's passport.

Production of any or all of the above information does not guarantee that an entry clearance will be granted. In certain cases additional documentation may be required. Certain applicants will be required to attend an interview. Appointments for interview usually entail a long waiting period, and therefore long delays may be incurred. Similarly, in some cases the application will be referred to London for a decision which will also entail a lengthy delay.

An entry clearance will normally be granted for a period of time appropriate to the course in which the applicant is enrolled. Where courses are organised on a yearly basis, such as university and college courses, the alien would be granted leave to remain in the United Kingdom for 12 months. Where a course is of short duration, the entry clearance will specify a commensurately shorter period of validity.

It is possible to obtain an entry clearance as a "prospective student". This is a short term visa which will allow the alien to go to the United Kingdom without being enrolled in a course of study. The purpose of entry into the UK must be in order to find a suitable course of study and a school or university which will accept the alien as a student. Once the alien is enrolled or has made arrangements with a school, he/she must contact the Home Office in order to have their case considered further. This scheme allows visa-nationals to come to the UK and sort out a programme of study, which non visa-nationals may do while on a simple visit to the UK.

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In order to be granted an entry clearance as a prospective student an alien must satisfy the immigration authorities of the following:

- a. That he/she has the genuine and realistic intention of studying in the United Kingdom;
- b. That, without taking up employment and without recourse to public funds, he/she has (access to) the financial means to meet the cost of the intended course of study and of his/her own maintenance and accomodation and that of any dependants during the course;
- c. That he/she intends to leave the United Kingdom on completion of the course of studies.

The wife and dependant children under the age of 18 may accompany an alien student to the United Kingdom, if thee are sufficient financial means to support and accomodate them without recourse to public funds. The wife of a student may take up employment. The husband of a female student is not expressly allowed to accompany her while she is studying in the UK. As this is not covered by the rules a husband could only be allowed in exceptional circumstances on compassionate grounds. This would appear to be at variance with international treaty obligations of the United Kingdom relative to non-discrimination on grounds of sex. Aliens entering the UK as prospective students may be accompanied by their dependants, but the wife may not take up employment while the husband is still subject to a prohibition on employment.

In principle, students may take up employment as long as this does not interfere with the requirement that their main activity in the UK is to follow a course of study. Any employment must apparently be approved by the Department of Employment. An alien student must be fully enrolled and be recognised as a bona fide student. The student is required to provide satisfactory evidence from their educational establishment that employment will not interfere with their course of studies. Apparently, permission to work will only be granted if there is no suitable local resident labour available for the job, and the conditions of employment must comply with United Kindom fair employment regulations.

The conditions restricting employment for alien students do not apply to doctors and dentists, who may work in hospitals in the context of post-graduate training for up to four years. Students who have completed a course in nursing or midwivery may take up full-time employment in these fields, provided they are not financed by an international scholarship agency or by their home government. However, all such employment is subject to approval by the Department of Employment.

A student's leave to remain in the United Kingdom may be extended upon application to the Home Office. The authority to grant an extension is discretionary. The alien student seeking an extension must demonstrate at least the following:

- a. that he/she is enrolled for a full-time course of day-time study at an educational establishment which meets the requirements for initial admission as a student;
- b. that during their previous period in the UK as a student he/she has continually been regularly attending classes;
- c. that he/she has sufficient financial means of support to maintain and accommodate him/herself and any dependants, without working and without recourse to public funds. The earnings of a male student's wife may be taken into account;
- d. where relevant, evidence that the Government or International Agency which is sponsoring the studies supports the continuation of the course of study.

A persistent failure to pass relevant examinations may be taken as evidence of a lack of ability and may lead to a refusal of an extension of the leave to remain. As a rule of thumb, it could be said that any delays which would more than double the specified time needed for a course of study would lead to a refusal to extend leave to remain as a student.

In principle, an alien student may not apply to remain for another purpose for which a separate entry clearance is required. Two categories of students may apply for different status during their stay in the United Kingdom. These categories are the following:

1. close relatives of persons who decide to settle in the UK, such as a student child of parents who decide to settle;
2. a student who marries a United Kingdom resident while in the UK and therefore may apply for leave to remain as a spouse.

All aliens who have been admitted to remain in the United Kingdom for more than six months are required to register with the police, including where applicable their wife and any dependant children over the age of 16. Students from the Commonwealth are not required to register with the police.

APPEAL RIGHTS

The rights of appeal for aliens seeking an entry clearance or admission to the United Kingdom are contained in the Immigration Act 1971. There are two basic situations which give rise to a right of appeal.

The first situation concerns those visitors or (prospective) students who have been refused a visa or entry clearance while outside the United Kingdom, as well as those aliens who are not visa-nationals who have been refused admission to the UK at a port of entry. They have a right of appeal to an Immigration Adjudicator under Section 13, para. 1, where it concerns a refusal of admission. Refusal of a visa is covered by Section 13, para. 2. In neither case will the alien be allowed to remain on UK territory pending the outcome of this appeal.

If an alien who has either an entry visa or other entry clearance is refused admission to the United Kingdom at the port of entry, the same appeal rights apply as above. However, aliens in this position may remain in the UK pending their appeal. It appears that the right to remain pending the outcome of the appeal is based on the right to admission which is implicit in the valid entry clearance which the alien holds. In the unlikely event of the validity of this entry clearance expiring before the Adjudicator has reached a decision on the appeal, it is not clear whether the alien would still be entitled to remain.

The second situation concerns visitors or students who have been refused an extension of their right to remain in the UK, following an application for an extension beyond the previously granted period. This again gives rise to an appeal to Immigration Adjudicators, governed by Section 14, para. 1, of the Immigration Act 1971. In such an appeal it is not possible for the alien to argue a change in the purpose of the visit, or the type of study to be pursued, as a reason for granting an extension. Those are subjects which can only be properly put forward in the context of an entirely new application for entry clearance.

The adjudicator decides on an appeal in accordance with two principles: either (1) because the original decision or action was not in accordance with the law or the immigration rules, or, (2) because the Official taking the decision or action exercised a discretion which should have been exercised differently (Section 19, para. 1, Immigration Act 1971).

Under Section 20 of the Immigration Act, any party to an appeal before an adjudicator may, if not satisfied with the decision, appeal to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal. Before the Tribunal will take up the appeal, leave to appeal must be granted by either the adjudicator or the Tribunal. Leave to appeal must be granted in the following cases:

1. the appellant held a valid entry clearance at the time the decision refusing entry was made;
2. the determination of the appeal involves an arguable point of law; or
3. the appellant is in the United Kingdom and is to be removed to a country where he/she has a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or belonging to a social group.

The above conditions on leave to appeal, and detailed rules of procedure relating to making appeals, presenting evidence, etc., are contained in the Immigration Appeals (Procedure) Rules 1984. Procedures before the Immigration Appeals Tribunal are not limited to examining questions of law, but must take into account all issues which are raised. Both the Adjudicator and the Appeal Tribunal must give sufficient and adequate reasons for their determination on the appeal.

The above are potentially effective and frequently used forms of appeal.

In principle, an alien who can arguably claim that there has been an error of law in the manner in which any administrative decision has been reached, may apply for judicial review by the High Court. Decisions relating to the granting of an entry clearance and allowing admission to the UK, as well as decisions by the Adjudicator or the Appeal Tribunal may be subject to judicial review. A person seeking judicial review must first be granted leave to apply. Leave to apply for review will only be granted if the appellant can claim suitable grounds for relief, and if all alternative remedies have first been exhausted. If leave to apply is granted, the alien may remain in the UK pending the outcome of the judicial review.

Broadly speaking, judicial review is a marginal test of the form of an administrative decision, which examines a decision for compliance with principles of illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. The implications of these principles have been worked out in case-law of the High Court. An important implication of the principle of irrationality is that a decision of an administrative authority may be quashed if it has failed to take into account important relevant considerations. Alternatively, a decision may also be quashed if it has been based on irrelevant considerations.

On the subject of being allowed to remain in the UK pending a judicial review, the Court of Appeal has determined that persons refused entry at a port of entry without an entry clearance will not be granted leave to apply for judicial review, unless they can demonstrate exceptional circumstances. The routes of appeal to adjudicator and Appeal Tribunal must first be exhausted,

United Kingdom

despite the fact that these will have to be conducted from outside the United Kingdom.

As this report is being written the text of a new Asylum and Immigration Appeals Bill is being discussed in the British Parliament. In the field of refusals of entry clearance and of access to the territory of the United Kingdom, this Bill proposes to limit the number and type of cases where an appeal is possible. The text of the Bill as of February 1993 proposes the following relevant changes to the Immigration Act 1971:

1. Section 10 of the Bill states that a person seeking entry to the United Kingdom as a visitor, student or prospective student, and their dependants, shall not be entitled to an appeal against a refusal of an entry clearance.

Nor shall any of the above categories of persons be entitled to an appeal against a refusal of admission to the United Kingdom unless at the time of the refusal this person held a valid entry clearance.

2. Section 11 of the Bill excludes appeals against a refusal of an entry clearance or a refusal of admission to the UK if the refusal was on one of the following grounds:

a. the alien did not hold a relevant entry clearance, and/or passport or identity document, and/or work permit;

b. the alien does not satisfy any requirement in the immigration rules as to age or nationality or citizenship; or

c. the alien seeks entry for a period exceeding the longest stay permitted by the immigration rules.

3. Section 11 sub-section 2 of the Bill excludes appeals against a refusal of an extension or change in the purpose of a visa for refusals on the grounds of either lack of a relevant document, non-satisfaction of an age or nationality requirement, extension beyond the longest stay permitted, or failure to pay a required fee.

It is expected that the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Bill will become Law during 1993. It will have consequences for the Immigration Rules which may affect any of the information given in this chapter on visa requirements in the United Kingdom.

CONCLUSIONS

The single most striking conclusion one can reach when looking at the subject of visa requirements is the unanimity with which these countries regard the issuing of visa as an absolute discretionary power. Not one of them indicates that if a visa applicant provides the 'correct' information, he or she can be assured of being granted a visa. On the contrary, being granted a visa does not even accord a right of entry. France used to have a legal right of entry on its Statutes, but that was abolished in 1986. Ireland and the United Kingdom go so far as to inform visa applicants in so many words that a valid visa does not accord a right of entry. Germany regards the matter so strongly that it warns visa applicants that if they are refused entry to Germany they are not entitled to any compensation, despite holding a valid visa.

The sole exception to this wholly discretionary approach to admission appears to be the Netherlands, which has a Statute which speaks of an alien having admission, provided his/her documents are in order and he/she continues to satisfy the requirements for obtaining a visa. According to the Benelux treaty it might be thought that the same applies to Belgium and Luxembourg. The Belgian legislation is nowhere near as clear on the subject as the Dutch law is. The information provided here on Portugal and Spain does not indicate their attitude towards this question. However, reading between the lines I feel it is safe to say that they also reserve the right to refuse a visa holder admission.

In fact, the Netherlands too, reserves the right to refuse admission to any alien, based on the circumstances at the moment when admission is being sought, which may differ in fact or in appraisal from when the visa application was approved. To be fair, in practice an alien who has successfully applied for a visa from one of the other eleven countries will generally be admitted to the territory of that State. However, the Netherlands remains distinct in one other respect, in that it has written in its legislation that the visa rules may be circumvented in special cases, such as extreme urgency or for compassionate reasons. The degree to which such claims can be enforced, if need be by the courts, is another matter. Similar questions may be raised over the power of the German immigration authorities to waive all visa requirements.

This does not alter the fact that the Netherlands does seek to limit access to its territory. While all of these countries would consider that they maintain restrictive visa policies, three of them have stated in an official document what the purpose of this policy is. In 1989, the Netherlands government stated that it was in order "to avert the danger of aliens establishing themselves [in the country]". In 1990, the Italian government stated that it was for the purpose of regulating the labour market. The French government initially also followed that line of argument,

Conclusions

but in 1991 it spoke of the need to strengthen the battle against illegal immigration. The consensus of opinion in Europe would seem to be that fighting illegal immigration is the motivation behind restricting the granting of visa, as is also apparent from the new United Kingdom 'Asylum and Immigration Appeals Bill'.

Discretionary power is not limited to first granting of visa or admission to the territory, but also comes into play where extensions or changes of visa are requested. A change in visa status, such as from 'visitor' to 'student' is not generally possible, while extensions or renewals of a visitor's visa are apparently only obtainable within a prescribed maximum time in Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, although longer extensions on compassionate grounds are possible in Belgium and the Netherlands.

A difficulty in attempting to draw any hard and fast conclusions, including those above, is precisely because of the vast amount of discretionary authority built in to every country's approach towards visa requirements, be it explicitly or implicitly. I will nevertheless attempt to draw some more detailed conclusions below.

Visitor's visa

The basic visitor's visa will entitle the holder to one or two entries to the issuing country, either within a total period of stay of three months, or for stays within one year for a total period not exceeding three months. For certain nationals visiting certain countries the periods will be shorter. The exceptions are for visits to the United Kingdom and for Brazilians visiting Portugal, where the maximum period is six months.

All countries require that the alien have a valid passport or recognised travel document valid for a particular period beyond the final date of intended stay. The same applies to residence permits and/or re-entry visa, where relevant, although Germany, Ireland, Italy and Portugal do not mention this.

All visa applicants must complete and sign special application forms, frequently in multiple copies. Signing the form usually entails some form of liability for the truthfulness of its content. The forms in use by the various countries do not differ greatly. There has been much discussion of harmonisation of these forms. The form used by the United Kingdom is the only one to mention any specific compliance with a Europe-wide standard. Greek officials have stated to me that their requirements are all based on EC standards.

All applicants must also provide passport-type photographs and proof of sufficient financial means of support for the duration of the stay, as well as for the return travel ticket. Generally, a return ticket or a further travel ticket must be shown. If

showing a further travel ticket, the applicant will have to show that he/she has already been granted the necessary entry clearances.

Seven of the twelve European Community member States also require that a visa applicant show proof that he/she has an activity (study or employment) in the country of residence to which he/she must return after the visit.

A small number of countries require one or more of the following:

- proof of accomodation (Belgium, Greece, United Kingdom);
- proof of intentions (Belgium, Netherlands, UK);
- proof of health insurance (Germany, Greece);
- additional proof of identity (France);
- medical examination (Greece, maybe United Kingdom);
- evidence concerning previous convictions (Denmark, UK);
- possibility of an interview (United Kingdom).

Any visa applicant seeking entry into one of these countries must be aware of the grounds for refusing admission to aliens despite a valid entry clearance. All twelve countries reserve the right to refuse aliens at the port of entry for one of the following reasons:

- the alien does not appear to have sufficient funds;
- the alien is subject to some form of entry prohibition;
- the alien has previously been expelled;
- the alien is a potential threat to public order, public good or national security.

In addition seperate countries will refuse admission if it appears to immigration officials that the alien has, or is, one of the following:

- insufficient papers (France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, United Kingdom);
- unsatisfactory claims of intentions (France, Ireland, UK);
- given false information (France, Germany, UK);
- physically or mentally diseased (Greece, Ireland, UK);
- no return ticket (Netherlands, United Kingdom);
- no health insurance (Germany);
- been unlawfully employed in the country (Denmark);

or

- the alien's circumstances have changed since the visa was granted (United Kingdom);

or

- for any other reason (!) (France, Ireland).

Conclusions

An alien staying in any one of the twelve countries on a visitor's visa may not take up employment or other remunerated work, but he or she may conduct business. The exact definition of "conducting business", as opposed to "doing work for remuneration", cannot be given. It appears that only in the United Kingdom have the relevant tribunals had an opportunity to pronounce on this subject, but without giving an exhaustive definition. Anyone seeking admission to an EC member country for the purpose of conducting business would be best advised to consult the relevant authorities about the nature of the intended business before travelling.

Visa nationals

The European Community is working on a harmonised list of countries whose nationals require a visa to enter any of the EC member States. To date this list is merely a 'lowest common denominator' of nationals who are required to hold a visa for entry into each individual EC country. The lists of each country are relatively straightforward in most cases.

Generally speaking, these lists display a considerable degree of commonality. The most noticeable anomalies are to be found in the relationships of the United Kingdom with most of the countries of the Commonwealth; France, and to a limited extent Spain, with the countries of Northern Africa; and Portugal with Brazil. There is also a slightly curious situation in respect of Australian nationals, who have a severely limited non-visa access to Spain, and who are accorded special visa arrangements with France, although they do not require a visa for any other EC country. There is also something curious in respect of EC resident refugees. Although there is a Council of Europe treaty which allows them visa-free access to other member States of the EC except for Greece, they are not always separately listed as not requiring a visa, or are not listed consistently with the terms of this treaty.

Other anomalies are the slightly limited visa-free access of nationals of Portugal to Greece, and the special status of Turkish nationals resident in an EC country to the countries of the Benelux.

The apparent complications presented by the lists of France and the Netherlands only relate to the type of documentation which visa nationals must provide, and not to the type of visa available. The indication of the typical delay to be expected in processing is illustrative of what parts of the world are 'difficult' for purposes of gaining access to European territory.

In the case of Spain, the variety of lists of countries which do, and those which do not require a visa are extremely complicated. These lists also appear to contain a number of inconsistencies.

It is not clear how that can be incorporated into a 'lowest common denominator' type list.

Student visa

The situation in respect of aliens wishing to study in one of the member States of the European Community is less well elaborated in most countries. The term 'student visa' is something of a misnomer in every country except for the United Kingdom. There, the entry clearance and the residence permit are linked. In all of the other countries an alien must first gain a short term entry clearance which indicates his or her intention to follow a course of study. Once this alien has arrived in the country he or she has a very brief period in which to report to the police or another authority in order to apply for a student residence permit. The rules on the granting of the entry clearance relate to the criteria for being granted a student residence permit, and not to criteria for entry. In fact, some States have no separate criteria for entry of students. At any rate, non-visa nationals who intend to study in an EC member State will also be required to meet similar criteria for a student residence permit.

Denmark forms a particular case. It does not appear to allow individual aliens to come and study at Danish educational establishments. Alien students are permitted to come to Denmark, but everything is pre-arranged for them in government level negotiations. The alien students are effectively sent to study in Denmark, and the studies are probably funded by the Danish State with money channelled through the alien student's home government. I suspect that this type of arrangement also takes place in other European countries. In Denmark, however, this method appears to be exclusive.

The criteria for aliens to study in an EC country are particularly well elaborated in Belgium, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. This is probably as a result of these countries receiving relatively large numbers of foreign students. The criteria are slightly less clear for Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Greece and Luxembourg do not appear to have any particular rules. If they do, their requirements may be presumed to be similar to the general rules which apply in other countries.

In addition to the basic requirements for entry which are summarised above for visitors, all alien students must demonstrate sufficient prior qualifications for the intended study and acceptance to an educational establishment. The following distinct requirements apply in individual countries with which the alien student must comply:

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- demonstrate sufficient financial means to fund the course of study and to support and accomodate him- or herself and any dependents for the duration of the course, without recourse to public funds (Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom).

Belgium, France, and Italy specify a particular minimum sum in local currency to to which the student must have access for support and accomodation;

- undergo a medical examination (Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom);

- demonstrate arranged accomodation (France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom);

- demonstrate sufficient medical insurance (France, Germany, Netherlands);

- demonstrate that following a course of study will be the principle occupation (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom);

- satisfy the immigration authorities of a genuine intention to leave the country upon completion of the studies (United Kingdom).

An alien student may work during their studies in Belgium, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom so long as any employment does not interfere with the studies. In Germany any employment must be in the context of professional development, such as an internship. Students in Ireland are not allowed to work next to their studies.

In the nature of many courses of study which continue for more than one year, student residence permits are renewed upon application from year to year. Belgium, France and the United Kingdom have rules pertaining to the level of academic progress which an alien student must achieve in order to have a permit renewed.

Appeal rights

All of the member States of the European Community have some form of appeal possibility for persons refused a visa or denied admission to the territory, if only because such a refusal is an administrative decision within the meaning of their domestic administrative law. However, in most countries this appeal right does not appear to provide an effective remedy. Except for in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and perhaps Ireland, I have not been able to gain confirmation that appeals of this sort have ever been sought.

The appeal possibilities in Denmark, France, Luxembourg and Spain may potentially be effective. However, only in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are appeals of this sort clearly effective and can they justifiably be called 'appeal rights', in that they contribute to the understanding and interpretation of the law and are specifically available as of right.

It is equally clear that the governments of these countries are not happy with the availability of these appeal rights. The Netherlands has recently amended its relevant Statutes in an attempt to limit these rights, although apparently not to great effect. Both the Netherlands and Germany try, somewhat feebly, to conceal the availability of appeals to persons refused a visa by not informing anyone of the existence thereof, or by trying to confuse visa applicants by handing them written decisions only in Dutch or German. The theory is apparently that few aliens will be able to read these decisions, and they will resign themselves to the refusal without seeking to find out the grounds.

Of more concern are the present efforts in the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Bill by the United Kingdom to limit appeal rights to those visa applicants who are denied entry to the UK only after they have been issued an otherwise valid entry clearance. This is of particular concern because the application of immigration rules in the UK has been strongly influenced by the development of detailed case-law based on individual appeals to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal and to the High Court in judicial review. To give an example, where the Netherlands has codified the need to allow exceptions to the rules for pressing humanitarian reasons, in the United Kingdom this type of consideration has been developed by the courts.

A consideration which applies to all the member States of the European Community is the potential for conflicts between individual decisions on visa applications and refusals to grant leave to enter the territory, and each country's obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights. In particular where there are considerations of family relationships between persons denied access to the territory of a State where they wish to visit resident family members, this may be construed as an interference with an individual's right to respect for his or her family life, as protected by Article 8 of the Convention. Where such an interference is established, the State is obligated under Article 13 of the Convention, to provide an effective remedy in which the proportionality of the interference and the legitimacy of the aims of the State may be tested.

Conclusions

Collective arrangements

The member countries of the European Community are endeavouring to come to common arrangements and harmonised requirements for issuing visa, which, it is hoped, will permit access to the whole of the territory of the Community. The initiatives of the Schengen Accords, the Dublin Convention and the Maastricht Treaty on European Union illustrate the direction in which the Community is moving. There is a general fear that these developments will lead to the establishment of a so-called "Fortress Europe", which will be extremely closed to access by non-EC nationals. There are certainly a number of elements in these arrangements which may be cause for concern. In particular, the manner in which these arrangements are elaborated, and provide for further cooperation, on an inter-governmental level, outside the scrutiny of European Community organs or national Parliaments contributes to an atmosphere of secrecy. The development of policy rules on visa requirements on a national level already takes place in considerable secrecy.

Another area of concern is the elaboration of systems of cross-border cooperation between law enforcement and immigration officials, such as the Schengen Information System. The French data protection laws are quoted on France's visa application forms, and France has already fully centralised and computerised its visa issuing system. Other countries also have made progress in the development of centralised computer files on crime and immigration issues. The development of legal remedies to protect the individual from errors or abuse of these systems has not kept pace with their implementation.

The example of existing collective visa arrangements or common travel areas may provide some illumination. The experience of Ireland with the common travel area with the United Kingdom suggests that in such collective arrangements the smaller countries will end up applying the visa policy of the larger countries, to the detriment of individual differences and sensibilities. The Danish experience in the Scandinavian travel area might not seem to bear this out, but I sense a general closed-ness about the existing Danish visa policy.

The example of the Benelux ought to provide the best illustration. It should be noted that this arrangement has been concluded between relatively equal partners. The significantly high number of requirements which the Benelux countries impose on applicants for a visa suggests that this type of collective arrangement leads to a general raising of barriers to access. It is equally significant that the Benelux Court has been called upon on a number of occasions to rule on the execution of immigration policy by the individual countries. The proposed European collective arrangements dispense with any scrutiny by a European Court.

The previously relaxed arrangements which France had elaborated in bilateral treaties with the countries of Northern Africa, were wiped out at the stroke of a pen in 1986, when France unilaterally imposed a universal visa requirement. Whether or not that action was legal in public international law may be open to debate. The fact that France took such action and presented the world with a 'fait accompli' is history.

These examples point to the need to regard visa policies and requirements, as well as entry criteria for aliens, in the same light that any other area of law is regarded. The elaboration of rules and regulations must be open to prior scrutiny by democratically elected bodies, and the implementation of these rules and the exercise of discretionary powers must be subject to posterior judicial control. That is the only way in which society as a whole can develop its potential, be it on a national level or on a collective, multinational level.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank the following individuals and organisations for providing me with information and for offering me their time:

Individuals

Mr. Bach of Luxembourg, Mr. C. Giakoumopoulos of Greece, Mr. L. Giovannoni of France, Ms. E. Guild of the United Kingdom, Ms. G. O'Hara of Ireland, Ms. E. Kalantzi of Greece, Ms. N. Karsenty of France, Ms. S. Koch of Denmark, Mr. A. Kuijer of the Netherlands, Ms. N. Mole of the United Kingdom, Mr. R. Müller of Germany, Mr. K. Norsker of Denmark, Ms. F. Pedrazzi of Italy, Mr. L. Poffé of the Netherlands, Mr. S. Quesada of Spain, Ms. L. Rosario Bello of Portugal, Mr. D. Ruttens of Belgium.

Organisations

CARP - Portuguese Committee of Jurists for Aid to Refugees of Portugal

Consulates-General in London of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain

Consulate-General in Amsterdam of the United Kingdom

CIMADE and GISTI - Groupe d'Information et de Soutien des Travailleurs Immigrés of France

FLAC - Free Legal Advice Centres Ltd. of Ireland

ILPA - Immigration Law Practitioner's Association of the United Kingdom

Interights, based in the United Kingdom

NCB - Nederlands Centrum Buitenlanders of the Netherlands

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APPENDICES

Here follow specimen examples of the visa application forms in use by the twelve member countries of the European Community. Please note that in order to make an application for a visa, original application forms must be procured from the relevant Consular authorities. Please note also that these forms are subject to a prohibition of sale.

Demande de Visa de transit / *Viso de voyage / Autorisation de séjour provisoire*
Aanvraag voor Transitivisum / Reisvisum / Machtiging tot voorlopig verblijf
 Application for transit visa / *Travel visa / Authorisation for provisional sojourn*

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Nom (les femmes mariées, divorcées ou veuves indiqueront d'abord leur nom de jeune fille et ensuite le nom du mari ou du conjoint divorcé ou décédé) <i>Naam (gehuwde en gescheiden vrouwen of weduwen behoren eerst hun meisjesnaam in te vullen en vervolgens de naam van echtgenoot of gescheiden of overleden echtgenoot)</i> Name (Maiden name should precede name of husband in case of married, divorced or widowed female applicants) | |
| 2. Prénoms <i>Voornamen</i> Forenames | 2. a Sexe <i>Geslacht</i> Sex |
| 3. Date et lieu de naissance / <i>Datum en plaats van geboorte / Date and place of birth</i> | |
| 4. Adresse complète / <i>Volledig adres / Full address</i> | |
| 5. Profession ou fonction (indication précise) / <i>Beroep of functie (nauwkeurig opgeven) / Occupation or position (precise information)</i> | |
| 6. Nationalité / <i>Nationaliteit / Nationality</i> a) d'origine / <i>bij geboorte / at birth</i> b) actuelle / <i>huidige / present</i> | |
| 7. Document de voyage / <i>Reisdocument / Travel document</i> a) sorte de passeport ou de titre de voyage et numéro <i>aard van het paspoort of reisdocument en nummer</i> <i>kind of passport or travel document and number</i> b) pays d'émission / <i>land van uitgifte / country of issue</i> c) date et lieu d'émission / <i>datum en plaats van uitgifte / date and place of issue</i> d) valable jusqu'au / <i>geldig tot / valid until</i> | |
| 8. Quel est le but de votre voyage ? / <i>Wat is het doel van uw reis ?</i> What is the purpose of your journey ? | |
| 9. Dans quelles localités et à quelles adresses avez-vous l'intention de vous rendre ? <i>Naar welke plaatsen en naar welke adressen hebt U het voornemen te gaan ?</i> To what places do you intend to go ? (indicate addresses) a) en Belgique / <i>in België / in Belgium ?</i> b) au Luxembourg / <i>in Luxemburg / in Luxembourg ?</i> c) sur Pays-Bas / <i>in Nederland / in the Netherlands ?</i> d) lequel de ces trois pays désirez-vous visiter en premier lieu ? <i>welke van de drie landen wens U het eerst te bezoeken ?</i> to which of the three countries do you intend to go first ? | |
| 10. Quelles références avez-vous dans le Benelux ? (Personnes ou firmes avec adresses) <i>Pièces justificatives éventuelles ?</i> <i>Welke referenties hebt U in de Benelux ? (personen of firma's met adressen) Eventueel bewijstukken ?</i> What references do you have in the Benelux ? (persons or firms with addresses) If possible add documents for justification. | |

Année / *Jaar / Year*N° / *Nr.*Poste / *Post*

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | PHOTO FOTO |
| 2. | 2. a |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | a) b) |
| 7. | a) b) c) d) |
| 8. | |
| 9. | a) b) c) d) |
| 10. | |

11. Durée prévisible de votre séjour / *Voorgenomen duur van uw verblijf* / Duration of intended stay

- a) en Belgique / *in België* / in Belgium ?
- b) au Luxembourg / *in Luxemburg* / in Luxembourg ?
- c) aux Pays-Bas / *in Nederland* / in the Netherlands ?

- a)
- b)
- c)

12. a) Quand et où comptez-vous entrer dans le Benelux ? / *Wanneer en waar denkt U in de Benelux binnen te komen* ? / When and where do you intend to enter the Benelux territory ?

b) Par quel moyen de voyage ? / *Met welk transportmiddel* ? / By what means of transportation ?

12.

- a)
- b)

13. Avez-vous déjà été / *Bent U reeds eerder geweest* / Have you ever been

- a) en Belgique / *in België* / in Belgium ?
- b) au Luxembourg / *in Luxemburg* / in Luxembourg ?
- c) aux Pays-Bas / *in Nederland* / in the Netherlands ?
- d) si oui, quand et dans quelle(s) localité(s) ?
Zo ja, wanneer en in welke plaats(en) ?
If so, when and where ?

13.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

14. Quels seront vos moyens de subsistance durant votre séjour / *Wat zijn uw middelen van bestaan gedurende uw verblijf* / What are your means of subsistence during your stay

- a) en Belgique / *in België* / in Belgium ?
- b) au Luxembourg / *in Luxemburg* / in Luxembourg ?
- c) aux Pays-Bas / *in Nederland* / in the Netherlands ?

14.

- a)
- b)
- c)

15. Voyagez-vous en compagnie de votre époux(se) et/ou de vos enfants ? Si oui, indiquez les noms et les dates de naissance de ces derniers.

Reist U in gezelschap van uw echtgen(o)t(e) en/of uw kinderen ? Zo ja, vermeld dan de namen en geboortedata van deze laatste.

Are you accompanied by your husband (wife) and or your children ? If so, mention their names and dates of birth.

15.

16. Pouvez-vous prouver qu'en quittant le territoire du Benelux, vous serez autorisé à retourner dans le pays de provenance ou à entrer dans un autre pays ? Indiquez les visas de retour, d'entrée ou de transit que vous possédez à cet effet.

Kunt U aantonen dat U bij het verlaten van de Benelux gerechtigd bent terug te keren in het land van vestiging of in een ander land binnen te komen ? Vermeld de terugkeer-visa, visa voor binnenkomst en voor transit waarover U in dit geval beschikt.

Can you prove that you are authorised when leaving Benelux territory to return to your home country or to enter another country ? Indicate return visas, entry or transit visas which you hold for the abovementioned purpose.

16.

Date :
Datum :

Signature :
Handtekening :

Visa délivré :
Visum afgegeven :

Particularités :
Bijzonderheden :

SCEAU
STEMPEL

UDENRIGSMINISTERIET

ANSØGNING OM VISERING (INDTIL 3 MÅNEDER)
APPLICATION FOR VISA (STAY OF UP TO THREE MONTHS)
DEMANDE DE VISA (SEJOUR PENDANT 3 MOIS AU MAXIMUM)

ANS. NR.

Ansøgningen indgives til dansk ambassade/konsulat. Pas og fotografi skal medfølge. Skrives med latinske BLOKBOGSTAVER
To be submitted with passport and photo to a Danish embassy or consulate. Write in Latin BLOCK LETTERS
La demande doit être remise à une ambassade ou à un consulat de Danemark avec le passeport et une photo.
A remplir en CARACTERES D'IMPRIMERIE.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|
| FOTO 3,5 x 4,5 cm | For ægtefælle og børn over 16 år skal udfyldes særskilt skema. Separate application is required for spouse and accompanying children over the age of 16 Une demande séparée est requise pour le conjoint et les enfants âgés de plus de 16 ans accompagnant le demandeur. | UDL. NR. |
| | | Modtaget DFU. |

I OPLYSNINGER OM ANSØGEREN

INFORMATION ABOUT APPLICANT

INFORMATIONS SUR LE DEMANDEUR

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Efternavn - Surname - Nom de famille | | Tidligere efternavn - Former surname - Nom de famille antérieur | |
| Fornavne - First and middle names - Prénoms | | Fødedato - dag, måned, år - Date, month and year of birth - Date, mois, année de naissance | |
| Nationalitet - Nationality - Nationalité | | Tidligere nationalitet - Former nationality - Nationalité antérieure | |
| Fødested - Place of birth - Lieu de naissance | Fødeland - Country of birth - Pays de naissance | Køn - Sex - Sexe | Mand - Male - Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> Kvinde - Female - Feminin <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arbejdsgiver/skole, navn, adresse og tlf. nr. - Employer/school, name, address and telephone number - Employeur/école, nom, adresse et n° de téléphone | | Stilling - Occupation - Profession | |
| Ægteskabelig stilling - Marital status - Etat civil | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ugift - Single - Célibataire | | <input type="checkbox"/> Gift - Married - Marié(e) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enke/Enkemand - Widow/Widower - Veuve/Veuf | | <input type="checkbox"/> Separeret - Separated - Séparé(e) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Skilt - Divorced - Divorcé(e) | | | |
| Deres nuværende faste bopæl - Present permanent address - Residence permanente actuelle | | | |
| Ægtefællens navn - Name of spouse - Nom du/de la conjoint(e) | | Fødedato - Date of birth - Date de naissance | Nationalitet - Nationality - Nationalité |

II REJSENS FORMÅL

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

BUT DU VOYAGE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Forretningsbesøg - Business trip - Visite d'affaires <input type="checkbox"/> | Familiebesøg - Visit to family - Visite de famille <input type="checkbox"/> | Angiv familieforhold - Indicate family relationship - Indiquer les relations de famille |
| Turisme - Visit as a tourist - Tourisme <input type="checkbox"/> | Andet - Other - Autre <input type="checkbox"/> | Angiv hvilket - Indicate what - En indiquer la nature |

REFERENCER I DANMARK

REFERENCES IN DENMARK

REFERENCES AU DANEMARK

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Navn - Name - Nom | Adresse - Address - Adresse | Telefon nr. - Telephone No. - N° de téléphone |
| Navn - Name - Nom | Adresse - Address - Adresse | Telefon nr. - Telephone No. - N° de téléphone |
| Dato for forventet ankomst til Danmark - Expected date of arrival in Denmark - Date approximative de l'arrivée au Danemark | Adresse under opholdet i Danmark - Address in Denmark - Adresse pendant le séjour au Danemark | |
| Hvor længe påtænker De at opholde dem i Danmark - Planned period of stay in Denmark - Durée prévue du séjour au Danemark | Forventer efter opholdet i Danmark at rejse til (land) - What country do you expect to go to after your stay in Denmark - Dans quel pays comptez-vous aller après le séjour au Danemark | |
| Hvordan skal Deres rejse og ophold finansieres - How are your journey and stay to be financed - Comment seront financés vos voyage et séjour | | |
| Hvor mange indrejser ønskes - How many times would you like to enter the country - Combien de fois desirez-vous entrer au Danemark | En - One <input type="checkbox"/> | To - Two <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Fiere - Several - Plusieurs <input type="checkbox"/> |

FORBEHOLDT DIREKTORATET FOR UDLÆNDINGE

FOR OFFICIAL USE

POUR USAGE OFFICIEL

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Viseringsmærke - Sticker No. | Repræsentationens stempel - Stamp of issuing embassy/consulate |
|------------------------------|--|

III PASOPLYSNINGER INFORMATION ABOUT PASSPORT INFORMATIONS SUR LE PASSEPORT

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rejselegitimation - Type of travel document - Titre de voyage <input type="checkbox"/> Nationalitetspas - National passport - Passeport national | | Andet/Angiv hvilket - Other/State which - Autre/Lequel | |
| Pasnummer - No. of passport - Numéro du passeport | | Udstedelsesdato - Date of issue - Délivré le | |
| Udstedende myndighed, land - Issuing authority, country - Autorité ayant délivré le passeport, pays | | Gyldighedsfrist - Valid until - Valable jusqu'au | |
| Har De tidligere søgt visum <input type="checkbox"/> til eller opholdstilladelse <input type="checkbox"/> i Danmark Have you previously applied for visa <input type="checkbox"/> residence permit <input type="checkbox"/> in Denmark Avez-vous précédemment demandé le visa d'entrée <input type="checkbox"/> ou le permis de séjour <input type="checkbox"/> au Danemark | | Hvornår State when Quand | |
| Har De boet mere end 6 måneder i andet land end hjemlandet Have you lived for more than 6 months in a country other than your home country Avez-vous séjourné plus de 6 mois dans un pays autre que votre pays d'origine | Lande - Countries - Pays | Tidsrum - Period of stay - Durée | |
| Har De opnået visum/opholdstilladelse i andre lande? Angiv hvilke: Do you hold visa/residence permit in other countries? State which: Avez-vous obtenu le visa/l'autorisation de séjour pour d'autres pays? - Indiquer lesquels: | Lande - Countries - Pays | Gyldighedsfrist - Valid until - Valable jusqu'au | |

V OPLYSNINGER OM MEDFØLGENDE BØRN INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDREN ACCOMPANYING YOU INFORMATIONS SUR LES ENFANTS ACCOMPAGNANT LE DEMANDEUR

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|------------------|
| Medfølgende børn indført i passet Children accompanying you who are registered in your passport Enfants accompagnant le demandeur et figurant dans son passeport | Navn - Name - Nom | Fødedato, dag, måned, år Date, month and year of birth Date, mois et année de naissance | Køn - Sex - Sexe |
| IX Samtykkeerklæring og underskrift Jeg erklærer hermed under strafansvar efter straffelovens § 163, at ovennævnte oplysninger er sande og fuldstændige. Jeg giver samtidig samtykke til, at der til brug for behandlingen af min ansøgning indhentes oplysninger om mine rent private forhold, herunder oplysninger om eventuelle tidligere straffesager og familiemæssige tilhørsforhold, fra andre danske og udenlandske myndigheder, herunder politimyndigheder. IX Declaration of consent and signature I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of the law, cf. s. 163 of the Danish Penal Code, that the statements made by me in reply to the foregoing questions are true, complete and correct. At the same time I consent to inquiries being made with other Danish and foreign authorities, including the police, for the purpose of considering my application, concerning my private matters, any previous convictions and my family affiliation. IX Déclaration de consentement et signature Je, soussigné(e) déclare, sous la responsabilité pénale, cf. l'article 163 du Code pénal, que les renseignements ci-dessus sont vrais et complets. Je vous donne en même temps l'autorisation de prendre - en vue du traitement de ma demande - des renseignements sur mes affaires strictement personnelles, notamment des renseignements sur mon casier judiciaire et mes liens de famille, auprès des autres autorités danoises et des autorités étrangères, y compris la police. | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Dato og sted - Date and place - Date et lieu | Ansøgerens personlige underskrift - Applicant's personal signature - Signature personnelle du demandeur |
| Boende hos - c/o - chez | Telefon nr. - Telephone No. - N° de téléphone |
| Adresse - Address - Adresse | Postnr./By - Postal code, city/town - Code postal, ville |

FORBEHOLDT REPRÆSENTATIONEN FOR USE OF EMBASSY/CONSULATE RESERVE A L'AMBASSADE/AU CONSULAT

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Navne- og pasoplysninger er i overensstemmelse med forevist legitimation The information given about names and passport is in conformity with identification produced | |
| Udbedes bemyndigelse Has authority been requested? | Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nej <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Er der indsendt telex/fax Has a telex/fax message been submitted? | Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nej <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nedenstående udfyldes kun såfremt repræsentationen ikke afventer bemyndigelse. The following should only be filled in if the embassy/consulate does not await authority. | |
| Visum er/vil blive udstedt i henhold til: Visa has been/will be issued in accordance with: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viseringsinstruktionen kap. IV C4 nr. _____ Visa instructions, chapter IV C4 No. | <input type="checkbox"/> Særskilt bemyndigelse Special authority |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Viseringsinstruktionen, kap. IV C5 b Visa instructions, chapter IV C5 b | |
| Visum gyldigt for _____ indrejser(i) med ret til _____ dages ophold og udrejse senest _____ Visa valid for _____ entry/entries and _____ days' stay and exit not later than | |
| EKSPEDITION HANDLING OF APPLICATION | Visumbemyndigelsen bedes sendt til dansk ambassade/konsulat Authority for issue of visa to be sent to Danish embassy/consulate |

Eventuelle bemærkninger - Comments, if any, of issuing officer

| UDENRIGSMINISTERIET | | ANSØGNING OM OPHOLDS- OG ELLER ARBEJDSSTILADELSE APPLICATION FOR RESIDENCE AND/OR WORK PERMIT DEMANDE DE PERMIS DE SEJOUR ET/OU DE TRAVAIL | UDL. NR. |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Anøgningen indgives til dansk ambassade/konsulat. Pas og fotografi skal medfølge. Skrives med latinske BLOKBOGSTAVER.</p> <p>To be submitted with passport and photo to a Danish embassy or consulate. Write in Latin BLOCK LETTERS.</p> <p>La demande doit être remise à une ambassade ou à un consulat de Danemark avec le passeport et une photo. A remplir en CARACTERES D'IMPRIMERIE.</p> | Fotografi Photograph Photographie | <p>Repræsentationens stempel Stamp of embassy/consulate to which application is submitted Cachet de l'ambassade ou du consulat où la demande est remise</p> | <p>Forbeholdt DFU For official use only Pour usage officiel</p> |

| I OPLYSNING OM ANSØGEREN | | INFORMATION ABOUT APPLICANT | INFORMATIONS SUR LE DEMANDEUR |
|---|--|--|---|
| Efternavn · Surname · Nom de famille | | Tidligere efternavn · Former surname · Nom de famille antérieure | |
| Fornavn · First names · Prénoms | | | |
| Nationalitet · Nationality · Nationalité | | Tidligere nationalitet · Former nationality · Nationalité antérieure | |
| Fødedato: dag, måned, år · Date, month and year of birth · Date, mois, année de naissance | | Køn · Sex · Sexe | <input type="checkbox"/> Mand Male Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> Kvinde Female Féminin |
| Fødested · Place of birth · Lieu de naissance | | Fødefland · Country of birth · Pays de naissance | |
| Stilling · Occupation · Profession | | Arbejdsgiver · Employer · Employeur | |
| Ægteskabelig stilling · Marital Status · Etat civil | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ugift Single Célibataire <input type="checkbox"/> Gift Married Marié(e) | <input type="checkbox"/> Enke/Enkemand Widow/Widower Veuf/Veuve <input type="checkbox"/> Separeret Separated Séparé(e) <input type="checkbox"/> Skilt Divorced Divorcé(e) |
| Deres nuværende faste bopæl · Present permanent address · Résidence permanente actuelle | | | |

| II ANLEDNING TIL ANSØGNINGEN | | GROUND FOR APPLICATION | RAISON DE LA DEMANDE |
|---|--|--|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> OPHOLDSTILADELSE RESIDENCE PERMIT PERMIS DE SEJOUR | Varighed · Duration · Durée | Forventet ankomst · Expected date of arrival · Arrivée prévue | |
| Formål · Purpose · But | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARBEJDSSTILADELSE WORK PERMIT PERMIS DE TRAVAIL | Ansættelse som · Job description · Désignation de l'emploi | Tiltrædelsesdag/Employment commencing on/Date d'engagement: | |
| Aftalt løn pr. · Agreed salary/wage per · Salaire convenu par | <input type="checkbox"/> uge/måned · week/month · semaine/mois KR. | <input type="checkbox"/> Kontrakt · Contract of employment · Contrat de travail <input type="checkbox"/> JA · YES · OUI <input type="checkbox"/> NEJ · NO · NON | |
| Arbejdsgiver · Employer · Employeur | | Telefon · Telephone No. · N° de téléphone | |
| Adresse · Address · Adresse | | | |

II A Økonomisk grundlag for opholdet/Economic Basis for Staying in Denmark/ Base économique du séjour

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Egen arbejdsindtægt. Angiv beløb: Own earned income. State amount: Revenu personnel de salaire. Indiquer le montant: | <input type="checkbox"/> Egen formue. Angiv beløb: Personal property. State amount: Fortune personnelle. Indiquer le montant: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bidrag fra andre. Angiv navn, adresse og beløb: Contributions from others. State name, address and amount: Pensions alimentaires etc. Indiquer les noms, les adresses et les montants recus: | |

Forbeholdt DFU/For official use only/Pour usage officiel

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|---------|
| Resolution | | | |
| Genpart til | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> Midlert. oph. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> Varigt oph. | |
| Dato | Sagsbehandler | Kontrol | Journal |
| | | | Stat |

III Pasoplysninger/Information about passport/Informations sur le passeport

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|
| Rejselegitimation - Type of document - Titre de voyage | | Andet/hvilket? - Other/State which - Autres titres? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nationalitetspas - National passport - Passeport national | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Pasnummer - No. of passport - Numéro du passeport | | Udstedelsesdato - Date of issue - Délivré le | |
| Gyldighedsfrist - Date of expiry - Le passeport expire le | | Gyldighedsfrist for tilbagerejse - Good for re-entry until - Bon pour le retour avant le | |
| Udstedende myndighed - Issuing authority - Autorité ayant délivré le passeport | | Land - Country - Pays | |
| Gyldige visa i passet Visa endorsement(s) Visa(s) apposé(s) | Land - Countries - Pays | | Gyldighedsfrist - Valid until - Valable(s) jusqu'au |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Tidligere besej i - Have you previously been to - Séjour antérieur au DANMARK - DENMARK - DANEMARK <input type="checkbox"/> NEJ - NO - NON <input type="checkbox"/> JA - YES - OUI <input type="checkbox"/> | | I hvilke perioder For what periods Pendant quelles périodes | |
| Har De tidligere søgt visum <input type="checkbox"/> til eller opholdstilladelse <input type="checkbox"/> i Danmark Have you previously applied for visa <input type="checkbox"/> residence permit <input type="checkbox"/> in Denmark. Avez-vous précédemment demandé le visa d'entrée <input type="checkbox"/> ou le permis de séjour <input type="checkbox"/> au Danemark. | | Hvornår When Quand | |
| Har De boet mere end 6 måneder i andet land end hjemlandet Have you lived for more than 6 months in a country other than your home country. Avez-vous séjourné plus de 6 mois dans un pays autre que votre pays d'origine | Land - Countries - Pays | | Tidsrum - Period of stay - Durée |
| | | | |
| | | | |

IV OPLYSNINGER OM ÆGTEFÆLLE - INFORMATIONS ABOUT SPOUSE - INFORMATIONS SUR LE CONJOINT

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Efternavn - Surname - Nom de famille | | Tidligere efternavn - Former surname - Nom de famille antérieur | |
| Fornavne - First names - Prénoms | | | |
| Nationalitet - Nationality - Nationalité | | Tidligere nationalitet - Former Nationality - Nationalité antérieure | |
| Fødedato: dag, måned, år - Date, month and year of birth - Date, mois, année de naissance | | Vielsesdato - Date of marriage - Date du mariage | |
| Fødested - Place of birth - Lieu de naissance | | Fødeland - Country of birth - Pays de naissance | |
| Bopæl: Gade/Vej nr. - Address: Street and No. - Adresse: N° et rue | | Postnr./By - Postal code, city/town - Code postal, ville | |
| Land - Country - Pays | | Telefon nr. - Telephone No. - No de téléphone | |
| Søger samtidig? - Is he/she also applying for permit? - Fait-il/elle la même demande <input type="checkbox"/> NEJ - NO - NON <input type="checkbox"/> JA - YES - OUI (Særskilt ansøgningskema udfyldes - Separate application required - Demande séparée requise) | | | |
| Har ægtefællen opholdstilladelse/ Is the spouse in possession of a residence permit/ Est le conjoint en possession d'un permis de séjour. | | Gyldig indtil Valid until Jusqu'au <input type="checkbox"/> NEJ - NO - NON <input type="checkbox"/> JA - YES - OUI | |

V Oplysninger om ansøgerens børn, herunder børn der opholder sig i hjemlandet/Information about applicant's children, including any children residing in applicant's home country/Informations sur les enfants du demandeur, y compris ceux qui sont toujours au pays d'origine

| Fornavne/First and middle name/Prenoms | Nationalitet Nationality Nationalité | Fødedag (måned og år) Day, month and year of birth Date, mois, année de naissance | Køn/Sex/Sexe | | Er barnet i Danmark Is the child in Denmark Défiant, est-il ou Danemark | Optaget i passet Included in passport Inscrit sur le passeport |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Mand Male Homme | Kvinde Female Femme | | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ja <input type="checkbox"/> nej <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> | ja <input type="checkbox"/> nej <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

For medfølgende børn over 16 år skal udfyldes særskilt skema
Separate application is required for accompanying children over the age of 16.
Une demande séparée est requise pour les enfants âgés de plus de 16 ans accompagnant le demandeur

Fødselsattest for medfølgende børn vedlægges - Birth certificate for accompanying children is enclosed herewith - Fournissez les certificats de naissance des enfants vous accompagnant

IX

Samtykkeerklæring og underskrift/Declaration of consent and signature/Déclaration de consentement et signature.

Jeg erklærer hermed under strafansvar efter straffelovens § 163, at ovennævnte oplysninger er sande og fuldstændige. Jeg giver samtidig samtykke til, at der til brug for behandlingen af min ansøgning indhentes oplysninger om mine rent private forhold, herunder oplysninger om eventuelle tidligere straffesager og familiemæssige tilhørsforhold, fra andre danske og udenlandske myndigheder, herunder politimyndigheder.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of the law, cf. s. 163 of the Danish Penal Code, that the statements made by me in reply to the foregoing questions are true, complete and correct. At the same time I consent to inquiries being made ^{with} by other Danish and foreign authorities, including the police, for the purpose of considering my application, concerning my private matters, any previous convictions and my family affiliation.

Je, soussigné(e) déclare sous la responsabilité pénale, cf. l'article 163 du Code pénal, que les renseignements ci-dessus sont vrais et complets. Je vous donne en même temps l'autorisation de prendre - en vue du traitement de ma demande - des renseignements sur mes affaires strictement personnelles, notamment des renseignements sur mon casier judiciaire antérieur et mes liens de famille, auprès des autres autorités danoises et des autorités étrangères, y compris la police.

| | |
|--|---|
| Dato og sted · Date and place · Date et lieu | Underskrift · Signature · Signature |
| Boende hos · c/d · Chez | Telefon nr. · Telephone No. · N° de téléphone |
| Adresse · Address · Adresse | Postnr./By · Postal code, city/town · Code de postal, ville |

| FORBEHOLDT REPRÆSENTATIONEN | FOR USE OF EMBASSY/CONSULATE TO WHICH APPLICATION IS SUBMITTED | RESERVE A L'AMBASSADE/AU CONSULAT OU LA DEMANDE EST REMISE |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Navne- og pasoplysninger er i overensstemmelse med forevist legitimation The information given about names and passport is in conformity with identification produced | | |
| Der vedlægges · Enclosed | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fotografi · Photograph | <input type="checkbox"/> Dokumentation for forældremyndighed (når forældre er skilt/separeret) Documentation of parental authority (if parents are divorced/separated) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arbejdstilbud · Offer of employment · Arbejdskontrakt | <input type="checkbox"/> Samtykkeerklæring fra fader/moder (umyndige, hvor begge forældre ikke medfølger) Declaration of consent of father/mother (where minors are not accompanied by both parents) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vielsesattest · Marriage certificate | <input type="checkbox"/> Andet Any other documentation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fødselsattest · Birth certificate | | |
| EKSPEDITION HANDLING OF APPLICATION | | |
| Bemyndigelsen bedes sendt til dansk ambassade/konsulat i Authority for issue of visa to be sent to Danish embassy/consulate at | | |
| Eventuelle bemærkninger · Comments, if any, of issuing officer | | |

24. POURSUIVREZ-VOUS DES ÉTUDES EN FRANCE ? (*)
SI OUI, LESQUELLES ?

OUI NON

NOM ET ADRESSE DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT SCOLAIRE OU UNIVERSITAIRE AUPRES DUQUEL VOUS ÊTES INSCRIT(E)

25. EFFECTUEREZ-VOUS UN STAGE EN FRANCE ? (*)
SI OUI, INDIQUEZ L'OBJET DU STAGE :

OUI NON

NOM ET ADRESSE DE L'ORGANISME OÙ SERA EFFECTUÉ LE STAGE :

26. QUELS SERONT VOS MOYENS D'EXISTENCE EN FRANCE ?

SÊREZ-VOUS TITULAIRE D'UNE BOURSE ? (*)
SI OUI, INDIQUEZ LE NOM, L'ADRESSE DE L'ORGANISME ET LE MONTANT DE LA BOURSE :

OUI NON

27. AVEZ-VOUS DES ATTACHES FAMILIALES EN FRANCE ? (*)
SI OUI, INDIQUEZ LEUR NOM, NATIONALITÉ, LIEN DE PARENTÉ, ADRESSE ET TÉLÉPHONE

OUI NON

28. AVEZ-VOUS DES RÉPONDANTS EN FRANCE ? (*)
SI OUI, INDIQUEZ LEUR NOM, NATIONALITÉ, QUALITÉ, ADRESSE ET TÉLÉPHONE

OUI NON

29. AVEZ-VOUS DÉJÀ RÉSIDÉ PLUS DE TROIS MOIS CONSÉCUTIFS EN FRANCE ? (*)
SI OUI, PRÉCISEZ À QUELLE(S) DATE(S) ET POUR QUEL(S) MOTIF(S)

OUI NON

A QUELLE(S) ADRESSE(S) ?

FAIT A

SIGNATURE
DU DEMANDEUR
OU DU REPRÉSENTANT
LÉgal POUR LES MINEURS

LE

Je m'engage à quitter le territoire français à l'expiration du titre de séjour qui me sera éventuellement accordé. Ma signature engage ma responsabilité et m'expose, outre les poursuites prévues par la loi en cas de fausse déclaration, à me voir refuser tout visa à l'avenir.
La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 relative à l'informatique et aux libertés me donne la possibilité d'obtenir communication des informations enregistrées concernant cette demande de visa afin de vérifier leur exactitude et de faire redresser toute anomalie constatée. Ce droit d'accès s'exerce auprès du chef de poste.

(*) Mettre une croix dans la rubrique correspondant à votre réponse.

Deutsch — Englisch
Französisch — Italienisch

Antrag auf Erteilung einer Aufenthaltserlaubnis
Application for Granting a Residence Permit - Demande d'attribution d'un permis de séjour
Domanda di rilascio di un permesso di soggiorno

1. Familienname
Family name / Nom de famille / Cognome
bei Frauen: Geburtsname
Women state maiden name / Pour les femmes mariées:
nom de jeune fille / Per le donne sposate: cognome da ragazza

2. Vornamen
Given names / Prénoms / Nomi

3. Geburtstag
Date of birth / Date de naissance / Data di nascita

4. Geburtsort
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Luogo di nascita

5. Staatsangehörigkeit(en)
Nationality / Nationalité(s) / Cittadinanza(e)
bei mehreren Staatsangehörigkeiten sind alle anzugeben.
(If more than one, each should be stated) / (indiquer toutes les nationalités s'il y en a plusieurs) / (in caso di più cittadinanze, indicare tutte)

a) **jetzige**
present / actuelle / attuale

b) **frühere**
former / précédente / precedente

6. Familienstand
Personal status / Situation de famille / Stato civile

ledig — verheiratet seit — geschieden — verwitwet
(Nichtzutreffendes streichen)

Single — married since — divorced — widowed (strike out words not applicable)

Célibataire — marié(e) depuis — divorcé(e) — veuf (veuve) (rayer les mentions inutiles)

celibe — nubite — sposato(a) dal — divorziato(a) — vedovo(a)
(cancellare ciò che non interessa)

7. Paß oder sonstiger Reiseausweis
— **Genauere Bezeichnung** —
Passport or other travel document / Passeport ou autre
certificat de voyage / Passaporto oppure altro documento di
viaggio

Nr.
No. / N° / N°

gültig bis
Valid until / valable jusqu'au / valedute fino al

ausgestellt von
Issued by / délivré par / emesso da

ausgestellt am
Issued on / établi le / rilasciato il

8. Rückkehrberechtigung
(falls im Paß vermerkt) nach
Authorization to return to (if entered in the passport)
Autorisation de retour en (s'il en est fait mention dans
le passeport) / Autorizzazione di ritorno a (se registrato nel
passaporto)

bis zum
Until / jusqu'au / fino al

**9. Haben Sie sich bereits früher in
Deutschland aufgehalten?**
Have you ever stayed in Germany before? / Avez-vous
déjà séjourné précédemment en Allemagne? / Ha già soggiornato
precedentemente in Germania?

ja — nein
yes — no / oui — non / sì — no

Wenn ja, Angabe der Zeiten und Wohnorte
If so, enter dates and places / Si oui, indiquez les dates et
les domiciles / In caso affermativo, indicare i periodi e
i luoghi

von bis in
from / du / dal to / au / al in / à / a

von bis in
from / du / dal to / au / al in / à / a

von bis in
from / du / dal to / au / al in / à / a

**10. Vorgesehener Aufenthaltsort (ggf. Anschrift)
in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland**
Proposed place of residence in the Federal Republic of
Germany (address) / Lieu de résidence prévu en République
fédérale d'Allemagne (adresse) / Soggiorno previsto nella
Repubblica Federale di Germania (eventualmente indirizzo)

RK 1201

11. Sollen Familienangehörige mit einreisen?
 Will you be accompanied by members of your family? / Les membres de la famille doivent-ils venir aussi? / Lei è accompagnato da familiari?

Wenn ja, welche?
 If so, by whom? / Dans l'affirmative, de quelles personnes s'agit-il? / In caso affermativo, da quali?

12. a) Zweck des Aufenthalts in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
 (z.B. Besuch, Touristenreise usw.)
 Purpose of stay in the Federal Republic of Germany (e.g. visit, holiday etc.) / Objet du séjour en République fédérale d'Allemagne (p. ex. visite, voyage de tourisme, etc.) / Scopo del soggiorno nella Repubblica Federale di Germania (ad es. visita, viaggio turistico ecc.)

b) Besuchsziel, ggf. Name der zu besuchenden Person, Firma usw.
 Destination. If applicable, state name of person, firm etc. you intend to visit / Lieu à visiter, éventuellement nom de la personne, de la firme à visiter, etc. / Meta della visita, eventualmente nome della persona, ditta ecc. da visitare

13. Beabsichtigte Dauer des Aufenthalts in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
 Intended duration of stay in the Federal Republic of Germany / Durée probable du séjour en République fédérale d'Allemagne / Durata prevista del soggiorno nella Repubblica Federale di Germania

14. Aus welchen Mitteln wird der Lebensunterhalt bestritten?
 What are your means of subsistence? / Quels sont vos moyens de subsistance? / Con quali mezzi fa fronte al sostentamento?

15. Sind Sie aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ausgewiesen oder abgeschoben oder ist ein Antrag auf Aufenthaltserlaubnis abgelehnt oder eine Einreise in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland verweigert worden?
 Have you been expelled or deported from the Federal Republic of Germany, had an application for a residence permit rejected, or been refused entry into the Federal Republic of Germany? / Avez-vous été expulsé de la République fédérale d'Allemagne ou refusé ou une demande de permission de séjour vous n'est-elle été refusée ou un voyage en République fédérale d'Allemagne interdit? / Lei è stato espulso oppure rimpatriato dalla Repubblica Federale di Germania o è stata rifiutata la sua richiesta di un permesso di soggiorno o è stata negata l'entrata nella Repubblica Federale di Germania?

16. a) Leiden Sie an Krankheiten?
 Do you suffer from any diseases? / Etes-vous atteint(e) de maladies? / Soffre di malattie?

ggf. an welchen?
 If so, which? / Dans l'affirmative, desquelles? / In caso affermativo, di quali?

b) Besteht Krankenversicherungsschutz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland?
 Do you have health insurance cover for the Federal Republic of Germany? / Avez-vous une assurance maladie pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne? / E' protetto da un'assicurazione malattia per la Repubblica Federale di Germania?

Falsche oder unzutreffende Angaben im Antrag haben den Entzug der Aufenthaltserlaubnis zur Folge
 If false or inappropriate information is supplied in this application, the residence permit will be withdrawn. / Toute réponse fautive ou non pertinente entraînera le retrait du permis de séjour. / Eventuali indicazioni false o non corrette nella domanda comportano il ritiro del permesso di soggiorno.

ja — nein
 Yes — no / oui — non / si — no

vom bis
 from / du / da) to / au / al)

ja — nein
 yes — no / oui — non / si — no

„Im Falle einer Zurückweisung an der Grenze hat Sichtvermerks-Inhaber keine Schadensersatzansprüche“

In case of refusal of entry at the border the visa-holder is not entitled to any compensation

Ich beantrage die Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Tage/Monat(e)/Jahr(e).

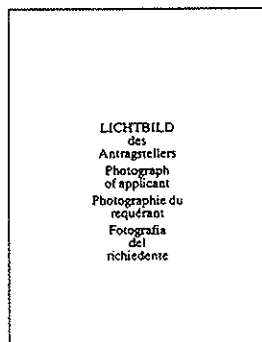
I hereby apply for a residence permit for days / month(s) / year(s).

Je sollicite une autorisation de séjour pour jours / mois / an(s)

Richiedo il permesso di soggiorno per giorni / mese(i) / anno(i)

Ich versichere, vorstehende Angaben nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen richtig und vollständig gemacht zu haben.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the above particulars are correct and complete.
 Je certifie que les déclarations ci-dessus ont été faites à bon escient et qu'elles sont exactes et complètes.
 Assicuro di aver fornito le precedenti indicazioni in modo esatto e completo secondo mia miglior conoscenza e coscienza.



Jetzige Anschrift:
 Present address (Ort / Place / Localité / luogo)
 Adresse actuelle
 Indirizzo attuale

(Straße, Hausnummer / Street, number / Rue, numéro / Via, numero)

Ort und Datum
 Place and date
 Lieu et date
 Luogo e data

(Eigenhändige Unterschrift / Applicant's signature / Signature autographe / Firma autografa)

Deutsch – Englisch
Französisch – Italienisch

Antrag auf Erteilung einer Aufenthaltserlaubnis
Application for a Residence Permit – Demande d'attribution d'un permis de séjour
Domanda di rilascio di un permesso di soggiorno

1. Familienname
Family name / Nom de famille / Cognome

bei Frauen: Geburtsname
Women state maiden name / Pour les femmes mariées: nom de jeune fille / Per le donne sposate: cognome da ragazza

2. Vornamen
Given names / Prénoms / Nomi

3. Geburtstag
Date of birth / Date de naissance / Data di nascita

4. Geburtsort
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Luogo di nascita

5. Staatsangehörigkeit(en)
Nationality / Nationalité(s) / Cittadinanza(e)
bei mehreren Staatsangehörigkeiten sind alle anzugeben.
(If more than one, each should be stated) / (indiquer toutes les nationalités s'il y en a plusieurs) / (in caso di più cittadinanze indicarle tutte)

a) **jetzige**
present / actuelle / attuale

b) **frühere**
former / précédente / precedente

6. Familienstand
Personal status / Situation de famille / Stato civile

ledig — verheiratet seit — **geschieden — verwitwet**
(Nichtzutreffendes streichen)
Single — married since — divorced — widowed (strike out words not applicable)
Célibataire — marié(e) depuis — divorcé(e) — veuf (veuve) (rayer les mentions inutiles)
celibe — nubile — sposato(a) dal — divorziato(a) — vedovo(a)
(cancellare ciò che non interessa)

7. Ehegatte*) — Name
Spouse*) — Name / Epoux*) — Nom / Coniuge*) — Cognome

Geburtsname (bei Frauen)
(Maiden name) / Nom de jeune fille (pour femmes) / Cognome da ragazza (per donne sposate)

Vornamen
Given names / Prénoms / Nomi

Geburtsort
Date of birth / Date de naissance / Data di nascita

Geburtsort
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Luogo di nascita

Staatsangehörigkeit
Nationality / Nationalité / Cittadinanza

Wohnort
Residence / Domicile / Residenza

| 8. Kinder*) Name Children*) — Name Enfants*) — Nom Figli*) — Cognome | Vornamen Given names Prénoms Nomi | Geburtsort u. -ort Date / Place of birth Date / Lieu de naissance Data / Luogo di nascita | Staats- angehörigkeit Nationality Nationalité Cittadinanza | Wohnort Residence Domicile Residenza |
|---|--|--|--|---|
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*) Angaben sind auch erforderlich, wenn diese Personen im Ausland verbleiben.
*) This information is also required if the person concerned remains abroad.
*) Renseignements indispensables, même si ces personnes demeurent à l'étranger.
*) Indicazioni occorrenti anche se queste persone rimangono all'estero.

RK 1200

Ich beantrage die Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Tage/Monat(e)/Jahr(e).

I hereby apply for a residence permit for days / month(s) / year(s)

Richiedo il permesso di soggiorno per giorni / mese(i) / anno(i)

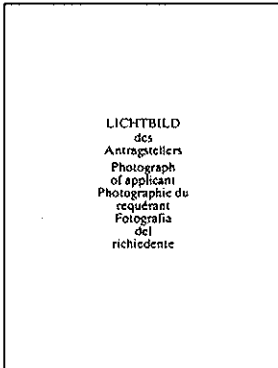
Je sollicite une autorisation de séjour pour jours / mois / an(s)

Ich versichere, vorstehende Angaben nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen richtig und vollständig gemacht zu haben.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the above particulars are correct and complete.

Je certifie que les déclarations ci-dessus ont été faites à bon escient et qu'elles sont exactes et complètes.

Assicuro di aver fornito le precedenti indicazioni in modo esatto e completo secondo mia miglior conoscenza e coscienza.



Jetzige Anschrift:

Present address
Adresse actuelle
Indirizzo attuale

(Ort / Place / Localité / luogo)

.....
(Straße, Hausnummer / Street, Number / Rue, numéro / Via, numero)

Ort und Datum

Place and date
Lieu et date
Luogo e data

.....
(Eigenhändige Unterschrift / Applicant's signature / Signature autographe / Firma autografa)

APPLICATION FOR A SHORT STAY VISA (Visa valid for a maximum stay of three months.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF GREECE

1. SURNAME

2. OTHER NAMES (Name at birth or other names by which you are or have been known)

3. FORENAMES

4. SEX (M) (F)

5. DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH AT

6. COUNTRY

7. NATIONALITY/IES now:
 " " at birth:

8. MARITAL STATUS: Single () Married () Separated ()
 Divorced () Widowed ()

SPOUSE : (Surname, other name, forenames, date and place of birth, nationality/ies)

If your spouse is accompanying you and is included in your travel document, tick this box ().

CHILDREN: (Surname, forenames, date and place of birth, nationality/ies)

Fill in this section only if your children are accompanying you and are included in your travel document.

9. NATURE OF PASSPORT OR TRAVEL DOCUMENT :
 () Ordinary passport. () Other document
 State type
 Number: Nationality of document:
 Issued on at Expires on:

10. ADDRESS
 Permanent address:
 Present address if passing through or a temporary resident:

11. Where appropriate, re-entry permit to the country of residence:
 Residence permit () No. Expires:
 Re-entry visa () No. Expires:

12. OCCUPATION:
 13. EMPLOYER:
 14. BUSINESS ADDRESS:
 15. REASON FOR STAY:

16. REFERENCES IN GREECE: Name or business name
 Address Nationality

17. ADDRESS/ES during stay:

18. VISA REQUESTED FOR: one entry () multiple entries ()
 from to

19. COUNTRY OF DESTINATION after your stay in GREECE:

20. FINANCIAL SUPPORT AVAILABLE during stay:
 Cash , travellers' cheques , credit cards , insurance
 including health insurance, accommodation, financial
 assistance, ticket, etc.)

21. DATES OF PREVIOUS STAYS IN GREECE:
 22. DATES & PLACES OF PREVIOUS APPLICATIONS FOR GREECE:

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

APPLICATION DATE & NUMBER:

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS PRODUCED
 (Residence permit, proof of resources, ticket, accommodation, re-entry visa, etc.)

OPINION OR DECISION OF OFFICE

OPINION OR DECISION OF CENTRAL AUTHORITIES:

TYPE OF VISA ISSUED:

Recent photograph

I hereby certify that the above declarations are correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Any false declaration will render me liable to refusal of a visa or to cancellation of a visa already issued, without prejudice to any proceedings prescribed by Greek law.
 I undertake to leave the territory of Greece on expiry of any visa granted to me.
 I am aware that a visa does not exempt me from the border controls prescribed by Greek law.

LONDON Date: Signature of applicant (or of authorised representative for minors)

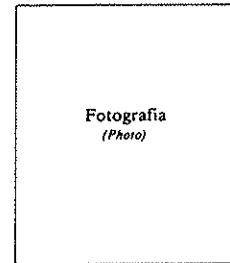


Repubblica Italiana
CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA
38 EATON PLACE, LONDON, SW1X 8AN TEL.: (071)-235 9371

Richiesta di un visto d'ingresso per breve soggiorno in Italia

(Application for an entry visa into Italy)

Cognome (Surname)
Nome (Name)
Nato a (Place of birth)
Provincia (County)
Stato (Country)
il (Date of birth day/month/year)
Nazionalità d'origine (Nationality at birth)
Cittadinanza attuale (Present nationality)
E'residente in G.B.? (Are you a U.K. resident?)
Se non, dove è residente? (If not, where are you resident?)
Tipo e numero del passaporto (nature and number of passpori)
Rilasciato a (issued at)
il (Date of issue)
valido fino al (Valid until)
Validità visto di re-ingresso in G.B. o altri visti (validity of U.K. re-entry visa or other visas)
Professione (Profession)



Connotati (Description)

Statura (Height)
Occhi (Eyes)
Capelli (Hair)
Segni particolari (Distinguishing marks)

Referenze (Reference) nel Paese di residenza (in the Country of residence)
in Italia (in Italy)

Motivo del viaggio (Se per affari precisarne la specie ed indicare la persona o ente col quale gli affari sono in corso) (Purpose of journey. If travelling on business, state exact nature of business and name of the persons or firms with whom you are negotiating)

Città che intende visitare (Towns you intend to visit)

Durata del soggiorno richiesto (Length of stay in Italy)

Il richiedente dichiara di aver preso conoscenza delle norme che regolano l'ingresso ed il soggiorno degli stranieri in Italia. (I, the undersigned, am fully aware of the regulations concerning the entry of foreigners into Italy).

Indirizzo in G.B. (U.K. address)

Firma del richiedente (Signature of applicant)

RISERVATO ALL'UFFICIO
(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

Informazioni e parere del titolare dell'Ufficio.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Rilasciato visto N.....
il..... Validità.....
giorni.....

p. IL CONSOLE GENERALE

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <p>11. a) Quand et où comptez-vous entrer dans le Benelux b) par quel moyen de transport? / Wanneer en waar denkt U in de Benelux binnen te komen en met welk middel van transport? When and where do you intend to enter Benelux territory and by what means of transportation?</p> | <p>11. a) b)</p> |
| <p>12. Avez-vous déjà été / Bent U reeds eerder geweest in / Have you ever been in a) en Belgique / België / Belgium? b) au Luxembourg / Luxemburg / Luxembourg? c) aux Pays-Bas / Nederland / the Netherlands? d) Si oui, quand et dans quelle(s) localité(s)? Zo ja, wanneer en in welke plaats(en)? If so, when and where?</p> | <p>12. a) b) c) d)</p> |
| <p>13. Quels seront vos moyens de subsistance durant votre séjour? / Wat zijn Uw middelen van bestaan gedurende Uw verblijf? / What are your means of subsistence during your stay? a) en Belgique / in België / in Belgium b) au Luxembourg / in Luxemburg / in Luxembourg c) aux Pays-Bas / in Nederland / in the Netherlands</p> | <p>13. a) b) c)</p> |
| <p>14. Voyagez-vous en compagnie de votre époux(se) et / ou de vos enfants? Si oui, indiquez les noms et dates de naissance de ces derniers. Reist U in gezelschap van Uw echtgeno(o)t(e) en / of Uw kinderen? Zo ja, vermeldt dan de namen en geboortedata van deze laatste. Are you accompanied by your husband (wife) and / or your children? If so, mention their names and dates of birth.</p> | <p>14.</p> |
| <p>15. Pouvez-vous prouver qu'en quittant le territoire du Benelux, vous serez autorisé à retourner dans le pays de provenance ou à entrer dans un autre pays? <u>Indiquez les visas de retour, d'entrée ou de transit que vous possédez à cet effet (ainsi que leur validité).</u> Kunt U aantonen dat U bij het verlaten van de Benelux gerechtigd bent terug te keren in het land van vestiging of in een ander land binnen te komen? <u>Vermeldt de terugkeervis, visa voor binnenkomst en voor transit waarover U in dit geval beschikt.</u> Can you prove that you are authorised when leaving Benelux territory to return to your home country or to enter another country? <u>Indicate return visas, entry or transit visas (with validity) which you hold for the abovementioned purpose.</u></p> | <p>15.</p> |

*) N.B. Pour la demande d'un visa de transit il ne doit pas être répondu aux questions 7, 9, 10 et 13.
De vragen 7, 9, 10 en 13 behoeven niet beantwoord te worden bij aanvraag voor een transitvisum.
Question 7, 9, 10 and 13 require no answer in case of application for a transit visa.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Date: _____ Datum: _____ Date: _____</p> | <p>signature: _____ handtekening: _____ signature: _____</p> |
|---|--|

Visa délivré:
Visum afgegeven:

SCEAU
STEMPEL:

Particularités:
Bijzonderheden:

PHOTO

Laissez en blanc
Niet beschrijven
Leave blank

Service des Visas Belgique / België
Luxembourg / Luxemburg
Pays-Bas / Nederland

Envoyé le
Verzonden d.d. _____
No
Date / Datum

(Par.)

Demande de Visa de transit / Visa de voyage / Autorisation de séjour provisoire
 Aanvraag voor Transitvisum / reisvisum / machtiging tot voorlopig verblijf
 Application for transit visa / travel visa / authorisation for provisional stay

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Nom (les femmes mariées, divorcées ou veuves indiqueront d'abord leur nom de jeune fille et ensuite le nom du mari ou du conjoint divorcé ou décédé) <i>Naam (gehuwde en gescheiden vrouwen of weduwen behoren eerst hun meisjesnaam in te vullen en vervolgens de naam van echtgenoot of gescheiden of overleden echtgenoot)</i> Name (Maiden name should precede name of husband in case of married, divorced or widowed female applicants) | |
| 2. prenom <i>voornamen</i> forenames | 2. a. sexe <i>geslacht</i> sex |
| 3. Date et lieu de naissance / <i>Datum en plaats van geboorte</i> / Date and place of birth | |
| 4. Adresse complète / <i>Volledig adres</i> / Full address | |
| 5. Profession ou fonction (avec spécification précise de l'employeur) <i>Beroep of functie (met exacte specificatie van de werkgever)</i> Occupation or position (giving precise details of employer) | |
| 6. Nationalité / <i>Nationaliteit</i> / Nationality a) d'origine / <i>bij geboorte</i> / at birth b) actuelle / <i>huidige</i> / present | |
| 7. Document de voyage / <i>Reisdocument</i> / Travel document a) sorte de passeport ou de titre de voyage et numéro <i>aard van het paspoort of reisdocument en nummer</i> kind of passport or travel document and number b) pays d'émission / <i>land van uitgifte</i> / country of issue c. date et lieu d'émission / <i>datum en plaats van afgifte</i> / date and place of issue d) valable jusqu'au / <i>geldig tot</i> / valid until | |
| 8. Quel est le but de votre voyage / <i>Wat is het doel van uw reis?</i> / What is the purpose of your journey? | |
| 9. Dans quelles localités et à quelles adresses avez-vous l'intention de vous rendre? <i>Naar welke plaatsen en naar welke adressen hebt U het voornemen te gaan?</i> To what places do you intend to go? (state addresses) a) en Belgique / <i>in België</i> / in Belgium b) au Luxembourg / <i>in Luxemburg</i> / in Luxembourg c) aux Pays-Bas / <i>in Nederland</i> / in the Netherlands d) lequel de ces trois pays désirez-vous visiter en premier lieu? <i>welke van de drie landen wenst U het eerst te bezoeken?</i> to which of the three countries do you intend to go first? | |
| 10. Quelles références avez-vous dans le Benelux? (personnes ou firmes avec adresses) <i>Pièces justificatives éventuelles?</i> <i>Welke referenties hebt U in de Benelux? (personen of firma's met adressen)</i> <i>Eventueel bewijsstukken?</i> What references do you have in Benelux? (state persons or firms and addresses) If possible, add documents as proof | |

Année / *Jaar* / Year

No.

Poste / *Post*

PHOTOGRAPH
FOTO
FOTOGRAFIE

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | |
| 2. | 2. a. |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | a) b) |
| 7. | a) b) c) d) |
| 8. | |
| 9. | |
| 10. | |

9084 - 7-9c

11. Durée prévisible de votre séjour / *Voorgenomen duur van Uw verblijf* / Duration of stay
 a) en Belgique / *in België* / in Belgium
 b) au Luxembourg / *in Luxemburg* / in Luxembourg
 c) aux Pays-Bas / *in Nederland* / in the Netherlands
-
12. a) Quand et où comptez-vous entrer dans le Benelux / *Wanneer en waar denkt U in de Benelux binnen te komen?* / When and where do you intend to enter Benelux territory?
 b) Par quel moyen de voyage / *Met welk transportmiddel* / By what means of transport?
-
13. Avez-vous déjà été / *Bent U reeds eerder geweest in* / Have you ever been in
 a) en Belgique / *België* / Belgium
 b) au Luxembourg / *Luxemburg* / Luxembourg
 c) aux Pays-Bas / *Nederland* / the Netherlands
 d) si oui, quand et dans quelle(s) localité(s)?
Zo ja, wanneer en in welke plaats(en)?
 If so, when and where did you go?
-
14. Quels seront vos moyens de subsistance durant votre séjour / *Wat zijn Uw middelen van bestaan gedurende Uw verblijf?* / What will your means of subsistence be?
 a) en Belgique / *in België* / in Belgium?
 b) au Luxembourg / *in Luxemburg* / in Luxembourg?
 c) aux Pays-Bas / *in Nederland* / in the Netherlands?
-
15. Voyagez-vous en compagnie de votre époux(se) et/ou de vos enfants? Si oui indiquez les noms et dates de naissance de ces derniers
Reist U in gezelschap van Uw echtgeno(o)t(te) en/of Uw kinderen? Zo ja, vermeldt dan de namen en geboortedatum van deze laatsten.
 Will you be accompanied by your husband (wife) and/or your children? If so, state their names and dates of birth.
-
16. Pouvez-vous prouver qu'en quittant le territoire du Benelux, vous serez autorisé à retourner dans le pays de provenance ou à entrer dans un autre pays?
 Indiquez les visas de retour, d'entrée ou de transit que vous possédez à cet effet.
Kunt U aantonen dat U bij het verlaten van de Benelux gerechtigd bent terug te keren in het land van vestiging of in een ander land binnen te komen?
Vermeldt de terugkeervisa visa voor binnenkomst en voor transit waarover U in dit geval beschikt.
 Can you prove that, on leaving Benelux territory, you will be authorised to return to your home country or enter another country? Please describe any return visas, entry or transit visas which you hold for the purpose.

Do you intend making one or several entries in the BENELUX countries? state total duration of travel from the first entry to the last exit in the BENELUX countries.

11.
 a)
 b)
 c)
-
12.
 a)
 b)
-
13.
 a)
 b)
 c)
 d)
-
14.
 a)
 b)
 c)
-
- 15.
-
- 16.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Date: Datum: | Signature: Handtekening: |
| Date: | Signature: |
| Visa délivré: Visum afgegeven: | Particularités: Bijzonderheden: |
| SCEAU STEMPEL | |

13 Meios económicos de que dispõe para viagem — Moyens disponibles pour le voyage — Financial means for the journey

14 Título de transporte apresentado — Billet de transport présenté — Travel ticket presented

15 Entidade, ou entidades, donde provém os documentos anexos ao impresso — Provenance de la documentation annexo — Origin of documents attached to this form

16 País de destino, finds a visita a Portugal — Pays de destination en sortant du Portugal — Contry of destination after leaving Portugal

16a Esta assegurada a entrada no país de destino? — L'entrée au pays de destination est-elle assurée? — Is admission into the country of destination assured? Sim, Oui, Yes [] Não, Non, No []

17 Alguma vez o requerente pediu visto para Portugal? — Le petitionnaire a-t-il demandé auparavant un visa pour le Portugal? — Has the applicant previously requested a visa for Portugal? — Sim, Oui, Yes [] Não, Non, No []

— Que tipo de visto? — Quel espèce de visa? — Which kind of visa? Quando e onde foi solicitado? — Quand et où a-t-il été demandé? — Were and when was the application submitted? — Resposta — Réponse — Reply : Autorizado — Accordé — Granted [] Recusado — Nié — Refused []

18 Menores averbados no passaporte — Mineurs indiqués sur le passeport — Minors attached to the passport :

Nomes — Noms — Names

Datas e lugares de nascimento
Dates et lieux de naissance
Dates and places of birth

Parentesco com o portador
Lien de parenté avec le porteur
Family link with the holder

Data — Date — Datum

Assinatura do requerente — Signature du requérant — Applicant's signature

Opinião da autoridade consular :

Data

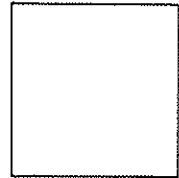
Assinatura

(a) Consulado-Geral, Consulado ou Secção Consular (b) Trânsito, turismo ou negócios, fixação de residência.

N.º.....

(a) *de Portugal em*

PEDIDO DE VISTO PARA FIXAÇÃO DE RESIDÊNCIA EM PORTUGAL



1
Apellidos — Noms — Surname

2
Nome — Prénom — Name

3
Outros nomes — autres noms — Other names (de solteira — de naissance — maiden name, etc.)

4 5
Sexo — Sexe — Sex: Masculino Feminino Data de nascimento — Date de naissance — Date of birth

6
Lugar de nascimento — Lieu de naissance — Place of birth

7 8
País de origem — Pays d'origine — Country of birth Estado civil — Situation de famille — Marital status

9 10
Nacionalidade — Nationalité — Nationality Morada — Adresse — Address

11 12
Profissão — Profession — Profession Nome e endereço da entidade patronal

Nom et adresse complet de l'employeur — Name and full address of the employer

13 14
Tipo de passaporte — Type du passeport — Passport type Número do passaporte — Numéro du passeport — Passport number

15 16
Autoridade que o emitiu — Autorité qui l'a délivré — Entity who delivered it Local de emissão — Lieu de délivrance — Place of delivery

17 18
Data de emissão — Date de délivrance — Date of delivery Data em que expira a validade — Valable jusqu'à — Valid until

19 Nome ou designação das pessoas a contactar em Portugal — Nom ou designation des personnes à contacter au Portugal — Name or designation of the persons to contact in Portugal

20 Motivo porque escolheu Portugal para residir — Raison par laquelle vous avez choisi le Portugal pour vivre — Reasons why have chosen Portugal to live

21 Endereço completo — Adresse complet — Full address

22 Data prevista para chegada a Portugal — Date d'arrivée — Date of arrival 23 Morada em Portugal — Residence au Portugal — Residence in Portugal

24 Já alguma vez solicitou visto de entrada em Portugal? — Avez-vous demandé auparavant un visa pour le Portugal? — Have you applied for a visa to Portugal before? Sim — Oui — Yes [] Não — Non — No []

25 Que tipo de visto? — Quelle espèce de visa — Which kind of visa [] Trânsito — Transit — Transit [] Turismo ou negócios — Tourisme ou affaires — Tourism ou business [] Para fixação de residência — Residence — Residence

26 Consulado onde foi solicitada — Consulat ou il à été demandé — Consulate where application was submitted 27 O visto foi: concedido Recusado Le visa a été: Accordé [] Refusé [] The visa was: Granted Refused

Date — Date — Date

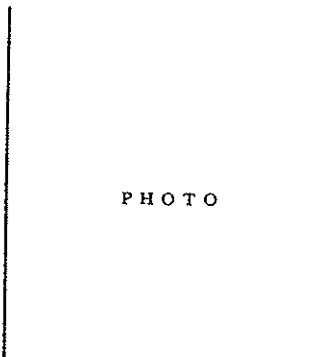
Assinatura do requerente — Signature du requérant — Applicant's signature

OPINIAO DO CONSUL

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Date Assinatura (Selo do Posto)

(SELLO DE LA REPRESENTACION)



SOLICITUD DE VISADO



ANEJO AL D.N.^o

DE FECHA

1.—Apellidos
 Nom(s) — Name (Nom de Jeune fille — Full maiden name — Geburtsname für verheiratete Frauen)

2.—Nombre 3.—Nacionalidad actual
 Prénom — First name — Vorname Nationalité — Present citizenship —
 Heutige Staatsangehörigkeit

4.—Nacionalidad de origen 5.—País, lugar y fecha de naci-
 Nationalité d'origine — Former citizenship (if any) — Pays, lieu et date de naissance —
 Vorherige Staatsangehörigkeit miento
 Country, place and date of birth — Land, Ort und Datum der Geburt

6.—Estado Civil 7.—Nombre y nacionalidad del cónyuge
 Etat Civil — Marital Status — Familienstand Nom et nationalité du conjoint — Name and nationality of

husband or wife — Name und Staatsangehörigkeit von Ehegatten (Dames: Nom de Jeune fille — Ladies, Maiden name — Frauen: Geburtsname)

8.—Profesión 9.—Ocupación actual (Indicar
 Profession — Beruf Occupation actuelle — Present

exactitud)
 occupation — Heutiger Beruf oder Tätigkeit

10.—Ultimo domicilio en su país de origen
 Dernier domicile dans votre pays d'origine — Last address in your country of origin — Letzter Wohnsitz im

.....
 Geburtsland

11.—Domicilio actual (Indicando desde qué fecha)
 Domicile actuel: depuis quelle date? — Present address: since when? — Jetziger Wohnsitz: seit wann?

12.—¿Tiene permiso de estancia? 13.—¿Hasta qué fecha?
 Carte de Séjour? — Residence Permit? — Jusqu'à? — Until when? — Bis wann?
 Aufenthaltserlaubnis?

14.—¿Tiene permiso de regreso? 15.—¿Hasta qué fecha?
 Permis de retour? — Reentry permit? — Jusqu'à? — Until when? — Bis wann?
 Wiedereinreisegenehmigung?

- 16.—Pasaporte n.º 17.—Expedido en.....
 Passeport N.º — Passport Nr. — Reisepassnummer Delivré à — Issued at — Ausgestellt in
- 18.—Por 19.—Fecha de expedición
 Par — By — Erteilt von Date d'expédition — On — Ausstellungsdatum
- 20.—Clase 21.—Válido hasta
 Classe — Klasse Valable jusqu'au — Valid until — Gültig bis
- 22.—Motivo del viaje.....
 Raison du voyage — Purpose of visit — Zweck der Reise
-
- 23.—Frontera y fecha de llegada
 Frontière et date de passage — Frontier and date of entry — Einreise: Grenzort und Datum
- 24.—Frontera y fecha de salida
 Frontière et date de sortie — Date of departure and point of exit — Grenzort und Ausreisedatum
- 25.—Ciudades que desea visitar y alojamiento en las mismas
 Villes que vous désirez visiter et logement choisi — Cities you intend to visit and address you will be staying at in each one — Städte, die Sie besuchen möchten, und Unterkunft
- 26.—Referencias en España
 Références en Espagne — References in Spain — Referenzen in Spanien
- 27.—En el país de la solicitud
 Références ici — References here — Referenzen hier
-
- 28.—Ha residido o viajado antes en España? (En caso afirmativo indicar lugar, fecha y motivo del viaje).....
 En cas de séjour antérieur en Espagne indiquer lieu, date et motif — If you have previously visited Spain, state date and reason for visit — Frühere Aufenthalte in Spanien, Angabe der Zeit und Wohnorte
-

Lugar y fecha:
 Lieu et date — Place and date — Ort und Datum

(A rellenar por la Embajada o Consulado)

Visado n.º Fecha

Clase

(Firma — Signature — Unterschrift)

Concedido en virtud de

OBSERVACIONES:

.....

- Please complete the form in black ink and tick the boxes which apply.
- Short stay applicants must complete all the questions on this form.
- Long stay applicants must complete questions 1-19 and any additional forms stated below.

THIS FORM IS SUPPLIED FREE

IM2A (Revised 12/90)

Application for United Kingdom entry clearance

This form incorporates the questions contained in the EC standard application forms for short stay and transit visas, approved by EC Ministers in December 1989.

Please send with this form -

- the correct fee (*entry clearance fees will not be refunded*)
- two passport-sized photographs (*not more than six months old*) and
- your current passport.

A separate form should be completed by every person intending to travel *unless* you are a dependant under 16 included on your parent's Passport.

➔ **All applicants must sign this form on page 3**

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1 | Reason for travelling to the UK <i>(please tick appropriate boxes)</i> | |
| | Short stay: | Visitor <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify) _____ Private <input type="checkbox"/> Official <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Type of entry clearance required: Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Single entry <input type="checkbox"/> Double entry <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple entry <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Long stay: | Settlement as: spouse/fiance(e)/other relative <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Please also complete form IM2B</i> Permit free employment/work permit holder/or to establish a business <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Please also complete form IM2C</i> Certificate of entitlement, UK ancestry <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Please also complete form IM2D</i> Returning resident <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Full name <i>(as written in your passport, please write in both styles if two scripts have been used)</i> | |
| 3 | Other names used now or in the past <i>(eg name before marriage)</i> | |
| 4 | Date of birth | 5 Sex |
| | day month year | M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Town and country of birth | |
| 7 | Your father's full name | |
| 8 | Your mother's full name | |
| 9 | Passport or travel document details | |
| | Issuing government/authority | Number |
| | Nationality as shown in passport | |
| | Document type <i>(eg ordinary passport)</i> | Place of issue |
| | Date of issue | Valid until |
| | day month year | day month year |
| | If you are not travelling on your own passport give the following details: | |
| | Name of passport holder | Your relationship to passport holder |
| | | |
| | Only complete this section if dependants included on your passport are travelling with you. | |
| | Full name of dependent | Relationship to yourself |
| | Place of birth | Nationality |
| | Date of birth | |
| | | |

10 What is your present job?

11 Where do you work? *(Give name and address of company/organisation)*
 What date did you start this job?
 day month year What is your annual income?

12 What is your present address?

13 Please give your permanent address if different from above

14 Are you? Married Single Divorced Widowed Separated

15 If married, please give details of spouse: Full name of spouse Date of birth day month year
 Where is your spouse now? Where is your spouse normally resident?

16 How many children under 16 years old do you have?

17 Have you applied to go to the UK before? If so, please give dates and places of application

18 Have you visited the UK before? If so, please give dates and lengths of each stay

19

a Have you ever been refused a visa or entry clearance at a UK diplomatic mission or Post? no yes *If yes complete form IM2E*

b Have you ever been refused leave to enter on arrival in the UK? no yes *If yes complete form IM2E*

c Have you ever been deported, removed or otherwise required to leave the UK? no yes *If yes name country*

d Have you ever been refused a visa for another country? no yes *If yes name country*

e Have you ever been deported from another country? no yes *If yes name country*

➔ Answer questions 20-33 ONLY if you are applying for a short stay in the UK

20 Country of normal residence Residence Permit number *(if any)* Date of issue day month year Valid until day month year

21 Re-entry visa *(if applicable)* Visa number Date of issue day month year Valid until day month year

22 How long do you intend to stay in the UK?

23 What is your proposed date of arrival in the UK? day month year

24 How will you travel to the UK?

25 Have you bought your ticket already? yes *If yes what kind of ticket do you have?* no *If no what kind of ticket do you intend to buy?* } single open dated return confirmed

26 How much money is available to you during your stay? *(Evidence of this may be required.)*
 a From your own resources b From other sources

27 Where will you stay in the UK? *Please give details of host/sponsor/contact address.*
 ◀ If you are staying in a hotel give its name and address.
 (It is not enough to say c/o Embassy or High commission.)

Full name of sponsor/contact address/hotel _____ Nationality of sponsor _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____ Resident in UK since: _____ Occupation _____ Relationship to you: _____

28 Is your visit for business or official reasons? If so, give name of UK company/organisation to be visited _____

➔ **This section to be answered by transit applicants only**

29 Are you are travelling to another country BEFORE the UK? *If so, please give details:* Name of country _____ *Please tick appropriate boxes* Do you have permission to enter that country? no yes not needed

Do you have a visa OR resident permit for that country? *If so, please give details:* Number _____ Valid until day _____ month _____ year _____ Issuing Authority _____

30 To which country are you travelling AFTER the UK? *If so, please give details:* Name of country _____ *Please tick appropriate boxes* Do you have permission to enter that country? no yes not needed

Do you have a visa OR resident permit for that country? *If so, please give details:* Number _____ Valid until day _____ month _____ year _____ Issuing Authority _____

➔ **This section to be answered by students only**

31 Please give name and address of school/university at which you will study _____

32 What technical or educational certificates do you hold? *(Any relevant diplomas or certificates should be submitted.)* _____

33 Describe fully the course you wish to follow *Please submit evidence of acceptance for a course of study, and evidence of accommodation.* _____

34 Who will pay for the course? _____

➔ **This section must be read and signed by all applicants**

◀ An entry clearance can be a Visa, Entry Certificate or a Letter of Consent.

◀ Even if you hold a valid entry clearance you can still be refused entry into the United Kingdom by an Immigration Officer if he is satisfied that:

a your entry clearance was obtained by false representations or by concealment of relevant facts, whether or not you knew of these actions; or

b a change in circumstances between the date of your application and your arrival in the UK invalidates your entry clearance; or a refusal is justified on the grounds of restricted returnability, medical grounds, criminal record, because you are subject to a deportation order, or your exclusion would be conducive to the public good.

◀ An immigration Officer can ask anyone to be medically examined on arrival in the UK, if he considers it necessary. If you intend to stay in the UK longer than six months you may be required to have a medical examination before your entry clearance is issued.

Please attach your photograph here ➔

DECLARATION

◀ I have read and understood the notes above.

◀ I declare that the information given in this application is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed _____ Date _____

| For office use only | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Fee: (amount) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> Documents seen: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Taken/Gratis <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Check 1 <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Check 2 <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| Issue/Refuse | Tier 2 Interview (date) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Tier 3 Interview (date) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Tier 4 Interview (date) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| | Refer to <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | Date <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| | Category <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Type <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Endorsement <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> |
| | Tier <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | ECO time elapsed (minutes) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | |
| | Authorising ECO <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | | |
| | EC number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | Issued (date) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> | |

Cash register details