C/2024/2879

24.4.2024

Update of reference amounts for the crossing of the external borders, as referred to in Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) [1]

(C/2024/2879)

The publication of reference amounts for the crossing of the external borders, as referred to in Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) [2], is based on the information communicated by the Member States to the Commission in conformity with Article 39 of the Schengen Borders Code.

In addition to the publication in the Official Journal, a regular update is available on the website of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs.

REFERENCE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR THE CROSSING OF THE EXTERNAL BORDER FIXED BY NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

BULGARIA

Replacement of the information published in OJ C 153, 6.7.2007, p. 22

According to Article 17 of the Ordinance on the Terms and Conditions for Issuing Visas and Determining the Visa Regime, adopted by Decree No 198 of 11 July 2011, last amendment of 13 May 2022, any foreigner applying for a short-stay visa should provide evidence that he or she has means of subsistence sufficient to cover his or her expenses during the stay. These funds shall be at least 50 EUR per day for each day of the stay requested with the visa application or their equivalent in BGN or in another freely convertible currency, but not less than 500 EUR or their equivalent in BGN or in another freely convertible currency, or a document for prepaid tourist services.

It is also required to have the necessary financial resources to provide accommodation not less than 50 EUR for each day of the stay requested with the visa application or their equivalent in BGN or in another freely convertible currency, or a document for prepaid nights in a hotel or tourist shelter, or an invitation-declaration by a Bulgarian natural or legal person, by which it undertakes to cover all costs incurred for the period of residence of the foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Evidence of possession of the necessary financial means to leave the country or a ticket should also be presented, and upon entry with a vehicle driven by the person – means of at least 100 EUR or their equivalent in BGN or in another freely convertible currency.

According to Article 16 of the Ordinance on the Terms and Conditions for Issuing Visas and Determining the Visa Regime, adopted by Decree No 198 of 11 July 2011, last amendment from 13 May 2022, each foreigner, when submitting an application for issuance of a short-stay visa for the purpose of transit, shall provide evidence certifying the possession of the necessary financial means of subsistence for each transit in the amount of at least 50 EUR or their equivalent in BGN or in another freely convertible currency, and in case of transit by land with a vehicle driven by the person – additional funds in amount of at least 200 EUR or their equivalent in BGN or in another freely convertible currency.

[1] See the list of previous publications at the end of this update.
[2] OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1.

LITHUANIA

Replacement of the information published in OJ C 247, 13.10.2006, p. 19

Under the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, a foreigner entering the territory of the Republic of Lithuania must prove that he or she has adequate means of subsistence or the sources of those means for the stay in the Republic of Lithuania, a return trip to his or her country or for proceeding to another country which he or she has the right to enter.

Pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. V-227 of 4 July 2023, the amount of means of subsistence that a foreigner entering Lithuania must have at his disposal is 50 EUR per day. The afore-mentioned requirement is not applicable in the case of minors travelling together with an adult family member.

Otherwise, a foreigner might prove the possession of sufficient means of subsistence by providing an invitation letter (Tarpininkavimo raštas/Kvietimas), where the inviting person confirms the obligation to ensure that the foreigner is adequately accommodated and supported during his stay.

SPAIN

Replacement of the information published in OJ C 143, 31.3.2022, p. 6

The Order of the Ministry of the Prime Minister's Office (PRE/1282/2007) of 10 May 2007 on the financial means that foreign nationals must prove are available to them in order to enter Spain specifies the amount that foreign nationals must prove they have in order to be able to enter Spain.

a) For the costs of their stay in Spain, the amount they have available to them must represent, in euro, 10 % of the gross national minimum wage (113,40 EUR) or its legal equivalent in foreign currency multiplied by the number of days they intend to stay in Spain and by the number of dependent persons travelling with them. The minimum amount at their disposal must represent 90 % of the gross national minimum wage (1 020,60 EUR) or its legal equivalent in foreign currency per person, regardless of the intended duration of the stay.

b) For the return to their country of provenance or for transit via third countries, foreign nationals must be able to produce a personal, non-transferable and fixed-date ticket or tickets for the planned means of transport.

Foreign nationals must prove that they have the above means of subsistence either by producing them if they are in cash, or by producing certified cheques, traveller's cheques, receipts or credit cards, which must be accompanied by a recent bank statement or an up-to-date bank book (bank letters or internet bank statements are not acceptable) or by other evidence clearly showing the amount of credit available on the card or bank account.

List of previous publications

OJ C 247, 13.10.2006, p. 19.

OJ C 77, 5.4.2007, p. 11.

OJ C 153, 6.7.2007, p. 22.

OJ C 164, 18.7.2007, p.45.

OJ C 182, 4.8.2007, p.18.

OJ C 57, 1.3.2008, p. 38.

OJ C 134, 31.5.2008, p. 19.

OJ C 331, 31.12.2008, p. 13.

OJ C 33, 10.2.2009, p.1.

OJ C 36, 13.2.2009, p.100.

OJ C 37, 14.2.2009, p. 8.

OJ C 98, 29.4.2009, p. 11.

OJ C 35, 12.2.2010, p. 7.

OJ C 304, 10.11.2010, p. 5.

OJ C 24, 26.1.2011, p. 6.

OJ C 157, 27.5.2011, p. 8.

OJ C 203, 9.7.2011, p. 16.

OJ C 11, 13.1.2012, p.13.

OJ C 72, 10.3.2012, p.44.

OJ C 199, 7.7.2012, p.8.

OJ C 298, 4.10.2012, p.3.

OJ C 56, 26.2.2013, p.13.

OJ C 98, 5.4.2013, p.3.

OJ C 269, 18.9.2013, p.2.

OJ C 57, 28.2.2014, p.2.

OJ C 152, 20.5.2014, p.25.

OJ C 224, 15.7.2014, p.31.

OJ C 434, 4.12.2014, p.3.

OJ C 447, 13.12.2014, p.32.

OJ C 38, 4.2.2015, p.20.

OJ C 96, 11.3.2016, p. 7.

OJ C 146, 26.4.2016, p. 12.

OJ C 248, 8.7.2016, p. 12.

OJ C 111, 8.4.2017, p. 11.

OJ C 21, 20.1.2018, p. 3.

OJ C 93, 12.3.2018, p. 4.

OJ C 153, 2.5.2018, p. 8.

OJ C 186, 31.5.2018, p. 10.

OJ C 264, 26.7.2018, p. 6.

OJ C 366, 10.10.2018, p. 12.

OJ C 459, 20.12.2018, p. 38.

OJ C 140, 16.4.2019, p. 7.

OJ C 178, 28.5.2020, p. 3.

OJ C 102, 24.3.2021, p. 8.

OJ C 486, 3.12.2021, p. 26.

OJ C 139, 29.3.2022, p. 3.

OJ C 143, 31.3.2022, p. 6.

OJ C 258, 5.7.2022, p. 13.

OJ C 281, 22.7.2022, p. 4.

OJ C 107, 23.3.2023, p. 63.

OJ C, C/2023/266, 19.10.2023,
ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/266/oj.

OJ C, C/2023/793, 9.11.2023,
ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/793/oj.

OJ C, C/2024/1120, 24.1.2024,
ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/1120/oj.

OJ C, C/2024/1951, 4.3.2024,
ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/1951/oj.