

## Useful information

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- 🕒 **Persons enjoying the communitarian right to free movement** are *the citizens of European Union Member States, EEA countries and Switzerland*, also *their family members*, no matter of nationality, which accompany or join them.

**Family members of citizens of EU/EEA/CH countries** are, no matter of nationality:

1. Husband/wife and the partner with whom the EU/EEA/CH citizen has contracted a registered partnership, on the basis of the legislation of a Member State, if the legislation of the host Member State treats registered partnerships as equivalent to marriage and in accordance with the conditions laid down in the relevant legislation of the host Member State;
2. the direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants and those of the spouse or partner;
3. the dependent direct relatives in the ascending line and those of the spouse or partner.

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- 🕒 **All EU citizens** can exit from a Member State to enter in another Member State with their valid **identity card** or **passport**, which confirms their nationality.

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- 🕒 **Family members** of EU citizens, who *are not nationals of a Member State*, can exit from a Member State in order to travel to another EU Member State with **valid passport**. But, in order to enter in another Member State, family members of a EU citizen, who are not nationals of a Member State, must have one of the following documents:

*Short stay visa*, according to the provisions of EC Regulation no. 539/2001;

*Residence permit*, according to the provisions of Article 10 of EC Directive no. 38/2004.

Member States can ask persons who enter their territory, accomplishing the conditions mentioned above, to register in a reasonable and not discriminatory period of time.

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🕒 **European citizens who travel to a third country** (*State not Member of the European Union*), the only travel document recognised at European Union *external* borders, also at the third country border concerned, is the **passport**.

Recommendation: European citizen travelling in European Union has to have all the time a valid travel document, meaning a passport or an identity card, for situations when he/she would be asked to prove his/her identity.

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🕒 **Third country nationals travelling in a Schengen State** have to fulfil the following conditions:

- a) *To have valid travel document(s) which authorised them to cross the border;*
- b) *To have a valid visa, every time this is necessary. Although, if the third country citizen has a residence permit issued by a Schengen State, this residence permit is considered as equivalent of a Schengen visa. This equivalence doesn't apply to issued temporary permits and to persons waiting to be examined their first application for a residence permit or an asylum application;*
- c) *To justify the purpose and residence conditions in the Schengen State(s) in which they intend to travel, including to possess sufficient means of subsistence during their stay and for returning to their origin country (or for transit to a third country into where they are certain to be admitted; for example, they have a residence permit issued by that country) or are in a position to acquire such means lawfully;*
- d) *Not to be persons for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System for the purposes of refusing entry;*
- e) *Not to be considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of any of the Schengen States, in particular where no alert has been issued in Member States' national data bases for the purposes of refusing entry on the same grounds.*

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🕒 **Romanian minors travelling abroad** has to fulfil the travel conditions provided by Law no.248/2005 on free movement of Romanian regime abroad, amended by Emergency Ordinance no. 5/2006 and Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2006.

Recommendation: For details related to exit conditions for minors, Romanian citizens, access [www.politiadefrontiera.ro](http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro)

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🕒 **Third country State**– any State other than Contracting Parties

🕒 **Alien** – any person other than a citizen of a EU Member State

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- ⌚ **Internal borders** – common land borders of Contracting Parties, including river and lake borders, airports for internal flights and sea, river and lake ports for regular ferry connections, which have as point of departure or exclusive destination other ports from Contracting Parties, without any stops outside the Contracting Parties
- ⌚ There are not longer controls at the internal borders of the following Schengen States:
  - **22 EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary;**
  - **An in 2 Signatory States of Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, but not members of European Union: Iceland and Norway.**

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- ⌚ **Visas** – citizens of EU Member States who intend to travel within EU or Schengen area **don't need visas.**
  - Romanian citizens who intend to travel to third countries need visas, issued by diplomatic missions of the State concerned

Recommendation: for further details on travel conditions, access [www.politiadefrontiera.ro](http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro) or [www.mae.ro](http://www.mae.ro).

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- ⌚ **Euro** is the official currency for 14 EU Member States: **Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Holland, Portugal, Slovenia, Malta and Spain.**
- ⌚ **Euro** is used in another states, like: **Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican,** in West Balkans: **Kosovo and Montenegro,** also in the territories under the administration of some Member States: **Azore, Canary Islands, French Guyana, Guadalupe, Madeira, Martinica, Réunion, Saint Pierre & Miquelon.**

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- ⌚ **Cross-border payments** – withdrawal Euro from a cash machine, making a card payment or a bank transfer in Euro (up to 50.000 €) costs the same anywhere in EU. These rules also apply to transactions on Euro accounts in countries outside the Euro area.

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- ⌚ **Driving licence** – issued by an EU Member State is valid anywhere in EU. Beside the driving licence, the driver has to have the vehicle registration document.

⌚ **Motor insurance** – *the insurance policy* of vehicle, during travelling in EU, provides the minimum insurance (third party liability) required by law. The person travelling within EU has to verify if the motor insurance covers the possible provisions from relevant legislation from other States. *Green card is not obligatory* when travelling in the EU, but can be used as insurance proof, at international level, and can be easily used in order to obtain compensation in case of accident. If the person travelling in EU doesn't have green card, then he has to have insurance policy. It can be taken into account the motor insurance in case of damages.

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⌚ **List of items forbidden to be taken in the hand baggage** for intra-communitarian flights is displayed in control areas. The new rules on liquids are applicable from November 6<sup>th</sup> 2008 in all EU airports, also in Norway, Iceland and Switzerland, not matter of destination.

There can be taken in the hand baggage packages of 100 ml each, which of them having to be kept in a transparent plastic packet, without exceeding 1 litter per passenger. In „liquids” can be considered the following products: *water and other drinks, soups, syrups, perfumes, gels, including hair and bath gels, pastes (including toothpastes), waterproof, creams, lotions and oils, sprays, the contains of pressured packages (shave foams, other foams and sprays), other liquid-solid mixtures, any other item with similar consistency.*

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⌚ **Restrictions on quantities and types of items that can be bought for personal use, during travelling in EU Member States** can't be lower than:

#### Tobacco products

800 cigarettes  
400 cigarillos  
200 cigars  
1 kg of tobacco or

#### Drinks with alcohol

10 litres of spirits  
20 litres of tified wine (such as port or sherry)  
90 litres of wine (of which, a maximum of 60 litres of sparkling wine) or  
110 litres of beer

For a limited period, some Member States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and Great Britain) are holding limits for some tobacco products (up to 200 cigarettes) for the countries which have joined the European Union after 2004.

For more information on these issues, please access the European Commission's site – section custom and taxes([http://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/common/travellers/within\\_eu/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/common/travellers/within_eu/index_en.htm))

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🕒 **Emergency** – 112. To contact the Emergency services in any EU Member State, by fixed or mobile phone, dial 112.

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