

VISAS: AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCOVER THE WORLD

Визы: возможность открыть мир

A visa is a document issued by the state to authorise the temporary entry and stay of foreign nationals in the country. A visa may have a certain period of validity and grant various rights. But the time of stay in the country is always limited. A visa does not give the right to permanent residence or citizenship, it only allows you to stay in the country for a specific purpose, such as tourism, education, work or business travel

The main purpose is to categorise the different types of visas according to their affiliation with different groups of countries.

There is a great variety of visas. Even if the categories of permits of different countries are similar, there will be different nuances of obtaining and requirements for the entrant. To understand this diversity, let me consider a convenient classification of visas by common features.

There are two main types of visas:

Immigration: for permanent stay in the country (there is an annual quota for their issuance);

Non-immigrant visas: for short-term entry for tourism, study, medical treatment (issued in unlimited number).

The latter, in turn, are divided by the purpose of arrival. It can be enrolment in a higher education institution or study at a course, tourism, medical treatment, business trip. There is a different authorisation for each purpose. Moreover, the names of purpose visas are usually repeated in most countries.

Visas are also divided by the number of journeys and the period of validity. For example: single entry: allows one entry, issued under the terms of the trip or for 1–3 months, double entry visa: allows up to two entries per visa, issued for up to 3 months, multi-visa: allows an unlimited number of entries, valid from one year to 5 years.

There are about 200 countries in the world – and just as many visa rules. The article shows how visas work using the most popular example: the Schengen area.

The Schengen visa entitles you to enter and move freely within the Schengen area, without having to go through border controls between the 27 European countries.

There are different types of Schengen visas:

Transit visa (A). It is required for foreign nationals travelling in transit to a third country.

Tourist visa (C). It allows you to stay in the Schengen zone for up to 90 days within every 180 days.

Schengen visa (D). This is a national visa, which is issued for long-term stay. It is used for work, study, family reunification.

Limited Territory National Visa (LTV). Allows the holder to enter only the country that issued the visa or a certain number of Schengen countries.

‘Golden visas’. These are investment migration programmes. They offer foreign investors the opportunity to obtain residence permits or citizenship in exchange for significant investments in the country's economy.

Also, states often enter into agreements that allow citizens of one country to visit another country visa-free. Travellers can cross the border and stay in a country for a certain period of time without visa documents. The list of countries available for visa-free travel varies greatly from country to country. For example, Russians can visit 118 countries without obtaining a visa. Japan ranks first in the world in the number of visa-free partner countries: its subjects can visit 193 countries without visas.

Finally, the study found that different types of visas allow you to travel to different parts of the world and stay for different lengths of time. Before travelling, you should familiarise yourself in advance with the rules and requirements related to the visa-free regime. This can be done on the official resources of consulates and embassies of the countries you are travelling to. This way you will avoid misunderstandings and problems when crossing the border.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES AND REGIONS AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Общественно-политическое и социально-экономическое развитие стран и регионов на современном этапе

In the context of globalization and rapid technologization, the world is facing many changes that have an impact on the socio-political and socio-economic development of countries and regions. Each of these processes is an integral part of the nation's life and determines its future. This article examines the key aspects of these processes, their interrelationship and impact on modern society.

The socio-political development of countries in the modern world is characterized by the growth of democratic institutions, an increase in the political activity of citizens and the development of civil society. As a result of democratic reforms, many countries have begun to implement decentralization policies, which allows regions to make more independent decisions in the field of local government.