



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 29.4.2014
C(2014) 2727 final

ANNEX 1

ANNEX

to the

Commission Implementing Decision

on amending Commission Decision No C (2010) 1620 final of 19 March 2010 establishing the Handbook for the processing of visa applications and the modification of issued visas as amended by Commission Implementing Decision C(2011)5501 final of 4 August 2011

The Annex to Commission Decision No C (2010) 1620 establishing the Handbook for the processing of visa applications and the modification of issued visas is amended as follows:

1. In Part I, the table in point 1 is replaced by the following:

"1. EU MEMBER STATES

1. Austria	11. Germany	21. Poland
2. Belgium	12. Greece	22. Portugal
3. Bulgaria	13. Hungary	23. Romania
4. Czech Republic	14. Ireland	24. Slovakia
5. Croatia	15. Italy	25. Slovenia
6. Cyprus	16. Latvia	26. Spain
7. Denmark	17. Lithuania	27. Sweden
7. Estonia	18. Luxembourg	28. United Kingdom
9. Finland	19. Malta	
10. France	20. The Netherlands	

2. In Part I, the table in point 3 is replaced by the following:

1. Austria	10. Hungary	19. Norway
2. Belgium	11. Iceland	20. Poland
3. Czech Republic	12. Italy	21. Portugal
4. Denmark	13. Latvia	22. Slovakia
5. Estonia	14. Liechtenstein	23. Slovenia
6. Finland	15. Lithuania	24. Spain
7. France	16. Luxembourg	25. Sweden
8. Germany	17. Malta	26. Switzerland
9. Greece	18. The Netherlands	

3. In Part I, point 3, the second box is deleted.

4. In Part I, the third paragraph of point 3 is replaced by the following:

"Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania do not yet implement the Schengen acquis in full. This means that the Visa Code is binding upon them but until the full implementation of the Schengen acquis these four Member States issue national short-stay visas valid only for their own territories. Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania fully apply Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement."

5. In Part I, point 5, the first sentence of the second paragraph is replaced by the following:

"Eleven VFA Agreements are currently in force*."

* March 2014"

6. In Part I, the table in point 5 is replaced by the following:

"

<i>Third country</i>	<i>Entry into force of EU agreement</i>	<i>Entry into force of bilateral agreement Denmark</i>	<i>Entry into force of bilateral agreement Norway</i>	<i>Entry into force of bilateral agreement Switzerland</i>
Russian Federation	1.6.2007	1.10.2009	1.12.2008	1.2.2011
Ukraine	1.1.2008	1.3.2009	1.09.2011	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	1.1.2008		1.2.2009	
Serbia**	1.1.2008	1.5.2009		1.7.2010
Montenegro***	1.1.2008	1.8.2008	16.12.09	
Bosnia and Herzegovina****	1.1.2008	1.4.2009	1.5.2009	1.7.2009
Albania*****	1.1.2008	1.12.2008	1.5.2009	
Republic of	1.1.2008	1.9.2011	1.12.2011	1.2.2011

Moldova				
Georgia	1.3.2011			
Armenia	1.1.2014			

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- * In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1244/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, nationals of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia holding biometric passports are exempt from the visa obligation (OJ L 336, 18.12.2009, p. 1).
- ** In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1244/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, nationals of Serbia holding biometric passports (excluding holders of passports issued by the Serbian Coordination Directorate [in Serbian: *Koordinaciona uprava*]) are exempt from the visa obligation (OJ L 336, 18.12.2009, p. 1).
- *** In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1244/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, nationals of Montenegro holding biometric passports are exempt from the visa obligation (OJ L 336, 18.12.2009, p. 1).
- **** In accordance with Regulation (EU) 1091/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina holding biometric passports are exempt from the visa obligation (OJ L 329, 14.12.2010, p. 1); the VFA continues to apply to holders of non-biometric passports.
- ***** In accordance with Regulation (EU) 1091/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, nationals of Albania holding biometric passports are exempt from the visa obligation (OJ L 329, 14.12.2010, p. 1).

7. In Part I, the first sentence of point 6 is replaced by the following:

"The Visa Code "establishes the procedures and conditions for issuing visas for transit through or intended stays in the territory of the Member States not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period (i.e. "short stays") and "establishes the procedures and conditions for issuing visas for the purpose of transit through the international transit areas of Member States' airports"."

8. In Part II, the sole paragraph of point 1.1 is replaced by the following:

"The list of third countries whose nationals must hold a visa for entering into the territory of the Member States for stays not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period is established in Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, see [Annex 1](#)."

9. In Part II, point 1.1.2 is replaced by the following :

"1.1.2. For which categories of persons are there national derogations from the visa requirement

According to Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, Member States may individually exempt certain categories of nationals of the third countries normally subject to visa requirements:

- holders of diplomatic, service/official or special passports;
- civilian air and sea crew members in the performance of their duties;
- civilian sea crew members, when they go ashore, who hold a seafarer's identity document issued in accordance with the International Labour Organisation

Conventions No 108 of 13 May 1958 or No 185 of 16 June or the International Maritime Organisation Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic of 9 April 1965;

- crew and members of emergency or rescue missions in the event of a disaster or accident;
- civilian sea crew members of ships navigating in international inland waters;
- holders of travel documents issued by intergovernmental international organisations of which at least one Member State is member, or by entities recognised by the Member State concerned as subjects of international law, to officials of those organisations or entities;
- members of the armed forces travelling on NATO or Partnership for Peace business;
- holders of identification and movement orders provided for by the Agreement of 19 June 1951 between the parties to the NATO regarding the status of their forces;
- school pupils who are nationals of a third country whose nationals are subject to visa requirements who reside in a third country whose nationals are not subject to visa requirements and travelling in the context of a school excursion as a member of a group of school pupils accompanied by a teacher from the school in question;
- recognised refugees and stateless persons residing in and holding a travel document issued by a third country whose nationals are not subject to visa requirements;
- without prejudice to the requirements stemming from the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees signed at Strasbourg on 20 April 1959, recognised refugees and stateless persons and other persons who do not hold the nationality of any country who reside in the United Kingdom or in Ireland and are holders of a travel document issued by the United Kingdom or Ireland, which is recognised by the Member State concerned.

Information on all such exemptions (point 1.1.2) is published in [Information pursuant to Council Regulation \(EC\) No 539/2001](#), see [Annex 5](#)."

10. In Part II, the sole paragraph of point 1.2, shall read as follows:

"The list of third countries whose nationals are exempt from the obligation to hold a visa for entering into the territory of Member States for stays not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period is established in Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, see [Annex 1](#)."

11. In Part II, point 1.3.1, point b), first indent shall read as follows:

"Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Ireland or the United Kingdom."

12. In Part II, point 1.3.1, the second paragraph, of point b) is replaced by the following:

"The exemption of holders of valid visas issued by Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan or the United States of America applies irrespective of whether the person concerned travels to the country that issued the visa or to another third country."

13. In Part II, the fourth paragraph of point 1.3.1 is replaced by the following:

"However, if a third-country national holding an expired visa issued by Bulgaria, Croatia⁸, Cyprus, Romania, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Japan or the United States of America returns from a third country other than the issuing country, he is not exempted from the airport transit visa requirement."

14. In Part II, point 2.2 the following box is added:

"

"Recommended best practice: In case an applicant is to travel to several Member States on different trips within a short timeframe, consulates should apply a flexible approach and consider this as one trip for the application of Article 5(1) of the Visa Code to avoid unnecessary burden and costs for the visa applicant.

Example: An Indian student residing in London (United Kingdom) wishes to travel to Denmark (15-18 August 2014 (4 days)) and to Spain 3-12 September (10 days)).

In this case the Spanish consulate should deal with the application and the visa issued should cover entries into and stays in the two Member States.

"

15. In part II, point 2.3.2, the following box is added:

Recommended best practice for seafarers. It is not always possible to determine in which Member State a seafarer will start his transit because the shipping companies who employ them often do not know in advance on which ship going to which Member State a seafarer is to embark. It is therefore recommended that Article 5 (2) (b) of the Visa Code be applied in a flexible manner in case of seafarers known for their integrity and reliability (i.e. correct use of previously issued visas): the consulate of each Member State where the transit could possibly start, should deal with the visa application.

16. In Part II, point 4.2, the first sentence of the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

"The [uniform application form \(Annex 9\)](#) shall be used for the application for visas for stays not exceeding 90 days per 180-day period."

17. In Part II, point 7.5, second indent, the third paragraph is replaced by the following:

– "- whether the purpose corresponds to a stay not exceeding 90 days: if the supporting documents show that the intended stay would exceed 90 days per period of 180 days, the visa applied for should be refused and the possibility of issuing a national long stay visa or a residence permit may be examined in accordance with national law, where applicable;"

18. In Part II, point 7.9 is replaced by the following:

"7.9. Verification of the length of previous and intended stays

The consulate shall check the length of previous and intended stays in order to verify that the applicant has not exceeded/will not exceed the maximum duration of authorised stay in the territory of the Member States, irrespective of possible stays authorised under a national long-stay visa or a residence permit issued by another Member State, i.e. only stays covered by a uniform visa or a visa with limited territorial validity should be counted.

Examples of short stays before, during or following after a long stay:

A person who has stayed in Spain for 6 months on the basis of a national long stay visa or a residence permit may be issued a uniform or limited territorial validity (LTV) visa the validity of which starts immediately after the expiry of the long stay visa or the residence permit without the person having to exit the Schengen area.

A visa applicant who is still residing in Spain on the basis of a Spanish national long stay visa may be issued a uniform (or LTV) visa during the validity of the Spanish national long stay visa for a short stay in another Member State after his stay in Spain.

A visa applicant who has been issued a Spanish national long stay visa but not yet travelled to Spain may be issued a uniform (or LTV) visa to cover any short stay in any other Member State preceding his stay in Spain.

The day of entry shall be calculated as the first day of stay in the territory of the Member States and the day of exit shall be calculated as the last day of stay in the territory of the Member States.

The notion of "any", implies the application of a "moving" 180-day reference period, looking backwards, at each day of the stay, into the last 180 days period, in order to verify if the 90 days/180 day requirement continues to be fulfilled. This means that an absence for an uninterrupted period of 90 days allows for a new stay for up to 90 days.

Existing entry and exit stamps in the submitted travel document should be verified by comparing the dates of entry and exit to establish that the person concerned has not already exceeded the maximum duration of authorised stay in the territory of the Member States, i.e. 90 days in any 180-day period. Special attention should be paid to detecting possible alteration of the stamps affixed to the travel document with the purpose of hiding the duration of a previous (over)stay in the territory of the Member States.

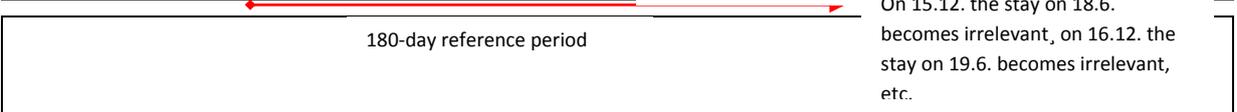
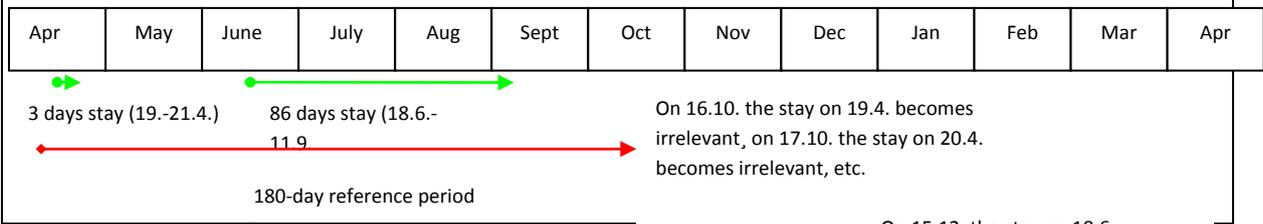
Examples of calculation of stay:

1) A person holding a multiple entry visa for 1 year (18.4.2014 – 17.4.2015) enters for the first time on 19.4.2014 and stays for 3 days. Then he enters again on 18.6.2014 and stays for 86 days. What is the situation on specific dates? When will this person be allowed to enter again?

On 11.9.2014: Over the last 180 days (16.3.2014 – 11.9.2014) the person had stayed 3 days (19. - 21.4.2014) plus 86 days (18.6.2014 - 11.9.2014) = 89 days = No overstay. The person may still stay for up to 1 day.

As of 16.10.2014: The person might enter for a stay of 4 days (on 16.10.2014 the stay on 19.4.2014 becomes irrelevant (outside the 180 days period); on 17.10.2014 the stay on 20.4.2010 becomes irrelevant (outside the 180 days period; etc.).

As of 15.12.2014: The person might enter for 86 additional days (on 15.12.2014, the stay on 18.6.2014 becomes irrelevant (outside the 180 days period); on 16.12.2014, the stay on 19.6.2014 becomes irrelevant, etc.).



2.) A third country national has been granted a multiple entry visa for 2 year (11.8.2014 to 10.8.2016) allowing for a stay of 90 days per 180 days. The visa holder enters on 14.8.2014 and leaves on 30.8.2014 (17 days). On 15.12.14 the person enters again and leaves only on 22.06.2015. What is the situation on specific dates? When should this person have left?

On 1.2.2015: Over the last 180 days (6.8.2014 – 1.2.2015) the person had stayed 17 days (14.-30.8.14) plus 49 days (15.12.2014 - 1.2.2015) = 66 days = No overstay.

On 25.2.2015: Over the last 180 days (30.8.2014 – 25.2.2015) the person had stayed 1 day (30.8.2014) plus 73 days (15.12.2014 - 25.2.2015) = 74 days = No overstay.

On 14.3.2015: Over the last 180 days (16.9.2014 – 14.3.2015) the person had stayed 90 days (15.12.2014 - 14.3.2015) ⇒ 14.3.2015 = Last day of authorised stay.



3) A third country national has been granted a multiple entry visa for 2 year (11.8.2014 to 10.8.2016) allowing for a stay of 90 days per 180 days. The visa holder enters on 1.1.2015 and leaves on 10.1.2015 (10 days), then enters and leaves respectively on 1.3.2015 and 30.3.2015 (30 days) and finally enters and leaves on 1.5.2015 and 9.6.2015 (40 days). What is the situation on specific dates? For how long would the person be allowed to enter again (consecutive stay)?

On 20.6.2015: The person might enter for a consecutive 20 days maximum (10 days "leftover" from the authorised 90 days (20-29.6), plus additional 10 days since on 30.6.2015 the stay on 1.1.2015 becomes irrelevant on 1.7.2015 the stay on 2.1.2015 becomes irrelevant etc. (outside the 180 days period).

On 7.8.2015: The person can still enter for a consecutive 20 days maximum as explained above, because the 30-day stay started on 1.3.2015 will only start becoming irrelevant on 28.8 (since its corresponding 180-day reference period starts from 2.3.2015). On 26.8 therefore the person should leave the Schengen area as on that day he will reach the 90 days within the 180-day reference period (which starts from 28.2).

On 8.8.2015: The person might enter for a consecutive 50 days maximum (10 days "leftover" from the authorised 90 days, plus additional 10 days since from on 30.6.2015 the stay started on 1.1.2015 starts becoming irrelevant, plus 30 days since from 28.8.2015, the stay started on 1.3.2015 start becoming irrelevant (out of the 180-day reference period which counts from 2.3.2015 in this case).

On 8.9.2015: The person might enter for a consecutive 90 days maximum. 90 days consecutive absence (between 10.6.2015 and 7.9.2015) always leads to a new stay for up to 90 days.

Recommended best practice in relation to the calculation of previous and intended stays:

Member States should use the 'length of stay calculator': http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/border-crossing/index_en.htm.

"

19. In Part II, point 9, the third indent of the third bullet point is replaced by the following:
"- multiple entries: a visa is valid from 1.1.-31.12 and allows for multiple entries. During this period the holder is allowed to stay up to 90 days per 180-day period."

20. In Part II, point 9.1.1.3, is amended as follows:

a) In the second indent, the following is added:

"Given the particular circumstances under which seafarers work, two-entry visas should be issued with a validity taking into account the duration of the work.

Example: A seafarer from Indonesia, who is a first time applicant, is traveling to Sweden to board a ship and complete a 10 month contract.

To allow the seafarer to disembark the ship back into a Schengen port and transit through the Schengen territory after his 10 month contract has come to an end, a visa for two entries may be issued.

"

b) In the third indent, the first sentence of the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

"When a multiple entry visa is issued with a period of validity between 6 months and 5 years, the duration of authorised stay is always 90 days per 180-days period."

c) The second bullet point of the third indent is replaced by the following:

"

- Seafarers: it should be noted that for this particular category of persons, "unforeseeable and imperative" reasons are relatively frequent because of unforeseeable changes (due to for instance weather conditions) of schedules of the ship on which the seafarer is to embark, re-embark on or disembark from.

Therefore, seafarers having proved their integrity and reliability, in particular the lawful use of previous uniform visas or visas with limited territorial validity and the holding of a corresponding work contract generally qualify as a category for the issuing of a multiple entry visa with a longer period of validity, for the purpose of transit. As for the period of validity, the length of time of the seafarer's work contract should be taken into account and, if applicable, previous extensions of work contracts. In justified individual cases, the validity of the multiple entry visa may exceed the duration and the extensions of the work contract."

21. In Part II, the second paragraph of point 9.1.2.1 is replaced by the following:

"In cases where it is deemed necessary to issue a new visa during the same period of 180 days to an applicant who, over this 180 days period, has already spent 90 days on the basis of a uniform visa, a visa with limited territorial validity allowing for an additional stay during the 180 days period may be issued."

22. In Part II, the second paragraph of point 9.1.2.2. the following is added:

"

Recommended best practice: When a Member State considers issuing a visa with limited territorial validity to a person who does not fulfil the entry conditions and needs to obtain the consent of one or more other Member States to extend the validity of the visa to their territories, it is recommended to forward the request by means of the form set out in Annex 29.

Generally a visa should not be issued at the border to a third country national who is subject to prior consultation. In some cases it is, however, decided to issue a visa with limited territorial validity at the border, **e.g.** to a seafarer who has been recruited with short notice and who is of a nationality for whom prior consultation is required).

If the seafarer will enter the Schengen area in a Member State different from the one where the vessel that he is to sign on to, it is, subject to the consent of (an)other Member State(s), necessary to extend the territorial validity of the LTV to cover both Member States.

Example: *At Munich Airport an Egyptian seafarer coming from Cairo presents himself at the entry control. The seafarer was recruited at short notice to replace another key member of staff on a ship. The seafarer is to sign on to a vessel in Marseille. Given the better flight connection, the shipping company has booked a flight from Cairo via Munich to Marseille. The vessel the seafarer is to sign on to transports high-quality parts of aircraft produced in Toulouse to be further processed by a company in Germany. The French authorities have notified the German authorities at Frankfurt Airport of the seafarer's arrival by means of the form set out in Annex 9, Part 2, to the Visa Code.*

As the seafarer was recruited at short notice, he is able to prove that it was not possible for him to apply for a visa at the competent diplomatic mission abroad.

In line with Article 22 of the Visa Code, some Member States require prior consultation for Egyptian nationals, but because of the urgency of the matter the consultation procedure cannot be completed in time.

As a consequence of the consultation requirement a visa may not be issued to the seafarer at the border pursuant to Article 36 (3) in conjunction with Article 35 (5) of the Visa Code. In exceptional cases a visa with limited territorial validity may be issued in line with Article 25 (1) of the Visa Code.

Given the considerable financial importance of the deliveries concerned in the present case it is in the national interest both of Germany and France to ensure that the seafarer can sign on the vessel in Marseille.

The visa with the limited territorial validity for Germany and France is issued on the basis of Article 25 (1) (a) (iii) and (2) of the Visa Code and France has given its consent to extending the validity by means of the form announcing the seafarer's arrival (Annex IX, Part 2 of the Visa Code) already includes the required consent.

Example: *The port of Hamburg is informed by the shipping company of the transfer of a Belarus seafarer from one vessel to another vessel. The seafarer will leave a vessel in Hamburg and sign on to a cruise liner in Rotterdam. The reason for the transfer is a need for urgent replacement of a key member of staff in order for the cruise liner to depart from Rotterdam without serious delay.*

Since the seafarer was transferred at short notice, it was not possible for him to apply for a visa at the competent diplomatic mission abroad.

In line with Article 22 of the Visa Code some Member States is require prior consultation for Belarus nationals. Consequently, a visa may not be issued to the seafarer at the border (Article 35 (5) and 36 (3) of the Visa Code).

Given the considerable financial damage which would result from the refusal of applying for visa in this case, it is in the national interest both of Germany and the Netherlands to issue a visa.

The visa with the limited territorial validity for Germany and the Netherlands is issued on the basis of Article 25 (1) (a) (iii) and (2) of the Visa Code.

Recommended best practice in cases where – despite the general rule that visas should not be issued at the border to third country nationals subject to prior consultation – it is decided to issue a visa with limited territorial validity at the border to a seafarer recruited with short notice and where it would be necessary to obtain the consent of (an)other Member State(s) to extend the territorial validity of the LTV, the form set out in Annex IX, Part 1, to the Visa Code should be considered as proof of such consent.

"

23. In Part II, point 12.1, point d) of the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

"d) the applicant has already stayed for 90 days during the current 180-day period on the territory of the Member States on the basis of a uniform visa or a visa with limited territorial validity;"

24. In Part II, the first boxes in points 12.2 and 12.3 are deleted.

25. In Part IV, point 1.6.1, point e) of the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

"e) the applicant has already stayed for 90 days during the current 180-day period on the territory of the Member States on the basis of a uniform visa or a visa with limited territorial validity;"

26. In Part IV, point 1.7, the box is deleted.

27. In Part IV, point 2, second paragraph, the following examples are added:

"

- An Indian seafarer travels from Brazil to Barcelona (Spain) on board a ship. The seafarer has been working on the ship for 6 months when it arrives in Barcelona.

During those 6 months, the ship did not stay in any other port long enough for the seafarer to apply for a Schengen visa and the Spanish consulate in Mumbai would not have been able to handle the seafarer's application before his departure to Brazil as the application would have been submitted earlier than the three-month rule provided by the Visa Code. He therefore has no other option than to apply for a visa at the external border of Spain before disembarking the ship in Spain to fly home or begin a new contract on a different ship.

- A seafarer from the Philippines is told on 25 October that he will be joining a ship in the United Kingdom on 1st November. However, due to severe weather conditions, the vessel has diverted to Le Havre (France). In this case the seafarer may apply for a visa at the French border."

28. In Part V, point 2.4 is replaced by the following:

"When a visa has been annulled, the competent authorities must fill in the [standard form](#) for notifying and motivating the annulment of the visa substantiating the reason(s) for the annulment, and submit it to the third-country national concerned, see [Annex 25](#)."

Recommended best practice: When a Member State has annulled a visa issued by another Member State, it is recommended to forward the information by means of the form set out in [Annex 30](#).

"

29. In Part V, the box point 2.5 is deleted.

30. In Part V, point 3.4 is replaced by the following:

"When a visa has been revoked, the competent authorities must fill in the [standard form](#) for notifying and motivating the revocation of the visa substantiating the reason(s) for the revocation, and submit it to the third-country national concerned, see [Annex 25](#)."

Recommended best practice: When a Member State has revoked a visa issued by another Member State it is recommended to forward the information by means of the form set out in [Annex 31](#).

"

31. In Part V, the box in point 3.5 is deleted.

32. Part VI is amended as follows:

a) The following is added to the list of Union law:

"- Commission Regulation (EU) No 977/2011 of 3 October 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) (OJ L 258, 4.10.2011, p. 9)

- Regulation (EU) No 154/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) (OJ L 58, 9.2.2012, p. 3)

- Regulation (EU) No 610/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the

movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, Council Regulations (EC) No 1683/95 and (EC) No 539/2001 and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 182, 29.6.13, p.1)

- Regulation (EU) No 1289/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December amending Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement, (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 74)."

b) The following is added to the list of International law:

"- Council Decision No 2013/296/EU of 13 May 2013 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and Moldova on the facilitation of the issuance of visas (OJ L 168, 20.6.2013, p. 1)

- Council Decision No 2013/297/EU of 13 May 2013 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the facilitation of the issuance of visas (OJ L 168, 20.6.2013, p. 10).

- Council Decision No 2013/521/EU of 7 October 2013 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Cape Verde on facilitating the issue of short-stay visas to citizens of the Republic of Cape Verde and of the European Union (OJ L 282, 24.10.2013, page 1).

- Council Decision No 2013/628/EU of 22 October 2013 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Armenia on the facilitation of the issuance of visas (OJ L 289, 30.10.2013, p. 1)."

33. The following Annexes 29, 30 and 31 are added:

"ANNEX 29

REQUEST FOR CONSENT TO EXTEND THE TERRITORIAL VALIDITY OF A LTV



The requesting Member State intends to issue a visa with limited territorial validity in accordance with Art. 25 (2) second sentence of Regulation (EC) 810/2009 to the applicant below and is hereby asking for the approval of the consenting Member State(s) to extend the territorial validity of the LTV to its territory.

Requesting Member State:

Date	Place
Authority	Responsible Officer
Tel.	Fax
E-mail	Signature (if applicable)

Requested Member State(s):

1.	2.
----	----

Information on the visa applicant:

1. Surname (family name)		
2. Surname at birth (former surname(s))		
3. First name(s) (Given name(s))		
4. Date of birth (dd-mm-yy)	5. Place of birth 6. Country of birth	7. Current nationality Nationality at birth (if different from above)
8. Sex <input type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female	9. Marital status <input type="checkbox"/> single <input type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> separated <input type="checkbox"/> divorced <input type="checkbox"/> widowed <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify)	

Date	Place
Authority	Responsible Officer
Tel.	Fax
E-mail	Signature (if applicable)

*Please advise us of your decision **as soon as possible** by returning this completed form directly to the requesting authority.*

9. Travel document number	10. Date of issuance	11. Valid until
12. Issued by		

Reason for annulment

It has become evident that the third-country national did not meet the conditions for issuing the visa at the time it was issued (Article 34(1) Visa Code)

Findings of investigation / verification (Schengen Handbook, Section I, point 6.6):

Copy of motivation as notified to visa holder attached

Further comments:

9. Travel document number	10. Date of issuance	11. Valid until
12. Issued by		

Reason for revocation

The third-country national no longer meets the conditions for issuing the visa, namely the condition of:

- being in possession of a valid travel document or documents authorising them to cross the border (Article 5 (1) (a) Schengen Borders Code)
- justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay, having sufficient means of subsistence, both for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to the country of origin or transit to a third country into which they are certain to be admitted, or being in a position to acquire such means lawfully (Article 5 (1) (c) Schengen Borders Code)
- not being persons for whom an alert has been issued in the SIS for the purposes of refusing entry (Article 5 (1) (d) Schengen Borders Code)
- not being considered a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of any of the Member 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 (Article 5 (1) (e) Schengen Borders Code)

Findings of the investigation / verification (Schengen Handbook, Section I, pt. 6.6):

- The visa was revoked at the request of the visa holder (Art. 34 (3) Visa Code)
- Copy of motivation as notified to visa holder attached

Further comments: