

COMMON MANUAL

(2002/C 313/02)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Common Manual, as adopted by the Executive Committee established by the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 (listed under reference SCH/Com-ex (99) 13 in annex A to Council Decision 1999/435/EC OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 1), has since been amended on several occasions pursuant to the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 790/2001 of 24 April 2001 (OJ L 116, 26.4.2001, p. 5). The Common Manual, as amended to date, is published here following the adoption of two Council Decisions declassifying the text of the Common Manual itself and all but three of its Annexes (see Council Decision 2000/751/EC (OJ L 303, 2.12.2000, p. 29) and Council Decision 2002/535/EC (OJ L 123, 9.5.2002, p. 49)).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PART I: CONDITIONS FOR ENTERING THE TERRITORY OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES	
1. Crossing external borders	100
1.1. Consequences of authorisation to enter	100
1.2. Crossing the border at authorised border crossing points	100
1.3. Crossing the border at places other than authorised border crossing points	100
2. Documents recognised as valid for the crossing of external borders	100
3. Visas required of aliens entering the territory of the Contracting Parties	101
3.1. Uniform visas for stays not exceeding three months, including transit visas	102
3.2. Visas with limited territorial validity	102
3.3. Visas for a stay of over three months	102
4. Other conditions for entry	102
4.1. Documentary evidence or information establishing the likelihood of the reason given for entry	102
4.2. Conditions relating to security	103
PART II: BORDER CHECKS	
1. Principles governing checks	104
1.1. Officers authorised to carry out checks and surveillance	104
1.2. Purpose of checks	105
1.3. Procedures for checks	105
1.4. Procedures for refusing entry	106
2. Practical procedures for checks	107
2.1. Affixing stamps	107
2.2. Surveillance of external borders at places other than crossing points and outside office opening hours ..	107
2.3. The following information must be entered in a register	108
3. Special rules on the various means of transport used for crossing external borders	108
3.1. Checks on road traffic	108
3.2. Checks on rail traffic	108
3.3. Checks on international civil air traffic	109
3.4. Checks on maritime traffic	111
3.5. Checks on inland waterways shipping	113
4. Cooperation	113
4.1. Exchange of information	113
4.2. Liaison officers	113
5. Issuing visas at the border	114
6. Special arrangements	114
6.1. Nationals of the Member States of the European Community and members of their families from third countries	114
6.2. Aliens holding a residence permit issued by another Contracting Party	115
6.3. Statutory refugees and stateless persons	115
6.4. Pilots of aircraft and other crew members	115
6.5. Seamen	115
6.6. Holders of diplomatic, official or service passports	116
6.7. Cross-border workers	116
6.8. Minors	116
6.9. Group trips	116
6.10. Aliens who submit an application for asylum at the border	116
6.11. Members of international organisations	117

ANNEXES TO THE COMMON MANUAL

	<i>Page</i>
1. Authorised border crossing points	118
2. Penalties for unauthorised crossing of borders ⁽¹⁾	151
3. Bilateral agreements on local border traffic ⁽¹⁾	151
4. Criteria for determining whether a travel document may bear a visa	151
5. I. Common list of third countries the nationals of which are subject to the visa requirement imposed by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001	152
II. Common list of third countries the nationals of which exempt from the visa requirement imposed by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001	152
III. Regulations governing the movement of holders of diplomatic, official duty and service passports, and holders of laissez-passeurs which certain International Intergovernmental Organisations issue to their officials	152
5a. Common list of third countries whose nationals are subject to an airport transit visa requirement, where holders of travel documents issued by these third countries are also subject to this visa requirement ...	159
6. Uniform format for visa stickers and information on their technical specifications and security features	163
6a. How to fill in visa stickers	169
6b. Entries which the Contracting Parties shall write, where necessary, in the 'remarks' section	190
6c. Instructions on writing entries in the section to be electronically scanned	190
7. Specimen visa stickers	191
8. Specimen visas with limited territorial validity	199
8a. Rules and procedures governing information to be sent by Contracting Parties when issuing visas with limited territorial validity, when cancelling, revoking and reducing the duration of validity of uniform visas and when issuing national residence permits	203
9. Specimen long-stay visa	206
10. Reference amounts required for crossing borders fixed annually by the national authorities	207
11. List of documents giving entitlement to entry without a visa	212
12. Specimen separate sheets	230
13. Specimen cards issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	244
14. Issue of uniform visas at borders	333
14a. Fees, in euro, to be charged when issuing uniform visas	334
14b. List of visa applications requiring prior consultation with the central authorities, in accordance with Article 17(2)	335

⁽¹⁾ Annexes 2 and 3 have been deleted by Council Decision 2002/352/EC (OJ L 123, 9.5.2002, p. 47). Applicable since 1 June 2002.

The entry into force of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement entails the abolition of checks at internal borders and moving them to external borders. As a result, the checks carried out at the external borders of the area covered by the Convention, benefit not only the States at whose external borders they are carried out but also all the Contracting Parties, whose interests must be taken into account by the officials carrying out such checks.

PART I: CONDITIONS FOR ENTERING THE TERRITORY OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

1. **Crossing external borders**

Article 3 of the Implementing Convention

'1. External borders may in principle only be crossed at border crossing points and during the fixed opening hours. More detailed provisions, exceptions and arrangements for local border traffic, and rules governing special categories of maritime traffic such as pleasure boating and coastal fishing, shall be adopted by the Executive Committee.

2. The Contracting Parties undertake to introduce penalties for the unauthorised crossing of external borders at places other than crossing points or at times other than the fixed opening hours'.

1.1. **Consequences of authorisation to enter**

A person who has lawfully entered the territory of one of the Contracting Parties by its external border may normally move about freely within the territory of all the Contracting Parties during a period not exceeding three months.

1.2. **Crossing the border at authorised border crossing points**

External borders may be crossed at the authorised border crossing points provided for in Annex 1 during the stipulated opening hours. The unauthorised crossing of external borders at places other than border crossing points or at times other than the fixed opening hours is punishable by the penalties provided for by national law⁽¹⁾. Opening hours must be indicated at border posts by a notice.

1.3. **Crossing the border at places other than authorised border crossing points**

(...)

(²)

— persons in respect of whom provision is made for the appropriate permits under bilateral agreements on local border traffic, — known in Italy as 'local border traffic' or 'excursion traffic'⁽¹⁾.

— seamen who go ashore in accordance with point 6.5.2.

1.3.1. (²) The competent authorities under national law may issue individuals or groups of persons with a special permit enabling them to cross the external border at places other than authorised crossing points or outside the stipulated times:

— where there is a requirement of a special nature, and

— it does not conflict with the interests of public policy and the national security of the Contracting Parties.

In all cases, such a permit may be issued only if the person requesting it produces the necessary documents when crossing the border.

1.3.2. Nationals of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall be authorised to cross, at any point, the borders of the State whose nationality they hold.

1.3.3. Derogations from the provisions of point 1.2. in connection with local border traffic, known in Italy as 'local border traffic' or 'excursion traffic', are granted in accordance with the bilateral agreements concluded by the Member States with bordering third States⁽¹⁾.

2. **Documents recognised as valid for the crossing of external borders**

Article 5 of the Implementing Convention:

'1. For stays not exceeding three months, aliens fulfilling the following conditions may be granted

⁽¹⁾ Text amended by Council Decision 2002/352/EC (OJ L 123, 9.5.2002, p. 47). Applicable since 1 June 2002.

⁽²⁾ Text deleted by Council Decision 2002/352/EC (OJ L 123, 9.5.2002, p. 47). Applicable since 1 June 2002.

entry into the territories of the Contracting Parties:

- (a) that the aliens possess a valid document or documents, as defined by the Executive Committee, authorising them to cross the border;
- (b) that the aliens are in possession of a valid visa if required;
- (c) that the aliens produce, if necessary, documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay and that they have sufficient means of subsistence, both for the period of the intended stay and for the return to their country of origin or transit to a third State into which they are certain to be admitted, or are in a position to acquire such means lawfully;
- (d) that the aliens shall not be persons for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry;
- (e) that the aliens shall not be considered to be a threat to public policy, national security or the international relations of any of the Contracting Parties.

2. An alien who does not fulfil all the above conditions must be refused entry into the territories of the Contracting Parties unless a Contracting Party considers it necessary to derogate from that principle for humanitarian grounds, on grounds of national interest or because of international obligations. In such cases authorisation to enter will be restricted to the territory of the Contracting Party concerned, which must inform the other Contracting Parties accordingly.

These rules shall not preclude the application of special provisions concerning the right to asylum or the provisions laid down in Article 18.

3. Aliens who hold residence permits or re-entry visas issued by one of the Contracting Parties or, where required, both documents, shall be authorised entry for transit purposes, unless their names are on the national list of alerts of the Contracting Party whose external borders they are seeking to cross'.

- 2.1. A list, for each country, of the documents recognised as valid for the crossing of external borders and of those which may bear a visa, in the case of aliens subject to the visa requirement, is set out in Annex 4. A list of, and specimen residence permits and return visas, provided for under Article 5(3) of the

Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, are set out in Annex 11.

3. **Visas required of aliens entering the territory of the Contracting Parties**

Article 10 of the Convention

'1. A uniform visa valid for the entire territory of the Contracting Parties shall be introduced. This visa, the period of validity of which shall be determined by Article 11, may be issued for visits not exceeding three months.

2. Pending the introduction of such a visa, the Contracting Parties shall recognise their respective national visas, provided that these are issued in accordance with common conditions and criteria determined in the context of the relevant provisions of this Chapter.

3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, each Contracting Party shall reserve the right to restrict the territorial validity of the visa in accordance with common arrangements determined in the context of the relevant provisions of this Chapter'.

Article 11 of the Convention

'1. The visa provided for in Article 10 may be:

- (a) a travel visa valid for one or more entries, provided that neither the length of a continuous visit nor the total length of successive visits exceeds three months in any half-year, from the date of first entry;
- (b) a transit visa authorising its holder to pass through the territories of the Contracting Parties once, twice or exceptionally several times en route to the territory of a third State, provided that no transit shall exceed five days.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not preclude a Contracting Party from issuing a new visa, the validity of which is limited to its own territory, within the half-year in question if necessary'.

Pending the introduction of a uniform visa, the Contracting Parties will recognise, for all types of visas, their respective national visas. The uniform stick-in visa will be used for:

- uniform visas for stays not exceeding three months,
- transit visas,

- visas of limited territorial validity for stays not exceeding three months,
 - visas for stays of over three months.
- 3.1. **Uniform visas for stays not exceeding three months, including transit visas**
- 3.1.1. A list of States for whose nationals a visa is required by all the Contracting Parties is given in Annex 5. The uniform visa will be issued to the nationals of the States appearing on that list. Aliens subject to a visa requirement by only one Contracting Party must also obtain a uniform visa from that Contracting Party, having regard to the provisions of Article 5(1) of the Convention; this visa will state that the holder is required to hold a visa only by the Contracting Party concerned. Where an alien is required to hold a visa by several Contracting Parties, the uniform visa issued by one of these Contracting Parties in accordance with the provisions of this point (third sentence) will also be valid for the other Contracting Parties requiring the alien to hold a visa.
- 3.1.2. A technical description of the stick-in visa is given in Annex 6. Details of how to complete the stick-in visa are set out in Annex 6a. The details to be completed by the Contracting Parties, where necessary, under 'comments' are set out in Annex 6b. The instructions on completing details in the optical reading area are given in Annex 6c.
- 3.1.3. Specimen stick-in visas with examples of possible endorsements are given in Annex 7.
- 3.1.4. The endorsements printed on the stick-in visa are to be in English, French and the respective national languages.
- 3.2. **Visas with limited territorial validity**
- 3.2.1. Visas with limited territorial validity shall be issued by:
- a Contracting Party which, for humanitarian reasons, acting in the national interest or because of international obligations (Article 5(2), Article 16 of the Convention), considers it necessary to issue such a visa although the conditions laid down in Article 5(1) of the Convention have not been fulfilled,
 - a Contracting Party which, after expiry of the visa provided for in Article 11(1) of the Convention, wishes to issue a new visa in the same six-month period (Article 11(2) of the Convention).
- 3.2.2. A visa with limited territorial validity is a national visa whose validity is limited to the territory of the State(s) which issued it. This visa does not enable its holder to invoke Article 19 of the Convention for the purposes of staying in the territory of the other Contracting Parties.
- 3.2.3. A visa with limited territorial validity shall be identified in a specific manner. A specimen of this type of visa is shown in Annex 8.
- 3.2.4. Rules and procedures governing information to be sent by Contracting Parties when issuing visas with limited territorial validity, when cancelling, revoking and reducing the duration of uniform visas and when issuing national residence permits are described in Annex 8a.
- 3.3. **Visas for a stay of over three months**
- 3.3.1. Long-stay visas are national visas. They allow the holder to travel through the territory of the other Contracting Parties only in order to go to the territory of the Contracting Party which issued the visa, unless he fails to meet the conditions for entry laid down in Article 5(1)(a), (d) and (e) of the Convention or if he appears on the national alert list of the Contracting Party through whose territory transit is requested.
- 3.3.2. A specimen long-stay visa is shown in Annex 9.
4. **Other conditions for entry**
- Article 6(1) of the Convention*
- '1. Cross-border movement at external borders shall be subject to checks by the competent authorities. Checks shall be carried out for the Contracting Parties' territories, in accordance with uniform principles, within the scope of national powers and national law, and taking account of the interests of all Contracting Parties.'
- 4.1. **Documentary evidence or information establishing the likelihood of the reasons given for entry**
- It is for the alien to provide on request the reason for his application to enter the territory. In the event of doubt, the checking officers may require him to produce supporting documents and papers as proof or to show good faith.
- 4.1.1. In order to provide proof or to establish the likelihood of the reasons given for entry, the following may in particular be required:
- 4.1.1.1. for business trips:
- an invitation from a firm or an authority to attend meetings or events connected with trade, industry or work,

- other documents which show the existence of trade relations or relations for work purposes,
 - entry tickets for fairs and congresses;
- 4.1.1.2. for journeys undertaken for the purposes of study or other types of training:
- a certificate of enrolment at a teaching institute for the purposes of attending vocational and theoretical courses in the framework of basic and further training,
 - student cards or certificates for the courses attended;
- 4.1.1.3. for journeys undertaken for the purposes of tourism or for private reasons:
- an invitation from the host,
 - a supporting document from the establishment providing lodging,
 - confirmation of the booking of an organised trip,
 - a return or round-trip ticket;
- 4.1.1.4. for journeys undertaken for another reason:
- invitations, enrolments or programmes,
 - attendance certificates, entry tickets, receipts, etc.,
- for political, scientific, cultural, sports or religious events, stating wherever possible the name of the host organisation or the length of stay.
- 4.1.2. Aliens wishing to enter the territory of the Contracting Parties must have sufficient means of subsistence for the expected duration of the stay and

for the return journey or transit to a third State. Means of subsistence shall be assessed in accordance with the purpose of the stay and by reference to average prices for board and lodging. The reference amounts set each year by each of the Contracting Parties are shown in Annex 10.

The presumption of sufficient means of subsistence will be based, for example, on the cash, travellers' cheques, credit cards, and the appropriate number of Eurocheques supported by a Eurocheque card and statements in respect of guarantees in the alien's possession.

4.2. **Conditions relating to security**

When an alien enters the territory, a check must be carried out to determine whether the alien, his vehicle or the objects in his possession represent a threat to the public policy, national security or international relations of any of the Contracting Parties. Such a threat may in particular exist where:

- the alien has been convicted of an offence carrying a custodial sentence of at least one year,
- there are serious grounds for believing that the alien has committed serious offences, including those referred to in Article 71 of the Convention, or that he intends to commit such offences in the territory any of the Contracting Parties,
- the alien has been the subject of a deportation, removal or expulsion measure and the measure is accompanied by an actual prohibition on entry or residence or entails such a prohibition.

(Article 96(2) and (3) of the Convention).

The entry into force of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement entails the abolition of checks at internal borders and moving them to external borders. As a result, the checks carried out at the external borders of the area covered by the Convention benefit not only the States at whose external borders they are carried out but also all the Contracting Parties, whose interests must be taken into account by the officials carrying out such checks.

PART II: BORDER CHECKS

1. Principles governing checks

Article 6(2) of the Convention

'2. The standard principles referred to in paragraph 1 shall be as follows:

- (a) checks on persons shall include not only the verification of travel documents and the other conditions governing entry, residence, work and exit but also checks to detect and prevent threats to the national security and public policy of the Contracting Parties. Such checks shall also be carried out on vehicles and objects in the possession of persons crossing the border. They shall be carried out by each Contracting Party in accordance with its legislation, in particular where searches are involved;
- (b) all persons shall at least have their travel documents checked in order to establish their identities;
- (c) on entry, aliens shall be subject to a thorough check as defined in (a);
- (d) on exit, the requisite checks shall be carried out in the interest of all Contracting Parties pursuant to the law on aliens in order to detect and prevent threats to the national security and public policy of the Contracting Parties. Such checks shall be carried out in all cases involving aliens;
- (e) if in certain circumstances such checks cannot be carried out then priorities must be set. In this case, entry checks shall as a rule take priority over exit checks'.

1.1. Officers authorised to carry out checks and surveillance

- 1.1.1. Checks at external borders are to be carried out by officers of the border police forces or of the services of the Contracting Parties responsible in accordance with national law for border police duties.

These services are:

- for the Kingdom of Belgium: Police Fédérale/Federale Politie and Customs,
- for Denmark: det danske politi (Danish police),
- for the Federal Republic of Germany: Bundesgrenzschutz, Customs and *Länder* police in Bavaria, Bremen and Hamburg,
- for the Hellenic Republic: Ελληνική Αστυνομία (Helliniki Astynomia), Λιμενικό Σώμα (Limeniko Soma), Τελωνεία (Telonia),
- for the Kingdom of Spain: Cuerpo Nacional de Policía, Guardia Civil, customs,
- for the French Republic: D.C.P.A.F. (Direction Centrale de la Police aux Frontières), Customs,
- for the Italian Republic: Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza,
- for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Customs, special Gendarmerie division at the airport,
- for the Kingdom of the Netherlands: Koninklijke Marechaussee, Customs (import and excise duties), Rotterdam city police (port),
- for the Portuguese Republic: Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras, Direcção-Geral de Alfândegas, Brigada Fiscal da Guarda Nacional Republicana,
- for Finland: Border guards, Customs and Police,
- for Sweden: border checks are carried out primarily by the police, who may be assisted by Customs, the Coastguard and the Migration Board. Checks on persons at sea are carried out by the Coastguard,
- for the Republic of Iceland: Ríkislögreglustjóri (Director-General of the National Police), Lögreglustjórar (Heads of police districts),
- for the Kingdom of Norway: in principle, checks at the external borders are carried out by the police. They may, in certain cases and at the

- request of the head of the local police force, be carried out by Customs or the armed forces (specifically, the Coastguard or the Varanger-South garrison). In such cases, these bodies have limited police powers.
- 1.1.2. When carrying out these duties, officers are vested with the powers of border police and the powers to instigate criminal proceedings conferred on them by national law.
- 1.2. **Purpose of checks**
- 1.2.1. Checks on movements at external borders will cover:
- verification of the documents authorising crossing of the border and of the other entry conditions laid down in Article 5 of the Convention and, where necessary, of the documents authorising residence and the pursuit of an occupation,
 - the detection and recording of offences, particularly through direct consultation of reports on persons and objects included in the Schengen Information System (SIS) and in national data files and, if necessary, carrying out action to be taken relating to such reports,
 - the prevention of threats to public policy and national security of the Contracting Parties and quelling disturbances.
- 1.2.2. The principle of proportionality must be complied with in the performance of border police duties.
- 1.3. **Procedures for checks**
- Checks on movements and surveillance are effective if they cope with the risks that result from the various situations encountered. This should be assessed by the competent national authorities cooperating with the authorities of the Contracting Parties.
- The Contracting Parties shall carry out checks at external borders in accordance with the following uniform principles:
- 1.3.1. the minimum check referred to in Article 6(2)b of the Convention which is intended to establish a person's identity, consists of an identity check on the basis of the travelling documents produced or presented and in rapid and straightforward verification of the validity of the document authorising the holder to cross the border and of the presence of signs of falsification or counterfeiting.
- 1.3.2. the thorough check referred to in Article 6(2)c involves, in addition to the basic check:
- 1.3.2.1. a detailed examination of the following aspects:
- is the document presented valid for crossing the border and, where applicable, is it accompanied by the requisite visa?
 - does the document show signs of falsification or counterfeiting?
- 1.3.2.2. verification regarding the origin and destination of the individual and the purpose of the journey and, if necessary, checking the corresponding supporting documents;
- 1.3.2.3. verification that the individual has sufficient means of subsistence for the length of stay envisaged, for his return or transit to a third country, or that he can obtain these means legally;
- 1.3.2.4. direct consultation of the data on persons and objects contained in the SIS and in national data files. If consultation of the SIS reveals that an alert has been made as defined in Articles 95 to 100 of the Convention, the action requested which appears on the screen must first be performed;
- 1.3.2.5. verification that the person, his vehicle and the objects he is transporting are not likely to jeopardise public policy, national security or international relations of any of the Contracting Parties.
- 1.3.3. Without prejudice to the provisions of points 1.3.5.1, 1.3.5.2 and 1.3.5.3, all persons shall be subject to a minimum check upon entry and exit.
- As a general rule, aliens shall be subject to a thorough check on entry and exit.
- 1.3.4. Nationals of the Member States of the European Community shall be subject to random thorough checks on entry and on exit in certain cases where there is reason to believe that the persons concerned might compromise public policy, national security or health.
- 1.3.5. Checks at land borders may be relaxed as a result of special circumstances. This will be the case, in particular, where the intensity of traffic results in excessive delay in the time taken to reach checking posts, and all resources have been exhausted as regards staff, facilities and organisation.
- 1.3.5.1. The official responsible for border checks locally may, under the conditions described in point 1.3.5, establish priorities and must amend them as frequently as possible to increase the effectiveness of checks. In this regard, checks on entry movements shall normally take priority over checks on exit movements.

- 1.3.5.2. The official responsible for border checks locally who relaxes checks must show discretion. Such relaxation of checks may only be temporary, must be adapted to the circumstances justifying it and must be introduced gradually.
- 1.3.5.3. Individuals known personally to the officer responsible for checks, and whom he knows, on the basis of an initial check, have not been the subject of an alert in the SIS or in a national data file and who possess a valid document authorising them to cross the border, will be subject only to random checks to ensure that they hold that document. This provision applies in particular to those persons who frequently cross the border at the same crossing-point. Thorough checks must be carried out on this group of persons from time to time, without warning and at irregular intervals.
- 1.4. **Procedures for refusing entry**
- 1.4.1. The decision to refuse entry is to be substantiated and will be effective immediately (or, where appropriate, on expiry of the time limit laid down by national law), whereby an alien who does not fulfil the conditions for entry laid down in Article 5 of the Convention is not allowed to enter the territory any of the Contracting Parties or to stay there. The alien must acknowledge receipt of the decision. The decision is taken by the authority empowered to do so by national law which shall state the procedures for appeal where these exist.
- 1.4.1a When refusing entry, the checking officer will affix an entry stamp on the passport, cancelled by an indelible cross in black ink.
- 1.4.2. Officers responsible for checks will ensure that an alien refused entry does not enter the territory of the Contracting Party or, if he has already entered it, leaves immediately.
- 1.4.3. If an alien, refused entry, has been brought to the border by a carrier by air, sea or land, the authority responsible locally must order that carrier to assume responsibility for the alien without delay. The carrier may be made to bear the costs of lodging, maintenance and the return journey. The authority responsible locally must order the alien to be transported to the third State from which he was brought, to the third State which issued the document authorising him to cross the border, or to any other third State where he is guaranteed admittance. If the carrier cannot comply with the onward transportation order immediately, he must ensure that another carrier effects immediate transportation to a third State. Pending onward transportation, the authority responsible locally is required, in compliance with national law and having regard to local circumstances, to take appropriate measures in order to prevent aliens refused entry from entering illegally (e.g. by keeping them in the international area of the airport, prohibiting them from going ashore in ports or keeping them in a detention centre).
- 1.4.4. Where the officer responsible for checks notes that the holder of a short-stay visa has been the subject of an alert in the SIS for the purposes of being refused entry, he shall cancel the visa by applying a stamp stating 'CANCELLED'. He must inform his central authorities of this decision forthwith.
- If the holder of a short-stay visa is refused entry, the provisions laid down in point 1.4.1(a) must be applied.
- 1.4.5. Any refusal of entry must be recorded in a register or on a list stating identity, nationality, the references of the document authorising the alien to cross the border and the reason for and date of refusal of entry.
- 1.4.6. If there are grounds both for refusing an alien entry and arresting him, the judicial authorities responsible must be contacted to decide on the action to be taken in accordance with national law.
- 1.4.7. ⁽¹⁾ Specific arrangements for persons entitled under Community law (citizens of the European Union, nationals of States parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and nationals of the Swiss Confederation, and members of their families) are described in points 6.1.1 to 6.1.4.
- The provisions of points 1.4.2, 1.4.5 and 1.4.6 shall also apply to citizens of the European Union, nationals of States parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and nationals of the Swiss Confederation.
- In addition to the provisions mentioned in the second subparagraph, the provisions of points 1.4.1(a), 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.8 (subject to the provisions of point 6.1.4) and 1.4.9 shall also apply to members of the families of citizens of the European Union, nationals of States parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and nationals of the Swiss Confederation, who are not nationals of one of those States.
- 1.4.8. If an alien who does not fulfil the conditions for entry given in Article 5(1) of the Convention invokes the provisions of Article 5(2) of the Convention and requests entry and transit by the external border of a Contracting Party other than the one which has

⁽¹⁾ Text amended by Council Decision (EC) No 2002/587/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 50). Applicable since 16 July 2002.

agreed, by way of exception to allow him to reside there, he must be sent back and allowed to present himself at the external border of the latter Contracting Party, for the purpose of entering its territory.

1.4.9. If, in addition to a valid travel document, an alien is in possession of a residence permit or a return visa or, where appropriate, both these documents, issued by one of the Contracting Parties, as provided for in Annex 11, he must be authorised to enter and pass through so that he can reach the territory of that Contracting Party, unless an alert has been entered on this alien in the national list of the Contracting Party at whose external border he requests entry and where that alert does not specify action to be taken to prevent entry and transit.

2. Practical procedures for checks

2.1. Affixing stamps

2.1.1. When the territory of a Contracting Party is entered, a stamp shall be affixed to:

- the documents, bearing a valid visa or transit visa, enabling aliens to cross the border,
- the documents enabling aliens to whom a visa is issued at the border by the Contracting Parties to cross the border,
- the documents enabling aliens not subject to the visa requirement, laid down in Chapter 3, Section 1, of the Convention, to cross the border.

No entry stamp shall be affixed to the documents of nationals of the Member States of the European Community.

2.1.2. The exit stamp shall be placed on documents authorising an alien to cross the border which contain a multiple-entry visa with a restriction on the total length of stay.

2.1.3. Upon initial entry, the stamp must, if possible, be affixed so that it covers the edge of the visa without affecting the legibility of the indications on the visa or the security features of the stick-in visa. If several stamps have to be inserted (for example in the case of a multiple-entry visa), this shall be done on the page facing the one on which the visa is affixed.

If that page cannot be used, the stamp will be entered on the following page.

2.1.4. Different shaped stamps (rectangular for entry, rectangular with rounded corners for exit) will be used to certify entry and exit. These stamps will

contain the letter(s) identifying the State, the name of the border post, the date, the serial number and a pictogram indicating the type of border crossed (land, sea or air).

2.1.5. Entry and exit stamps shall not be affixed:

- in the case of persons not normally subject to any check (for example: Heads of State, dignitaries whose arrival has been officially announced in advance through diplomatic channels),
- on documents enabling nationals of Andorra, Malta, Monaco, San Marino and Switzerland to cross the border ⁽¹⁾,
- on the travel documents of seamen who are present within the territory of a Contracting Party only when their ship puts in and in the area of the port of call,
- on pilots' licences or on the certificates of aircraft crew members.

2.1.6. Exceptionally, at the request of an alien, insertion of an entry or exit stamp may be dispensed with if insertion might cause serious difficulties for that person. In that case, entry or exit must then be recorded on a separate sheet indicating the name and passport number.

2.2. Surveillance of external borders at places other than crossing points and outside office opening hours

Article 6(3) of the Convention

'3. The competent authorities shall use mobile units to carry out surveillance on external borders between crossing points; the same shall apply to border crossing points outside normal opening hours. This surveillance shall be carried out in such a way as to discourage people from circumventing the checks at crossing points. The surveillance procedures shall, where appropriate, be established by the Executive Committee'.

2.2.1. The main purpose of surveillance of external borders at places other than border crossing points and surveillance of these crossing points outside opening times is to prevent unauthorised border crossings, to counter cross-border criminality and to apply or to take measures against individuals who have crossed the border illegally.

⁽¹⁾ Text amended by Council Decision 2002/587/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 50). Applicable since 16 July 2002.

2.2.2. Such surveillance shall be carried out in accordance with police tactical criteria, by appropriate numbers of staff for the situation in hand. It will involve frequent and sudden changes to surveillance periods, so that unauthorised border crossings will be an ongoing risk.

2.2.3. Surveillance shall be carried out by mobile units which perform their duties by patrolling or stationing themselves at places known or perceived to be sensitive, the aim of such surveillance being to apprehend individuals crossing the border illegally. Surveillance may also be carried out by technical means, including electronic means.

2.2.4. The resources used shall be selected in accordance with the conditions of intervention and in particular in accordance with the type and nature of the border (land, inland waterway or sea).

2.3. ***The following information must be entered in a register***

- the names of the official responsible locally for border checks and of the other officers in each team,
- relaxation of checks on persons applied in accordance with point 1.3.5,
- the issuing of documents in place of passports and of visas or permits issued at the border,
- persons apprehended and complaints (criminal offences and administrative breaches),
- persons refused entry or exit (number and nationalities),
- other particularly important police or judicial measures,
- particular occurrences.

At all border (land, sea and airport) posts all service information and any other particularly important information shall be entered in a register.

3. **Special rules on the various means of transport used for crossing external borders**

3.1. ***Checks on road traffic***

3.1.1. To ensure effective checks on persons, while ensuring the safety and smooth flow of road traffic, movements at border crossing points must be regulated in an appropriate manner. In case of need, measures to channel and block traffic will be taken in compliance with the agreements on colocated national control offices.

3.1.2. As a general rule, persons travelling in vehicles may remain inside them during checks. Checks must in

principle be made outside the checkpoint kiosk, beside the vehicle. Thorough checks will have to take place, if local circumstances allow, beside the highway in areas designated for that purpose. In the interests of staff safety, checks will be carried out where possible by two officers with responsibility for border checks and surveillance or by customs officers.

3.1.3. In the event of heavy traffic, bus passengers on regular local lines must be checked first where the local situation allows.

3.2. ***Checks on rail traffic***

3.2.1. The authorities responsible for border checks and surveillance must ensure that train passengers and railway staff, including those crossing external borders on goods trains or empty trains are checked in accordance with the provisions of Part II, points 1.2, 1.3 et seq.

3.2.2. Controls on rail traffic may be carried out in the following two ways:

- on the platform, in the first station of arrival on the territory of a Contracting Party,
- on board the train, during transit.

When carrying out these controls, the provisions of agreements on colocated national control offices should be taken into account.

3.2.2a 1. To facilitate rail traffic flows of high-speed passenger trains, the States directly affected by the transit of trains may decide, by common agreement, to carry out the controls either in the stations of destination, and/or on board the train during transit between these stations, provided that the passengers stay on board the train in the previous station/stations.

2. With respect to trains from third States making several stops in the territory of the Contracting Parties, if the rail transport carrier is in a position to board passengers exclusively for the remaining part of the journey within Schengen territory, such passengers shall be subject to entry controls at the station of destination, or on the train if the State, in which the station of destination is situated, has given its agreement in accordance with the previous sentence and as a result, is carrying out entry controls.

When travelling in the opposite direction, the passengers shall be subject to exit controls.

3. Passengers who want to take the train in the circumstances described under point 2 on the territory of the Contracting Parties should receive

clear notification prior to the train's departure that they might be subject to personal controls during the journey or at the station of destination.

- 3.2.3. The official responsible for checks locally may order the cavities of cars to be inspected sporadically or for specific reasons, if necessary with the assistance of the train inspector, to ensure that persons or objects subject to border police checks are not concealed in them. The officer carrying out the checks shall operate on the basis of his national responsibilities.

Where there are reasons to believe that persons who have been reported or suspected of having committed an offence, or aliens intending to enter illegally, are hiding on a train, the checking officer, if he cannot act in accordance with his national provisions, shall notify the Contracting Parties within whose territory the train is moving.

- 3.2.4. In the case of persons travelling in sleeper or couchette compartments, the documents enabling them to cross the border shall normally be checked in the compartment of the attendant, provided that he has collected these documents in compliance with the rules applicable to him and that he keeps them available for checks. At the beginning of the check the existence of the documents enabling all the passengers to cross the border must be verified by comparing these documents with the occupancy and/or booking list. The identity of the persons in the compartments must be verified, if possible in the presence of the attendant, at irregular intervals or where specific reasons exist.

3.3. **Checks on international civil air traffic**

Article 4 of the Convention

1. As from 1993 the Contracting Parties shall guarantee that passengers on flights from third States who board internal flights will first be subject, upon arrival, to personal and hand baggage checks in the airport of arrival of their external flights. Passengers on internal flights who board flights bound for third States will first be subject, on departure, to personal and hand baggage checks in the airport of departure of their external flights.

2. The Contracting Parties shall take the requisite measures to ensure that checks are carried out in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. Neither paragraph 1 nor paragraph 2 shall affect checks on registered luggage; such checks shall be carried out either in the airport of final destination or in the airport of initial departure.

4. Until the date laid down in paragraph 1, airports shall, by way of derogation from the definition of internal borders, be considered as external borders for internal flights'.

- 3.3.1. ⁽¹⁾ The place where persons and hand baggage are checked will be determined in accordance with the following procedure:

- 3.3.1.1. passengers on flights exclusively from or to the territory of the Contracting Parties which do not land on the territory of a third State (internal flights) shall not be subject to checks.

(Examples: Luxembourg to Paris

or

Rome—Brussels—Hamburg: no checks)

- 3.3.1.2. passengers on a flight from a third State, who board an internal flight, shall be subject to an entry check at the airport of arrival of the flight from a third State. Passengers on an internal flight who board a flight for a third State (transfer passengers) shall be subject to an exit check at the airport of departure of the latter flight;

(Examples: New York to Paris, with a connection in Paris to Rome (internal flight): entry check in Paris

or

Brussels — Frankfurt (internal flight) with a transfer at Frankfurt to Singapore: exit check at Frankfurt)

- 3.3.1.3. for flights from or to third States with no transfer passengers and flights making more than one stop-over at the airports of the Contracting Parties where there is no change of plane:

- (a) passengers on flights from or to third States where there is no prior or subsequent transfer within the territory of the Contracting Parties shall be subject to an entry check at the airport of entry and an exit check at the airport of exit;

(Examples: New York to Paris: entry check at Paris

or

Rome to Cairo: exit check at Rome)

- (b) passengers on flights from or to third States with more than one stop-over on the territory of the Contracting Parties where there is no change of plane (transit passengers) and provided that

⁽¹⁾ Text amended by Council Decision 2002/587/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 50), which also deleted the original point 3.3.1 (point numbering has been amended accordingly). Applicable since 16 July 2002.

passengers cannot board the aircraft for the leg situated within Schengen territory shall be subject to an entry check at the airport of arrival and an exit check at the airport of departure;

(Examples: New York—Paris—Frankfurt—Rome, with stop-overs in Paris and Frankfurt only for disembarking passengers, boarding for the remaining air leg being prohibited: checks for passengers disembarking in Paris, Frankfurt and Rome respectively)

or

Hamburg—Brussels—Paris—Cairo, stop-overs in Brussels and Paris only for boarding passengers, disembarking being prohibited: exit check for passengers boarding in Hamburg, Brussels and Paris respectively)

- (c) Where an airline may, for flights from third States with more than one stop-over within the territory of the Contracting Parties, board passengers only for the remaining leg within this territory, passengers shall be subject to an exit check at the airport of departure and an entry check at the airport of arrival;

Checks on passengers who, during these stop-overs, are already on board the aircraft and have not boarded in the territory of the Contracting Parties shall be carried out in accordance with point 3.3.1.3(b). The reverse procedure shall apply to this category of flights where the country of destination is a third State.

(Examples: New York—Paris—Frankfurt—Rome, boarding being authorised at the Paris and Frankfurt stop-overs: entry check for passengers landing at Paris, Frankfurt (including those who boarded in Paris) and Rome (including those who boarded in Paris or Frankfurt) respectively and exit check for passengers boarding in Paris and Frankfurt respectively,

or

Hamburg—Brussels—Paris—Cairo, landing being authorised at the stop-overs in Brussels and Paris: exit check for passengers boarding in Hamburg, Brussels and Paris respectively and entry check for passengers landing in Brussels and Paris respectively).

- 3.3.2. Checks on persons shall not normally be carried out on the aircraft. In order to ensure that passengers may be checked in accordance with the provisions of Part II, points 1 and 2, at the airports designated as authorised border crossing points, passenger traffic should be channelled, in agreement with the airport authorities and the transport undertaking, to facilities reserved for checks. The airport authority must take the necessary measures to prevent unauthorised persons from entering or leaving restricted areas, such as the transit area, for instance.

- 3.3.3. Special provisions for checks on the members of aircraft crews are set out in Part II, point 6.4.2.

- 3.3.4. Where, in cases of force majeure, imminent danger, or on the instructions of the authorities, an aircraft on an international flight has to land on a landing ground which is not an authorised border crossing-point, that aircraft may continue its flight only after authorisation from the authorities responsible for border checks and surveillance and from customs. The same shall apply where a foreign aircraft lands without permission. The rules set out in Part II, points 1 and 2, shall apply to checks on aircraft passengers.

- 3.3.5. The arrangements for the entry and exit of:

- gliders,
- ultra-light aircraft,
- helicopters, and
- small-scale aircraft capable of flying short distances only,
- airships,

shall be laid down by national law and, where applicable, by bilateral agreements.

- 3.3.6. *Procedures for checks in aerodromes*

- 3.3.6.1. It is necessary to ensure that, in accordance with the rules set out in Part II, points 1 and 2, the means to check passengers also exists in aerodromes, i.e. airports which do not hold the status of international airport under the competent national law, but through which the routing of international flights is authorised.

- 3.3.6.2. In general it shall not be necessary to make necessary arrangements in aerodromes to ensure that inflows of passengers from internal and international flights are physically separated. When the volume of traffic is low, the checking officers need not be present at all times, provided that there is a guarantee that the necessary personnel can be deployed in good time.

- 3.3.6.3. When the presence of the checking officers is not assured at all times in the aerodrome, the director of this aerodrome is required to give adequate notice to the authorities responsible for carrying out border checks about the arrival and the departure of internationally-routed airplanes. Calling in auxiliary police officers is authorised, provided that this is permissible under national law.

- 3.3.7. In order to prevent dangers, checks must be carried out, in airports and aerodromes, on passengers on internal flights, where uncertainty exists whether such passengers are exclusively coming from, or

solely bound for, the territories of the Contracting Parties without landing on the territory of a third State.

In accordance with the agreements reached on the matter, checks may also be carried out during crossings or, upon the ship's arrival or departure, in the territory of a third State.

3.4. *Checks on maritime traffic*

3.4.1. *Definitions*

3.4.1.1. 'Maritime traffic' means all shipping for business purposes between two or more ports or moorings, with the exclusion of regular ferry services, pleasure boating, coastal fisheries and inland waterway transport.

3.4.2.2. The purpose of checks is to ensure that both crew and passengers fulfil the conditions laid down in Part II, points 1 and 2.

3.4.2.3. In the event of special circumstances as defined in 1.3.5, checks on shipping traffic may be relaxed.

3.4.1.2. Under the international provisions regulating maritime traffic, 'passenger' means any person on board a vessel who is not a member of the crew.

In the case of very heavy traffic and where it proves impossible, despite the mobilisation of all staff and organisational resources, to check all passengers, officers may carry out spot checks, in accordance with the priorities that correspond to the specific situation, as established by the official responsible locally. In such cases, entry checks shall normally take priority over exit checks.

3.4.1.3. 'Crew' means the persons whose names appear on the crew list and who have been employed in order to carry out activities on board the vessel directly linked to shipping.

3.4.2.4. Checks on crew members shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Part II, points 6.5 et seq.

3.4.1.4. 'Shipowner's agent' means the individual or corporation who represents the shipowner on the spot in all matters relating to the shipowner's duties in fitting out the vessel.

3.4.3. *Obligations of the ship's captain*

3.4.1.5. 'Scheduled ferry service' means all services exclusively from or to other ports situated in the territory of the Contracting Parties, which do not call at ports situated outside the territory of the Contracting Parties and which carry persons and vehicles in accordance with a scheduled timetable.

3.4.3.1. The ship's captain, or failing that the shipowner's agent representing the shipping company, shall draw up a list, in duplicate, of the crew and, if possible, of the passengers and upon arriving in the port shall give it to the officers responsible for checks, which shall be carried out on board ship or nearby. If, for reasons of force majeure this list cannot be sent to the officers carrying out checks, a copy must be sent to the appropriate border post or shipping authority, which will see that it is forwarded without delay to the authorities empowered to carry out border checks.

3.4.1.6. 'Cruise ship' means a ship which follows a given itinerary in accordance with a predetermined programme, whose passengers take part in a collective programme of tourist activities in the various ports and which normally neither takes passengers on nor allows passengers to disembark during the voyage.

As regards scheduled ferry services, the ship's captain or, in his place, the shipowner's agent representing the shipping company shall not be required to draw up a passenger list.

3.4.1.7. 'Pleasure boating' means the use of pleasure boats equipped with sails and/or an engine for private use which are used for sporting or tourism purposes.

3.4.3.2. One copy of the two lists duly signed by the checking officer shall be returned to the ship's captain who must be able to produce it on request when in port.

3.4.1.8. 'Coastal fisheries' means fishing carried out with the aid of vessels which return every day or after a few days to a port situated in the territory of a Contracting Party without calling at a port situated in a third State.

3.4.3.3. The ship's captain, or failing that the shipowner's agent must report promptly any changes to the composition of the crew or the number of passengers.

3.4.2. *Checking procedures*

3.4.2.1. Checks shall normally be carried out at the port of arrival or departure, on board ship or in an area set aside for the purpose, located in the immediate vicinity of the port.

3.4.3.4. In addition, the captain is required to notify the competent authorities promptly, and if possible even

before the ship enters port, of the presence on board of stowaways. Stowaways shall, however, remain under the responsibility of the ship's captain.

- 3.4.3.5. The ship's captain, or failing that the shipowner's agent, must notify the border authorities of the ship's departure in good time and in accordance with the rules in force in the port concerned; if he is unable to notify these authorities, he must advise the appropriate shipping authority. The second copy of the previously completed and signed list(s) shall be returned to these authorities.
- 3.4.4. *Exceptions to the procedures for checks laid down in point 3.4.2*
- 3.4.4.1. Passengers and crew on board ferries providing scheduled services as referred to in point 3.4.1.5 shall not normally be checked.
- 3.4.4.2. If a cruise ship calls in succession at several ports situated in the territory of the Contracting Parties without calling at a port situated outside this territory, checks shall normally be carried out only at the first and last port situated within the territory of the Contracting Parties.
- 3.4.4.3. As a general rule, checks on persons on board pleasure boats from a third State shall be carried out upon entering and upon exiting a port which is an authorised border crossing-point of the territory of the Contracting Parties.

However, where a pleasure boat wishes, exceptionally, to enter a port which is not an authorised border crossing-point, the authorities responsible for checks must be notified if possible before the vessel enters the port, and in any event upon its arrival. The declaration regarding passengers shall be made by lodging the list of persons on board ship with the local authorities. This list shall be made available to the authorities responsible for carrying out checks.

Each Contracting Party may require pleasure boats from a third State to dock in an authorised port of entry in which checks are carried out on the persons on board.

During these checks, a document containing all the technical characteristics of the vessel and the names of the persons on board shall be handed in.

A copy of this document will be given to the authorities in the first authorised port of entry, and another copy to the authorities in the last authorised port before departure to a third State. As long as the vessel remains in the territorial waters of one of the Contracting Parties, a copy of this list must be included amongst the ship's papers.

If for reasons of force majeure the vessel has to dock in another port, the authorities in the nearest authorised port of entry must be contacted.

- 3.4.4.4. The crews of coastal fisheries vessels who return every day or nearly every day to the port of registration or to any other port situated in the territory of the Contracting Parties without docking in a port situated in the territory of a third State shall not normally be checked. If, however, the coastline of a third State is located in the immediate vicinity of the territory of a Contracting Party, spot checks should be carried out in order to combat clandestine immigration. This provision shall apply to persons on game fishing trips who occasionally spend a day on board vessels for this purpose.

The crews of coastal fisheries vessels not registered in a port situated in the territory of a Contracting Party shall be checked in accordance with the provisions of points 3.4.2 and 6.5.

The ship's captain or, failing that the shipowner's agent representing the shipping company, is required to notify the appropriate authorities of any alteration to the crew list and of the presence of any passengers.

- 3.4.4.5. *Ferry services subject to controls*

Controls shall be carried out on passengers on board ferries not within the remit of part II point 3.4.4.1, namely:

in principle:

- (a) a distinction should be drawn between the controls carried out on aliens and the controls carried out on EU/EEA nationals, who are only subject to minimum checks. Where possible, the necessary construction work should be undertaken to ensure this;
- (b) ferry passengers without their own mode of transport (foot passengers) shall be controlled individually;
- (c) controls on vehicle occupants shall be carried out while they are at the vehicle;
- (d) ferry passengers travelling by coach are to be considered as foot passengers. These passengers shall alight from the coach for the controls;
- (e) controls on heavy goods vehicle drivers and any accompanying persons shall be conducted while the occupants are at the vehicle. It is recommended that specific customs clearance arrangements be provided for this, separate from the other passengers;
- (f) so that the controls can be completed swiftly there should be an adequate number of control bays, and where appropriate a second line of controls should be organised;

(g) so as to detect illegal immigrants in particular, random checks should, at the very least, be made on the vehicles used by the passengers, and where applicable on the loads and other goods stowed in the vehicle;

(h) ferry crew members will be dealt with in the same way as commercial ship crew members.

3.5. **Checks on inland waterways shipping**

3.5.1. Inland waterways shipping involving the crossing of an external border covers the use, for business or pleasure purposes, of all types of boat and floating vessels on rivers, canals and lakes.

3.5.2. As regards boats used for business purposes, the captain and the persons employed on board who appear on the crew list and members of the families of these persons who live on board shall be regarded as crew members or equivalent.

3.5.3. The relevant provisions of point 3.4.1 and the provisions of points 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 shall apply.

4. **Cooperation**

Article 7 of the Convention

The Contracting Parties shall assist each other and shall maintain constant, close cooperation with a view to the effective implementation of checks and surveillance. They shall, in particular, exchange all relevant, important information, with the exception of data relating to named individuals, unless otherwise provided for in this Convention. They shall as far as possible harmonise the instructions given to the authorities responsible for checks and shall promote the standard training and retraining of officers manning checkpoints. Such cooperation may take the form of an exchange of liaison officers'.

In order to ensure the uniform and effective application of surveillance and checking measures, police forces and authorities responsible for checking persons shall maintain close and permanent cooperation in all areas.

4.1. **Exchange of information**

The exchange of information is encouraged in order to make for better checks and better knowledge of migratory flows, of the regulations in force in the Contracting Parties, and of the techniques used by officers responsible for checks.

The exchange of personal data shall comply with the provisions on data protection contained in the Convention.

Exchanges of information shall cover the following subjects:

between central services:

- monthly statistics resulting from checking, and on the various forms of clandestine immigration,

between central services and, if the need arises, between check posts:

- methods of manufacturing, forging and fraudulently using documents enabling the bearers to cross borders,

- processes for authorities carrying out checks to detect counterfeit, false or illegally appropriated documents enabling the holders to cross borders,

- clandestine itineraries and border crossing practices,

- current situations for which the assistance of or information from other authorities carrying out checks may be useful,

- implementation of joint intervention measures in specific circumstances.

Depending on its nature, information will be sent between central or local national services by the following means:

- by post,

- by (public) stationary or mobile radio, telephone, telex or facsimile networks, and by special police networks, possibly after the development of standard technical specifications,

- through liaison officers seconded to central national services,

- through the contact services of border police,

- as part of joint cooperation between services and work seminars.

4.2. **Liaison officers**

The Contracting Parties may second permanent liaison officers to national central services. Secondment may be bilateral or unilateral. In specific situations, liaison officers may be assigned to other services of the Contracting Parties for a given period.

5. Issuing visas at the border

If due to lack of time and for pressing reasons an alien has been unable to apply for a visa, in exceptional circumstances the authorities responsible may issue him with a short-stay visa at the border, in accordance with national provisions and provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- he holds a valid document authorising him to cross the border (see Annex 4),
- he fulfils the conditions for entry laid down in Article 5(1)(a),(c),(d) and (e) of the Convention,
- he claims an unforeseeable and pressing reason for entry, backed where possible by a supporting document (for example, serious and sudden occurrences involving family members, medical treatment, change of destination of aircraft for technical reasons or weather conditions, urgent professional reasons), and
- return to his country of origin or onward passage to a third State is assured.

In specific cases, national provisions may provide for authorisation by higher bodies.

- 5.1. An alien who applies for a transit visa at the border for the territory of the Contracting Parties must comply with the conditions laid down in point 5 and must be in possession of the visas required to continue his journey to other States of transit, which are not Contracting Parties, and in the State of destination. The duration of passage through the territory of the Contracting Parties may not exceed five days. It must allow for direct transit through the territory of the Contracting Party or Parties concerned, including the inevitable or customary interruptions for this type of journey.
- 5.2. Visas shall be issued by affixing a stamp or a sticker on the travel document which may bear a visa. If there is not sufficient space in this document, the stamp or sticker shall be affixed, by way of exception, on a separate sheet inserted in the document. Specimen separate sheets are shown in Annex 12.
- 5.3. Conditions for the issue of uniform visas at the border are shown in Annex 14.
- 5.4. The fees to be charged for the issue of visas are shown in Annex 14a.
- 5.5. The list of visas subject to prior consultation with the central authorities, in accordance with Article 17(2) is shown in Annex 14b.

- 5.6. Visas issued at the border should be recorded on a list.

6. Special arrangements

6.1. *Nationals of the Member States of the European Community and members of their families from third States*

- 6.1.1. In order to enter the territory of the Contracting Parties, nationals of the Member States of the European Community must hold a valid document enabling them to cross the border as provided for in Annex 4, but shall be exempt from the visa requirement.

- 6.1.2. Aliens who under Community law enjoy freedom of movement as family members of nationals of Member States but who, because of their nationality, are subject to the requirement for a visa to enter the territory of the Contracting Parties shall remain subject to this requirement. This will not affect the possibility referred to in point 6.2, of entering without a visa being required.

Family members entitled to freedom of movement are:

- the spouse and children under 21, or dependent children,
- dependent relatives in the ascending line of a national of a Member State of the European Community and of his or her spouse.

- 6.1.3. A national of a Member State of the European Community who holds the document required to cross the border can be refused entry to the territory of a Contracting Party other than the one whose nationality he holds only if he is likely to jeopardise public policy, national security (or public health). The national lists of wanted persons may be consulted for this purpose and may result in entry being refused.

If in such a case, the official responsible for carrying out checks refuses to allow a national of a Member State of the European Community to enter the territory of a Contracting Party, he shall give him written notification thereof, setting out the reasons for refusal.

- 6.1.4. Apart from the cases relating to the absence of the necessary documents referred to in point 6.1.2, the aliens referred to in that point can be refused entry only on specific grounds related to public policy, national security or public health. Flexibility must be shown in taking decisions on issuing visas at the border to family members of nationals of Member

States of the European Community who are entitled to freedom of movement although subject to the requirement for a visa.

As regards refusing entry, the provisions laid down in point 1.4.1 shall be applied in accordance with national law.

6.2. Aliens holding a residence permit issued by another Contracting Party

Aliens holding a valid residence permit issued by another Contracting Party are exempt from the visa requirement for entering the territory of the other Contracting Parties. Point 1.4.9 shall also apply.

6.3. Statutory refugees and Stateless persons

6.3.1. The travel document for refugees, issued pursuant to the Convention on the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 (Geneva Convention on Refugees), shall be accepted as a document enabling the holder to cross borders.

The visa arrangements for the holders of a travel document for refugees shall be regulated by national law. However, the following special rules must be complied with:

- the holders of a travel document for refugees who hold a residence permit issued by a Contracting Party are exempt from the requirement for a visa to enter the territory of the Contracting Parties,
- the holders of a travel document for refugees issued by Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Sweden or Switzerland are exempt from the visa requirement for entering the territory of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Spain, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Portuguese Republic. The holders of such travel documents shall be subject to the requirement for a visa to enter the territory of the Hellenic Republic and the French Republic.

6.3.2. The travel document for Stateless persons, issued pursuant to the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954, shall be accepted as a document enabling the holder to cross the border with the exception of entry to the territory of the Portuguese Republic.

Holders of a travel document for Stateless persons shall be subject to the requirement for an entry visa unless they hold a residence permit issued by one of the Contracting Parties.

6.4. Pilots of aircraft and other crew members

6.4.1. The holders of a pilot's licence or a crew member certificate as provided for in Annex 9 to the Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 are

exempt from the requirement for a passport and a visa provided that in the course of their duties:

- they do not leave the stop-over airport,
- they do not leave the airport of arrival,
- they do not leave the territory of the airport municipality,
- they leave the airport only to go to another airport situated in the territory of a Contracting Party.

6.4.2. The provisions of Part II, points 1.3 et seq., regulate checks on aircraft crew.

Wherever possible, priority must be given to checks on aircraft crews. Specifically, they shall be checked either before passengers or at special locations set aside for the purpose. Crews known to staff responsible for checks in the performance of their duties may be subject to random checks only.

6.5. Seamen

6.5.1. 'Seamen' means crews as defined in point 3.4.1.3.

6.5.2. Seamen holding a seaman's book or a seafarer's identity document (issued in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 13 May 1958) may, in accordance with the provisions of the London Convention of 9 April 1965 and national provisions, go ashore to stay in the area of the port where their ships call or in the adjacent municipalities without presenting themselves at a border crossing-point, on condition that they appear on the crew list, which has previously been submitted for checking, of the ship they belong to and that they hold a visa. If a sailor constitutes a threat to public policy or national security, he may be refused permission to go ashore.

6.5.3. Seamen who intend to stay outside the municipalities situated in the vicinity of ports must comply with the conditions for entry to the territory of the Contracting Parties and, in particular, must hold a valid travel document bearing a visa where appropriate and have sufficient means of subsistence.

6.5.4. Without prejudice to the provisions laid down in Part I, points 1 et seq., holders of a seaman's book or a seafarer's identity document may be authorised to enter the territory of the Contracting Parties only in the circumstances set out below:

- boarding a ship which has already anchored or is about to arrive in a port of the Contracting Parties,

- transit to a third State or return to the State of origin,
- emergency cases or cases of necessity (illness, dismissal, end of contract, etc.).

In such cases, officers responsible for border checks shall conduct the necessary verification to ensure that entry checks have not been circumvented following relaxation of the requirement applied to this category of persons.

Such verification may take any of the following forms:

- written declaration by the shipowner or by the shipowner's agent concerned,
- written declaration by the appropriate diplomatic or consular authorities,
- proof obtained as a result of specific verification by the police authorities or, where appropriate, by other competent administrations,
- contract authenticated by affixing the stamp of the maritime authority.

6.6. **Holders of diplomatic, official or service passports**

In view of the special privileges or immunities they enjoy, the holders of diplomatic, official or service passports issued by States or Governments recognised by the Contracting Parties who are travelling in the course of their duties shall, wherever possible, be granted favourable treatment by being given priority over other travellers at border checks even though they remain, where necessary, subject to the requirement for a visa.

Accredited members of diplomatic missions and of consular representations and their families who hold the card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may enter the territory of the Contracting Parties on presentation of the card and, if necessary, of the document authorising them to cross the border. Specimen cards are shown in Annex 13.

If a person presenting himself at the external border invokes privileges, immunities and exemptions, the officer responsible for carrying out checks may require him to provide proof of his status by producing the appropriate documents, in particular certificates issued by the accrediting State or a diplomatic passport or other means. If he has doubts, the officer may, in case of urgent need, apply directly to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As a general rule, persons holding these documents shall not be required to prove that they have sufficient means of subsistence.

Moreover, checking officers may not in any circumstances refuse the holders of diplomatic, official or service passports entry to the territory of the Contracting Parties without first consulting the appropriate national authorities. This shall also apply where an alert has been entered in the SIS for this person.

6.7. **Cross-border workers**

6.7.1. The status of cross-border workers shall be determined by the national law of the Contracting Parties.

6.7.2. The procedures for checking cross-border workers are governed by the provisions for checks on aliens. Checks may be relaxed in accordance with point 1.3.5.3.

6.8. **Minors**

6.8.1. Minors crossing the border shall be subject to the same checks as adults, even where they are accompanied by persons having parental care over them.

Staff carrying out checks must pay particular attention to minors travelling unaccompanied. They must ensure wherever possible that minors do not leave the territory against the wishes of the persons having parental care over them.

(...) ⁽¹⁾.

6.9. **Group trips**

6.9.1. The intensity of checks to which group trip participants are subject will normally depend on their nationality.

6.9.2. In particular cases, such as for example school trips or groups of retired people or pilgrims, checks may be restricted to verification on the basis of the occupancy list or spot checks on travellers. Whatever the situation, normal procedure shall apply to checks on the group leader.

6.10. **Aliens who submit an application for asylum at the border**

If an alien requests asylum at the border, the national laws of the Contracting Party concerned shall apply until it is determined who has responsibility for dealing with the application for asylum.

⁽¹⁾ Points 6.8.2 and 6.8.3 have been deleted by Council Decision 2002/587/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 50). Applicable since 16 July 2002.

6.11. Members of international organisations

Holders of the following documents issued by the international organisations listed below may, in carrying out their duties, be granted preferential treatment where possible vis-à-vis other travellers during border checks.

As a general rule, holders of these documents are not required to prove that they have sufficient means of subsistence.

The following documents, in particular, are taken into consideration:

- United Nations laissez-passer issued to staff of the United Nations and subordinate agencies under the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of Specialised Agencies adopted by

the United Nations General Assembly on 21 November 1947 in New York,

- laissez-passer issued by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC),
- European Economic Community (EEC) laissez-passer,
- European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) laissez-passer,
- legitimacy certificate issued by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe,
- documents issued by a NATO Headquarters (military ID card accompanied by a travel order, travel warrant, or an individual or group service order).

ANNEX 1

Authorised border crossing points

(Part i, point 1.2, of the Common Manual)

INDEX

BELGIUM	page 119
DENMARK	page 119
GERMANY	page 121
GREECE	page 130
SPAIN	page 132
FRANCE	page 133
ITALY	page 136
LUXEMBOURG	page 142
NETHERLANDS	page 142
AUSTRIA	page 142
PORTUGAL	page 145
FINLAND	page 146
SWEDEN	page 148
ICELAND	page 148
NORWAY	page 149

BELGIUM

Air borders

- Brussels national airport (Zaventem)
- Ostend
- Deurne
- Bierset
- Gosselies
- Wevelgem (aerodrome)

Sea borders

- Antwerp
- Ostend
- Zeebrugge
- Nieuwpoort
- Gent
- Blankenberge

Land borders

- Eurostar (Channel Tunnel)
Brussels-Zuid/Midi

DENMARK

Sea borders*Denmark*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| — Aabenraa Havn | — Fredericia Havn |
| — Aalborg Havn A/S | — Frederikshavn Havn |
| — Aalborg Portland A/S | — Gedser Færgehavn |
| — Aarø Havn | — Grenaa Havn |
| — Aarøsund Havn | — Gråsten Havn |
| — Aggersund Kalkværks Udslibningsbro (Løgstør) | — Gulfhavn (på Stigsnæs ved Skælskør) |
| — Allinge Havn | — Haderslev Havn |
| — Asnæs-, Advedøre-, Kyndby-, Masnedø-,
Stigsnæsværkets Havne | — Hals Havn |
| — Assens Havn | — Hanstholm Havn |
| — Bagenkop Havn | — Hasle Havn |
| — Bandholm Havn | — Havnen ved Kolby Kås (Samsø) |
| — Bogense Havn | — Helsingør Færgehavn |
| — Bønnerup Havn | — Hirtshals Havn |
| — Dansk Salt A/S' Anlægskaj (Mariager) | — H.J. Hansen Hadsund A/S' Havn |
| — Det Danske Stålvalseværk A/S' Havn (Frederiksværk) | — Hobro Havn |
| — Dragør Havn | — Holbæk Havn |
| — Enstedværkets Havn (Aabenraa) | — Holstebro-Struer Havn |
| — Esbjerg Havn | — Horsens Havn |
| — Faaborg Havn | — Hou Havn (Odder) |
| — Fakse Ladeplads Fiskeri- og Lystbådehavn | — Hundested Havn |
| — Faxe Havn | — Hvide Sande Havn |
| | — Kalundborg Havn |

- | | |
|---|--|
| — Kaløvig Bådehavn | — Rødby Færge- og Trafikhavn |
| — Kerteminde Havn & Marina | — Rømø Havn |
| — Klintholm Havn | — Rønne Havn |
| — Kolding Havn | — Skagen Havn |
| — Kongsdal Havn | — Skive Havn |
| — Korsør Havn | — Skærbækværkets Havn |
| — Københavns Havn | — Statoil Pieren, Melbyvej 17 i Kalundborg |
| — Køge Havn | — Stege Havn |
| — Lemvig Havn | — Stevns Kridtbruds Udslibningspier |
| — Lindø-Terminalen | — Stubbekøbing Havn |
| — Lyngs Odde Ammoniakhavn | — Studstrupværkets Havn (Skødstrup) |
| — Marstal Havn | — Svaneke Havn |
| — Middelfart Havn | — Svendborg Trafikhavn |
| — Nakskov Havn | — Søby Havn |
| — Nexø Havn | — Sønderborg Havn |
| — NKT Trådværket A/S' Havn (Middelfart) | — Sæby Havn |
| — Nordjyllandsværkets Havn | — Tejn Havn |
| — Nykøbing F. Havn | — Thisted Havn |
| — Nyborg Fritids- og Lystbådehavn samt Fiskerihavn | — Thorsminde Havn |
| — Nyborg Havn A/S (Lindholm Havn og Avernakke Pier) | — Thyborøn Havn |
| — Næstved Havn | — Vang Havn |
| — Odense Havn | — Vejle Havn |
| — Odense Staalskibsværft A/S' Havn | — Vordingborg Havn |
| — Orehoved Havn | — Ærøskøbing Havn |
| — Randers Havn | — Århus Havn |
| — Rudkøbing Havn | |

Faroe Islands

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| — Fuglafjarðar Havn | — Runavíkar Havn |
| — Klaksvíkar Havn | — Tórshavnar Havn |
| — Kollafjarðar Havn | — Tvøroyrar Havn |
| — Oyra Havn | — Vágs Havn |

Greenland

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| — Aasiaat (Egedesminde) | — Paamiut (Frederikshåb) |
| — Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) | — Qaanaaq (Thule) |
| — Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresbysund) | — Qaqortoq (Julianehåb) |
| — Kangerlussuaq (Sdr. Strømfjord) | — Qasigiannuit (Christianshåb) |
| — Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen) | — Qeqertarsuaq (Godhavn) |
| — Nanortalik | — Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg) |
| — Narsaq | — Tasiilaq (tidl. Angmagssalik) |
| — Narsarsuaq | — Upernavik |
| — Nuuk (Godthåb) | — Uummannaq |

Air borders*Denmark:*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| — Aalborg Lufthavn | — Københavns Lufthavn, Roskilde |
| — Aarhus Lufthavn | — Lemvig Flyveplads |
| — Billund Lufthavn | — Odense Lufthavn |
| — Bornholms Lufthavn | — Skive Lufthavn |
| — Esbjerg Lufthavn | — Stauning Lufthavn |
| — Herning Flyveplads | — Sønderborg Lufthavn |
| — Karup Lufthavn | — Thisted Lufthavn |
| — Koldingegnens Lufthavn, Vamdrup | — Vojens Lufthavn |
| — Københavns Lufthavn i Kastrup | — Ærø Lufthavn |

Faroe Islands

- Vágar Lufthavn

Greenland

- Kangerlussuaq (Sdr. Strømfjord)
- Nuuk (Godthåb)
- Qaanaaq

GERMANY

Authorised border crossing points

GERMANY—DENMARK

Designation of border crossing points on the German side

- Flensburg Bahnhof
- Wassersleben
- Kupfermühle
- Flensburg Bahnhof
- Harrislee
- Ellund Autobahn (BAB 7)
- Jardelund
- Weesby
- Neupepersmark
- Westre
- Böglum
- Süderlügum Bahnhof
- Aventoft
- Rosenkranz
- Rodenäs

Designation of border crossing points on the Danish side

- Pattburg (Padborg)
- Køllund
- Krusau (Kruså)
- Pattburg Bahnhof (Station Padborg)
- Pattburg (Padborg)
- Frøslee (Frøslev)
- Sophiental (Sofiedal)
- Groß Jündewatt (St. Jyndeved)
- Alt Peppersmark (Pebersmark)
- Grünhof (Grøngård)
- Seth (Sæd)
- Tøndern (Tønder)
- Møllehus
- Rüttebüll (Rudbøl)
- Hoger (Højer)

Authorised border crossing points

GERMANY—POLAND

Designation of border crossing points on the German side

Ahlbeck

Linken

Grambow Bahnhof

Pomellen-Autobahn (BAB 11)

Tantow Bahnhof

Rosow

Mescherin

Gartz

Schwedt

Hohensaaten-Hafen

Hohenwutzen

Küstrin-Kietz

Küstrin-Kietz Bahnhof

Frankfurt/Oder Hafen

Frankfurt/Oder Straße

Frankfurt/Oder Bahnhof

Frankfurt/Oder-Autobahn (BAB 12)

Eisenhüttenstadt

Guben Straße

Guben Bahnhof

Forst Bahnhof

Forst-Autobahn (BAB 15)

Bad Muskau

Podrosche

Horka Bahnhof

Ludwigsdorf Autobahn

Görlitz Straße

Görlitz Bahnhof

Ostriz

Zittau Chopin-Straße

Zittau-Friedensstraße

Designation of border crossing points on the Polish side

Swinemünde (Świnoujście)

Neu Lienken (Lubieszyn)

Scheune (Szczecin-Gumieńce)

Kolbitzow (Kolbaskowo)

Scheune (Szczecin-Gumieńce)

Rosow (Rosówek)

Greifenhagen (Gryfino)

Fiddichow (Widuchowa)

Niederkränig (Krajnik Dolny)

Niederwutzen (Osinów Dolny)

Niederwutzen (Osinów Dolny)

Küstrin (Kostrzyn)

Küstrin (Kostrzyn)

Słubice

Słubice

Kunersdorf (Kunowice)

Schwetig (Świecko)

Mühlow (Miłów)

Guben (Gubin)

Guben (Gubin)

Forst (Zasieki)

Erlenholz (Olszyna)

Muskau (Mużaków)

Priebus (Przewoz)

Nieder Bielau (Bielawa Dolna)

Hennersdorf (Jedrzychowice)

Görlitz (Zgorzelec)

Görlitz (Zgorzelec)

Ostriz-Bahnhof (Krzewina Zgorzelecka)

Kleinschönau (Sieniawka)

Poritsch (Porajow)

Authorised border crossing points

GERMANY—CZECH REPUBLIC

Designation of border crossing points on the German side

Zittau Bahnhof
 Seifhennersdorf (Nordstraße)
 Seifhennersdorf
 Neugersdorf
 Ebersbach Bahnhof
 Sebnitz
 Schmilka
 Bad Schandau Bahnhof
 Schöna
 Bahratal
 Zinnwald
 Neurehefeld
 Reitzenhain
 Bärenstein (Eisenbahn)
 Bärenstein
 Oberwiesenthal
 Johanngeorgenstadt Bahnhof
 Johanngeorgenstadt
 Klingenthal
 Bad Brambach Bahnhof
 Schönberg
 Bad Elster
 Selb
 Selb-Plössberg Bahnhof
 Schirnding Cheb/Eger Bahnhof
 Schirnding
 Waldsassen
 Mähring
 Bärnau
 Waidhaus (B 14)
 Waidhaus Autobahn (BAB 6)
 Eslarn
 Waldmünchen
 Furth im Wald Schafberg
 Furth im Wald Bahnhof
 Eschlkam
 Neukirchen b. HL. Blut
 Bayerisch Eisenstein
 Bayerisch Eisenstein Bahnhof
 Philippsreuth
 Haidmühle

Designation of border crossing points on the Czech side

Grottau an der Neiße (Hrádek n.N.)
 Rumburg (Rumburk)
 Warnsdorf (Varnsdorf)
 Georgswalde (Jiřikov)
 Rumburg (Rumburk)
 Nedereinsiedel (Dolní Poustevna)
 Herrnskretsch (Hřensko)
 Tetschen (Děčín)
 Herrnskretsch (Høensko)
 Peterswald (Petrovice)
 Zinnwald (Cinovec)
 Moldava (Moldau)
 Sebastiansberg (Hora Sv. Šebestiána)
 Weipert (Vejprty)
 Weipert (Vejprty)
 Gottesgab (Boží Dar)
 Breitenbach (Potučky)
 Breitenbach (Potučky)
 Graslitz (Kraslice)
 Voitzersreuth (Vojtanov)
 Voitzersreuth (Vojtanov)
 Grün (Dobruška)
 Asch (Aš)
 Asch (Aš)
 Eger (Cheb)
 Mühlbach (Pomezí)
 Heiligenkreuz (Svatý Kříž)
 Promenhof (Broumov)
 Paulusbrunn (Pavlov Studenec)
 Rosshaupt (Rozvadov)
 Rosshaupt (Rozvadov)
 Eisendorf (Železná)
 Haselbach (Lisková)
 Vollmau (Folmava)
 Böhmisches Kunitzen (Česká Kunitze)
 Neumark (Všeruby)
 St. Katharina (Svatá Kateřina)
 Markt Eisenstein (Železná Ruda)
 Markt Eisenstein (Železná Ruda)
 Kuschwarda (Strážný)
 Tusset (Stožek)

Authorised border crossing points

GERMANY—SWITZERLAND

Designation of border crossing points on the German side

Konstanz-Klein Venedig

Konstanz-Schweizer. Personenbahnhof

Konstanz-Wiesenstraße

Konstanz-Kreuzlinger Tor

Konstanz-Emmishofer Tor

Konstanz-Paradieser Tor

Gaienhofen

Hemmenhofen

Wangen

Öhningen-Oberstaad

Öhningen

Rielasingen Bahnhof

Singen Bahnhof

Rielasingen

Gasthof 'Spießhof' an der B 34

Gottmadingen

Murbach

Gailingen-Ost

Gailingen-Brücke

Gailingen-West

Randegg

Bietingen

Thayngen Bahnhof

Ebringen

Schlatt am Randen

Büßlingen

Wiechs-Dorf

Wiechs-Schlauch

Neuhaus-Randen

Fützen

Stühlingen

Eberfingen

Eggingen

Erzingen

Erzingen Bahnhof

Weisweil

Jestetten-Wangental

Jestetten-Hardt

Designation of border crossing points on the Swiss side

Kreuzlingen-Seestraße

Konstanz Personenbahnhof

Kreuzlingen-Wiesenstraße

Kreuzlingen

Kreuzlingen-Emmishofer

Tägerwilen

Steckborn

Steckborn

Mammern

Stein am Rhein

Stein am Rhein

Ramsen Bahnhof

Schaffhausen

Ramsen-Grenze

Gasthof 'Spießhof'

Buch-Grenze

Buch-Dorf

Ramsen-Dorf

Diessenhofen

Dörflingen-Pünt und Dörflingen-Laag

Neu Dörflingen

Thayngen Straße

Thayngen Bahnhof

Thayngen-Ebringer Straße

Thayngen-Schlatt

Hofen

Altdorf

Merishausen

Bargen

Beggingen

Schleitheim

Hallau

Wunderklingen

Trasadingen

Trasadingen Bahnhof

Wilchingen

Osterfingen

Neuhausen

Jestetten Bahnhof	Neuhausen Bahnhof
Altenburg-Rheinau Bahnhof	Neuhausen Bahnhof
Altenburg-Nohl	Nohl
Altenburg-Rheinbrücke	Rheinau
Nack	Rüdlingen
Lottstetten	Rafz-Solgen
Lottstetten-Dorf	Rafz-Grenze
Lottstetten Bahnhof	Rafz Bahnhof
Baltersweil	Rafz-Schluchenberg
Dettighofen	Buchenloh
Bühl	Wil-Grenze
Günzgen	Wasterkingen
Herdern	Rheinsfelden
Rötteln	Kaiserstuhl
Reckingen	Rekingen
Rheinheim	Zurzach-Burg
Waldshut Bahnhof	Koblenz
Waldshut-Rheinbrücke	Koblenz
Waldshut-Rheinfähre	Juppen/Full
Dogern	Leibstadt
Albbruck	Schwaderloch
Laufenburg	Laufenburg
Bad Säckingen-Alte Rheinbrücke	Stein/Holzbrücke
Bad Säckingen	Stein
Rheinfelden	Rheinfelden
Grenzacherhorn	Riehen-Grenzacher Straße
Inzlingen	Riehen-Inzlinger Straße
Lörrach-Wiesentalbahn	Riehen Bahnhof
Lörrach-Stetten	Riehen
Lörrach-Wiesenuferweg	Riehen-Weilstraße
Weil-Ost	Riehen-Weilstraße
Basel Badischer Personenbahnhof	Basel Badischer Bahnhof
Basel Badischer Rangierbahnhof in Weil am Rhein	Basel Badischer Rangierbahnhof
Weil-Otterbach	Basel-Freiburger Straße
Weil-Friedlingen	Basel-Hiltalinger Straße
Weil am Rhein-Autobahn (BAB 5)	Basel

Authorised border crossing points*PORTS ON LAKE CONSTANCE (BODENSEE)*

Lindau-Städtischer Segelhafen	Meersburg
Lindau-Hafen	Überlingen
Bad Schachen	Mainau
Wasserburg (Bodensee)	Konstanz-Hafen
Langenargen	Insel Reichenau
Friedrichshafen-Hafen	Radolfzell

Authorised border crossing points*PORTS ON THE RHINE*

Rheinfelden-Rheinhafen	Grenzach (Fa. Hoffmann La Roche AG)
Wyhlen (Wyhlen GmbH)	Weil-Schiffsanlegestelle
Grenzach (Fa. Geigy)	Weil-Rheinhafen

Authorised border crossing points*PORTS ON THE NORTH SEA*

List/Sylt	Elsfleth
Hörnum/Sylt	Brake
Dagebüll	Großensiel
Wyk/Föhr	Nordenham
Wittdün/Amrum	Fedderwardersiel
Pellworm	Eckwarderhörne
Strucklahnungshörn/Nordstrand	Varel
Süderhafen/Nordstrand	Wilhelmshaven
Husum	Hooksiel
Friedrichstadt	Horumersiel
Tönning	Carolinensiel (Harlesiel)
Büsum	Neuharlingersiel
Meldorfer Hafen	Bensersiel
Friedrichskoog	Westeraccumersiel
Helgoland	Norddeich
Itzehoe	Greetsiel
Wewelsfleth	Wangerooge
Brunsbüttel	Spiekeroog
Glückstadt	Langeoog
Elmshorn	Baltrum
Uetersen	Norderney
Wedel	Juist
Hamburg	Borkum
Hamburg-Neuenfelde	Emden
Buxtehude	Leer
Stade	Weener
Stadersand	Papenburg
Bützflether Sand	Herbrum
Otterndorf	
Cuxhaven	
Bremerhaven	
Bremen	
Lemwerder	

Authorised border crossing points*BALTIC PORTS*

Flensburg-Hafen	Puttgarden Bahnhof
Flensburg-Mürwik (Hafenanlage der Bundesmarine)	Puttgarden
Glücksburg	Burgstaaken
Langballigau	Heiligenhafen
Quern-Neukirchen	Großenbrode (Hafenanlagen der Bundesmarine)
Gelting	Grömitz
Maasholm	Neustadt (Hafenanlage der Bundesmarine)
Schleimünde	Niendorf
Kappeln	Lübeck-Travemünde
Olpenitz (Hafenanlagen der Bundesmarine)	Lübeck
Schleswig	Timmendorf
Ostseebad Damp	Wolgast
Eckernförde	Wismar
Eckernförde (Hafenanlagen der Bundesmarine)	Warnemünde
Surendorf (Hafenanlagen der Bundesmarine)	Rostock Überseehafen
Rendsburg	Stralsund
Strande	Libben
Schilksee	Bock
Kiel-Holtenau	Saßnitz
Kiel	Ruden
Möltenort/Heikendorf	Greifswald-Ladebow Hafen
Jägersberg (Hafenanlage der Bundesmarine)	Kamminke
Laboe	Ahlbeck Seebrücke
Orth	
<i>ODERHAFF</i>	
Anklam Hafen	Ueckermünde
Karnin	Altwarp Hafen

Authorised border crossing points**Airports, aerodromes, air fields***THE FEDERAL STATE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN*

Eggebek	Kiel-Holtenau
Flensburg-Schäferhaus	Lübeck-Blankensee
Helgoland-Düne	Schleswig/Jagel
Hohn	Westerland/Sylt
Itzehoe-Hungriger Wolf	Wyk/Föhr

THE FEDERAL STATE OF MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA

Barth	Neubrandenburg-Trollenhagen
Heringsdorf	Rostock-Laage

THE FEDERAL STATE OF HAMBURG

Hamburg

THE FEDERAL STATE OF BREMEN

Bremen	Bremerhaven-Lüneort
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THE FEDERAL STATE OF LOWER SAXONY

Borkum	Leer-Papenburg
Braunschweig-Waggum	Lemwerder, Werksflughafen der Weser-Flugzeugbau GmbH Bremen
Bückeberg-Achum	
Celle	Norderney
Damme/Dümmer-See	Nordholz
Diepholz	Osnabrück-Atterheide
Emden	Peine-Eddersee
Fassberg	Wangerooge
Ganderkesee	Wilhelmshaven-Mariensiel
Hannover	Wittmundhafen
Jever	
Nordhorn-Lingen	Wunstorf

THE FEDERAL STATE OF BRANDENBURG

Cottbus-Drewitz	Nauen
Cottbus-Neuhausen	Neuhausen
Kyritz	Schönhagen

THE FEDERAL STATE OF BERLIN

Tegel	Schönefeld
Tempelhof	

THE FEDERAL STATE OF NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

Aachen-Merzbrück	Marl/Loemühle
Arnsberg	Meinerzhagen
Bielefeld-Windelsbleiche	Mönchengladbach
Bonn-Hardthöhe	Münster-Osnabrück
Dahlemer Binz	Nörvenich
Dortmund-Wickede	Paderborn-Lippstadt
Düsseldorf	Porta Westfalica
Essen-Mülheim	Rheine-Bentlage
Hangelar	Siegerland
Hopsten	
Köln/Bonn	Stadtlohn-Wenningfeld

THE FEDERAL STATE OF SAXONY

Dresden	Rothenburg/Oberlausitz
Leipzig-Halle	

THE FEDERAL STATE OF THURINGIA

Erfurt

THE FEDERAL STATE OF RHINELAND-PALATINATE

Büchel	Pferdsfeld
Föhren	Pirmasens-Zweibrücken
Koblenz-Winningen	Speyer
Mendig	Worms-Bürgerweide-West

THE FEDERAL STATE OF SAARLAND

Saarbrücken-Ensheim Saarlouis/Düren

THE FEDERAL STATE OF HESSE

Egelsbach Fritzlar
Allendorf/Eder Kassel-Calden
Frankfurt/Main Reichelsheim

THE FEDERAL STATE OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Aalen-Heidenheim-Elchingen Laupheim
Baden Airport Karlsruhe Baden-Baden Leutkirch-Unterzeil
Baden-Baden-Oos Mannheim-Neuostheim
Donaueschingen-Villingen Mengen
Freiburg/Brg. Mosbach-Lohrbach
Friedrichshafen-Löwentl Niederstetten
Heubach (Krs. Schwäb.Gmünd) Offenburg
Karlsruhe Forchheim Schwäbisch Hall
Konstanz Stuttgart

THE FEDERAL STATE OF BAVARIA

Aschaffenburg Lechfeld
Augsburg-Mühlhausen Leipheim
Bayreuth-Bindlacher Berg Memmingen
Coburg-Brandensteinebene München 'Franz Joseph Strauß'
Eggenfelden/Niederbayern Neuburg
Erding Nürnberg
Fürstenfeldbruck Oberpfaffenhofen, Werkflugplatz der Dornier-Werke GmbH
Hassfurth-Mainwiesen Passau-Vilshofen
Herzogenaurach Roth
Hof-Pirk Rothenburg o. d. Tauber
Ingolstadt Straubing-Wallmühle
Kempten-Durach Weiden/Opf.
Landsberg/Lech Würzburg am Schenkenturm
Landshut-Ellermühle

GREECE

Εναέρια σύνορα

1. ΑΘΗΝΑ
2. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟ
3. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ
4. ΡΟΔΟΣ
5. ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ
6. ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΕΙΑ ΚΩ
7. ΧΑΝΙΑ
8. ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΕΙΟ ΣΑΜΟΥ
9. ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΗ
10. ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΑ
11. ΑΡΑΞΟΣ ⁽¹⁾
12. ΣΗΤΕΙΑ
13. ΧΙΟΣ ⁽¹⁾
14. ΑΡΓΟΣΤΟΛΙ
15. ΚΑΛΑΜΑΤΑ
16. ΚΑΒΑΛΑ
17. ΑΚΤΙΟ ΒΟΝΙΤΣΑΣ
18. ΜΗΛΟΣ ⁽¹⁾
19. ΖΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ
20. ΘΗΡΑ
21. ΣΚΙΑΘΟΣ
22. ΚΑΡΠΑΘΟΣ ⁽¹⁾
23. ΜΥΚΟΝΟΣ
24. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΗ
25. ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΑ
26. ΑΝΔΡΑΒΙΔΑ
27. ΑΤΣΙΚΗ ΛΗΜΝΟΥ

Airports

- ATHINA
- HERAKLION
- THESSALONIKI
- RHODOS
- KERKIRA (KORFU)
- ANTIMACHIA (KOS)
- CHANIA
- PITHAGORIO – SAMOS
- MITILINI
- IOANNINA
- ARAXOS ⁽¹⁾
- SITIA
- CHIOS ⁽¹⁾
- ARGOSTOLI
- KALAMATA
- KAVALA
- AKTIO-VONITSAS
- MILOS ⁽¹⁾
- ZAKINTHOS
- THIRA
- SKIATHOS
- KARPATHOS ⁽¹⁾
- MIKONOS
- ALEXANDROUPOLI
- ELEFSINA
- ANDRAVIDA
- ATSIKI-LIMNOS

Θαλάσσια σύνορα

1. ΓΥΘΕΙΟ
2. ΣΥΡΟΣ
3. ΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΙΤΣΑ
4. ΣΤΥΛΙΔΑ
5. ΑΓΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
6. ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟ
7. ΛΕΥΚΑΔΑ
8. ΣΑΜΟΣ
9. ΒΟΛΟΣ
10. ΚΩΣ
11. ΔΑΦΝΗ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΟΡΟΥΣ

Ports

- GHITHIO
- SIROS
- IGOYMENITSA
- STILIDA
- AGIOS NIKOLAOS
- RETHIMNO
- LEFKADA
- SAMOS
- VOLOS
- KOS
- DAFNI-AGIOU OROUS

⁽¹⁾ The airports at Araxos, Hios, Karpathos and Milos are unauthorised border crossing points. These are exclusively operational during the summer period.

12. ΙΒΗΡΑ ΑΓΙΟ ΟΡΟΥΣ	IVIRA-AGIOU OROUS
13. ΓΕΡΑΚΙΝΗ	GERAKINI
14. ΓΛΥΦΑΔΑ	GLIFADA
15. ΠΡΕΒΕΖΑ	PREVEZA
16. ΠΑΤΡΑ	PATRA
17. ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ	KERKIRA
18. ΣΗΤΕΙΑ	SITIA
19. ΧΙΟΣ	CHIOS
20. ΑΡΓΟΣΤΟΛΙ	ARGOSTOLI
21. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ	THESSALONIKI
22. ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΣ	KORINTHOS
23. ΚΑΛΑΜΑΤΑ	KALAMATA
24. ΚΑΒΑΛΑ	KAVALA
25. ΙΘΑΚΗ	ITHAKI
26. ΠΥΛΟΣ	PILOS
27. ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΕΙΟ ΣΑΜΟΥ	PITHAGORIO-SAMOS
28. ΛΑΥΡΙΟ	LAVRIO
29. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟ	HERAKLIO
30. ΣΑΜΗ ΚΕΦΑΛΛΗΝΙΑΣ	SAMI-KEFALONIA
31. ΠΕΙΡΑΙΑΣ	PIREAS
32. ΜΗΛΟΣ	MILOS
33. ΚΑΤΑΚΩΛΟ	KATAKOLO
34. ΣΟΥΔΑ ΧΑΝΙΩΝ	SOUDA-CHANIA
35. ΙΤΕΑ	ITEA
36. ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΑ	ELEFSINA
37. ΜΥΚΟΝΟΣ	MIKONOS
38. ΝΑΥΠΛΙΟ	NAFPLIO
39. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΑ	CHALKIDA
40. ΡΟΔΟΣ	RODOS
41. ΖΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ	ZAKINTHOS
42. ΘΗΡΑ	THIRA
43. ΚΑΛΟΙ ΛΙΜΕΝΕΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ	KALI-LIMENES-HERAKLIΟΥ
44. ΜΥΡΙΝΑ ΛΗΜΝΟΥ	MYRINA-LIMNOS
45. ΠΑΞΟΙ	PAXI
46. ΣΚΙΑΘΟΣ	SKIATHOS
47. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΗ	ALEXANDROUPOLI
48. ΑΙΓΙΟ	AIGHIO
49. ΠΑΤΜΟΣ	PATMOS
50. ΣΥΜΗ	SIMI
51. ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΗ	MITILINI
52. ΧΑΝΙΑ	CHANIA

Χερσαία σύνορα**Σύνορα με την Αλβανία**

1. ΚΑΚΑΒΙΑ
2. ΚΡΥΣΤΑΛΛΟΠΗΓΗ

Σύνορα Fyrom

1. ΝΙΚΗ
2. ΕΙΔΟΜΕΝΗ (ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΚΟ)
3. ΕΥΖΩΝΟΙ
4. ΔΟΙΡΑΝΗ

Σύνορα με τη Βουλγαρία

1. ΠΡΟΜΑΧΩΝΑΣ
2. ΠΡΟΜΑΧΩΝΑΣ (ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΚΟ)
3. ΔΙΚΑΙΑ (ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΚΟ)
4. ΟΡΜΕΝΙΟ

Σύνορα με την Τουρκία

1. ΚΑΣΤΑΝΙΕΣ ΕΒΡΟΥ
2. ΠΥΘΙΟΥ (ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΚΟ)
3. ΚΗΠΟΙ ΕΒΡΟΥ

SPAIN

Air borders

- Madrid-Barajas
- Barcelona
- Gran Canaria
- Palma de Mallorca
- Alicante
- Ibiza
- Malaga
- Sevilla
- Tenerife Sur
- Valencia
- Almeria
- Asturias
- Bilbao
- Fuerteventura
- Gerona

Sea borders

- Algeciras (Cadix)
- Alicante
- Almería

Land borders**with Albania**

1. ΚΑΚΑΒΙΑ
2. ΚΡΙΣΤΑΛΟΠΙΓΙ

with Fyrom

1. ΝΙΚΙ
2. ΙΔΟΜΕΝΙ (RAIL)
3. ΕΥΖΟΝΙ
4. ΔΟΙΡΑΝΙ

with Bulgaria

1. ΠΡΟΜΑΧΩΝΑΣ
2. ΠΡΟΜΑΧΩΝΑΣ (RAIL)
3. ΔΙΚΕΑ ΕΒΡΟΣ (RAIL)
4. ΟΡΜΕΝΙΟ ΕΒΡΟΣ

with Turkey

1. ΚΑΣΤΑΝΙΕΣ, ΕΒΡΟΣ
2. ΠΙΘΙΟ (RAIL)
3. ΚΙΠΙ, ΕΒΡΟΣ

- Granada
- Lanzarote
- La Palma
- Menorca
- Santander
- Santiago
- Vitoria
- Saragossa
- Pamplona
- Jerez de la Frontera
- Valladolid
- Reus
- Vigo
- La Coruña
- Murcia

- Arrecife (Lanzarote)
- Avilés (Asturien)
- Barcelona

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| — Bilbao | — Malaga |
| — Cadiz | — Melilla |
| — Cartagena (Murcia) | — Motril (Granada) |
| — Castellón | — Palma de Mallorca |
| — Ceuta | — Sagunto (provincia de Valencia) |
| — Ferrol (La Coruña) | — San Sebastian |
| — Gijón | — Santa Cruz de Tenerife |
| — Huelva | — Santander |
| — Ibiza | — Sevilla |
| — La Coruña | — Tarragona |
| — La Línea de la Concepción | — Valencia |
| — La Luz (Las Palmas) | — Vigo |
| — Mahón | |

Land borders

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| — Ceuta | — La Seo de Urgel |
| — Melilla | — La Línea de la Concepción ⁽¹⁾ |

FRANCE

Air borders

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Abbeville | 23. Cahors-Lalbenque |
| 2. Agen-la Garenne | 24. Calais-Dunkerque |
| 3. Ajaccio-Campo dell'Oro | 25. Calvi-Sainte-Catherine |
| 4. Albi-le-Séquestre | 26. Cannes-Mandelieu |
| 5. Amiens-Glisy | 27. Carcassonne-Salvaza |
| 6. Angers-Marcé | 28. Castres-Mazamet |
| 7. Angoulême-Brie-Champniers | 29. Châlons-Vatry |
| 8. Annecy Methet | 30. Chambéry-Aix les Bains |
| 9. Annemasse | 31. Charleville-Mézières |
| 10. Auxerre-Branches | 32. Châteauroux-Déols |
| 11. Avignon-Caumont | 33. Cherbourg-Mauperthus |
| 12. Bâle-Mulhouse | 34. Clermont-Ferrand-Aulnat |
| 13. Bastia-Poretta | 35. Colmar-Houssen |
| 14. Beauvais-Tillé | 36. Courchevel |
| 15. Bergerac-Roumanière | 37. Deauville-Saint-Gatien |
| 16. Besançon-La Vèze | 38. Dieppe-Saint-Aubin |
| 17. Béziers-Vias | 39. Dijon-Longvic |
| 18. Biarritz-Bayonne-Anglet | 40. Dinard-Pleurtuit |
| 19. Bordeaux-Mérignac | 41. Dôle-Tavaux |
| 20. Bourges | 42. Epinal-Mirecourt |
| 21. Brest-Guipavas | 43. Figari-Sud Corse |
| 22. Caen-Carpiquet | 44. Cap-Tallard |

⁽¹⁾ The customs post and police checkpoint at 'La Línea de la Concepción' does not correspond to the outline of the border as recognised by Spain in the Treaty of Utrecht.

45. Genève-Cointrin
46. Granville
47. Grenoble-Saint Geoirs
48. Hyères-Le-Palivestre
49. Issy-les-Moulineaux
50. La Môle
51. Lannion
52. La Rochelle-Laleu
53. Laval-Entrammes
54. Le Castelet
55. Le Havre-Octeville
56. Le Mans-Arnage
57. Le Touquet-Paris Plage
58. Lille-Lesquin
59. Limoges-Bellegarde
60. Lognes-Emerainville
61. Lorient-Lann Bihoué
62. Lyon-Bron
63. Lyon-Saint-Exupéry
64. Marseille-Provence
65. Meaux-Esbly
66. Megève
67. Metz-Nancy-Lorraine
68. Monaco-Héliport
69. Montbéliard-Courcelles
70. Montpellier-Fréjorgues
71. Morlaix-Ploujean
72. Nancy-Essey
73. Nantes-Atlantique
74. Nevers-Fourchambault
75. Nice-Côte d'Azur
76. Nîmes-Garons
77. Orléans-Bricy
78. Orléans-Saint-Denis-de-l'Hôtel
79. Paris-Charles de Gaulle
80. Paris-le Bourget
81. Paris-Orly
82. Pau-Pyrénées
83. Périgueux-Bassilac
84. Perpignan-Rivesaltes
85. Poitiers-Biard
86. Pontarlier
87. Pontoise-Cormeilles-en-Vexin
88. Quimper-Pluguffan
89. Reims-Champagne
90. Rennes Saint-Jacques
91. Roanne-Renaion
92. Rodez-Marcillac
93. Rouen-Vallée de Seine
94. Saint-Brieuc-Armor
95. Saint-Etienne-Bouthéon
96. Saint-Nazaire-Montoir
97. Saint-Yan
98. Strasbourg-Entzheim
99. Tarbes-Ossun-Lourdes
100. Toulouse-Blagnac
101. Tours-Saint-Symphorien
102. Toussus-le-Noble
103. Troyes-Barberey
104. Valence-Chabeuil
105. Valenciennes-Denain
106. Vannes-Meucon
107. Vesoul-Frotey
108. Vichy-Charmeil

Sea borders

1. Agde
2. Ajaccio
3. Anglet
4. Arcachon
5. Bastia
6. Bayonne
7. Beaulieu-sur-Mer
8. Biarritz
9. Bonifacio
10. Bordeaux
11. Boulogne
12. Brest
13. Caen-Ouistreham
14. Calais
15. Calvi
16. Camaret
17. Cannes-Vieux Port
18. Cap-d'Agde
19. Carry-le-Rouet
20. Carteret

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 21. Cassis | 50. Morlaix |
| 22. Cherbourg | 51. Nantes-Saint-Nazaire |
| 23. Ciboure | 52. Nice |
| 24. Concarneau | 53. Noirmoutier |
| 25. Dieppe | 54. Paimpol |
| 26. Dunkerque | 55. Pornic |
| 27. Fécamp | 56. Port-Camargue |
| 28. Golfe-Juan | 57. Port-de-Bouc-Fos/Port-Saint-Louis |
| 29. Granville | 58. Port-en-Bessin |
| 30. Groix | 59. Port-la-Nouvelle |
| 31. Gruissan | 60. Porto-Vecchio |
| 32. Hendaye | 61. Port-Vendres |
| 33. Honfleur | 62. Propriano |
| 34. La Rochelle-La Pallice | 63. Quimper |
| 35. La Turballe | 64. Roscoff |
| 36. Le Croisic | 65. Rouen |
| 37. Le Guilvinec | 66. Royan |
| 38. Le Havre | 67. Saint-Brieuc (maritime) |
| 39. Le Palais | 68. Saint-Cyprien |
| 40. Les Sables-d'Olonne-Port | 69. Saint-Florent |
| 41. Le Touquet-Etaples | 70. Saint-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie |
| 42. Le Tréport | 71. Saint-Malo |
| 43. Leucate | 72. Saint-Valéry-en-Caux |
| 44. L'Île-Rousse | 73. Sète |
| 45. Lorient | 74. Toulon |
| 46. Macinaggio | 75. Valras |
| 47. Mandelieu-la Napoule | 76. Villefranche-sur-Mer |
| 48. Marseille | 77. Villeneuve-Loubet |
| 49. Monaco-Port de la Condamine | |

Land borders***with Switzerland***

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Abbevillers road | 13. Huningue road |
| 2. Bâle-Mulhouse airport (pedestrian walkway between areas) | 14. La Cheminée road |
| 3. Bois-d'Amont | 15. La Cure |
| 4. Chatel | 16. Les Fourgs |
| 5. Col France | 17. Les Verrières road |
| 6. Delle road | 18. Leymen-Benken |
| 7. Divonne-les-Bains | 19. Moëllsulaz |
| 8. Ferney-Voltaire | 20. Mouthe road |
| 9. Ferrières-sous-Jougne | 21. Pfetterhouse |
| 10. Genève-Cornavin station | 22. Pontarlier-station |
| 11. Goumois | 23. Poste autoroute Saint-Julien-Bardonnex (motorway post) |
| 12. Hegenheim-Allschwill | 24. Pougny |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 25. Prévessin | 30. Saint-Louis-Lysbuchel |
| 26. Saint-Gingolph | 31. Vallard-Thonex |
| 27. Saint-Julien-Perly | 32. Vallorbe (international trains) |
| 28. Saint-Louis motorway | 33. Vallorcine |
| 29. Saint-Louis-Bâle-rail freight station | 34. Veigy |

with the United Kingdom: (cross-channel fixed link)

1. Gare de Paris-Nord (station)/London Waterloo Station/Ashford International Station
2. Gare de Lille-Europe (station)/London Waterloo Station/Ashford International Station
3. Cheriton/Coquelles
4. Gare de Fréthun (station)/London Waterloo Station/Ashford International Station
5. Gare de Chessy-Marne-la-Vallée (station)
6. Gare d'Avignon-Centre (station)

with Andorra

Pas de la Case

ITALY

Air borders

— Alessandria	Polizia di Stato
— Alghero (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Ancona	Polizia di Stato
— Aosta	Polizia di Stato
— Bari	Polizia di Stato
— Bergamo	Polizia di Stato
— Biella	Polizia di Stato
— Bologna	Polizia di Stato
— Bolzano	Polizia di Stato
— Brescia	Polizia di Stato
— Brindisi	Polizia di Stato
— Cagliari	Polizia di Stato
— Catane	Polizia di Stato
— Crotono	Polizia di Stato
— Cuneo	Polizia di Stato
— Firenze	Polizia di Stato
— Foggia	Polizia di Stato
— Forlì	Polizia di Stato
— Genova	Polizia di Stato
— Grosseto	Polizia di Stato
— Lamezia Terme (CZ)	Polizia di Stato
— Lampedusa (AG)	Carabinieri
— Lecce	Polizia di Stato
— Marina di Campo (LI)	Carabinieri
— Milano Linate	Polizia di Stato
— Napoli	Polizia di Stato
— Novi Ligure	Carabinieri

— Olbia (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Oristano	Polizia di Stato
— Padova	Polizia di Stato
— Palermo	Polizia di Stato
— Pantelleria (TP)	Carabinieri
— Para	Polizia di Stato
— Perugia	Polizia di Stato
— Pescara	Polizia di Stato
— Pisa	Polizia di Stato
— Reggio di Calabria	Polizia di Stato
— Rimini	Polizia di Stato
— Roma Ciampino	Polizia di Stato
— Roma Fiumicino	Polizia di Stato
— Roma Urbe	Polizia di Stato
— Ronchi del Legionari (GO)	Polizia di Stato
— Salerno	Polizia di Stato
— Siena	Polizia di Stato
— Taranto-Grottaglie	Polizia di Stato
— Torino	Polizia di Stato
— Trapani	Polizia di Stato
— Tortoli (NU)	Polizia di Stato
— Treviso	Polizia di Stato
— Varese Malpensa	Polizia di Stato
— Venezia	Polizia di Stato
— Verona	Polizia di Stato
— Villanova d'Albenga (SV)	Carabinieri

Sea borders

— Alassio (SV)	Polizia di Stato
— Alghero (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Ancona	Polizia di Stato
— Anzio — Nettuno (RM)	Polizia di Stato
— Augusta (SR)	Polizia di Stato
— Barcoli (NA)	Carabinieri
— Bari	Polizia di Stato
— Barletta (BA)	Polizia di Stato
— Brindisi	Polizia di Stato
— Cagliari	Polizia di Stato
— Campo nell'Elba (LI)	Carabinieri
— Caorle (VE)	Carabinieri
— Capraia Isola (LI)	Carabinieri
— Capri (NA)	Polizia di Stato
— Carbonia (CA)	Polizia di Stato
— Castellammare di Stabia (NA)	Polizia di Stato

— Castellammare del Golfo (TP)	Polizia di Stato
— Catania	Polizia di Stato
— Chioggia (VE)	Polizia di Stato
— Civitavecchia (RM)	Polizia di Stato
— Crotone	Polizia di Stato
— Duino Aurisina (TS)	Polizia di Stato
— Finale Ligure (SV)	Carabinieri
— Fiumicino (RM)	Polizia di Stato
— Formia (LT)	Polizia di Stato
— Gaeta (LT)	Polizia di Stato
— Gallipoli (LE)	Polizia di Stato
— Gela (CL)	Polizia di Stato
— Genova	Polizia di Stato
— Gioia Tauro (RC)	Polizia di Stato
— Grado (GO)	Polizia di Stato
— Ischia (NA)	Polizia di Stato
— La Maddalena (SS)	Carabinieri
— La Spezia	Polizia di Stato
— Lampedusa (AG)	Polizia di Stato
— Lerici (SP)	Carabinieri
— Levanto (SP)	Carabinieri
— Licata (AG)	Polizia di Stato
— Lignano (VE)	Carabinieri
— Lipari (ME)	Carabinieri
— Livorno	Polizia di Stato
— Loano (SV)	Carabinieri
— Manfredonia (FG)	Polizia di Stato
— Marciana Marina (LI)	Carabinieri
— Marina di Carrara (MS)	Polizia di Stato
— Marsala (TP)	Polizia di Stato
— Mazara del Vallo (TP)	Polizia di Stato
— Messina	Polizia di Stato
— Milazzo (ME)	Polizia di Stato
— Molfetta (BA)	Carabinieri
— Monfalcone (GO)	Polizia di Stato
— Monopoli (BA)	Carabinieri
— Napoli	Polizia di Stato
— Olbia (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Oneglia (IM)	Polizia di Stato
— Oristano	Polizia di Stato
— Ortona (CH)	Carabinieri
— Otranto (LE)	Polizia di Stato
— Palau (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Palermo	Polizia di Stato

— Pantelleria (TP)	Carabinieri
— Pesaro	Polizia di Stato
— Pescara	Polizia di Stato
— Piombino (LI)	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Azzurro (LI)	Carabinieri
— Porto Cervo (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Empedocle (AG)	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Ferraiolo (LI)	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Nogaro (UD)	Carabinieri
— Porto Tolle (RO)	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Torres (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Venere (SV)	Carabinieri
— Portofino (IM)	Carabinieri
— Pozzallo (RG)	Carabinieri
— Pozzuoli (NA)	Polizia di Stato
— Rapallo (GE)	Polizia di Stato
— Ravenna	Polizia di Stato
— Reggio di Calabria	Polizia di Stato
— Rimini	Polizia di Stato
— Rio Marina (LI)	Carabinieri
— Riposto (CT)	Carabinieri
— Santa Maria Ligure (GE)	Carabinieri
— San Remo (IM)	Polizia di Stato
— Santa Teresa di Gallura (SS)	Polizia di Stato
— San Benedetto del Tronto (AP)	Polizia di Stato
— Salerno	Polizia di Stato
— Savona	Polizia di Stato
— Siracusa	Polizia di Stato
— Sorrento (NA)	Polizia di Stato
— Taormina (ME)	Polizia di Stato
— Taranto	Polizia di Stato
— Termini Imerese (PA)	Polizia di Stato
— Terracina (LT)	Polizia di Stato
— Torre Annunziata (NA)	Polizia di Stato
— Tortolì (NU)	Polizia di Stato
— Torviscosa (UD)	Carabinieri
— Trapani	Polizia di Stato
— Trieste	Polizia di Stato
— Varazze (SV)	Carabinieri
— Vasto (CH)	Polizia di Stato
— Venezia	Polizia di Stato
— Viareggio (LU)	Polizia di Stato
— Vibo Valentia Marina (VV)	Polizia di Stato

Land borders**with Switzerland**

— Bellavista di Clivio (VA), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Biegno Indemini (VA), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Bizzarone (CO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Brogeda (CO), Category 1 trade	Guardia di Finanza
— Brogeda (CO), Category 1 tourism	Polizia di Stato
— Chiasso (CO), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Col G.S. Bernardo (AO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Col Menoure (AO), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Cremenaga (VA), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Crociale dei Mulini (CO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Domodossola (VB), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Drezzo (CO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Forcola di Livigno (SO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Fornasette (VA), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Gaggiolo (VA), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Iselle (VB), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Luino (VA), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Luino (VA), Category 1 lake	Polizia di Stato
— Maslianico (CO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Monte Bianco (AO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Monte Moro (VB), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Monte Spluga (SO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Oria Val Solda (CO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Oria Val Solda (CO), Category 1 lake	Carabinieri
— Paglino (VB), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Palone (VA), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Passo S. Giacomo (VB), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Piaggio Valmara (VB), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Piattamala (SO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Pino Lago Maggiore (VA), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Plan Maison (AO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Plateau Rosa (AO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Ponte Chiasso (CO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Ponte del Gallo (SO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Ponte Ribellasca (VB), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Ponte Ribellasca (VB), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Ponte Tresa (VA), Category 1 lake and road	Polizia di Stato
— Porto Ceresio (VA), Category 1 lake and road	Polizia di Stato
— Ronago (CO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Saltrio (VA), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza

— S. Margherita di Stabio (CO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— S. Maria dello Stelvio (SO), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— S. Pietro di Clivio (VA), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Tirano (SO), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Traforo G.S. Bernardo (AO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Tubre (BZ), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Valmara di Lanzo (CO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Villa di Chiavenna (SO), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Zenna (VA), Category 1	Carabinieri

with Slovenia

— Basovizza (TS), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Castelletto versa (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Chiampore (TS), Category 2	Carabinieri
— Devetachi (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Ferneti (TS), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Fusine Laghi (UD), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Gorizia, Category 1 Eisenbahn	Polizia di Stato
— Gorizia Casa Rossa, Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Gorizia S. Gabriele, Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Gorizia S. Pietro, Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Gorizia Via Rafut, Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Jamiano (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Merna (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Mernico (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Molino Vecchio (UD)	Guardia di Finanza
— Monrupino (TS), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Noghere (TS), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Passo Predil (UD), Category 1	Carabinieri
— Pese (TS), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Plessiva (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Polava di Cepletischis (UD), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Ponte Vittorio, Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Prebenico Caresana (TS), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Rabuiese (TS), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— Robedischis (UD), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— Salcano (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— S. Andrea (GO), Category 1	Polizia di Stato
— S. Barbara (TS), Category 2	Polizia di Stato
— S. Bartolomeo (TS), Category 1	Carabinieri
— S. Floriano (GO), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza
— S. Pelagio (TS), Category 2	Carabinieri
— S. Servolo (TS), Category 2	Guardia di Finanza

— Stupizza (UD), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Vencò (GO), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza
— Villa Opicina (TS), Category 1 rail	Polizia di Stato
— Uccia (UD), Category 1	Guardia di Finanza

Note: Category 2 crossing points are only used by border residents who are in possession of special documents for the purpose (local border traffic).

LUXEMBOURG

Air borders

— Luxembourg

NETHERLANDS

Air borders

— Amsterdam Schiphol	— Lelystad
— De Kooy	— Maastricht-Aachen
— Eindhoven	— Rotterdam
— Enschede Twente	— Valkenburg (ZH)
— Groningen Eelde	

Sea borders

— Amsterdam IJmond	— Hoek van Holland/Europoort
— Delfzijl	— Lauwersoog
— Den Helder	— Moerdijk
— Dordrecht	— Rotterdam-Havens
— Gent-Terneuzen	— Scheveningen
— Harlingen	— Vlissingen

AUSTRIA

Airports and aerodromes

Airports

Graz-Thalerhof	Linz-Hörsching
Innsbruck-Kranebitten	Salzburg-Maxglan
Klagenfurt-Wörthersee	Wien-Schwechat

Aerodromes

Bad Kleinkirchheim	Goldeck Talstation
Dobersberg	Halleg
Eferding	Helipport Pongau
Feldkirchen-Ossiacher See	Hofkirchen
Ferlach	Hohenems-Dornbirn
Ferlach-Glainach	Kapfenberg
Freistadt	Kappl
Friesach-Hirt	Kitzbühel
Fürstenfeld	Krems-Langenlois
Gmunden	

Kufstein-Langkampfen	Scharnstein
Lanzen-Turnau	Schärding-Suben
Leoben-Timmersdorf	Seitenstetten
Leopoldsdorf	Spitzerberg
Lienz-Nikolsdorf	St. Pölten
Linz-Ost	Stockerau
Mariazell	Trieben
Mauterndorf	Villach
Mayrhofen	Völkermarkt
Micheldorf	Vöslau
Niederöblarn	Waidring
Nötsch im Gailtal	Wattens
Ottenschlag	Weiz-Unterfladnitz
Pinkafeld	Wels
Punitz-Güssing	Wiener Neudorf
Reutte-Höfen	Wiener Neustadt/Ost
Ried-Kirchheim	Wiietersdorf
St. Andrä im Lavanttal	Wolfsberg
St. Donat	Zell am See
St. Georgen am Ybbsfeld	Zeltweg
St. Johann/Tirol	Zwatzhof (Hubschrauberflugplatz)

Ports

Ports on the Danube

Hainburg ⁽¹⁾

Wien-Praterkai ⁽¹⁾

Ports on Lake Constance

Hafen Bregenz ⁽²⁾

Hafen Hard ⁽²⁾

Land border

with Switzerland and Liechtenstein

Martinsbruck	Feldkirch-Buchs (station)
Schalkhof	Tosters
Spiss	Nofels
Zeblas	Nofels-Fresch
Fimberpass	Meiningen
Tisis	Bangs ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Border crossing point on the Danube for passenger and freight traffic.

⁽²⁾ Port on Lake Constance with no regular shipping traffic; only manned for excursion traffic.

⁽³⁾ The Bangs border crossing point covers the border crossing points at Nofels-Egg, Gantensteinweg, Rainweg, Habererweg, Rheindammweg und Jägersteig-Felsbandweg.

'Tschagguns' ⁽¹⁾	Wiesenrain
Koblach	Lustenau
Mäder	St. Margarethen (station)
Hohenems	Höchst
Lustenau-Schmitterbrücke	Gaissau (including cycle path)
Feldkirch-Buchs (station)	
with the Czech Republic	
Plöckensteiner See-A. Stifter Denkmal	Grametten
Plöckensteiner See	Fratres
Guglwald	Oberthürna
Schöneben	Mitterretzbach
Weigetschlag	Hardegg
Summerau (station)	Kleinhaugsdorf
Wulowitz	Retz (station)
Pyhrbruck	Laa an der Thaya
Gmünd-Bahn (rail)	Drasenhofen
Gmünd-Böhmzeil	Schrattenberg
Gmünd-Bleylebenstraße	Reinthal
Schlag	Hohenau (station)
Neunagelberg	
with Slovakia	
Hohenau-Brücke (bridge)	Kittsee
Marchegg (station)	Kittsee-Jarovce
Berg	
with Hungary	
Nickelsdorf-Hegyshalom (station)	Deutschkreutz
Nickelsdorf-Straße (road)	Rattersdorf
Nickelsdorf-Autobahn (motorway)	Geschriebenstein
Andau	Rechnitz
Pamhagen	Schachendorf
Pamhagen (station)	Eberau
Mörbisch am See	Heiligenkreuz im Lafnitztal
Klingenbach	Jennersdorf (station)
Sopron ⁽²⁾	

⁽¹⁾ The name 'Tschagguns' covers the border crossing points at Plankner Sattel, Saminatal, Kirchspitzen, Brandner Gletscher, Schesaplana, Tote Alpe, Bartümeljoch, Salarueljoch, Mattlerjoch, Sareiserjoch, Bettlerjoch, Schweizerter, Drusentor, Grünes Fürkele, Plaseggenpaß and Sarottlpaß.

⁽²⁾ Sopron covers all the authorised crossing points at Wulkaprodersdorf-Sopron, Loipersbach-Sopron and Deutschkreutz-Sopron.

with Slovenia

Bonisdorf	Radlpass
Tauka	Soboth
Kalch	Laaken
St. Anna	Hühnerkogel
Gruisla	Lavamünd
Pölsen	Leifling
Goritz	Grablach
Zelting	Bleiburg (station)
Sicheldorf	Raunjak
Bad Radkersburg	Petzen
Mureck	Luscha
Weitersfeld-Murfähre	Uschowa
Spielfeld-Autobahn (motorway)	Steiner Alpen
Spielfeld-Straße (road)	Paulitschsattel
Spielfeld (station)	Seebergsattel
Ehrenhausen	Koschuta
Berghausen	Loibltunnel
Sulztal	Loiblpass
Langeegg	Hochstuhl
Großwalz	Kahlkogel
Schlossberg	Rosenbach (station)
Arnfels	Karawankentunnel
Oberhaag	Mittagskogel
St. Pongratzen	Wurzenpass

PORTUGAL

Sea borders

MAINLAND

— Aveiro	— Nazaré
— C. das Freiras	— Olhão
— Cascais	— Peniche
— Doca dos Olivais-Lisboa	— Portimão
— Cais da Estiva Velha-Porto	— Póvoa do Varzim
— Faro	— S. Martinho do Porto
— Figueira da Foz	— Sesimbra
— Lagos	— Setúbal
— Leixões	— Sines
— Porto de Lisboa	— Viana do Castelo
— Marina de Vila Moura	

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MADEIRA

— PF 208 — Funchal Port
— Porto Santo harbour — Island of Porto Santo

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE AZORES

- Angra do Heroísmo/Praia da Vitória harbour — Island of Terceira
- Ponta Delgada harbour — Island of S. Miguel
- Horta quay — Island of Faial

Air borders*MAINLAND*

- Lisboa Airport
- Faro Airport
- Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport—Porto

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MADEIRA

- Santa Catarina Airport—Island of Madeira
- Porto Santo Airport—Island of Porto Santo

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE AZORES

- Civilian air terminal of Lajes—Island of Terceira
- Santa Maria Airport—Island of Santa Maria
- Ponta Delgada Airport— Island of S. Miguel

FINLAND

Land borders

Vaalimaa	Ruhovaara*
Vainikkala (rail)	Haapavaara*
Nuijamaa	Leminaho*
Niirala	Inari*
Vartius	Kokkojärvi*
Raja-Jooseppi	Kivipuro*
Imatra*	Rajakangas*
Kellosekä*	Karikangas*
Kortesalmi*	Karttimo*
Kolmikanta*	Kurvinen*
Uukuniemi*	Onkamo*
Valkeavaara*	Virtaniemi*

Explanation: Border crossing points are based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Russian Federation on mutual border crossing points (Helsinki, 11 March 1994). Those marked with an asterisk are in only limited use in accordance with the Agreement and are kept open for traffic as the need arises. Traffic consists almost exclusively of timber freight. The majority of crossing points are closed most of the time.

Airports

Enontekiö	Joensuu
Helsinki — Malmi	Jyväskylä
Helsinki — Vantaa	Kajaani
Ivalo	Kemi — Tornio

Kittilä	Pori
Kruunupyö	Rovaniemi
Kuopio	Savonlinna
Kuusamo	Tampere — Pirkkala
Lappeenranta	Turku
Maarianhamina	Vaasa
Mikkeli	Varkaus
Oulu	

Sea borders

Harbour crossing points for commercial and fishing vessels

Eckerö	Maarianhamina (also for pleasure craft)
Hamina	Naantali
Hanko	Nuijamaa (also for pleasure craft)
Haukipudas	Oulu
Helsinki	Parainen
Inkoo	Pietarsaari (also for pleasure craft)
Kalajoki	Pori (also for pleasure craft)
Kaskinen (auch für Vergnügungsschiffe)	Porvoo
Kemi (also for pleasure craft)	Raahe
Kokkola	Rauma (also for pleasure craft)
Kotka	Tammisaari
Kristiinankaupunki	Tornio
Lappeenranta	Turku
Loviisa	Uusikaupunki (also for pleasure craft)
Långnäs	Vaasa

Coastguard stations operating as border crossing points for pleasure craft and seaplanes

Bågaskär	Nauvo
Enskär	Orregrund
Glosholmen	Pirttisaari
Haapasaaret	Porkkala (also for seaplanes)
Hanko (also for seaplanes)	Raahe
Hiittinen	Röyttä
Jussarö	Santio
Kalajoki	Storklubb
Kokkola	Suomenlinna (also for seaplanes)
Kotka (also for seaplanes)	Susiluoto
Kummelgrund	Valassaaret
Kökar	Vallgrund
Maarianhamina (also for seaplanes)	Virpiniemi
Mäntyluoto	

SWEDEN

Arlanda	Nyköping
Arvidsjaur	Nynäshamn
Borlänge	Oxelösund
Gävle	Ronneby
Göteborg	Sandhamn
Halmstad	Simrishamn
Helsingborg	Slite
Härnösand	Stockholm
Jönköping	Strömstad
Kalmar	Sundsvall
Karlshamn	Säffle
Karlskrona	Söderköping
Karlstad	Södertälje
Kristianstad	Trelleborg
Landskrona	Trollhättan
Landvetter	Uddevalla
Lidköping	Umeå
Linköping	Visby
Luleå	Västerås
Lysekil	Växjö
Malmö	Ystad
Marstrand	Örebro
Mora	Örnsköldsvik
Norrköping	Östersund

ICELAND

Airports

Akureyri	Keflavík
Egilsstaðir	
Höfn	Reykjavík

Ports

Akranes	Húsavík
Akureyri	Höfn
Bolungarvík	Ísafjörður
Fáskrúðsfjörður	Patreksfjörður
Fjarðarbyggð	Raufarhöfn
Grindavík	Reykjanesbær
Grundarfjörður	Reykjavík
Grundartangi	Sandgerði
Hafnarfjörður	Sauðárkrúkur
	Seyðisfjörður

Siglufjörður
Skagaströnd
Vestmannaeyjar

Vopnafjörður
Þorlákshöfn
Þórshöfn

NORWAY

Airports

Gardermoen
Fagernes
Geilo
Sandefjord
Skien
Notodden
Kristiansand
Sola
Haugesund
Leirvik
Bergen indre
Ålesund
Molde

Kristiansund
Ørland
Røros
Stjørdal
Bodø
Narvik
Sortland
Bardufoss
Tromsø
Alta
Lakselv
Kirkenes

Sea borders

Oslo
Halden
Sarpsborg
Fredrikstad
Hvaler
Moss
Follo
Drammen
Hurum
Holmestrand
Horten
Tønsberg
Sandefjord
Larvik
Skien
Porsgrunn
Kragere
Arendal
Grimstad
Risør
Kristiansand
Farsund
Flekkefjord

Mandal
Egersund
Gjesdal
Hå
Sandnes
Sokndal
Rana
Sola
Stavanger
Haugesund
Tysvær
Odda
Lindås
Askøy
Sotra
Leirvik
Bergen indre
Høyanger
Årdalstangen
Florø
Måløy
Ålesund
Molde

Kristiansund	Balsfjord
Ørland	Finnsnes
Hummelvik	Karlsøy
Orkanger	Lyngen
Trondheim	Skjervøy
Steinkjer	Tromsø
Stjørdal	Hammerfest
Namsos	Havøysund
Mosjøen	Honningsvåg
Bodø	Alta
Narvik	Båtsfjord
Sortland	Vardø
Svolvær	Kjøllefjord
Gryllefjord	Vadsø
Harstad	Kirkenes

Land borders

Storskog

ANNEX 2

ANNEX 3

Annexes 2 and 3 have been deleted by Council Decision 2002/352/EC (OJ L 123, 9.5.2002, p. 47). Applicable since 1 June 2002.

ANNEX 4

Criteria for determining whether a travel document may bear a visa

This document corresponds to Annex 11 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

The travel documents outlined below shall be considered valid for the purposes of Article 17(3)(a) of the Schengen Convention provided that they attest to the holder's identity and, in the cases mentioned under a and b below, the holder's nationality or citizenship and provided that they fulfil the conditions under Articles 13 and 14.

- (a) Travel documents issued in accordance with international rules applied by countries or regional and local bodies recognised by all Member States.
- (b) Passports or travel documents which, although issued by countries or international bodies not recognised by all Member States, guarantee the alien's return, provided that the Executive Committee recognises these as valid documents on which to affix a common visa (alternatively affixed on a separate sheet). The unanimous approval of the Executive Committee shall be required for:
 - the list of these passports or travel documents,
 - the list of countries or entities that are not recognised, which have issued documents.

The possible compilation of these lists, which shall only apply to the requirements for implementing the Schengen Convention, shall not prejudice Member States' recognition of countries or regional and local entities that are not recognised.

- (c) Travel documents for refugees, issued in accordance with the Convention of 1951 on the Status of Refugees.
- (d) Travel documents for Stateless persons issued in accordance with Convention of 1954 on the Status of Stateless Persons ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Portugal and Austria, although not Contracting Parties to this Convention, accept that travel documents issued in accordance with this Convention may bear the uniform visa issued by the Schengen States.

ANNEX 5

- I. **Common list of third countries the nationals of which are subject to the visa requirement imposed by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001 ⁽²⁾.**
- II. **Common list of third countries the nationals of which are exempt from the visa requirement imposed by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001 ⁽²⁾.**
- III. **Regulations governing the movement of holders of diplomatic, official duty and service passports, and holders of laissez-passers which certain International Intergovernmental Organisations issue to their officials.**

This document corresponds to Annexes 1 and 2 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

- I. *Common list of third countries the nationals of which are subject to the visa requirement imposed by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 2414/2001*

States

AFGHANISTAN	CAPE VERDE
ALBANIA	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ALGERIA	CHAD
ANGOLA	CHINA
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	COLOMBIA
ARMENIA	CONGO
AZERBAIJAN	CÔTE D'IVOIRE
BAHAMAS	CUBA
BAHRAIN	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
BANGLADESH	DJIBOUTI
BARBADOS	DOMINICA
BELARUS	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BELIZE	EGYPT
BENIN	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
BHUTAN	ERITREA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	ETHIOPIA
BOTSWANA	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA — MONTENEGRO)
BURKINA FASO	FIJI
BURMA/MYANMAR	FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
BURUNDI	GABON
CAMBODIA	GAMBIA
CAMEROON	GEORGIA
	GHANA

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 81, 21.3.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 327, 12.12.2001, p. 1.

GRENADA	NEPAL
GUINEA	NIGER
GUINEA-BISSAU	NIGERIA
GUYANA	NORTH KOREA
HAITI	NORTHERN MARIANAS
INDIA	OMAN
INDONESIA	PAKISTAN
IRAN	PALAU
IRAQ	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
JAMAICA	PERU
JORDAN	PHILIPPINES
KAZAKHSTAN	QATAR
KENYA	RUSSIA
KIRIBATI	RWANDA
KUWAIT	SAINT KITS AND NEVIS
KYRGYZSTAN	SAINT LUCIA
LAOS	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
LEBANON	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
LESOTHO	SAUDI ARABIA
LIBERIA	SENEGAL
LIBYA	SEYCHELLES
MADAGASCAR	SIERRA LEONE
MALAWI	SOLOMON ISLANDS
MALDIVES	SOMALIA
MALI	SOUTH AFRICA
MARSHALL ISLANDS	SRI LANKA
MAURITANIA	SUDAN
MAURITIUS	SURINAM
MICRONESIA	SWAZILAND
MOLDOVA	SYRIA
MONGOLIA	TAJIKISTAN
MOROCCO	TANZANIA
MOZAMBIQUE	THAILAND
NAMIBIA	THE COMOROS
NAURU	TOGO
	TONGA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	UZBEKISTAN
TUNISIA	VANUATU
TURKEY	VIETNAM
TURKMENISTAN	WESTERN SAMOA
TUVALU	YEMEN
UGANDA	ZAMBIA
UKRAINE	ZIMBABWE
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	

2. Entities and territorial authorities not recognised as States by at least one Member State

EAST TIMOR

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

TAIWAN

II. *Common list of third countries the nationals of which are exempt from the visa requirement imposed by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001*

1. States

ANDORRA	LITHUANIA
ARGENTINA	MALAYSIA
AUSTRALIA	MALTA
BOLIVIA	MEXICO
BRAZIL	MONACO
BRUNEI	NEW ZEALAND
BULGARIA	NICARAGUA
CANADA	PANAMA
CHILE	PARAGUAY
COSTA RICA	POLAND
CROATIA	ROMANIA
CYPRUS	SALVADOR
CZECH REPUBLIC	SAN MARINO
ECUADOR	SINGAPORE
ESTONIA	SLOVAKIA
GUATEMALA	SLOVENIA
HOLY SEE	SOUTH KOREA
HONDURAS	SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ISRAEL	URUGUAY
JAPAN	VENEZUELA
LATVIA	

2. Special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China

HONG KONG S.A.R. ⁽¹⁾

MACAO S.A.R. ⁽²⁾

III. *Regulations governing the movement of holders of diplomatic, official duty and service passports, and holders of laissez-passers which certain International Intergovernmental Organisations issue to their officials.*

I. **Regulations governing movements at external borders**

1. Movements of holders of diplomatic, official duty, and service passports are not governed by the common list of visa requirements. The Contracting States undertake, however, to keep their partners informed in advance of any changes that they intend to make to the regulations governing the movements of holders of the abovementioned passports and to take into account the interests of their partners.
2. Given the aim of increased flexibility in the run-up to harmonisation of the rules applied to holders of the abovementioned passports, a schedule of countries whose nationals are not subject to a visa requirement when they hold the abovementioned passports, although this visa requirement applies to ordinary passport holders of the same nationality, is annexed to this Manual, for information purposes. The reverse situation shall also be compiled in a schedule, should this be necessary. The Executive Committee shall assume responsibility for updating these lists.
3. The regulations governing movements mentioned in this document shall not apply to holders of ordinary passports carrying out public affairs nor holders of service, official or special passports, etc. where issue by third countries is not in line with the international practice applied by the Schengen States. Accordingly, the Executive Committee, acting on a proposal from a Group of Experts, could draw up a list of passports other than ordinary passports, to holders of which the Schengen States do not plan to accord preferential treatment.
4. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 18 of the Schengen Convention, persons to whom a visa is issued so that they may reach the territory of the Schengen State for the purposes of their accreditation may, at least, pass through the other States on their way to the State which issued the visa.
5. Persons who have already been accredited by a diplomatic or consular representation and members of their families who hold an identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may cross the external border of the Schengen area on production of the said identity card, and, where necessary, the travel document.
6. In general, the holders of diplomatic, official or service passports, even though they remain subject to a visa requirement, when this requirement exists, do not have to prove that they have sufficient means of subsistence at their disposal. However, if they are travelling in a personal capacity, they may, where necessary, be asked to produce the same supporting documents as are required from ordinary passport holders applying for visas.
7. A note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or from a diplomatic mission (if the visa application is lodged in a third country) should accompany each application for a visa for a diplomatic, official duty or official passport when the applicant is on mission. Where the journey is for private purposes, a note verbale may also be required.
- 8.1. The arrangement for prior consultation with the central authorities of the other Contracting States shall apply to applications for visas made by holders of diplomatic, official and service passports. Prior consultation shall not involve any State which has concluded an agreement removing the visa requirement for holders of diplomatic and/or service passports with the country whose nationals are concerned by the consultation (in the cases contained in Annex 14b to this Manual).

Should one of the Contracting States raise objections, the Schengen State which is to decide on the application for a visa can issue a visa of limited territorial validity.
- 8.2. The Schengen States undertake not to conclude at a future date, without prior agreement with the other Member States, agreements in the area of removing visa requirements for holders of diplomatic, official or service passports with States whose nationals are subject to prior consultation for a visa to be issued by another Schengen State.
- 8.3. If it involves a visa being issued for accrediting a foreigner who is listed as not to be granted entry and the arrangement for prior consultation applies, the consultation should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the Schengen Convention.

⁽¹⁾ The visa requirement exemption applies only to holders of a 'Hong Kong Special Administrative Region' passport.

⁽²⁾ The visa requirement exemption applies only to holders of a 'Região Administrativa Especial de Macau' passport.

9. If a Contracting State invokes the exceptions provided for under Article 5(2) of the Schengen Convention, entry to holders of diplomatic, official or service passports will also be limited to the national territory of the State in question, which should inform the other Member States.

II. *Regulations governing movements at internal borders*

In general, the arrangement under Articles 19 et seq. shall apply, except for the issue of a visa of limited territorial validity.

The holders of diplomatic, official and service passports may move within the territory of the Contracting States for three months from the date of entry (if they are not subject to the visa requirement) or for the period provided for by the visa.

Persons accredited by a diplomatic or consular representation and members of their families who hold the card issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs may move within the territory of the Contracting States for a maximum period of three months upon production of this card and, if required, the travel document.

- III. Regulations governing movements outlined in this document shall apply to laissez-passers issued by International Intergovernmental Organisations which all the Schengen States are members of to officials of those organisations who, pursuant to the Treaties constituting those Organisations, are exempt from registering with the Immigration Office and from holding a residence permit.

Regulations governing movement of holders of diplomatic, official and service passports

SCHEDULE A

Countries whose nationals are NOT subject to the visa requirement in one or more Schengen States when they are holders of diplomatic, official or service passports, but which ARE subject to this requirement when they are holders of ordinary passports

	BNL	DK	D	GR	E	F	I	A	P	FIN	S	ISL	N
Albania				DS			D						
Algeria							DS						
Angola								DS					
Antigua and Barbuda				DS									
Bahamas								DS					
Barbados							DS	DS					
Benin							DS						
Bosnia and Herzegovina				D					D				
Botswana							DS						
Burkina Faso							DS						
Cape Verde									DS				
Chad	D		DS										
Colombia							DS						
Côte d'Ivoire	DS					DS	DS	DS					
Dominica							DS						
Dominican Republic							DS						
Egypt							DS						
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia				DS			DS						

	BNL	DK	D	GR	E	F	I	A	P	FIN	S	ISL	N
Fiji							DS						
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			D	DS		D	DS	D					
Gabon						D							
Gambia							DS						
Ghana			DS										
Guyana							DS						
India		DS	D										
Jamaica	DS		D										
Kenya			D										
Kuwait							DS						
Lesotho							DS						
Malawi	DS		D										
Maldives								DS					
Morocco	DS		D	DS	D	D	DS	DS	DS				DS
Mauritania							DS						
Mozambique									DS				
Namibia			D										
Niger							DS						
Pakistan	DS	DS	D					DS		DS		DS	DS
Peru			D	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS		DS			
Philippines		DS	DS	DS	DS		DS	DS		DS	DS		DS
São Tomé and Príncipe									DS				
Senegal	D		DS			D	DS	DS					
Seychelles								D					
South Africa			D	DS				DS	DS			DS	DS
Swaziland							DS						
Thailand	DS	DS	DS	DS			DS	DS		DS	DS		DS
Togo							DS						
Trinidad and Tobago								DS					
Tunisia	DS		D	DS	D	D	DS	DS	DS				
Turkey	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	D	DS	DS	DS	DS
Uganda							DS						
Western Samoa							DS						
Zimbabwe				DS									

DS: Holders of diplomatic and service passports are exempt from the visa requirement.

D: Only holders of diplomatic passports are exempt from the visa requirement.

SCHEDULE B

Countries whose nationals are subject to the visa requirement in one or more Schengen States, when they are holders of diplomatic, official or service passports, but which are NOT subject to this requirement when they are holders of ordinary passports.

	BNL	DK	D	GR	E	F	I	A	P	FIN	S	ISL	N
Israel						X							
Mexico												X	
United States				X	X (*)	X (*)							

(*) If travelling on official business.

ANNEX 5a

Joint list of third countries whose nationals are subject to an airport transit visa requirement, where holders of travel documents issued by these third countries are also subject to this visa requirement ⁽¹⁾

The Schengen States undertake not to amend Part I of Annex 5a without the prior consent of the other Member States.

If a Member State intends to amend Part II of this Annex, it undertakes to inform its partners and to take account of their interests.

This document corresponds to Annex 3 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

Part I

Joint list of third countries whose nationals are subject to an airport transit visa (ATV) requirement by all Schengen States, where holders of travel documents issued by these third countries are also subject to this visa requirement ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾

AFGHANISTAN

BANGLADESH

CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

ERITREA ⁽⁴⁾

ETHIOPIA

GHANA

IRAN ⁽⁵⁾

IRAQ

NIGERIA

PAKISTAN

SOMALIA

SRI LANKA

These persons shall not be subject to the visa requirement if they hold one of the residence permits of an EEA Member State listed in part III(A) of this Annex or one of the residence permits of Andorra, Japan, Canada, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland or the United States guaranteeing an unqualified right of return listed in part III(B).

The residence permits in question shall be laid down by mutual agreement in the framework of Working Group II Subgroup on Visas and subjected to regular scrutiny. Should problems arise, the Schengen States may suspend these measures until such time as the problems in question have been resolved by mutual agreement. The Contracting States may exclude certain residence permits from the exemption when indicated in part III.

Exemptions from the airport transit visa requirement for holders of diplomatic, service or other official passports shall be decided by each Member State individually.

⁽¹⁾ It is not necessary to consult the central authorities for the issue of an airport transit visa (ATV).

⁽²⁾ For all the Schengen States:
the following persons shall be exempt from the ATV requirement:
— flight crew who are nationals of a Contracting Party to the Chicago Convention.

⁽³⁾ For the Benelux countries, France and Spain:
the following persons shall be exempt from the ATV requirement:
— holders of diplomatic and service passports.

⁽⁴⁾ For Germany:
only where the nationals are not in possession of a valid visa or residence permit for a Member State of the EU or a State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area of 2 May 1992, Canada, Switzerland or the United States of America.

⁽⁵⁾ For Germany:
the following persons shall be exempt from the ATV requirement:
— holders of diplomatic and service passports.

Part II

Joint list of third countries whose nationals are subject to an airport transit visa requirement by some Schengen States only, with holders of travel documents issued by these third countries also being subject to this requirement.

	BNL ⁽¹⁾	DK	D	GR	E ⁽²⁾	F ⁽³⁾	I ⁽⁴⁾	A ⁽⁵⁾	P	FIN	S	ISL	N
Albania						X							
Angola	X		X	X	X	X							
Cuba						X							
Egypt						X ⁽⁶⁾							
Gambia			X										
Guinea	X					X							
Guinea Bissau					X								
Haiti						X							
India		X ⁽⁷⁾	X ⁽⁸⁾	X	X								
Indonesia									X				
Ivory Coast					X								
Jordan			X										
Lebanon			X			X ⁽⁶⁾							
Liberia					X	X		X	X				
Libya						X							
Mali					X								
Senegal							X		X				
Sierra Leone					X	X							
Sudan	X		X	X	X								
Syria	X		X	X		X ⁽⁹⁾							
Togo					X								
Turkey			X ⁽⁸⁾	X									

⁽¹⁾ Only when these nationals are not in possession of a valid residence permit for one of the Member States of the EEA, the United States of America or Canada. Holders of diplomatic, service or special passports are also exempt.

⁽²⁾ Holders of diplomatic, official and service passports are not subject to the ATV requirement. The same applies to holders of ordinary passports residing in a Member State of the EEA, the United States of America or Canada, or in possession of an entry visa valid for one of these countries.

⁽³⁾ The following persons shall be exempt from the ATV requirement:

- holders of diplomatic and service passports,
- holders of one of the residence permits listed in part III,
- flight crew who are nationals of a Contracting Party to the Chicago Convention.

⁽⁴⁾ Only when these nationals are not in possession of a valid residence permit for the Member States of the EEA, Canada or the United States of America.

⁽⁵⁾ Aliens subject to an airport transit visa (ATV) requirement do not require a visa for transit via an Austrian airport provided they hold one of the following documents that is valid for the length of the stay necessary for the transit:

- a residence permit issued by Andorra, Japan, Canada, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, the Holy See or the United States of America which guarantees an unqualified right to return,
- a visa or residence permit issued by a Schengen State for which the Accession Agreement has been brought into force,
- a residence permit issued by a Member State of the EEA.

⁽⁶⁾ Only for holders of the travel document for Palestinian refugees.

⁽⁷⁾ Indian nationals are not subject to the ATV requirement if they are holders of a diplomatic or service passport.

Indian nationals are also not subject to the ATV requirement if they are in possession of a valid visa or residence permit for a country of the EU or the EEA or for Canada, Switzerland or the United States of America. In addition, Indian nationals are not subject to the ATV requirement if they are in possession of a valid residence permit for Andorra, Japan, Monaco or San Marino and a re-entry permit for their country of residence valid for three months following their airport transit.

It should be noted that the exception concerning Indian nationals in possession of a valid residence permit for Andorra, Japan, Monaco or San Marino enters into force on the date of Denmark's integration into Schengen cooperation, i.e. on 25 March 2001.

⁽⁸⁾ Only when these nationals are not in possession of a valid visa or residence permit for a Member State of the EU or a State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area of 2 May 1992, Canada, Switzerland or the United States of America.

⁽⁹⁾ Also for holders of the travel document for Palestinian refugees.

Part III

- A. List of residence permits of EEA states the holders of which are exempt from the airport transit visa requirement on presentation of the document ⁽¹⁾:

IRELAND

- *Residence permit only in conjunction with a re-entry visa*

LIECHTENSTEIN

- *Livret pour étranger B* (residence permit, sufficient within the period of validity of one year) ⁽²⁾
- *Livret pour étranger C* (settlement permit, sufficient within the period of validity of five or ten years)

UNITED KINGDOM

- *Leave to remain in the United Kingdom for an indefinite period* (this document is only sufficient when the holder has not been away for more than two years)
- *Certificate of entitlement to the right of abode*

- B. List of residence permits with unlimited right of return on presentation of which the holders are exempt from the airport transit visa requirement:

ANDORRA

- *Tarjeta provisional de estancia y de trabajo* (provisional residence and work permit) (white). These are issued to seasonal workers; the period of validity depends on the duration of employment, but never exceeds six months. This permit is not renewable ⁽¹⁾
- *Tarjeta de estancia y de trabajo* (residence and work permit) (white). This permit is issued for six months and may be renewed for another year ⁽¹⁾
- *Tarjeta de estancia* (residence permit) (white). This permit is issued for six months and may be renewed for another year ⁽¹⁾
- *Tarjeta temporal de residencia* (temporary residence permit) (pink). This permit is issued for one year and may be renewed twice, each time for another year ⁽¹⁾
- *Tarjeta ordinaria de residencia* (ordinary residence permit) (yellow). This permit is issued for three years and may be renewed for another three years ⁽¹⁾
- *Tarjeta privilegiada de residencia* (special residence permit) (green). This permit is issued for five years and is renewable, each time for another five years
- *Autorización de residencia* (residence authorisation) (green). This permit is issued for one year and is renewable, each time for another three years ⁽¹⁾
- *Autorización temporal de residencia y de trabajo* (temporary residence and work authorisation) (pink). This permit is issued for two years and may be renewed for another two years ⁽¹⁾
- *Autorización ordinaria de residencia y de trabajo* (ordinary residence and work authorisation) (yellow). This permit is issued for five years
- *Autorización privilegiada de residencia y de trabajo* (special residence and work authorisation) (green). This permit is issued for 10 years and is renewable, each time for another 10 years

CANADA

- *Returning Resident Permit* (loose-leaf in passport)

JAPAN

- *Re-entry permit to Japan* ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Text concerning Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway deleted by Council Decision 2001/329/EC (OJ L 116, 26.4.2001, p. 32). Applicable since 27 April 2001.

⁽²⁾ This residence permit does not exempt the holder from the airport transit visa requirement in Germany.

MONACO

- *Carte de séjour de résident temporaire de Monaco* (temporary resident's permit) ⁽¹⁾
- *Carte de séjour de résident ordinaire de Monaco* (ordinary resident's permit)
- *Carte de séjour de résident privilégié de Monaco* (privileged resident's permit)
- *Carte de séjour de conjoint de ressortissant monégasque* (residence permit for the spouse of a person of Monegasque nationality)

SAN MARINO

- *Permesso di soggiorno ordinario (validità illimitata)* (ordinary residence permit (no expiry date))
- *Permesso di soggiorno continuativo speciale (validità illimitata)* (special permanent residence permit (no expiry date))
- *Carta d'identità di San Marino (validità illimitata)* (San Marino identity card (no expiry date))

SWITZERLAND

- *Livret pour étranger B* (residence permit, sufficient within the period of validity of one year) ⁽¹⁾
- *Livret pour étranger C* (settlement permit, sufficient within the period of validity of five or 10 years)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- *Form I-551 permanent resident card* (valid for two ⁽¹⁾ to 10 years)
- *Form I-551 Alien registration receipt card* (valid for two ⁽¹⁾ to 10 years)
- *Form I-551 Alien registration receipt card* (no expiry date)
- *Form I-327 Reentry document* (valid for two years, issued to holders of a I-551) ⁽¹⁾
- *Resident alien card* (valid for two ⁽¹⁾ or 10 years or no expiry date. This document is only sufficient when the holder was absent from the United States of America for not longer than one year)
- *Permit to re-enter* (valid for two years. This document is only sufficient when the holder was absent from the United States of America for not longer than two years.) ⁽¹⁾
- *Valid temporary residence stamp in a valid passport* (valid for one year from the date of issue) ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ This residence permit does not exempt the holder from the airport transit visa requirement in Germany.

ANNEX

Uniform format for visa stickers and information on their technical specifications and security features

ANNEX I

This document corresponds to Annex I to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95.

The technical and security features for the visa sticker format are contained in an annex to the Annex of Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 of 29 May 1995 laying down a uniform format for visas, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 334/2002.

Text of the Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 of 29 May 1995, OJ L 132, 20.06.1995, p. 1, and of the Regulation (EC) No 334/2002.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1683/95

of 29 May 1995

laying down a uniform format for visas

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, in particular Article 100c (3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas Article 100c (3) of the Treaty requires the Council to adopt measures relating to a uniform format for visas before 1 January 1996;

Whereas the introduction of a uniform format for visas is an important step towards the harmonisation of visa policy; whereas Article 7a of the Treaty stipulates that the internal market shall comprise an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of persons is ensured in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty; whereas this step is also to be regarded as forming a coherent whole with measures falling within Title VI of the Treaty on European Union;

Whereas it is essential that the uniform format for visas should contain all the necessary information and meet very high technical standards, notably as regards safeguards against counterfeiting and falsification; whereas it must also be suited to use by all the Member States and bear universally recognisable security features which are clearly visible to the naked eye;

Whereas this Regulation only lays down such specifications as are not secret; whereas these specifications need to be supplemented by further specifications which must remain secret in order to prevent counterfeiting and falsification and which may not include personal data or references to such data; whereas powers to adopt further specifications should be conferred on the Commission;

Whereas, to ensure that the information referred to is not made available to more persons than necessary, it is also essential that each Member State should designate not more than one body having responsibility for printing the uniform format for visas, with Member States remaining free to change the body, if need be; whereas, for security reasons, each Member State must communicate the name of the competent body to the Commission and the other Member States;

Whereas, to be effective, this Regulation should apply to all visas covered by Article 5; whereas Member States should be free also to use the uniform visa format for visas which can be used for purposes other than those covered by Article 5 provided differences visible to the naked eye are incorporated to make confusion with the uniform visa impossible;

Whereas, with regard to the personal data to be entered on the uniform format for visas in accordance with the Annex hereto, compliance should be ensured with Member States' data-protection provisions as well as with the relevant Community legislation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Visas issued by the Member States in conformity with Article 5 shall be produced in the form of a uniform format (sticker). They shall conform to the specifications set out in the Annex.

Article 2

Further technical specifications which render the visa difficult to counterfeit or falsify shall be laid down in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 6.

Article 3

1. The specifications referred to in Article 2 shall be secret and not be published. They shall be made available only to bodies designated by the Member States as responsible for printing and to persons duly authorised by a Member State or the Commission.

2. Each Member States shall designate one body having responsibility for printing visas. It shall communicate the name of that body to the Commission and the other Member States. The same body may be designated by two or more Member States for this purpose. Each Member State shall be entitled to change its designated body. It shall inform the Commission and the other Member States accordingly.

Article 4

1. Without prejudice to the relevant more extensive provisions concerning data protection, an individual to whom a visa is issued shall have the right to verify the personal particulars entered on the visa and, where appropriate, to ask for any corrections or deletions to be made.

2. No information in machine-readable form shall be given on the uniform format for visas unless it also appears in the boxes described in points 6 to 12 of the Annex, or unless it is mentioned in the relevant travel document.

Article 5

For the purposes of this Regulation a 'visa' shall mean an authorisation given by or a decision taken by a Member State which is required for entry into its territory with a view to:

- an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States of no more than three months in all,
- transit through the territory or airport transit zone of that Member State or several Member States.

Article 6

1. Where reference is made to the procedure defined in this Article, the following provisions shall apply.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 May 1995.

2. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission.

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote.

3. (a) The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the committee.

(b) If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall, without delay, submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

If, on the expiry of a period of two months, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission, save where the Council has decided against the said measures by a simple majority.

Article 7

Where Member States use the uniform visa format for purposes other than those covered by Article 5, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that confusion with the visa referred to in Article 5 is not possible.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 1 shall become applicable six months after the adoption of the measures referred to in Article 2.

For the Council

The President

H. de CHARETTE

ANNEX

**Security features**

1. A sign consisting of nine ellipses in a fan-shape shall appear in this space.
2. An optically variable mark ('kinegram' or equivalent) shall appear in this space. Depending on the angle of view, 12 stars, the letter 'E' and a globe become visible in various sizes and colours.
3. The logo consisting of a letter or letters indicating the issuing Member State (or 'BNL' in the case of the Benelux countries, namely Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) with a latent image effect shall appear in this space. This logo shall appear light when held flat and dark when turned by 90°. The following logos shall be used: A for Austria, BNL for Benelux, D for Germany, DK for Denmark, E for Spain, F for France, FIN for Finland, GR for Greece, I for Italy, IRL for Ireland, P for Portugal, S for Sweden, UK for the United Kingdom.
4. The word 'VISA' in capital letters shall appear in the middle of this space in optically variable colouring. Depending on the angle of view, it shall appear green or red.
5. This box shall contain the number of the visa, which shall be pre-printed and shall begin with the letter or letters indicating the issuing country as described in point 3 above. A special type shall be used.

Sections to be completed

6. This box shall begin with the words 'valid for'. The issuing authority shall indicate the territory or territories for which the visa is valid.
7. This box shall begin with the word 'from' and the word 'until' shall appear further along the line. The issuing authority shall indicate here the period of validity of the visa.
8. This box shall begin with the words 'number of entries' and further along the line the words 'duration of stay' (i.e. duration of applicant's intended stay) and again 'days' shall appear.
9. This box shall begin with the words 'issued in' and shall be used to indicate the place of issue.
10. This box shall begin with the word 'on' (after which the date of issue shall be filled in by the issuing authority) and further along the line the words 'number of passport' shall appear (after which the holder's passport number shall appear).

11. This box shall begin with the words 'type of visa'. The issuing authority shall indicate the category of visa in conformity with Articles 5 and 7 of this Regulation.
12. This box shall begin with the word 'remarks'. It shall be used by the issuing authority to indicate any further information which is considered necessary, provided that it complies with Article 4 of this Regulation. The following two and a half lines shall be left empty for such remarks.
13. This box shall contain the relevant machine-readable information to facilitate external border controls.

The paper shall be pastel green with red and blue markings.

The words designating the boxes shall appear in English and French. The issuing State may add a third official Community language. However, the word 'VISA' in the top line may appear in any one official language of the Community.

—

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 334/2002**of 18 February 2002****amending Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 laying down a uniform format for visas**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 62(2)(b)(iii) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 ⁽³⁾ laid down a uniform format for visas.
- (2) Measure No 38 of the Vienna Action Plan, adopted by the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 3 December 1998, states that attention must be given to new technical developments in order to ensure, where appropriate, greater security in the uniform format for visas.
- (3) Conclusion No 22 of the Tampere European Council of 15 and 16 October 1999 states that a common active policy on visas and false documents should be further developed.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform visa format is an essential element in the harmonisation of visa policy.
- (5) It is necessary to make provision for the establishment of common standards relating to the implementation of the uniform format for visas, in particular common rules on the technical methods and standards to be used for filling in the form.
- (6) The integration of a photograph produced according to high security standards is a first step towards the use of elements establishing a more reliable link between the uniform format visa and the holder as an important contribution to ensuring that the uniform format for visas is protected even against fraudulent use. The specifications set out in ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) document 9303 on machine readable visas will be taken into account.
- (7) Common standards relating to the implementation of the uniform format for visas are essential to meet high technical standards and to facilitate detection of forged or falsified visa stickers.
- (8) The powers to adopt such common standards should be conferred on the Committee set up by Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 which should be adapted to take account of Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ⁽⁴⁾.
- (9) Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 should therefore be amended.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation to make the uniform format for visas more secure do not affect the rules currently governing recognition of the validity of travel documents.
- (11) The conditions governing entry into the territory of the Member States or the issue of visas do not affect the rules currently governing recognition of the validity of travel documents.
- (12) As regards the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* falling within the area referred to in Article 1(B), of Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen *acquis* ⁽⁵⁾.
- (13) In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom gave notice, by letter of 4 December 2001, of its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 180 E, 26.6.2001, p. 310.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 12 December 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 164, 14.7.1995, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31.

- (14) In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Ireland is not participating in the adoption of this Regulation. As a result, and without prejudice to Article 4 of the said Protocol, the provisions of this Regulation do not apply to Ireland,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. Further technical specifications for the uniform format for visas relating to the following shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 6(2):

- (a) additional elements and security requirements including enhanced anti-forgery, counterfeiting and falsification standards;
- (b) technical standards and methods to be used for the filling in of the uniform visa.

2. The colours of the visa sticker may be changed in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 6(2).'

2. Article 6 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 6

- 1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.
- 2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC (*) shall apply.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at two months.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2002.

3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

(*) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.'

3. The following subparagraph shall be added to Article 8:

'The integration of the photograph provided for in point 2a of the Annex shall be implemented at the latest five years after the adoption of the technical measures provided for the adoption of this measure in Article 2.'

4. The following point shall be inserted in the Annex:

'2 a. An integrated photograph produced according to high security standards.'

Article 2

The first sentence of Annex 8 of the final version of the Common Consular Instructions and Annex 6 of the final version of the Common Manual as they stand following the Decision of the Schengen Executive Committee of 28 April 1999 ⁽¹⁾ shall be replaced by the following:

'The technical and security features for the visa sticker format are contained in, or adopted on the basis of, Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 of 29 May 1995 laying down a uniform format for visas (*), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 334/2002 (**).

(*) OJ L 164, 14.7.1995, p. 1.

(**) OJ L 53, 23.2.2002, p. 7.'

Article 3

This Regulation shall not affect the powers of the Member States regarding recognition of States and territorial entities and passports, identity documents and travel documents issued by their authorities.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

For the Council

The President

J. PIQUÉ I CAMPS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 239, 22.9.2000, p. 317.

ANNEX 6a

How to fill in visa stickers

(point 3.1.2)

Part I of this document corresponds to points VI.1.1 to VI.1.8 of the Common Consular Instructions on Visas, and part II to Annex 13 of the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

I. How to fill in visa stickers**1. Common entries section (Section 8)****1.1. 'Valid for'**

This heading indicates the territory in which the visa holder is entitled to travel.

This heading may only be completed in one of the following four ways:

- (a) Schengen States;
- (b) Schengen State or Schengen States to whose territory the validity of the visa is limited (in this case the following abbreviations are used: A for Austria, F for France, D for Germany, E for Spain, GR for Greece, P for Portugal, I for Italy, L for Luxembourg, NL for the Netherlands, B for Belgium);
- (c) Benelux;
- (d) Schengen State (using the abbreviations in (b)) which issued the national long-stay visa + Schengen States ⁽¹⁾.

— When the sticker is used to issue the uniform visa pursuant to Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention, or to issue a visa whose validity is not limited to the territory of the Contracting Party which issued the visa, the heading 'valid for' is filled in using the words 'Schengen States', in the language of the Contracting Party which issued the visa.

— When the sticker is used to issue visas which restrict entry, stay and exit to just one territory, this heading shall be filled in, in the national language, with the name of the Contracting Party to which the visa holder's entry, stay and exit are limited.

— When the sticker is used to issue a national long-stay visa, valid concurrently as a uniform short-stay visa for a maximum of three months from its initial date of validity, this heading is to be filled in with the Member State which issued the national long-stay visa followed by 'Schengen States' ⁽¹⁾.

— In the cases provided for in Article 14 of the Convention, limited territorial validity may cover the territory of several Member States; in that case, according to the Member State codes to be entered under this heading, the following options are available:

- (a) entry of the codes for the Member States concerned;
- (b) entry of the words 'Schengen States' in the language of the issuing Member State followed in brackets by a minus sign and the codes of the Member States for the territories of which the visa is not valid.

⁽¹⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision 2001/420/EC (OJ L 150, 6.6.2001, p. 47). Applicable since 15 June 2001.

Limited territorial validity may not apply to just part of the territory of a Contracting Party.

1.2. *'From ... until'*

This heading shows the period during which the holder may carry out the visit authorised by the visa.

The date from which the visa holder may enter the territory for which the visa is valid, is written as below, following the word 'FROM':

- the day is written using two figures, the first of which is a zero if the day in question is a single figure,
- horizontal dash,
- the month is written using two figures, the first of which is a zero if the month in question is a single figure,
- horizontal dash,
- the year is written using two figures, which correspond with the last two figures of the year,
- For example: 15-04-94 = 15 April 1994.

The last date on which the visa holder may carry out the visit authorised by the visa is written following the word 'UNTIL'. The visa holder must have left the territory for which the visa is valid by midnight on this date.

This date is written in the same way as the first date above.

1.3. *'Number of entries'*

This heading shows the number of times the visa holder may enter the territory for which the visa is valid; in other words, this shall mean the number of periods of stay which may be divided over the entire period of validity, see point 1.4.

The number of entries may be one, two or more. This number is written to the right-hand-side of the pre-printed part, using '01', '02' or the abbreviation 'MULT', where the visa authorises more than two entries.

For a transit visa, only one or two entries may be authorised ('01' or '02' shall be written). More than two entries ('MULT') shall only be authorised in exceptional cases.

The visa shall expire when the total number of exits made by the holder equals the number of authorised entries, even if the holder has not used up the number of days authorised by the visa.

1.4. *'Duration of stay ... days'*

This heading indicates the number of days during which the holder may stay in the territory for which the visa is valid ⁽¹⁾. This stay may be continuous or spread over several periods up to the total number of days authorised between the dates mentioned under 1.2, taking into account the number of entries authorised under 1.3.

⁽¹⁾ In the case of transit visas, the length of transit shall not exceed five days.

The number of days authorised is written in the blank space between 'DURATION OF STAY' and 'DAYS', in the form of two figures, the first of which is a zero if the number of days is fewer than 10.

The maximum number of days that can be entered under this heading is 90 per any half-year.

1.5. *'Issued in ... on ...'*

This heading shows, in the language of the Contracting Party issuing the visa, the name of the town in which the diplomatic mission or consular post which is issuing the visa is found, this name is written between 'IN' and 'ON'. The date of issue is indicated after 'ON'.

The date of issue is written in the same way as the date referred to in 1.2.

The authority which issued the visa may be identified by way of the entry which appears in the stamp affixed to section 4.

1.6. *'Number of passport'*

This heading indicates the number of the passport to which the visa sticker is affixed. This number shall be followed by reference to any children and to the spouse if these appear in the passport, who are accompanying the holder (a letter 'X' for children preceded by the number of children (for example '3X' = three children) and a letter 'Y' for the spouse).

Where, because the holder's travel document is not recognised, the uniform format for forms is used for the visa, the issuing diplomatic mission or consular post may opt to use the same form to extend the validity of the visa to the holder's spouse and to accompanying minors dependent on the holder of the form who accompany the holder or to issue separate forms for the holder, his spouse and each person dependent on him, affixing the corresponding visa on each form separately.

The passport number is the series number which is pre-printed or perforated on all or almost all of the pages of the passport.

The number to be entered under this heading, in the case of a visa to be affixed to the uniform format form, is not the passport number but the same typographical number as appears on the form, made up of six digits, which may be accompanied by the letter or letters assigned to the Member State or group of Member States which issued the visa ⁽¹⁾.

1.7. *'Type of visa'*

In order to facilitate matters for the control authorities, this heading specifies the type of visa using the letters A, B, C and D as follows:

A: airport transit visa

B: transit visa

C: short-stay visa

D: national long-stay visa

D + C: national long-stay visa valid concurrently as a short-stay visa ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision (EC) 2002/586/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 48). Applicable since 16 July 2002.

⁽²⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision 2001/420/EC (OJ L 150, 6.6.2001, p. 47). Applicable since 15 June 2001.

For visas with limited territorial validity and group visas the letters A, B or C shall be used depending on the case in question.

Please note: as a general rule, visas may not be issued more than three months before they are first used.

1.8. *'Name and forename'*

The first word in the 'name' box followed by the first word in the 'first name' box of the visa holder's passport or travel document shall be written in that order. The diplomatic mission or consular post shall verify that the name and first name which appear in the passport or travel document and which are to be entered under this heading and in the section to be electronically scanned are the same as those appearing in the visa application ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision 2002/586/EC (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 48). Applicable since 16 July 2002.

II. How to fill in visa stickers

AIRPORT TRANSIT VISAS (ATVs)

It is pointed out that only nationals of certain 'sensitive' countries (see Annex 5a) are subject to an ATV. ATV holders may not leave the international section of the airport through which they travel in transit.

Example 1

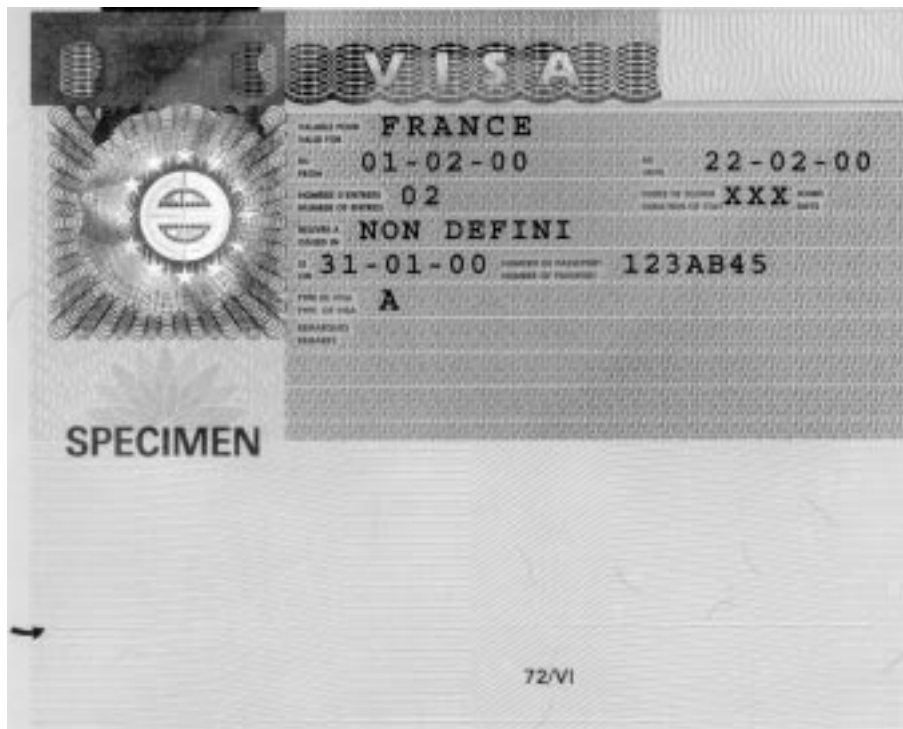
SINGLE-ENTRY VISA



- Type of visa: ATVs bear the identification code A.
- The single-entry ATV gives access to one country only (France in this example).
- The duration of validity is calculated from the date of departure (e.g. 01.02.00); a period of grace of seven days is added in case the visa holder postpones departure.
- As ATVs do not give a right to stay in the country, the words 'of stay' should be crossed out with XXX.

Example 2a

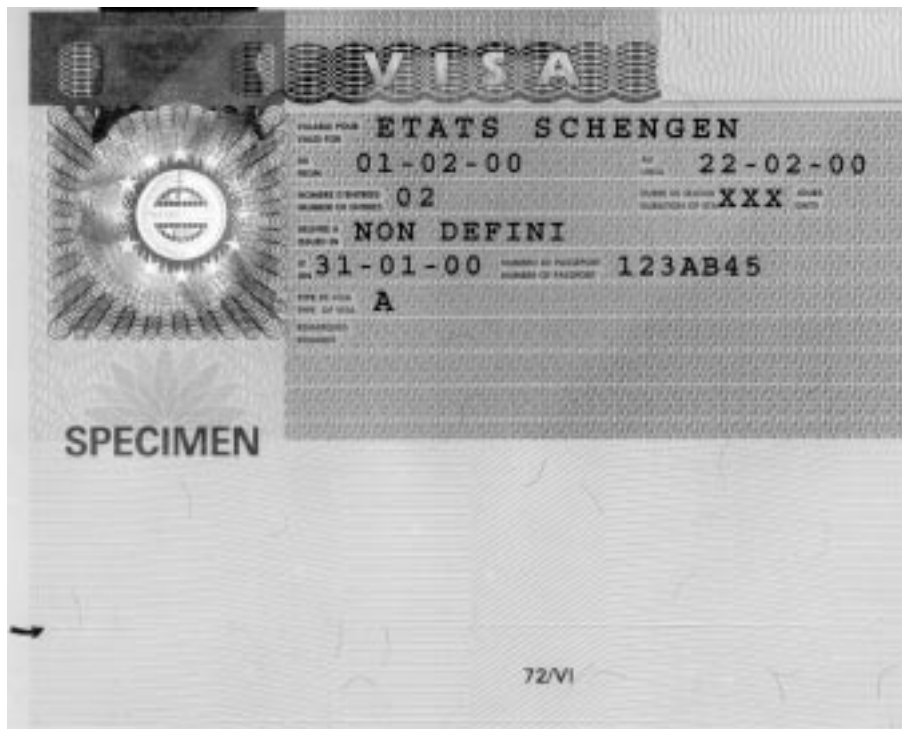
DUAL-ENTRY (RETURN)

(valid in one country only)

- A return ATV authorises airport transit for both outward and return journeys.
- The final date of the visa's validity is calculated as follows: date of the return journey + seven days (in the example shown: return date 15.02.00).
- If transit is to be through one airport only, the name of the country concerned is filled in under the heading 'valid for' (Example 2a). If transit is, exceptionally, to be via two different Schengen countries on the outward and return journeys, the visa is marked 'Schengen States' (see Example 2b below).

Example 2b

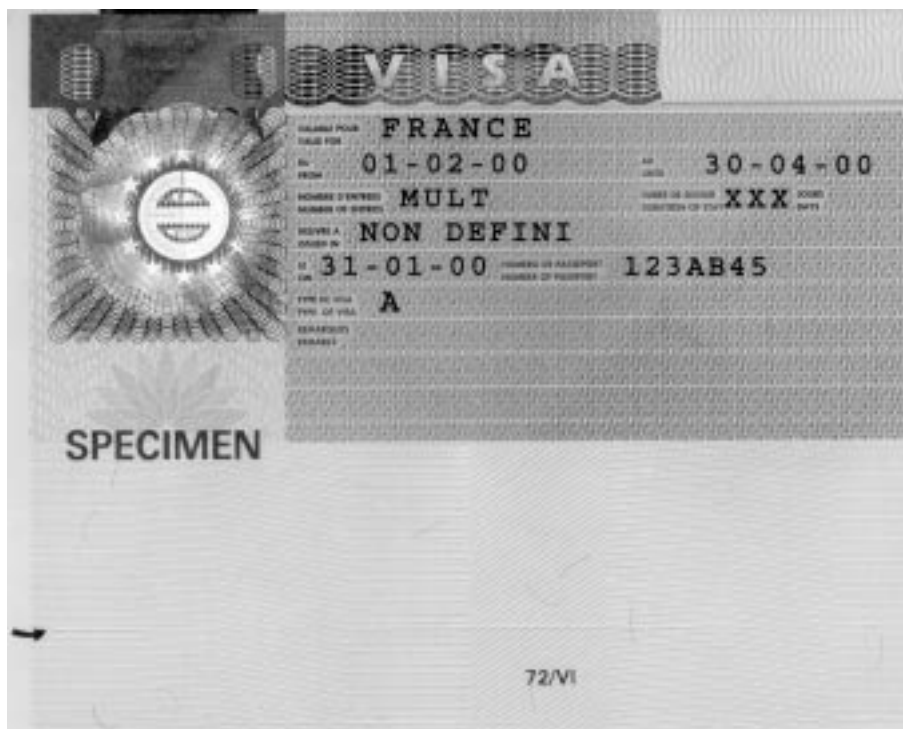
DUAL-ENTRY

(valid in several countries)

- 'Schengen States' should be filled in under the heading 'valid for' to permit transit via two airports situated in two different countries.

Example 3

MULTIPLE-ENTRY

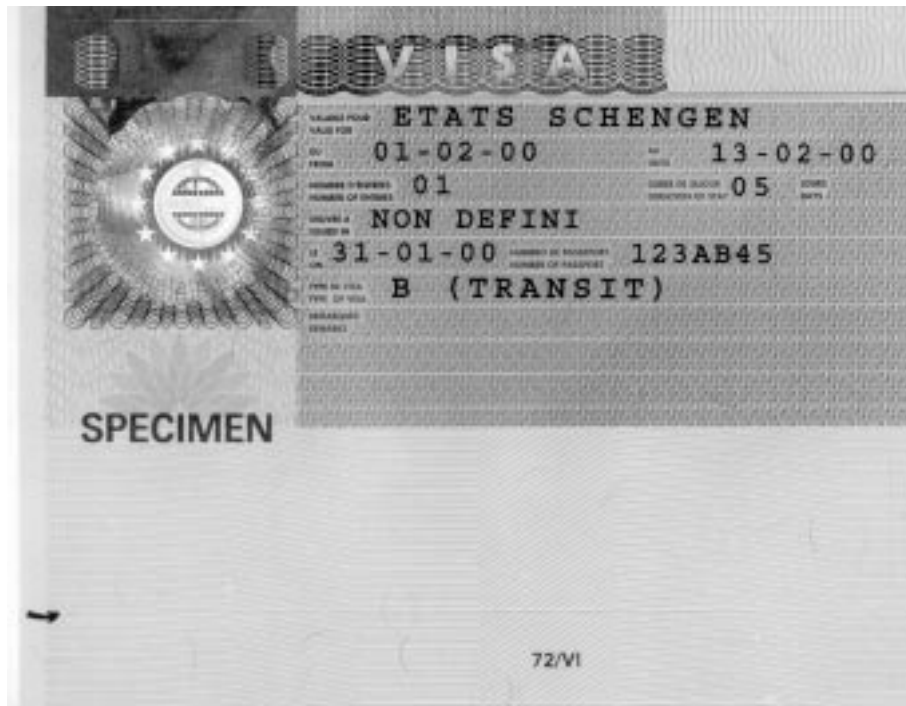
(should only be issued in exceptional cases)

- In the case of multiple-entry ATVs (permitting several transits) the final date of the visa's validity is calculated as follows: date of first departure + three months.
- For filling in the heading 'valid for', the same rule applies as to dual-entry ATVs.

TRANSIT VISAS

Example 4

SINGLE-ENTRY



- Type of visa: a transit visa bears the identification code B. It is recommended to add the word 'TRANSIT'.
- The duration of validity is calculated from the date of departure (e.g. 01.02.00). The final date is fixed as follows: date of departure + (five days maximum) + seven days (period of grace in case the visa holder postpones departure).
- The duration of stay may not exceed five days.

Example 5

DUAL-ENTRY



- Duration of validity: when the date of different transit journeys is not known, as is generally the case, the final date of validity is calculated as follows: date of departure + six months.
- The duration of stay may not exceed five days in respect of each transit journey.

Example 6

MULTIPLE-ENTRY

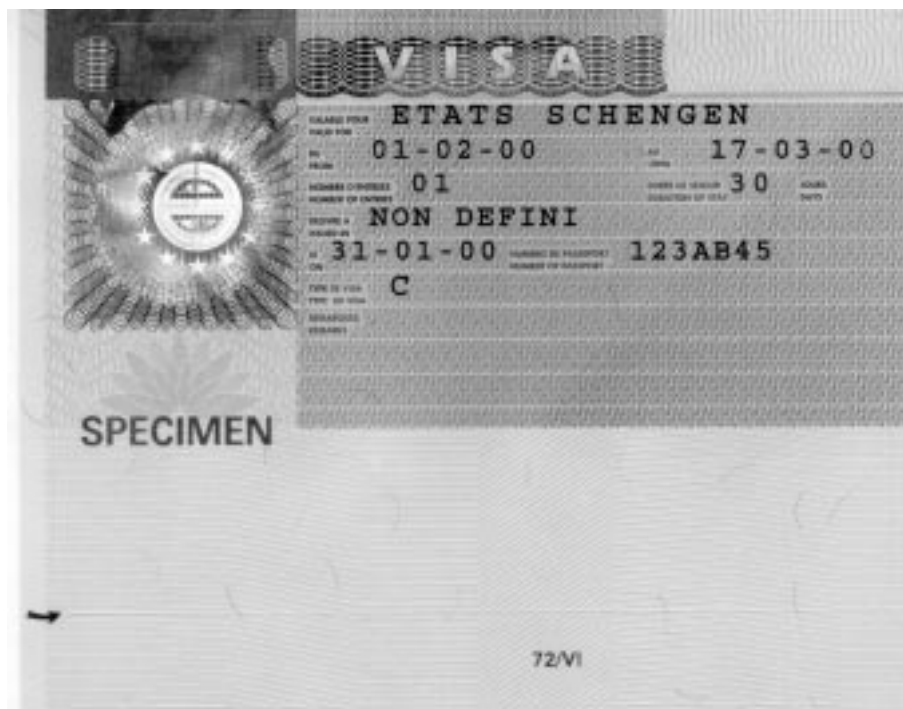


- The duration of validity is calculated in the same way as for dual-entry transit visas (see Example 5).
- The duration of stay may not exceed five days in respect of each transit journey.

SHORT-STAY VISAS

Example 7

SINGLE-ENTRY



- Type of visa: a short-stay visa bears the identification code C.
- The duration of the visa's validity is calculated from the date of departure (e.g. 01.02.00). The final date is fixed as follows: date of departure + duration of stay + period of grace of 15 days.
- The duration of stay may not exceed 90 days in any six-month period (30 days in the example shown here).

Example 8

MULTIPLE-ENTRY



- The duration of validity is calculated from the date of departure + six months maximum on the basis of the documentary evidence provided.
- The duration of stay may not exceed 90 days in any six-month period (as in the example shown here, but the duration may also be less). The duration of stay is the cumulative total of successive stays. This is also based on the documentary evidence provided.

Example 9

TRAVEL VISA



- This is a multiple-entry short-stay visa which is valid for over six months: one, two or three years; five years in exceptional cases (e.g. VIPs). In the example shown here the validity is three years.
- Same rules apply for the duration of stay as in Example 8 (90 days maximum).

VISAS WITH LIMITED TERRITORIAL VALIDITY (LTV VISAS)

An LTV visa can be either a short-stay visa or a transit visa.

The limitation of validity may apply to one or more States.

Example 10**SHORT-STAY LTV VISA, ONE COUNTRY ONLY**

- In this example, the territorial validity is limited to one country only, i.e. France.
- A short-stay LTV visa bears the identification code C (as in Example 7)

Example 11 ⁽¹⁾

SHORT-STAY LTV VISA, VALIDITY LIMITED TO MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

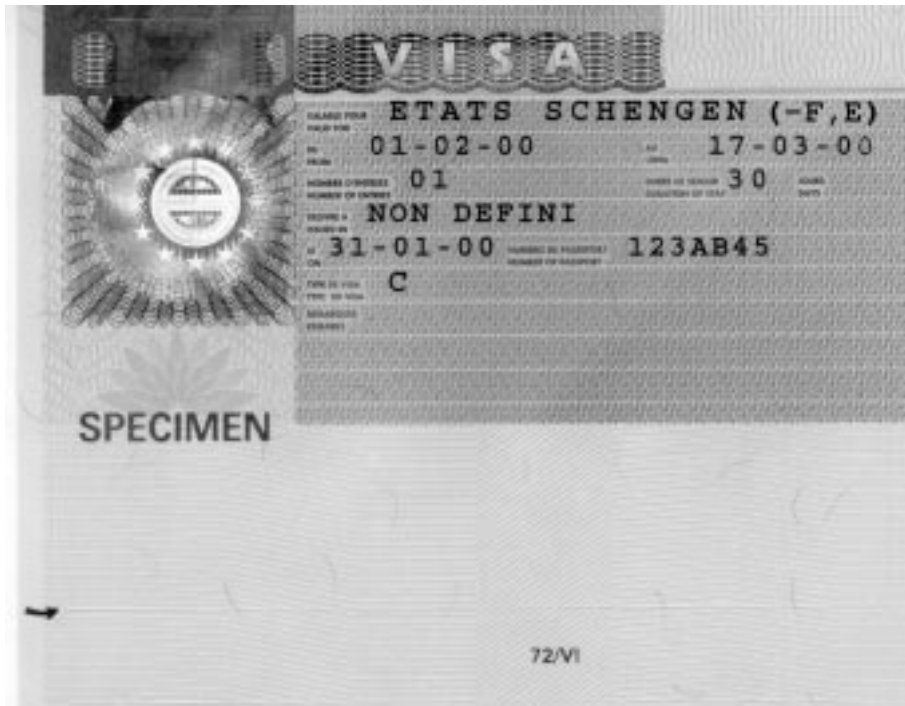
In this case, the heading 'valid for' shall be filled in:

- either by the codes indicating the countries for which the visa is valid (Belgium: B, Denmark: DK, Germany: D, Greece: GR, Spain: E, France: F, Italy: I, Luxembourg: L, Netherlands: NL, Austria: A, Portugal: P, Finland: FIN, Sweden: S, Iceland: IS, Norway: N. In the case of the Benelux countries: BNL). In the example shown, the territorial validity is limited to France and Spain,



⁽¹⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision 2001/329/EC (OJ L 116, 26.4.2001, p. 32). Applicable since 27 April 2001.

- or by the words 'Schengen States' followed in brackets by a minus sign and the codes of the Member States for the territories of which the visa is not valid. In the example shown, the visa is valid for the territory of all the Member States applying the Schengen *acquis* except France and Spain.



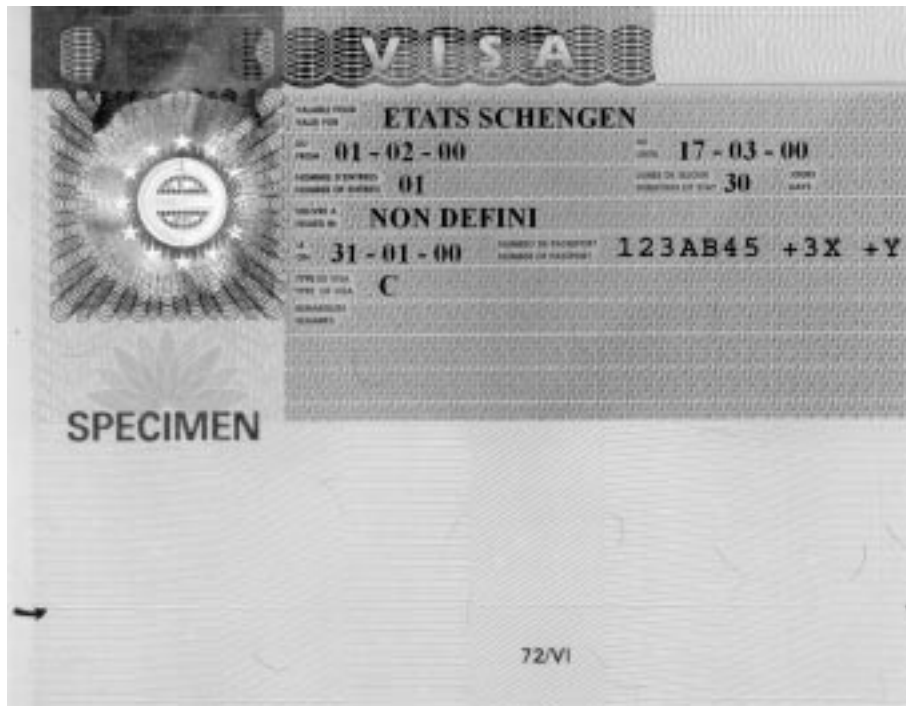
Example 12

TRANSIT LTV VISA, ONE COUNTRY



- A transit visa bears the identification code B under the heading for the type of visa.
- In the example shown, the visa is limited to France.

ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

Example 13

- In this case, one or more children and, in exceptional circumstances, a spouse travel on one passport.
- If one or more children entered in the travel document are covered by a visa, under the heading 'number of passport' + nX is added after the passport number (n indicating the number of children), and if a spouse is travelling on the passport + Y is added. In the example shown here (single-entry, short-stay visa, duration of stay 30 days) the visa is issued for the passport holder, three children and the holder's spouse.

VISA ISSUED BY A REPRESENTATION

Example 14



The above visa was issued by a consular post of a Schengen State representing another Schengen State.

In this case, under the heading 'remarks', the letter 'R' must be entered, followed by the country code of the country on whose behalf the visa was issued.

The country codes to be used are as follows ⁽¹⁾:

Belgium:	B
Denmark:	DK
Germany:	D
Greece:	GR
Spain:	E
France:	F
Italy:	I
Luxembourg:	L
Netherlands:	NL
Austria:	A
Portugal:	P
Finland:	FIN
Sweden:	S
Iceland:	IS
Norway:	N.

In the above example, the Belgian Embassy in Brazzaville issued a visa on behalf of Spain.

⁽¹⁾ Text concerning Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway inserted by Council Decision 2001/329/EC (OJ L 116, 26.4.2001, p. 32). Applicable since 27 April 2001.

NATIONAL LONG-STAY VISA VALID CONCURRENTLY AS A SHORT-STAY VISA ⁽¹⁾

Example 15

- In this case the heading 'valid for' is to be filled in with the code of the country which issued the long-stay visa + the words 'Schengen States'.
- This example shows a national long-stay visa issued by France and valid concurrently as a uniform short-stay visa.
- A long-stay visa valid concurrently as a short-stay visa bears the identification code D + C.

SUMMARY

	'VALID FOR'	'TYPE'	'NUMBER OF ENTRIES'	'FROM ... UNTIL'		'MAXIMUM DURATION OF EACH STAY' (in days)
Airport transit visas (ATVs)	FRANCE (for example) or SCHENGEN STATES	A	01	Date of departure	Date of departure + seven days	XXX
			02	Date of departure	Date of return + seven days	
			MULT ⁽¹⁾	Date of first departure	Date of first departure + number of months authorised (maximum three months)	
Transit visas	SCHENGEN STATES or FRANCE (for example)	B	01	Date of departure	Date of departure + duration of stay + seven days	XXX or 1 to 5
			02	Date of first departure	Date of first departure + number of months authorised (maximum six months)	
			MULT ⁽¹⁾	Date of first departure		
Short-stay visas	SCHENGEN STATES or FRANCE (for example)	C	01	Date of departure	Date of departure + duration of stay + 15 days	one to 90
			MULT ⁽²⁾	Date of first departure	Date of first departure + number of months authorised (maximum five years)	
Long-stay visas valid concurrently as short-stay visas	FRANCE (for example) + SCHENGEN STATES	D + C				

⁽¹⁾ MULT indicates multiple journeys, i.e. more than two entries.

⁽²⁾ MULT indicates multiple journeys, i.e. more than one entry.

⁽¹⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision 2001/420/EC (OJ L 150, 6.6.2001, p. 47). Applicable since 15 June 2001.

ANNEX 6b

Entries which the Contracting Parties shall write, where necessary, in the 'REMARKS' section

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX 6c

Instructions on writing entries in the section to be electronically scanned

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX 7

Specimen visa stickers

(point 3.1.3)

INDEX

BENELUX	page 192
DENMARK	page 193
GERMANY	page 193
GREECE	page 194
SPAIN	page 194
FRANCE	page 195
ITALY	page 195
AUSTRIA	page 196
PORTUGAL	page 196
FINLAND	page 197
SWEDEN	page 197
ICELAND	page 198
NORWAY	page 198

BENELUX COUNTRIES

**Joh. Enschedé**

SECURITY CARDS AND DOCUMENTS

Schengen**Visumsticker**

Benelux-landen



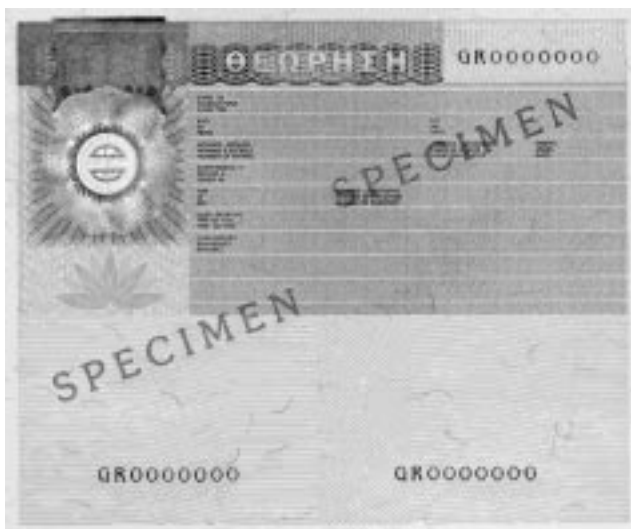
DENMARK



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



GREECE



SPAIN

FABRICA NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE



ETIQUETA ESPANOLA DEL
VISADO SCHENGEN



MODELO ELABORADO EN PROCESO DE PRODUCCION INDUSTRIAL

FRANCE

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

VIGNETTE VISA SCHENGEN



ITALY



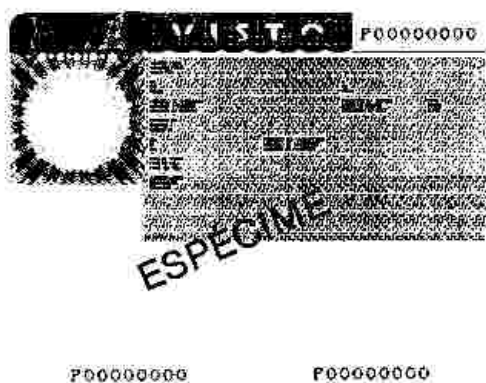
AUSTRIA



PORTUGAL

S. — R.

MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGOCIOS ESTRANGEIROS
DIRECÇÃO-GERAL DOS ASSUNTOS CONSULARES
E DA
ADMINISTRAÇÃO FINANCEIRA E PATRIMONIAL



FINLAND



SWEDEN



ICELAND



NORWAY



ANNEX 8

Specimen visas with limited territorial validity

(point 3.2.3)

This document corresponds to examples 10 to 12 in Annex 13 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

VISAS WITH LIMITED TERRITORIAL VALIDITY (LTV VISAS)

An LTV visa can be either a short-stay visa or a transit visa.

The limitation of validity may apply to one or more States

Example 1**SHORT-STAY LTV VISA, ONE COUNTRY ONLY**

- In this example, the territorial validity is limited to one country only, i.e. France
- A short-stay LTV visa bears the identification code C (as in Example 7 in Annex 6a).

Example 2 ⁽¹⁾

SHORT-STAY LTV VISA, VALIDITY LIMITED TO MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

In this case, the 'valid for' heading shall be filled in:

- either by the codes indicating the countries for which the visa is valid (Belgium: B, Denmark: DK, Germany: D, Greece: GR, Spain: E, France: F, Italy: I, Luxembourg: L, Netherlands: NL, Austria: A, Portugal: P, Finland: FIN, Sweden: S, Iceland: IS, Norway: N. In the case of the Benelux countries: BNL). In the example shown, the territorial validity is limited to France and Spain.



⁽¹⁾ Text inserted by Council Decision 2001/329/EC (OJ L 116, 26.4.2001, p. 32). Applicable since 27 April 2001.

- or by the words 'Schengen States' followed in brackets by a minus sign and the codes of the Member States for the territories of which the visa is not valid. In the example shown, the visa is valid for the territory of all the Member States applying the Schengen acquis except France and Spain.



Example 3

TRANSIT LTV VISAS, ONE COUNTRY



- A transit visa bears the identification code B under the heading for the type of visa
- In the example shown, the visa is limited to France.

ANNEX 8a

Rules and procedures governing information to be sent by Contracting Parties when issuing visas with limited territorial validity, when cancelling, revoking and reducing the duration of validity of uniform visas and when issuing national residence permits

(point 3.2.4)

This document corresponds to Annex 14 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

1. INFORMATION WHEN ISSUING VISAS WITH LIMITED TERRITORIAL VALIDITY**1.1. General conditions**

In order that authorisation to enter the national territory of Schengen Contracting Parties can be granted, nationals from a third country should generally fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 5(1) of the Schengen Convention.

If a national from a third country does not fulfil all these conditions, entry or the issue of a visa shall be refused except if a Contracting Party considers it necessary to derogate from this rule on humanitarian grounds, on grounds of national interest, or due to international obligations. In such cases, the Contracting Party concerned may only issue a visa with limited territorial validity (LTV) and must inform the other Contracting Parties (Article 5(2) and Article 16 of the Schengen Convention).

The issue of short-stay LTVs in accordance with the Schengen Convention and the Common Consular Instructions on Visas (SCH/II-Visa (93) 11, 6 Rev., 4 corr., Chapter V, point 3) is generally subject to the following conditions:

- (a) LTVs are issued by way of exception. The conditions under which this type of visa is issued shall be carefully examined on a case-by-case basis;
- (b) this does not mean that the Schengen Contracting Parties will use and abuse the possibility of issuing LTVs; this would not be in keeping with the principles and objectives of Schengen. Given that the number of LTVs being issued will most probably be small, it is not necessary to envisage an automated procedure for informing the other Contracting Parties.

1.2. Rules of procedure

When defining rules of procedure governing the information to be sent to Contracting Parties when LTVs are issued, a distinction shall be made between visas issued by diplomatic and consular representations and visas issued by the border authorities. The rules of procedure in use are as follows:

1.2.1. Issue of visas by diplomatic and consular representations

In general, the rules laid down for the provisional arrangements for consultation with the central authorities (Article 17(2) of the Schengen Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the procedure for informing the other Contracting Parties (see doc. SCH/II-Visa (94) 7). Where different rules are used, these shall be notified by the Contracting Parties concerned. In general, information shall be sent within 72 hours.

1.2.2. Issue of visas by the border authorities

In this case, information shall generally be sent within 72 hours to the central authorities of the other Contracting Parties.

1.2.3. The Contracting Parties must designate contact points which will receive this information.**1.2.4. In the context of an automated procedure for consultation of the central authorities (Article 17(2) of the Schengen Convention), a procedure must be included to ensure that other Contracting Parties are informed of the issue of an LTV where the LTV is issued as a result of an objection to the issue of a Schengen visa on the part of one (or more) Contracting Party/Parties), in the framework of consultation. Where LTVs are issued in other circumstances, this procedure cannot be used for sending information between States.**

1.2.5. The following information shall be sent to the Contracting Parties:

Surname, first name, and date of birth of visa holder

Nationality of visa holder

Date and place of issue of LTV

Reasons for issuing visas with limited territorial validity:

- humanitarian grounds,
- grounds of national interest,
- international obligations,
- travel document which is not valid in all Contracting Parties,
- second issue of a visa within a six-month period,
- in emergencies, there was no consultation with the central authorities,
- the central authorities of a Contracting Party raised objections during consultation.

2. CANCELLING, REVOKING AND REDUCING THE DURATION OF VALIDITY OF A UNIFORM VISA

In accordance with the principles adopted by the Executive Committee for cancelling, revoking and reducing the duration of a uniform visa's validity (SCH/Com-ex (93) 24), the information must be sent to the other Contracting Parties.

2.1. **Cancelling visas**

Cancelling a Schengen visa aims to prevent persons entering the territory of the Contracting Parties when it transpires after a visa has been issued that these persons do not fulfil the conditions warranting the issue of a visa.

Contracting Parties who cancel a visa issued by another Contracting Party shall generally inform the central authorities of the issuing State within 72 hours.

This notification shall contain the following information:

Surname, first name, and date of birth of visa holder

Nationality of visa holder

Type and number of travel document

Number of the visa sticker

Category of visa

Date and place of visa issue

Date and reasons for cancellation.

2.2. **Revoking visas**

Revoking a visa permits cancellation, even after entry to the territory, of the remaining duration of a visa's validity.

A Contracting Party which revokes a uniform visa shall generally inform the issuing Contracting Party within 72 hours. This notification shall contain the same information as mentioned under point 2.1.

2.3. Reducing the duration of a visa's validity

When a Schengen State reduces the duration of validity of a visa issued by another Contracting Party, it shall generally inform that Contracting Party's central authorities within 72 hours. This notification shall contain the same information as mentioned under point 2.1.

2.4. Procedure

The information sent to the Contracting Party which issued the visa when a visa is cancelled or revoked, or the duration of its validity is reduced, shall generally be sent to the central authority designated by that Contracting Party.

3. INFORMATION ON NATIONAL RESIDENCE PERMITS (ARTICLE 25)

Article 25(1) lays down that where a Contracting Party considers issuing a residence permit to an alien for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry, it shall first consult the Contracting Party issuing the alert and shall take account of its interests: the residence permit shall be issued only for serious reasons, in particular of a humanitarian nature or arising from international obligations.

The second subparagraph in Article 25(1) provides that the Contracting Party issuing the alert shall withdraw the alert, but may still put the alien concerned on its national list of alerts.

The application of the provisions mentioned above involves two instances of information transmission between the Contracting Party intending to issue the residence permit and the Contracting Party issuing the alert:

- prior consultation with the Contracting Party issuing the alert in order to take account of its interests, and
- information about the issue of the residence permit, so that the Contracting Party issuing the alert can withdraw it.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 25(2) of the Schengen Convention, consultation by the Contracting Party issuing the alert is also necessary if it only transpires *a posteriori*, i.e. after the residence permit has been issued, that an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry to the holder of the residence permit.

In view of the underlying principles of the Schengen Convention, the issue of a residence permit to nationals from a third country for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry by one of the Contracting Parties shall also be limited to exceptional circumstances.

With regard to the consultation referred to in Article 25 of the Convention, this action is highly dependent on the functioning of the Schengen Information System (SIS). Consideration should be given to sending this information via the future Sirene procedure if possible.

The rules of procedure outlined in this note shall be re-examined from the point of view of their practical applicability at the latest twelve months after the Schengen Convention has been brought into force.

ANNEX 9

Specimen long-stay visa

(point 3.3.2)

LONG-STAY VISA

- Long-stay visas give entitlement to stays of over 90 days in any six-month period. These are national visas, but entitle the holder to transit through the territory of other Schengen States to enter, for the first time, the territory of the State which issued the visa.
- Long-stay visas are identifiable by Code D, which appears in the heading 'type of visa'.
- The heading 'valid for' indicates the country which issued the visa. This indication is followed by '(+ 1 transit Schengen)' to draw attention to the fact that the visa gives entitlement to transit through the rest of the Schengen area to reach the issuing State.
- The duration of stay indicated may not exceed 90 days.



ANNEX 10

Reference amounts required for crossing borders fixed annually by the national authorities

(point 4.1.2)

INDEX

BELGIUM	page 208
DENMARK	page 208
GERMANY	page 208
GREECE	page 209
SPAIN	page 209
FRANCE	page 209
ITALY	page 210
LUXEMBOURG	page 210
NETHERLANDS	page 211
AUSTRIA	page 211
PORTUGAL	page 211
FINLAND	page 211
SWEDEN	page 211
ICELAND	page 211
NORWAY	page 211

This document corresponds to Annex 7 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

BELGIUM

Belgian law lays down general provisions for the verification of adequate means of subsistence, without stipulating any mandatory rules.

The administrative practice is as follows:

— *Aliens staying with a private person*

Proof of means of subsistence may be furnished by means of a letter of guarantee signed by the person accommodating the alien in Belgium and authenticated by the local administrative authority of his place of residence.

The declaration of liability covers the costs of the alien's stay, health care, accommodation and repatriation, should the alien be unable to pay, so as to rule out payment by the public authorities. The declaration must be signed by a person who is *solvent* and, if this person is an alien, is in possession of a residence permit or settlement permit.

If necessary, the alien may also be required to furnish proof of personal resources.

If he has no financial credit whatsoever, he must be able to access at least EUR 38 for each day of the planned stay.

— *Aliens staying at a hotel*

If the alien is unable to furnish proof of any credit whatsoever, he must be able to access at least approximately EUR 50 for each day of the planned stay.

Furthermore, in most cases, the person concerned must produce a ticket (air ticket) enabling him to return to his country of origin or residence.

DENMARK

Under the Danish Aliens Law, an alien entering Danish territory must have adequate means for subsistence and for the return journey.

In practice it is for the border control authorities at the point of entry to assess whether this is the case on the basis of the economic situation of the alien, taking account of information on his possibilities with regard to accommodation and the return journey.

The administration has set a figure for adequate means of subsistence of, in principle, Danish Kroner 300 per 24 hours.

In addition, the alien must be able to prove that he has adequate means for the return journey, for example in the form of a return ticket.

GERMANY

Pursuant to Article 60(2) of the Aliens Act of 9 July 1990 (AuslG), an alien may be refused entry at the border if there are grounds for expulsion.

This is the case if an alien is forced to claim or claims social welfare benefit from the German State for himself, for members of his family staying in German territory or for his dependants (Article 46(6) of the Aliens Act).

Reference amounts have not been fixed for the use of border control officials. In practice, an amount of EUR 25 per day is generally used as a basic reference. The alien must also have a return ticket or equivalent financial means.

Nevertheless, before the decision not to admit the alien is made, he must be granted the opportunity to produce, in good time and by legal means, the financial means necessary to secure his stay in German territory, namely by presenting:

- a legal guarantee from a German bank,
- a letter of guarantee from the host,
- a telegraphic money order, or
- a guarantee deposited with the immigration authorities dealing with his visit.

GREECE

Ministerial decree No 3011/2/1f of 11 January 1992 fixes the amount of the means of subsistence which foreign nationals, with the exception of nationals of the Member States of the European Community, must have at their disposal if they wish to enter Greek territory.

Pursuant to the abovementioned ministerial decree, the amount of foreign currency enabling foreign nationals of States other than Member States of the European Community to enter Greece is fixed at the equivalent of EUR 20 in foreign currency per person per day, and a minimum total amount of EUR 100.

The amount of foreign currency required per day is reduced by 50 % for minors who are members of the alien's family.

Nationals of non-Community countries which oblige Greek nationals to change currency at their borders are subject to the same obligation in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

SPAIN

Aliens must prove that they have adequate means of subsistence. The minimum amount is given below:

- (a) for the costs of their stay in Spain: EUR 30, or the equivalent in foreign currency, multiplied by the planned number of days of the stay in Spain and by the number of family members travelling with the person concerned. Regardless of the planned duration of the stay, the minimum amount for which he must provide proof must always be EUR 300 per person;
- (b) for their return to the State of provenance or for transit via third States: the personal, non-transferable and fixed-date ticket or tickets for the planned means of transport.

Aliens 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, letters of credit or a bank certificate confirming the existence of these means. Failing these documents, any other supporting documents recognised by the Spanish border police authorities may be produced.

FRANCE

The reference amount for the adequate means of subsistence for the planned duration of an alien's stay or for his transit via France to a destination in a third State is equal to the amount of the guaranteed minimum wage in France (SMIC) calculated daily on the basis of the rate fixed on 1 January of the current year.

This amount is regularly reassessed on the basis of the French cost of living index:

- automatically whenever the retail price index rises more than 2 %,
- by a governmental decision, after consultation with the national commission for collective bargaining, to grant a rise higher than the rise in the retail price index.

As of 1 July 2002, the daily amount of the SMIC (minimum wage) is EUR 47,80.

Holders of an accommodation certificate must possess a minimum amount of money, equivalent to half the SMIC, in order to stay in France. This amount is therefore EUR 23,90 per day.

ITALY

Article 4(3) of the 'Consolidated text of provisions governing immigration and the status of aliens' No 286 of 28 July 1998 states that Italy, in accordance with the obligations assumed through membership of specific international agreements, shall allow entry into its territory to aliens who prove themselves to be in possession of suitable documentation to confirm the purpose and conditions of their residence and sufficient means of support for the duration of their residence as well as, except in the case of residence permits for work purposes, for their return to the country they came from. Means of support are defined in the relevant directive issued by the Minister for the Interior. Aliens not satisfying these requirements or who are considered a threat to the national security or public policy of the State or of one of the countries with which Italy has signed agreements for the abolition of internal border controls and the free movement of persons may not enter Italy, subject to the limits and derogations laid down in those agreements.

The directive in question, which was issued on 1 March 2000 and has the title 'Definition of means of support for entry and residence of aliens in the national territory', lays down that:

- the availability of means of support may be demonstrated by producing currency or equivalent bills of exchange or bank guarantees or insurance policies guaranteeing payment, by means of documents attesting to prepaid services or documents proving the availability of funds from income in the national territory,
- the monetary amounts established in the directive are to be revised annually, after application of the parameters relating to average annual variation produced by ISTAT and calculated on the basis of the general consumer price index for foodstuffs, drinks, transport and accommodation services,
- the alien must indicate the availability of suitable accommodation in Italian territory and possession of the sum needed for repatriation, which may also be demonstrated by showing a return ticket,
- the minimum means of support needed per person for the issue of a visa and for entry to Italian territory for the purposes of tourism are defined in accordance with the following table.

Table A

Table for determining the means of support required for entry to Italian territory for the purposes of tourism*(in EUR)*

Duration of trip	Number of participants in trip	
	One participant	Two or more participants
1 to 5 days overall fixed sum	269,60	212,81
6 to 10 days daily sum per person	44,93	26,33
11 to 20 days fixed sum +	51,64	25,82
daily sum per person	36,67	22,21
more than 20 days fixed sum +	206,58	118,79
daily sum per person	27,89	17,04

LUXEMBOURG

The law of Luxembourg does not provide for any reference amount for border controls. The official carrying out the control decides on a case-by-case basis whether an alien who presents himself at the border has adequate means of subsistence. To this end, the official takes into account the purpose of the stay and the type of accommodation.

NETHERLANDS

The amount which border control officials take as a basis when verifying means of subsistence is currently EUR 34 per person per day.

The application of this criterion is flexible since the required amount of the means of subsistence is determined on the basis of the planned duration of the stay, the reason for the visit and the personal circumstances of the person concerned.

AUSTRIA

Pursuant to subparagraph 4 of Article 52(2) of the Law on Aliens, aliens shall be turned away at the border if they have no place of residence in Austria and do not have sufficient means of subsistence to meet the costs of their stay and return.

However, there are no reference amounts for the above. Decisions are made on a case-by-case basis depending on the purpose, type and duration of the stay. Cash and, depending on the circumstances of the individual case, traveller's cheques, credit cards, bank guarantees or letters of guarantee from solvent persons living in Austria may be accepted as proof.

PORTUGAL

Aliens must be in possession of the following amounts if they wish to enter or stay in Portugal:

- 75 EUR for each entry,
- 40 EUR for each day spent in the territory.

Aliens who are able to prove that their board and lodging are guaranteed for the duration of their stay may be exempted from paying the above amounts.

FINLAND

The amount which border control officials take as a basis for means of subsistence is at present EUR 40 per person per day.

SWEDEN

Swedish law does not stipulate a reference amount for the crossing of borders. The border control officer decides on a case-by-case basis whether the alien has adequate means of subsistence.

ICELAND

Under Icelandic law, aliens must prove that they are in possession of enough money to meet their needs in Iceland and to make the return journey. In practice, the reference amount is Icelandic krónur 4 000 per person. If subsistence expenses are borne by a third party, the amount is halved. The total minimum amount is Icelandic krónur 20 000 for each entry.

NORWAY

Under Article 27(d) of the Norwegian Immigration Law, any foreign national who is unable to prove that he has adequate funds for his stay in the Kingdom and for the return journey, or that he can count on such funds, may be turned back at the border.

The amounts deemed necessary are fixed individually and decisions are taken on a case-by-case basis. Account is taken of the length of stay, whether the foreign national will be staying with family or friends, whether he has a ticket for the return journey and whether a guarantee has been given for the stay (as an indication, an amount of Norwegian Kroner 500 per day is deemed to be adequate for visitors who are not staying with relations or friends).

ANNEX 11

List of documents giving entitlement to entry without a visa

INDEX

BELGIUM	page 213
DENMARK	page 214
GERMANY	page 215
GREECE	page 217
SPAIN	page 218
FRANCE	page 220
ITALY	page 222
LUXEMBOURG	page 223
NETHERLANDS	page 224
AUSTRIA	page 225
PORTUGAL	page 226
FINLAND	page 227
SWEDEN	page 227
ICELAND	page 227
NORWAY	page 228

This document corresponds to Annex 4 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

BELGIUM

- Carte d'identité d'étranger
Identiteitskaart voor vreemdelingen
Personalausweis für Ausländer
(Identity card for foreigners)
- Certificat d'inscription au registre des étrangers
Bewijs van inschrijving in het vreemdelingenregister
Bescheinigung der Eintragung im Ausländerregister
(Certificate attesting to entry in foreigners' register)
- Special residence permits issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
 - Carte d'identité diplomatique
Diplomatieke identiteitskaart
Diplomatischer Personalausweis
(Diplomat's identity card)
 - Carte d'identité consulaire
Consulaire identiteitskaart
Konsularer Personalausweis
(Consular identity card)
 - Carte d'identité spéciale — couleur bleu
Bijzondere identiteitskaart — blauw
Besonderer Personalausweis — blau
(Special identity card — blue)
 - Carte d'identité spéciale — couleur rouge
Bijzondere identiteitskaart — rood
Besonderer Personalausweis — rot
(Special identity card — red)
- Certificat d'identité pour les enfants âgés de moins de cinq ans des étrangers privilégiés titulaires d'une carte d'identité diplomatique, d'une carte d'identité consulaire, d'une carte d'identité spéciale — couleur bleu ou d'une carte d'identité — couleur rouge
Identiteitsbewijs voor kinderen, die de leeftijd van vijf jaar nog niet hebben bereikt, van een bevoorrecht vreemdeling dewelke houder is van een diplomatieke identiteitskaart, consulaire identiteitskaart, bijzondere identiteitskaart — blauw of bijzondere identiteitskaart — rood
Identitätsnachweis für Kinder unter fünf Jahren von privilegierten Ausländern, die Inhaber eines diplomatischen Personalausweises, eines konsularischen Personalausweises, eines besonderen Personalausweises — rot — oder eines besonderen Personalausweises — blau — sind.
(Identity card for children, under the age of five, of aliens who are holders of diplomatic identity cards, consular identity cards, blue special identity cards or red special identity cards)
- Certificat d'identité avec photographie délivré par une administration communale belge à un enfant de moins de douze ans
Door een Belgisch gemeentebestuur aan een kind beneden de twaalf jaar afgegeven identiteitsbewijs met foto
Von einer belgischen Gemeindeverwaltung einem Kind unter dem 12. Lebensjahr ausgestellter Personalausweis mit Lichtbild
(Certificate of identity with photograph issued by Belgian communes to children under twelve)
- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

DENMARK

Residence cards

EF/EØS — opholdskort (EU/EEA residence card) (title on card)

- Kort A. Tidsbegrænset EF/EØS-opholdsbevis (anvendes til EF/EØS-statsborgere)
(Card A. Temporary EU/EEA residence permit used for EU/EEA citizens)
- Kort B. Tidsubegrænset EF/EØS-opholdsbevis (anvendes til EF/EØS-statsborgere)
(Card B. EU/EEA residence permit of unlimited duration used for EU/EEA citizens)
- Kort Karte K. Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til tredjelandssstatsborgere, der meddeles opholdstilladelse efter EF/EØS-reglerne)
(Card K. Temporary residence permit for citizens of third countries who have been granted a residence permit under EU/EEA rules)
- Kort L. Tidsubegrænset opholdstilladelse til tredjelandssstatsborgere, der meddeles opholdstilladelse efter EF/EØS-reglerne)
(Card L. Residence permit of unlimited duration for citizens of third countries who have been granted a residence permit under EU/EEA rules).

Residence permits (title on card)

- Kort C. Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til udlændinge, der er fritaget for arbejdstilladelse
(Card C. Temporary residence permit for aliens who are not required to have a work permit)
- Kort D. Tidsubegrænset opholdstilladelse til udlændinge, der er fritaget for arbejdstilladelse
(Card D. Residence permit of unlimited duration for aliens who are not required to have a work permit)
- Kort E. Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til udlændinge, der ikke har ret til arbejde
(Card E. Temporary residence permit for aliens who do not have the right to work)
- Kort F. Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til flygtninge — er fritaget for arbejdstilladelse
(Card F. Temporary residence permit for refugees — not required to have a work permit)
- Kort G. Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til EF/EØS — statsborgere, som har andet opholdsgrundlag end efter EF-reglerne — er fritaget for arbejdstilladelse
(Card G. Temporary residence permit for EU/EEA citizens who have a basis for residence other than that deriving from the EU rules — not required to have a work permit)
- Kort H. Tidsubegrænset opholdstilladelse til EF/EØS — statsborgere, som har andet opholdsgrundlag end efter EF-reglerne — er fritaget for arbejdstilladelse
(Card H. Residence permit of unlimited duration for EU/EEA citizens who have a basis for residence other than that deriving from the EU rules — not required to have a work permit)
- Kort J. Tidsbegrænset opholds- og arbejdstilladelse til udlændinge
(Card J. Temporary residence and work permit for aliens).

Since 14 September 1998 Denmark has issued new residence permits in credit-card format.

There are still some valid residence permits of types B, D and H in circulation which were issued in another format. These cards are made of laminated paper, measure approximately 9 cm × 13 cm and bear a pattern of the Danish coat of arms in white. For Card B, the background colour is beige, for Card D it is light pink and for Card H light mauve.

Stickers to be affixed to passports, bearing the following wording:

- Sticker B. — Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til udlændinge, der ikke har ret til arbejde
(Sticker B. Temporary residence permit for aliens who do not have the right to work)
- Sticker C. — Tidsbegrænset opholds- og arbejdstilladelse
(Sticker C. Temporary residence and work permit)
- Sticker D. — Medfølgende slægtninge (opholdstilladelse til børn, der er optaget i forældres pas)
(Sticker D. Accompanying relatives (residence permit for children who are included in their parents' passport))
- Sticker H. — Tidsbegrænset opholdstilladelse til udlændinge, der er fritaget for arbejdstilladelse
(Sticker H. Temporary residence permit for aliens who are not required to have a work permit).

Stickers issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- Sticker E — Diplomatsk visering
(Sticker E — diplomatic visa) Issued to diplomats and the members of their family who appear on the diplomatic lists, and to staff of equivalent rank in international organisations in Denmark. Valid for residence and for multiple entry for as long as the person concerned is on the diplomatic lists in Copenhagen.
- Sticker F — Opholdstilladelse
(Sticker F — residence permit) Issued to seconded technical or administrative staff and members of their family and to domestic servants of diplomats on secondment from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of origin with a service passport. Also issued to staff of equivalent rank in international organisations in Denmark. Valid for residence and multiple entry for the duration of the mission.
- Sticker S (i kombination med sticker E eller F)
(Sticker S (in combination with Sticker E or F))
Residence permit for accompanying close relatives, where they are included in the passport.

It should be noted that identity cards for foreign diplomats, technical or administrative staff, domestic servants etc. issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs do not give the holder the right to enter the territory without a visa, since such identity cards are not proof of permission to reside in Denmark.

Other documents:

- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union
- Readmission permit in the form of a visa sticker with national code DK.

GERMANY

- Aufenthaltserlaubnis für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Residence permit for the Federal Republic of Germany)
- Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Angehörige eines Mitgliedstaates der EWG
(Residence permit for EC nationals)
- Aufenthaltsberechtigung für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Residence permit for the Federal Republic of Germany)
- Aufenthaltsbewilligung für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Residence authorisation for the Federal Republic of Germany)

- Aufenthaltsbefugnis für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland
(Residence permit for the Federal Republic of Germany).
These residence permits only entitle entry without a visa when they are inserted in a passport or issued in connection with a passport as an authorisation replacing a visa. They do not give entitlement to entry without a visa if they are issued instead of a national identity document.
The document for a deferred expulsion measure 'Aussetzung der Abschiebung (Duldung)' and the temporary residence authorisation for asylum seekers 'Aufenthalts gestattet für Asylbewerber' do not give entitlement to entry without a visa either.
 - Special residence permits issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Diplomatenausweis
(Diplomat's pass) (red)
 - Ausweis für bevorrechtigte Personen
(VIP pass) (blue)
 - Ausweis
(Pass) (yellow)
 - Ausweis
(Pass) (dark red)
 - Personalausweis
(Identity card) (green)
 - Special residence permits issued by the *Länder*
 - Ausweis für Mitglieder des Konsularkorps
(Pass for members of the consular corps) (white)
 - Ausweis
(Pass) (grey)
 - Ausweis für Mitglieder des Konsularkorps
(Pass for members of the consular corps) (white with green stripes)
 - Ausweis
(Pass) (yellow)
 - Ausweis
(Pass) (green)
 - New residence permits in card format (ID card format) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
 - Diplomatenausweis (diplomat's pass) and — Diplomatenausweis Article 38 WÜD (diplomat's pass pursuant to Article 38 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations)
 - These documents are equivalent to the old red diplomat's pass and bear the letter 'D' on the back.
 - Protokollausweis für Verwaltungspersonal (protocol pass for administrative staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old blue pass for seconded members of the administrative and technical staff of the missions and bears the letters 'VB' on the back.
 - Protokollausweis für dienstliches Hauspersonal (protocol pass for service staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old blue pass for seconded members of the service staff of the missions and bears the letters 'DP' on the back.
 - Protokollausweis für Ortskräfte (protocol pass for local staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old yellow pass for locally hired employees of the missions and bears the letters 'OK' on the back.
 - Protokollausweis für privates Hauspersonal (protocol pass for private domestic staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old green pass for private domestic staff for seconded members of the missions and bears the letters 'PP' on the back.
 - Sonderausweis für Mitarbeiter internationaler Organisationen (Special pass issued to members of staff of international organisations)
 - This document is equivalent to the old dark red special pass for members of staff of international organisations and bears the letters 'IO' on the back.
- The respective privileges are indicated on the back of the pass.

- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

GREECE

- Άδεια παραμονής αλλοδαπού για εργασία
(Work permit)
- Άδεια παραμονής μελών οικογενείας αλλοδαπού
(Residence permit issued for family reunion)
- Άδεια παραμονής αλλοδαπού για σπουδές
(Residence permit for study purposes)
- Άδεια παραμονής αλλοδαπού
(Alien's residence permit) (white)

(This document is issued to aliens who are married to Greek nationals; it is valid for one year and can be extended for as long as the marriage lasts)
- Άδεια παραμονής αλλοδαπού
(Alien's residence permit) (beige-yellow)

(This document is issued to all aliens who are legally resident in Greece. It is valid for between one and five years)
- Άδεια παραμονής αλλοδαπού
(Alien's residence permit) (white)

(This document is issued to persons recognised as refugees under the 1951 Geneva Convention)
- Δελτίο ταυτότητας αλλοδαπού
(Alien's identity card) (green)

(This document is issued only to aliens of Greek descent; it may be valid for either two or five years)
- Ειδικό δελτίο ταυτότητας ομογενούς
(Special identity card for aliens of Greek descent) (beige)

(This document is issued to Albanian nationals of Greek descent; it is valid for three years. The card is also issued to their spouses and descendants of Greek origin, regardless of nationality, provided there is official documentation of some kind to prove their family ties)
- Ειδικό δελτίο ταυτότητας ομογενούς
(Special identity card for aliens of Greek descent) (pink)

(This document is issued to aliens of Greek descent from the former USSR. It is valid indefinitely)
- Δελτίο ταυτότητας διπλωματικού υπαλλήλου
(Identity card for diplomatic officials) (white)

Δελτίο ταυτότητας προξενικού υπαλλήλου
(Identity card for consular officials) (white)

Δελτίο ταυτότητας υπαλλήλου διεθνούς οργανισμού
(Identity card for officials of international organisations) (white)

Δελτίο ταυτότητας διοικητικού υπαλλήλου διπλωματικής αρχής
(Identity card for administrative officials of diplomatic authorities) (blue)
- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

Note: The first four categories of document will remain valid until their expiry date. They ceased to be issued on 2 June 2001.

SPAIN

Holders of a valid re-entry authorisation will be allowed entry without a visa.

Residence permits entitling aliens, who for reasons of nationality would normally be subject to a visa requirement, to enter Spanish territory without a visa are as follows:

- Permiso de residencia inicial
(Initial Residence Permit)
- Permiso de residencia ordinario
(Ordinary Residence Permit)
- Permiso de residencia especial
(Special Residence Permit)
- Tarjeta de estudiante
(Student Card)
- Permiso de residencia tipo A
(Residence Permit type A)
- Permiso de residencia tipo B
(Residence Permit type B)
- Permiso de trabajo y de residencia tipo B
(Work and Residence Permit type B)
- Permiso de trabajo y de residencia tipo C
(Work and Residence Permit type C)
- Permiso de trabajo y de residencia tipo D
(Work and Residence Permit type D)
- Permiso de Trabajo y de Residencia tipo D
(Work and residence permit type D)
- Permiso de Trabajo y de Residencia tipo E
(Work and residence permit type E)
- Permiso de Trabajo Fronterizo tipo F
(Border work permit type F)
- Permiso de Trabajo y Residencia tipo P
(Work and residence permit type P)
- Permiso de Trabajo y Residencia tipo Ex
(Work and residence permit type Ex)
- Tarjeta de reconocimiento de la excepción a la necesidad de obtener Permiso de Trabajo y permiso de residencia
(artículo de la 16 Ley 7/85)
(Pass recognising exemption from the need to obtain a work permit and a residence permit — Article 16 Law 7/85)
- Permiso de residencia para refugiados
(Residence permit for refugees)
- Lista de personas que participan en un viaje escolar dentro de la Unión Europea
(List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union)

- Tarjeta de familiar residente comunitario
(Pass for relatives of a Community resident)

- Tarjeta temporal de familiar de residente comunitario
(Temporary pass for relatives of a Community resident)

The holders of the following valid accreditation cards issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may enter without a visa:

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — red) entitled 'Cuerpo diplomático. Embajador. Documento de identidad' (Diplomatic corps. Ambassador. Identity document), issued to accredited ambassadors

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — red) entitled 'Cuerpo diplomático. Documento de identidad' (Diplomatic corps. Identity document), issued to staff accredited to diplomatic missions who have diplomatic status. An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — yellow) entitled 'Misiones diplomáticas. Personal administrativo y técnico. Documento de identidad' (Diplomatic missions. Administrative and technical staff. Identity document), issued to administrative officials at accredited diplomatic missions. An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — yellow) entitled 'Tarjeta diplomática de identidad' (Diplomatic identity card), issued to staff with diplomatic status at the Office of the League of Arab Nations and to staff accredited to the Office of the Palestinian General Mission (Oficina de la Delegación General). An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — red) entitled 'Organismos internacionales. Estatuto diplomático. Documento de identidad' (International organisations. Diplomatic status. Identity document), issued to Bureau de la Ligue des Etats Arabes. An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — blue) entitled 'Organismos internacionales. Personal administrativo y técnico. Documento de identidad' (International organisations. Administrative and technical staff. Identity document), issued to administrative officials accredited to international organisations. An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — green) entitled 'Funcionario consular de carrera. Documento de identidad' (Career consular official. Identity document), issued to career consular officials accredited in Spain. An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — green) entitled 'Empleado consular. Expedida a favour de ... Documento de identidad' (Consular employee. Issued to ... Identity document), issued to consular administrative officials accredited in Spain. An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children

- Tarjeta especial (Special pass — grey) entitled 'Personal de servicio. Misiones diplomáticas, oficinas consulares y organismos internacionales. Expedida a favour de ... Documento de identidad' (Service duty staff. Diplomatic missions, Consular posts and International organisations. Issued to ... Identity document). This is issued to staff working in the domestic service of diplomatic missions, consular posts and international organisations (service duty staff) and staff with career diplomatic or consular status (private domestic staff). An F is added to the document when issued to spouses or children.

FRANCE

1. Adult aliens should be in possession of the following documents:

- Carte de séjour temporaire comportant une mention particulière qui varie selon le motif du séjour autorisé
(A temporary Residency Permit containing particular details which will vary in accordance with the grounds for the authorised stay)
- Carte de résident
(Resident's card)
- Certificat de résidence d'Algérien comportant une mention particulière qui varie selon le motif du séjour autorisé (1 an, 10 ans)
(Algerian Residence Certificate marked according to the grounds for the authorised stay) (1 year, 10 years)
- Certificat de résidence d'Algérien portant la mention 'membre d'un organisme officiel' (2 ans)
(Algerian Residence Certificate marked 'member of an official organisation') (2 years)
- Carte de séjour des Communautés européennes (1 an, 5 ans, 10 ans)
(European Communities residence permit) (1 year, 5/10 years)
- Carte de séjour de l'Espace Economique Européen
(European Economic Area residence permit)
- Cartes officielles valant titre de séjour, délivrées par le ministère des affaires étrangères (Official permits with the same status as residence permits issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Titres de séjour spéciaux (special residence permits)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CMD/A délivrée aux Chefs de Mission diplomatique (special residence permit with the heading 'CMD/A' issued to heads of diplomatic missions)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CMD/M délivrée aux chefs de mission d'organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'CMD/M' issued to heads of mission of international organisations)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CMD/D délivrée aux chefs d'une délégation permanente auprès d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'CMD/D' issued to heads of permanent delegations to international organisations)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CD/A délivrée aux agents du corps diplomatique (special residence permit with the heading 'CD/A' issued to diplomatic officials)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CD/M délivrée aux hauts fonctionnaires d'une organisation Internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'CD/M' issued to senior officials of an international organisation)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CD/D délivrée aux assimilés diplomatiques membres d'une délégation permanente auprès d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'CD/D' issued to officials comparable to diplomatic officials who are members of permanent delegations to international organisations)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention CC/C délivrée aux fonctionnaires consulaires (special residence permit with the heading 'CC/C' issued to consular officials)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention AT/A délivrée au personnel administratif ou technique d'une ambassade (special residence permit with the heading 'AT/A' issued to administrative or technical staff of an embassy)
 - Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention AT/C délivrée au personnel administratif ou technique d'un consulat (special residence permit with the heading 'AT/C' issued to administrative or technical staff of a consulate)

- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention AT/M délivrée au personnel administratif ou technique d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'AT/M' issued to administrative or technical staff to an international organisation)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention AT/D délivrée au personnel administratif ou technique d'une délégation auprès d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'AT/D' issued to administrative or technical staff of a delegation to an international organisation)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention SE/A délivrée au personnel de service d'une ambassade (special residence permit with the heading 'SE/A' issued to service staff of an embassy)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention SE/C délivrée au personnel de service d'un consulat (special residence permit with the heading 'SE/C' issued to service staff of a consulate)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention SE/M délivrée au personnel de service d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'SE/M' issued to service staff of an international organisation)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention SE/D délivrée au personnel de service d'une délégation auprès d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'SE/D' issued to service staff of a delegation to an international organisation)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention PP/A délivrée au personnel privé d'un diplomate (special residence permit with the heading 'PP/A' issued to private staff of a diplomat)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention PP/C délivrée au personnel privé d'un fonctionnaire consulaire (special residence permit with the heading 'PP/C' issued to private staff of a consular official)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention PP/M délivrée au personnel privé d'un membre d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'PP/M' issued to private staff of a member of an international organisation)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention PP/D délivrée au personnel privé d'un membre d'une délégation permanente auprès d'une organisation internationale (special residence permit with the heading 'PP/D' issued to private staff of a member of a permanent delegation at an international organisation)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention EM/A délivrée aux enseignants ou militaires à statut spécial attachés auprès d'une ambassade (special residence permit with the heading 'EM/A' issued to teachers or military staff with special status attached to an embassy)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention EM/C délivrée aux enseignants ou militaires à statut spécial attachés auprès d'un consulat (special residence permit with the heading 'EM/C' issued to teachers or military staff with special status attached to a consulate)
- Titre de séjour spécial portant la mention EF/M délivrée aux fonctionnaires internationaux domiciliés à l'étranger (special residence permit with the heading 'EF/M' issued to international officials domiciled abroad)
- Monegasque permits
 - la carte de séjour de résident temporaire de Monaco (temporary resident's permit)
 - la carte de séjour de résident ordinaire de Monaco (ordinary resident's permit)
 - la carte de séjour de résident privilégié de Monaco (privileged resident's permit)
 - la carte de séjour de conjoint de ressortissant monégasque (residence permit for the spouse of a person of Monegasque nationality).

2. Aliens who are minors should be in possession of the following documents:

- document de circulation pour étrangers mineurs
(travel document for alien minors)
- visa de retour (sans condition de nationalité et sans présentation du titre de séjour, auquel ne sont pas soumis les enfants mineurs)
(return visas) (alien minors are not subject to nationality conditions or to production of residence permits)
- passeport diplomatique/de service/ordinaire des enfants mineurs des titulaires d'une carte spéciale du Ministère des Affaires étrangères revêtu d'un visa de circulation
(Diplomatic/official duty/ordinary passports for minors who are children of holders of a Special Pass issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs containing a travel visa).

3. List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

Note 1:

It should be noted that acknowledgements of first-time applications for residence permits do not give entitlement to entry without a visa. In contrast, acknowledgements of requests to renew residence permits, or to amend permits are considered valid, when these are accompanied by the old permit.

Note 2:

The 'certificate of duty' issued at the discretion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not constitute a replacement for a residence permit. Holders must also be in possession of one of the ordinary law residence permits.

ITALY

- Carta di soggiorno (validità illimitata)
(Residence permit) (unlimited validity)
- Permesso di soggiorno con esclusione delle sottoelencate tipologie:
(Residence permit with the exception of the following:)
 1. permesso di soggiorno provvisorio per richiesta asilo politico ai sensi della Convenzione di Dublino
(provisional residence permit for political asylum seekers pursuant to the Dublin Convention)
 2. permesso di soggiorno per cure mediche
(Residence permit for medical treatment)
 3. permesso di soggiorno per motivi di giustizia
(Residence permit for legal reasons)
- Carta d'identità MAE — Corpo diplomatico
(Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
 - Mod. 1 (blu) Corpo diplomatico accreditato e consorti titolari di passaporto diplomatico
(Model 1 (blue) — Accredited members of the diplomatic corps and their spouses who hold a diplomatic passport)
 - Mod. 2 (verde) Corpo consolare titolare di passaporto diplomatico
(Model 2 (green) — Members of the consular corps who hold a diplomatic passport)
 - Mod. 3 (arancione) Funzionari II FAO titolari di passaporto diplomatico, di servizio o ordinario
(Model 3 (orange) — Category II FAO officials who hold a diplomatic, service or ordinary passport)

- Mod. 4 (arancione) Impiegati tecnico-amministrativi presso Rappresentanze diplomatiche titolari di passaporto di servizio
(Model 4 (orange) — Technical and administrative staff of diplomatic representations who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 5 (arancione) Impiegati consolari titolari di passaporto di servizio
(Model 5 (orange) — Consular staff who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 7 (grigio) Personale di servizio presso Rappresentanze diplomatiche titolare di passaporto di servizio
(Model 7 (grey) — Domestic staff of diplomatic representations who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 8 (grigio) Personale di servizio presso Rappresentanze Consolari titolare di passaporto di servizio
(Model 8 (grey) — Domestic staff of consular representations who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 11 (beige) Funzionari delle Organizzazioni internazionali, Consoli Onorari, impiegati locali, personale di servizio assunto all'estero e venuto al seguito, familiari Corpo Diplomatico e Organizzazioni Internazionali titolari di passaporto ordinario
(Model 11 (beige) — Officials of international organisations, honorary consuls, local employees, domestic staff recruited abroad who have followed their employer, families of members of the diplomatic corps and international organisations who hold an ordinary passport)

Note: Models 6 (orange) and 9 (green) for, respectively, staff of international organisations who have no immunity and foreign honorary consuls, are no longer issued and have been replaced by model 11. However, these documents remain valid until the expiry date stated on them.

- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

LUXEMBOURG

- Carte d'identité d'étranger
(Alien's identity card)
- Autorisation de séjour provisoire apposée dans le passeport national
(Provisional residence authorisation affixed in national passports)
- Carte diplomatique délivrée par le ministère des affaires étrangères
(Diplomat's pass issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Titre de légitimation délivré par le ministère des affaires étrangères au personnel administratif et technique des Ambassades
(Identity document issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to embassy administrative and technical staff)
- Titre de légitimation délivré par le Ministère de la Justice au personnel des institutions et organisations internationales établies au Luxembourg
(Identity document issued by the Ministry of Justice to the staff of international institutions and organisations based in Luxembourg)
- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

NETHERLANDS

- Documents take the following forms:
 - Vergunning tot vestiging (Model 'A')
(Authorisation to settle)
 - Toelating als vluchteling (Model 'B')
(Admission document for refugees)
 - Verblijf voor onbepaalde duur (Model 'C')
(Residence permit for an indefinite period)
 - Vergunning tot verblijf (Model 'D')
(Residence authorisation)
 - Voorwaardelijke vergunning tot verblijf (Model 'D' bearing the mark 'voorwaardelijk' (conditional))
(Conditional residence authorisation)
 - Verblijfskaart van een onderdaan van een lidstaat der EEG (Model 'E')
(Residence permit for EEC nationals)
- Vergunning tot verblijf (in de vorm van een stempel in het paspoort)
(Residence authorisation (in the form of a stamp in a passport))
- Vreemdelingendocument with the code 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F1', 'F2' or 'F3'
(Document for aliens)
- Legitimatiebewijs voor leden van diplomatieke of consulaire posten
(Identity document for members of diplomatic missions and consular posts)
- Legitimatiebewijs voor ambtenaren met een bijzondere status
(Identity document for officials with a special status)
- Legitimatiebewijs voor ambtenaren van internationale organisaties
(Identity document for officials of international organisations)
- Identiteitskaart voor leden van internationale organisaties waarvan de zetel in Nederland is gevestigd
(Identity card for members of international organisations with which the Netherlands has concluded a headquarters agreement)
- Visum voor terugkeer
(Return visa)
- List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

Comment on indents 1 and 2

The issue of residence documents mentioned under indents 1 and 2 has ceased since 1 March 1994 (the issue of Model 'D' and the affixing of stamps in passports came to an end on 1 June 1994). Documents already in circulation will remain valid until 1 January 1997 at the latest.

Comment on indent 3

Issue of the document for aliens has been effective since 1 March 1994. This document in the form of a credit card will gradually replace the residence authorisations mentioned in indents 1 and 2. The code corresponding to the category of residence will be retained.

The document for aliens marked with code E will be issued both to EC nationals and to nationals of Contracting States to the European Economic Area Agreement.

Conditional residence authorisations are marked with codes F1, F2 or F3.

Comment on indent 7

List of international organisations with an office in the Netherlands whose members (including family members) hold identity papers not issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. European Space Agency (ESA)
2. European Patent Office (EPO)
3. International Tea Promotion Association (ITPA)
4. International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)
5. Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)
6. United Nations University Institute for New Technologies (UNU-INTECH)
7. African Management Services Company (AMSCO)

AUSTRIA

— Aufenthaltstitel in Form der Vignette entsprechend der Gemeinsamen Maßnahme der Europäischen Union vom 16. Dezember 1996 zur einheitlichen Gestaltung der Aufenthaltstitel

(Residence permit in the form of a sticker in accordance with the EU Joint Action of 16 December 1996 concerning a uniform format for residence permits)

(As from 1 January 1998 residence permits have been issued and extended in this form only. The following entries are made under 'Type of Permit': Niederlassungsbewilligung (Permanent residence permit); Aufenthaltserlaubnis (Residence permit) and Befr. Aufenthaltsrecht (Temporary residence permit).

— Residence permits issued before 1 January 1998 on the basis of the validity indicated, including unlimited validity: (Wiedereinreise — Sichtvermerk (Re-entry visa) or Einreise — Sichtvermerk (Entry visa) issued by the Austrian authorities until 31 December 1997, and by the Representations abroad in the form of a stamp

Gewöhnlicher Sichtvermerk (Ordinary visa) issued between 1 January 1993 and 31 December 1997 in the form of a sticker, as from 1 September 1996 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1683/95

Aufenthaltsbewilligung (Residence permit) issued between 1 January 1993 and 31 December 1997, in the form of a special sticker

— Konventionsreisepass (Convention travel document) issued as of 1 January 1993

— Legitimationskarte für Träger von Privilegien und Immunitäten in den Farben rot, gelb und blau, ausgestellt vom Bundesministerium für auswärtige Angelegenheiten

(Accreditation pass for holders of privileges and immunities in red, yellow and blue issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs)

— List of pupils participating in school trips within the European Union.

The following are not valid as residence permits and therefore do not entitle the holder to visa-free entry into Austria:

— Lichtbildausweis für Fremde gemäß § 85 Fremdengesetz 1997

(Alien's identity card with photograph pursuant to paragraph 85 of the 1997 Aliens Act)

— Durchsetzungsaufschub und Abschiebungsaufschub nach Aufenthaltsverbot oder Ausweisung

(Stay of execution and stay of deportation following an exclusion order or expulsion order)

— Bewilligung zur Wiedereinreise trotz bestehenden Aufenthaltsverbots, in Form eines Visums erteilt, jedoch als eine solche Bewilligung gekennzeichnet

(Authorisation of re-entry, despite existing exclusion order, issued in the form of a visa indicating that it is an authorisation of this kind)

— Vorläufige Aufenthaltsberechtigung gemäß § 19 Asylgesetz 1997 bzw. § 7 AsylG 1991

(Provisional residence permit pursuant to paragraph 19 of the 1997 Asylum Act or paragraph 7 of the 1991 Asylum Act)

— Befristete Aufenthaltsberechtigung gemäß § 15 Asylgesetz 1997 bzw. § 8 AsylG 1991, als Duldung des Aufenthalts trotz abgelehntem Asylantrag

(Temporary residence permit pursuant to paragraph 15 of the 1997 Asylum Act or paragraph 8 of the 1991 Asylum Act, tolerating the stay despite the rejection of the application for asylum)

PORTUGAL

- Cartão de identidade (emitido pelo Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros) (Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Corpo Consular, chefe de missão (Consular corps, Head of mission)
- Cartão de identidade (emitido pelo Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros) (Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Corpo Consular, funcionário de missão (Consular corps, mission official)
- Cartão de identidade (emitido pelo Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros)
(Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Pessoal auxiliar de missão estrangeira (Auxiliary staff working in a foreign mission)
- Cartão de identidade (emitido pelo Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros)
(Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Funcionário administrativo de missão estrangeira (Administrative officer working in a foreign mission)
- Cartão de identidade (emitido pelo Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros)
Corpo Diplomático, chefe de missão
(Diplomatic Corps, Head of mission)
- Cartão de Identidade, (emitido pelo Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros)
(Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Corpo Diplomático, funcionário de missão (Diplomatic Corps, mission official)
- Título de residência (1 ano)
(Residence permit — 1 year)
- Título de residência anual (1 ano)
(Annual residence permit — 1 year)
- Título de residência anual (cor de laranja)
(Annual residence permit — orange)
- Título de residência temporário (5 anos)
(Temporary residence permit — 5 years)
- Título de residência vitalício
(Residence permit valid for life)
- Cartão de residência de nacional de um Estado-membro da Comunidade Europeia
(National residence permit of an EC Member State)
- Cartão de residência temporário
(Temporary residence permit)
- Cartão de residência
(Residence permit)

— Autorização de residência provisório
(Provisional residence authorisation)

— Título de identidade de refugiado
(Refugee identity document)

FINLAND

— Pysyvä oleskelulupa
(Permanent residence permit) in the form of a sticker

— Oleskelulupa tai oleskelulupa ja työluupa
(Temporary residence permit or temporary residence and work permit) in the form of a sticker clearly indicating the expiry date and bearing one of the following codes:

A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5

E.A.1, E.A.2, E.A.4, E.A.5 or

B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4

E.B.1, E.B.2, E.B.3, E.B.4 or

D.1 and D.2

— Oleskelulupa/Uppehållstillstånd
(Residence permit) in the form of a card issued to citizens of the Member States of the EU or the EEA and to members of their families

— Henkilökortti A, B, C and D
(Identity card) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to diplomatic, administrative and technical staff, including members of their families

— Oleskelulupa diplomaattileimaus tai oleskelulupa virkaleimaus
(Residence permit) in the form of a sticker issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, bearing the indication 'diplomatic' (diplomaattileimaus) or 'service' (virkaleimaus)

— List of persons participating in a school trip within the European Union.

SWEDEN

— Permanent residence permit in the form of a sticker bearing the words 'Sverige bevis om permanent uppehållstillstånd' (Sweden certificate of permanent residence) affixed to the passport

— Temporary residence permit in the form of a sticker bearing the words 'Sverige uppehållstillstånd' (Sweden temporary residence permit) affixed to the passport

Sweden does not issue cards/documents for diplomats, but places a stamp in their passport (see 6693/01 VISA 25 COMIX 178).

ICELAND

— Tímabundið atvinnu- og dvalarleyfi
(Temporary work and residence permit)

— Dvalarleyfi með rétti til atvinnuþátttöku
(Residence permit giving the right to work)

— Óbundið dvalarleyfi
(Permanent residence permit)

- Leyfi til vistráðningar
(Aupair's permit)
- Atvinnu- og dvalarleyfi námsmanns
(Student's work and residence permit)
- Óbundið atvinnu- og dvalarleyfi
(Permanent work and residence permit)
- Takmarkað dvalarleyfi fyrir varnarliðsmann, sbr. lög nr. 110/1951 og lög nr. 82/2000
(Temporary residence permit for civilian or military members of the armed forces of the United States and their dependants, pursuant to Law No 110/1951 and Law No 82/2000)
- Takmarkað dvalarleyfi
(Temporary residence permit)
- Special residence permits issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
 - Diplómatískt Persónuskilríki
(Diplomatic identity card)
 - Persónuskilríki
(Identity card).

NORWAY

- Opholdstillatelse
(Residence permit)
- Arbeidstillatelse
(Work permit)
- Bosettingstillatelse
(Settlement permit/Permanent work and residence permit).

Residence permits issued before 25 March 2000 are distinguished by the presence of stamps (not stickers) in the holders' travel documents. For foreign nationals subject to a visa requirement, these stamps are accompanied by a Norwegian visa sticker for the period of validity of the residence permit. Residence permits issued after the implementation of Schengen on 25 March 2001 will have a sticker. If a foreign national's travel document has an old stamp in it, this will remain valid until the Norwegian authorities replace the stamps with the new sticker to be affixed to the residence permit.

The above permits are not regarded as travel documents. Where a foreign national requires a travel document, one of the two documents below may be used together with the work, residence or settlement permit:

- refugee's travel document ('Reisebevis') (blue),
- immigrant's passport ('Utlendingspass') (green).

The holder of one of these travel documents is assured of authorisation to re-enter Norwegian territory during the period of validity of the document.

- EEA card
issued to nationals of EEA Member States and members of their families who are third-country nationals. These cards are always laminated.
- Identitetskort for diplomater
(Identity card for diplomats — red)

- Identitetskort for hjelpepersonale ved diplomatisk stasjon
(Identity card for auxiliary staff — brown)
 - Identitetskort for administrativt og teknisk personale ved diplomatisk stasjon
(Identity card for administrative and technical staff — blue)
 - Identitetskort for utsendte konsulter
(Identity card for consuls — green)
 - Residence/visa sticker
issued to holders of diplomatic, service and official passports who are subject to the visa requirement and staff of foreign missions who hold a national passport
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ANNEX 12

Specimen separate sheets

INDEX

BELGIUM	page 231
DENMARK	page 233
GERMANY	page 233
GREECE	page 234
SPAIN	page 234
FRANCE	page 235
ITALY	page 236
LUXEMBOURG	page 237
NETHERLANDS	page 239
AUSTRIA	page 242
PORTUGAL	page 242
FINLAND	page 243
SWEDEN	page 243
ICELAND	page 243
NORWAY	page 243

BELGIUM

No

**Autorisation tenant lieu de visa / Visumverklaring
Authorization in lieu of a visa**

Valable pour / Geldig voor / Valid for (pays du Benelux) / (Beneluxland)

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

La présente autorisation est valable pour mois / jours / Deze verklaring is geldig voor maanden / dagen / This authorization is valid for months / days

à partir du / van af / from / de la date de la première entrée / de datum van de eerste binnenkomst / the date of first entry

Pour un / plusieurs voyage (s) / Voor een / meerdere reis (zen) / For a single / several journey (s)

Première entrée avant / Eerste binnenkomst voor / First entry before

Durée de séjour ininterrompu / Duur ononderbroken verblijf / Duration of uninterrupted stay mois / jours / maanden / dagen / months / days

Valable seulement si elle est accompagnée du document d'identité no / Slechts geldig tezamen met identiteitspapier no / Valid only if accompanied by identity paper no

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

au nom de / ten name van / at the name of

Attention ! Faites estamper cette autorisation à la frontière
Opgelet ! Deze verklaring aan de grens laten afstempelen
Attention ! This authorization is to be stamped at the frontier

Timbre
Zegel

Signature et sceau
Handtekening en stempel

No

Autorisation tenant lieu de visa de transit
Transitvisumverklaring
Authorization in lieu of a transitvisa

Valable pour _____ (pays du Benelux)
 Geldig voor Benelux / _____ (Beneluxland)
 Valid for _____

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on _____

La présente autorisation est valable pour un / deux transit(s)
 Deze verklaring is geldig voor een / twee doorreizen
 This authorization is valid for one / two transit(s)

À effectuer avant _____
 te volbrengen voor _____
 to be completed before _____

Valable seulement si elle est accompagnée du document d'identité no _____
 Slechts geldig tezamen met identiteitspapier no _____
 Valid only if accompanied by identity paper no _____

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on _____

au nom de _____
 ten name van _____
 at the name of _____

Attention! Faites estampiller cette autorisation à la frontière
 Opgelet ! Deze verklaring aan de grens laten afstempelen
 Attention! This authorization is to be stamped at the frontier

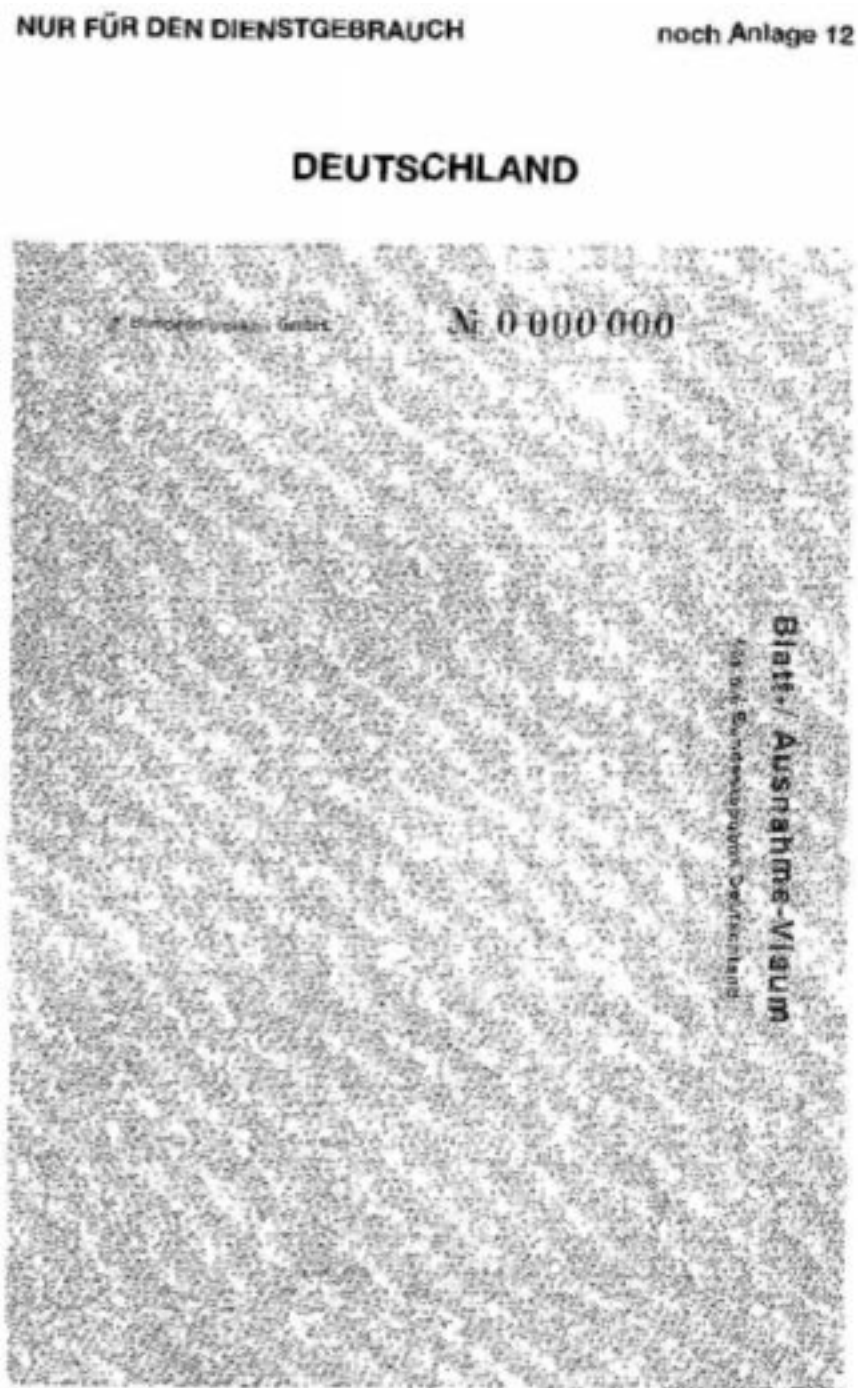
Timbre
 Zegel

Signature et sceau
 Handtekening en stempel

DENMARK

Denmark does not use separate sheets when issuing visas. If there is not enough space to affix a visa sticker on a travel document, the applicant is asked to apply for a new passport.

GERMANY



GREECE

1. AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICE

PASSPORT OFFICE

No...

TRANSIT/NORMAL

VALID FOR ...DAYS

Affixation of stamp to the value

of GDR... to enter the

territory without a visa

Head of National Security...

DUTY OFFICER

2. AIRPORT SECURITY SERVICE

PASSPORT OFFICE

No...

TRANSIT/NORMAL

VALID FOR ... DAYS

Affixation of stamp to the value

of GDR..... to enter the territory without a visa

Head of National Security...

DUTY OFFICER

SPAIN

If there is insufficient space in the travel document, the following may be used: either a laissez passer (as is the case in France) or a blank page of a passport from the issuing State, given the uniform nature of the Community passport.

FRANCE

FRANCE

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
MINISTÈRE DE L'INTERIEUR

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
DE LA POLICE NATIONALE

POLICE DE L'AIR
ET DES FRONTIÈRES

TIMBRE DU SERVICE

SAUF-CONDUIT

N^o 09854

Déjà à (M., M^{me}) Nom _____ Prénom _____

Né (e) le _____ à _____

Nationalité _____

Document de voyage ou d'identité produit (1) _____

Date de délivrance _____

Lieu de délivrance _____

Provenance du voyageur (2) _____

Destination _____

Motif du voyage (3) _____

L'intéressé est autorisé à se rendre à _____

Durée du séjour autorisé _____

Date limite de sortie _____

OBSERVATIONS : _____

Fait à _____ le _____

NOM, GRADE ET FONCTION
DU SIGNATAIRE :

signature

et

scellé

IN 5 : Le présent sauf conduit sera retenu à son titulaire à l'occasion de sa sortie de France et retourné au service qui l'a délivré, sans aucune déduction.

- [1] : Donner la nature du document, le cas échéant.
- [2] : Pays de provenance ; coordonnées du moyen de transport utilisé.
- [3] : Travail, soins de jour, etc.

ITALY

(INTESTAZIONE DELL'UFFICIO)
LASCIA PASSARE

Numero 1 _____

Rilasciato a:
Cognome/Surname: _____

Nome/Given Names: _____

Sesso/Sex: _____

Luogo di nascita/Place of Birth: _____

Data di nascita/Date of Birth: _____

Numero Documento/Document Number: _____

Data Scadenza Documento/Document Expiration: _____

Valido dal/Valid from _____ al/until _____

Applicare Foto

APPLICARE LO STICKER

Luogo e data rilascio _____

LUXEMBOURG

No

Autorisation tenant lieu de visa de transit
Transitvisumverklaring
Authorization in lieu of a transitvisa

Valable pour
 Geldig voor Benelux / (pays du Benelux)
 Valid for (Beneluxland)

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

La présente autorisation est valable pour un / deux transit(s)
 Deze verklaring is geldig voor een / twee doorreis(zen)
 This authorization is valid for one / two transit(s)

à effectuer avant
 te volbrengen voor.....
 to be completed before

Valable seulement si elle est accompagnée du document d'identité no
 Slechts geldig tezamen met identiteitspapier no.....
 Valid only if accompanied by identity paper no

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

au nom de
 ten name van.....
 at the name of

Attention! Faites estampiller cette autorisation à la frontière
 Opgelet ! Deze verklaring aan de grens laten afstempelen
 Attention! This authorization is to be stamped at the frontier

Timbre
 Zegel

Signature et sceau
 Handtekening en stempel

Grand-Duché de Luxembourg



**AUTORISATION TENANT LIEU DE VISA
VISUMVERKLARING
AUTHORIZATION IN LIEU OF VISA**



Délivrée le / Afgegeven op / Issued on par / door / by

Valable du / Geldig van / Valid from jusqu'au / tot / until

Au nom de / Op naam van / At the name of (nom / voornaam / first name)

Nationalité / Nationaliteit / Nationality le / op / on

Adresse / Adres / Address



SPECIMEN

**Valable seulement si elle est accompagnée du document d'identité no
Slechts geldig zesamen met het identiteitsdocument nr.
Valid only if accompanied by the identity document nr.**

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

Valable du / Geldig van / Valid from au / tot / until

NETHERLANDS

No

**Autorisation tenant lieu de visa / Visumverklaring
Authorization in lieu of a visa**

Valable pour
Geldig voor Benelux / (pays du Benelux)
Valid for (Beneluxland)

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

La présente autorisation est valable pour mois / jours
Deze verklaring is geldig voor maanden / dagen
This authorization is valid for months / days

à partir du / de la date de la première entrée
van af / de datum van de eerste binnenkomst
from / the date of first entry

Pour un / plusieurs voyage (s)
Voor een / meerdere reis (zen)
For a single / several journey (s)

Première entrée avant
Eerste binnenkomst voor
First entry before

Durée de séjour ininterrompu mois / jours
Duur ononderbroken verblijf maanden / dagen
Duration of uninterrupted stay months / days

Valable seulement si elle est accompagnée du document d'identité no
Slechts geldig tezamen met identiteitspapier no
Valid only if accompanied by identity paper no

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on

au nom de
ten name van
at the name of

Attention ! Faites estampiller cette autorisation à la frontière
Opgelet ! Deze verklaring aan de grens laten afstempelen
Attention ! This authorization is to be stamped at the frontier

Timbre
Zegel

Signature et sceau
Handtekening en stempel

No

Autorisation tenant lieu de visa de transit
Transitvisumverklaring
Authorization in lieu of a transitvisa

Valable pour _____ (pays du Benelux)
 Geldig voor Benelux / _____ (Beneluxland)
 Valid for _____

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on _____

La présente autorisation est valable pour un / deux transit(s)
 Deze verklaring is geldig voor een / twee doorreis(zen)
 This authorization is valid for one / two transit(s)

à effectuer avant _____
 te volbrengen voor _____
 to be completed before _____

Valable seulement si elle est accompagnée du document d'identité no _____
 Slechts geldig tezamen met identiteitspapier no _____
 Valid only if accompanied by identity paper no _____

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on _____

au nom de _____
 ten name van _____
 at the name of _____

Attention! Faites estampiller cette autorisation à la frontière
 Opgelet ! Deze verklaring aan de grens laten afstempelen
 Attention! This authorization is to be stamped at the frontier

Timbre
 Zegel

Signature et sceau
 Handtekening en stempel

N° :

**Autorisation de séjour provisoire / Machtiging tot voorlopig verblijf
Authorization for provisional sojourn**

Délivré le / Afgegeven op / Issued on ...

Valable pour entrer dans
Geldig voor binnenkomst in Benelux / (pays du Benelux / Beneluxland)
Valid for entry in

et vue de se rendre en/au(x)
ten einde zich te begeven naar (pays de destination / land van bestemming)
in order to proceed to

Entrée avant
Binnenkomst voor
Entry before

Se présenter à
Zich melden bij
Report to

Dans les jours suivant l'entrée
Binnen dagen na binnenkomst
Within days after arrival

**Attention! Faites estampiller votre passeport à la frontière
Opgelet! Paspoort aan de grens laten afstempelen
Attention! Passport to be stamped at the frontier**

Timbre
Zegel

Signature et sceau
Handtekening en stempel

AUSTRIA

Such documents do not exist in Austria.

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL



MINISTÉRIO DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO INTERNA
SERVIÇO DE ESTRANGEIROS E FRONTEIRAS

PF

APELIDO: _____
Surname/Name

NOME PRÓPRIO _____
Given name/Prénome

DATA DE NASCIMENTO: _____
Date of birth/Data do nascimento

NACIONALIDADE: _____
Nationality/Nacionalidade

PASSAPORTE N.º: _____ AUTORIDADE EMISSORA: _____
Passport/Passaporte Issuing authority/Autoridade de emissão

LOCAL DE EMISSÃO: _____
Issued at/Local de emissão

DATA DE EMISSÃO: _____ VÁLIDO ATÉ: _____
Issued on/Local de emissão Date of expiry/Data d'validação

VISTO

DATA: _____
Date/Date

ASSINATURA: _____
Signature/Assinatura

FINLAND

Such documents do not exist in Finland.

SWEDEN

Sweden does not use separate sheets for affixing visa stickers.

ICELAND

Such documents are not used in Iceland.

NORWAY

Such documents are not used in Norway.

ANNEX 13

Specimen cards issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

INDEX

BELGIUM	page 245
DENMARK	page 258
GERMANY	page 262
GREECE	page 274
SPAIN	page 276
FRANCE	page 296
ITALY	page 306
LUXEMBOURG	page 309
NETHERLANDS	page 312
AUSTRIA	page 314
PORTUGAL	page 316
FINLAND	page 320
SWEDEN	page 324
ICELAND	page 325
NORWAY	page 327

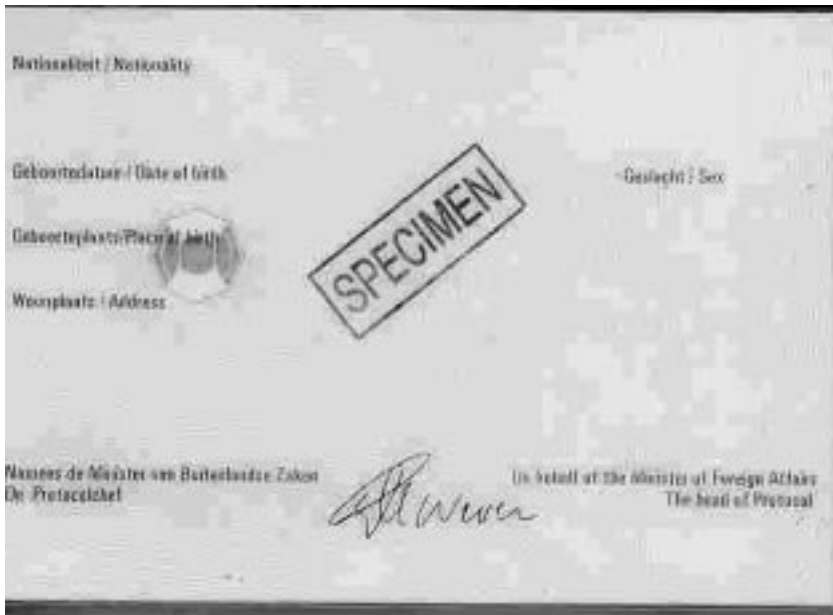
BELGIUM

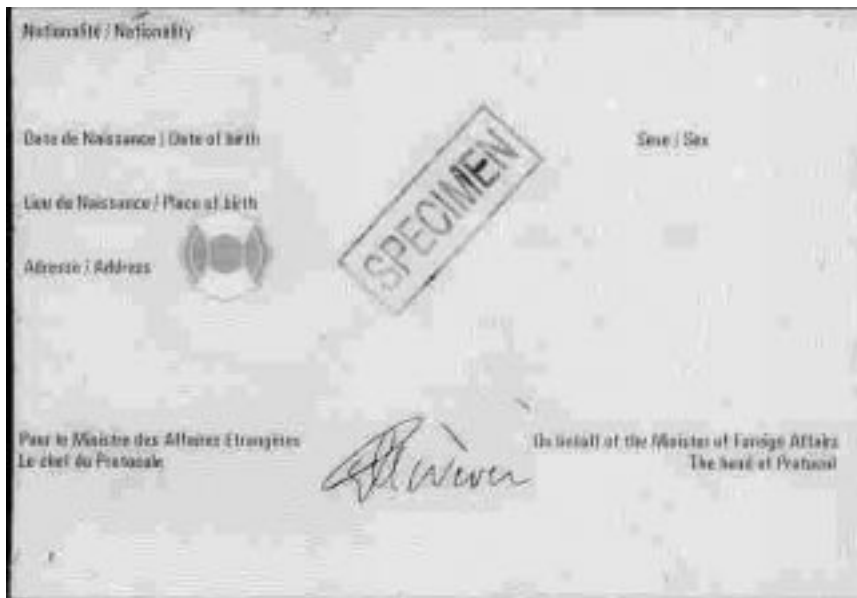
Specimen I — colour: yellow

Front



Back







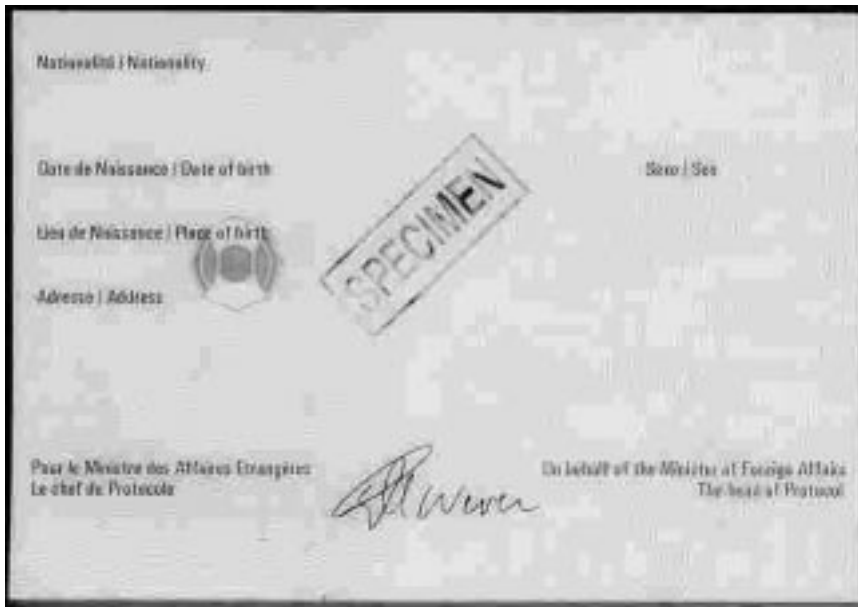
Specimen II — colour: green

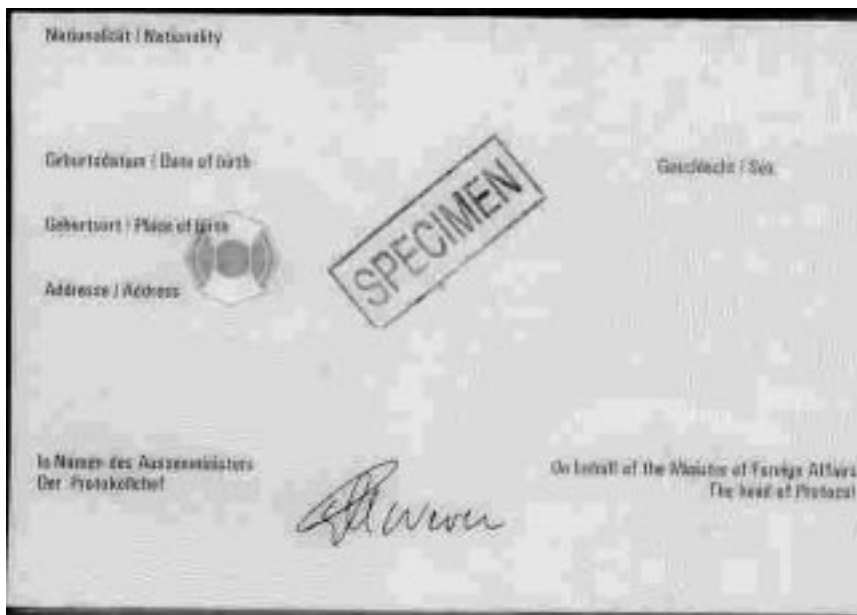
Front



Back





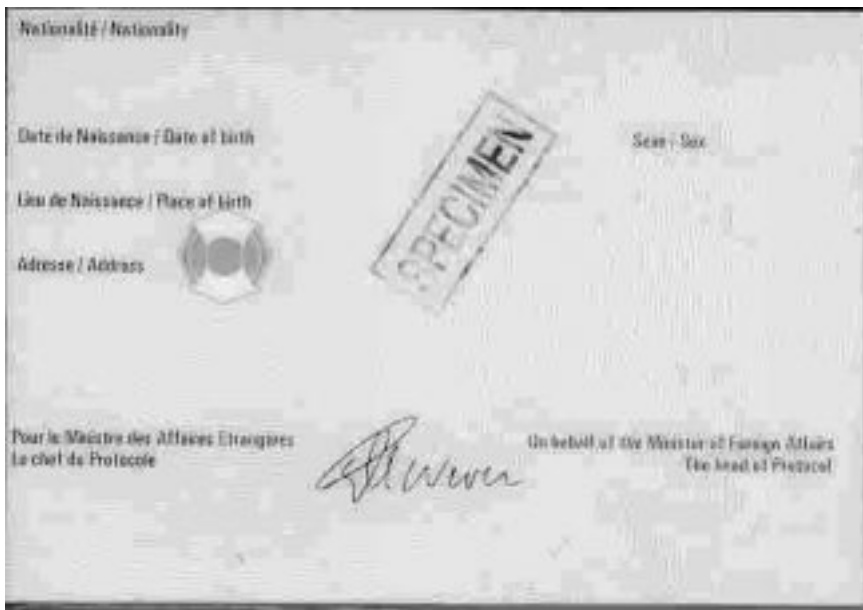


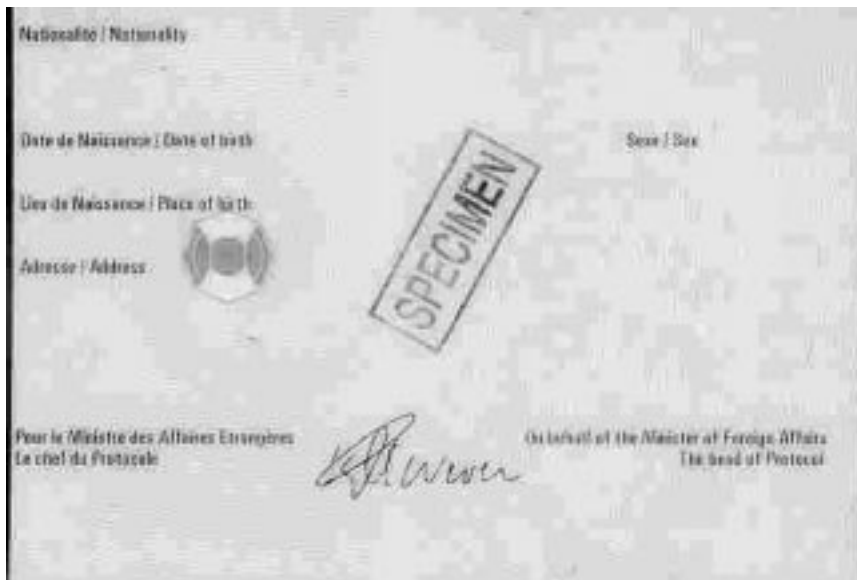
Specimen III — colour: blue

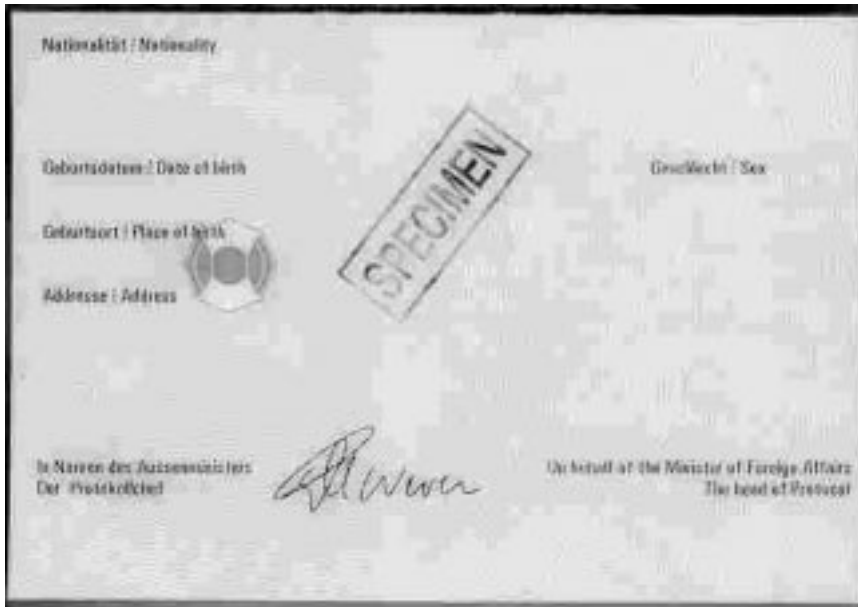
Front



Back





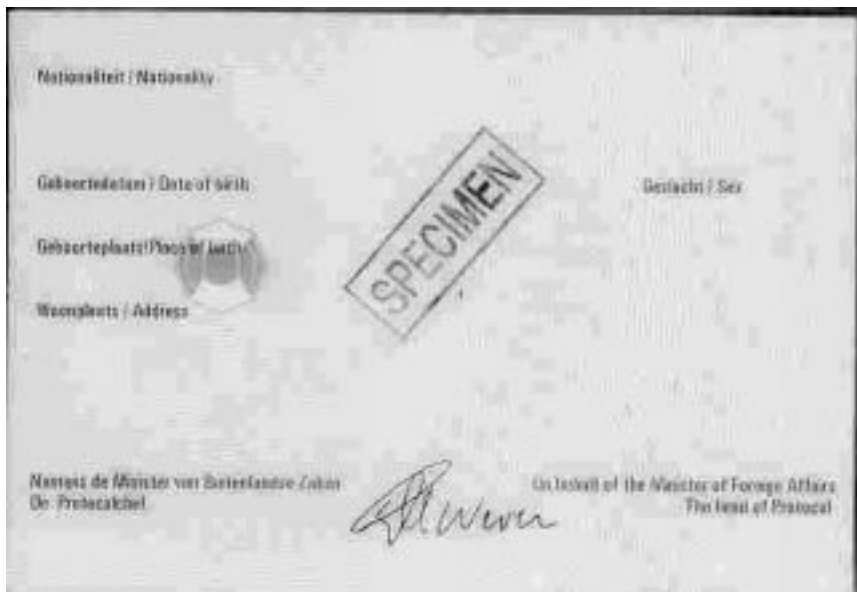


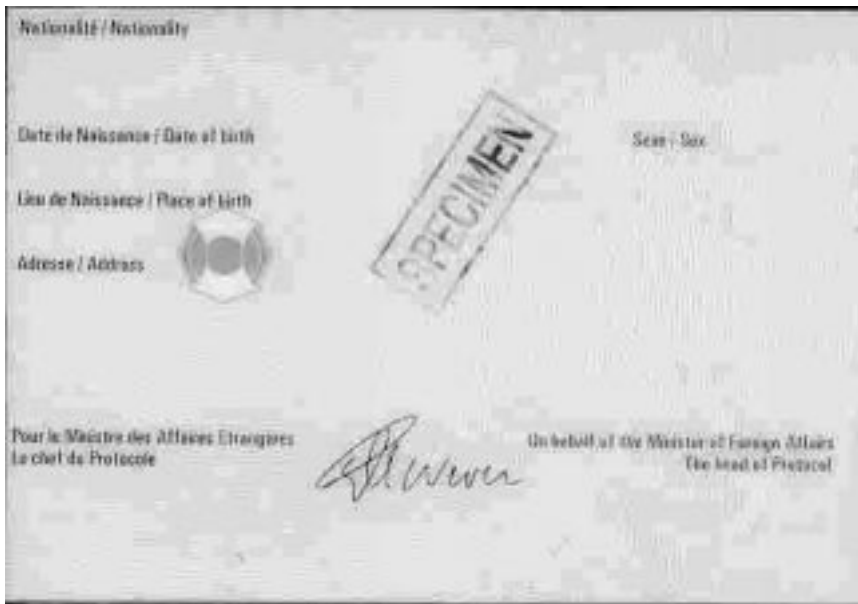
Specimen IV — colour: red

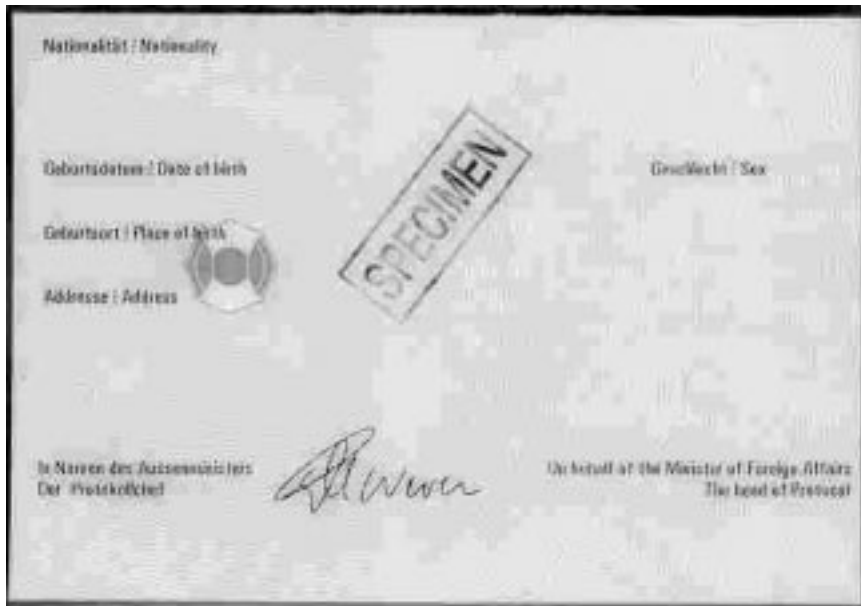
Front



Back







KIND VAN BEVOORRECHT VREEMDELING**Naam****Voornamen****Geboorteplaats en -datum****Nationaliteit****Ingeschreven te**

Afgegeven te Brussel, op het Ministerie van
Buitenlandse Zaken, Buitenlandse Handel en
Ontwikkelingssamenwerking.

op

De Protocolchef,

ENFANT D'ETRANGER PRIVILEGIE**Nom****Prénoms****Lieu et date de naissance****Nationalité****Inscrit(e) à**

Délivré à Bruxelles, au Ministère des Affaires
étrangères, du Commerce extérieur et de la
Coopération au Développement.

le

Le chef du Protocole,

KIND EINES BEVORRECHTIGTEN AUSLÄNDERS**Name****Vornamen****Geburtsort und Geburtsdatum****Staatsangehörigkeit****Eingetragen in**

Ausgestellt in Brüssel im Ministerium für
Auswärtige Angelegenheiten, Außenhandel
und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.

den

Der Chef des Protokolls,

DENMARK

Stickers

- Sticker E (pink/white sticker) Diplomatsk visering/Diplomatic residence permit – issued to accredited diplomats and their family members, and to staff of international organisations in Denmark of equivalent rank. Valid for stay and multiple entries, so long as the individual remains diplomatically accredited in Copenhagen.



- Sticker F (pink/white sticker). Opholdstilladelse/Residence permit — issued to technical/administrative staff in post and to their family members, and to diplomats' household staff holding service passports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country of origin. Also issued to staff of international organisations in Denmark of equivalent rank. Valid for stay and multiple entries, for as long as the posting lasts.



- Sticker S (pink/white sticker)(combined with sticker E or F). Residence permit for accompanying close relatives if included in the passport.



Identity cards

— *Red cards*

R-nr. = identity card number

D-nr. = diplomat's identity number

I-nr. = identity number for the highest ranking officials of international organisations



— *Green cards*

G-nr. = identity card number

T-nr. = identity number for the technical/administrative staff of an Embassy

I-nr. = identity number for the technical/administrative staff of an international organisation



— White cards

H-nr. = identity card number

L-nr. = identity number for locally employed staff at Embassies

I-nr. = identity number for locally employed staff of international organisations

S-nr. = identity number for service staff (drivers, household staff, etc.)



It should be noted that the identity cards issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to foreign diplomats, technical/administrative staff, domestic staff, etc., do not give entitlement to entry without a visa, since these identity cards are not proof of possession of a Danish residence permit.

GERMANY

Identity cards issued to members of diplomatic and consular authorities and international organisations

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (protocol section) issues the following identity cards to diplomatic staff on request:

(a) *red diplomatic identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to diplomats and family members making up their respective households;



(b) *blue identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to technical and administrative staff and departmental staff at diplomatic missions and family members making up their respective households;



(c) *green identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to private domestic staff of staff working at diplomatic missions, provided that they do not have their permanent residence in the Federal Republic of Germany;



(d) *yellow identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to staff working at diplomatic missions who have their permanent residence in the Federal Republic of Germany and family members making up their respective households, provided that they do not hold German nationality within the meaning of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz). Yellow identity cards are also issued to persons who entered the Federal Republic of Germany in possession of a valid visa to work at a diplomatic mission and who were not accredited by their government;



2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (protocol section) also issues the following documents on request:

(a) *pink identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to staff without privileges of the Russian Federation's trade representation and of the trade departments of the Czech and Slovak embassies as well as family members making up their respective households;



(b) *special dark red identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to foreign employees of representations of international and supranational organisations and institutions, as well as intergovernmental organisations, working permanently in Germany and family members making up their respective households who are foreign nationals.



3. The competent authorities at *Länder* level issue the following documents on request:

(a) *white identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to staff of the consular corps, consular staff and family members making up their respective households;



(b) *grey identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to other employees and family members making up their respective households;

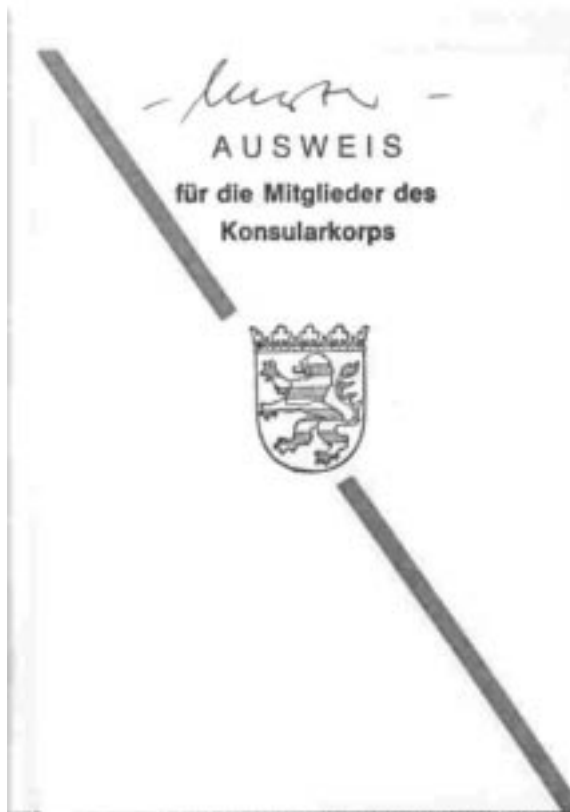
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. Stas", is written at the top of the document.

Konsularischer
AUSWEIS



(c) *white identity cards crossed with green lines*

These identity cards are issued to honorary consular officials;



(d) *yellow identity cards*

These identity cards are intended for members of consular representations (local staff) who have their permanent residence in the Federal Republic of Germany and family members making up their respective households, provided that these persons do not hold German nationality within the meaning of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz);



(e) *green identity cards*

These identity cards are issued to private domestic staff of accredited consular officials, provided that they do not have their permanent residence in the Federal Republic of Germany.



Given that the abovementioned categories of persons do not have their permanent residence in the Federal Republic of Germany, to enter German territory they must be in possession of a valid residence permit in the form of a visa authorising them solely to work for an accredited consular official. A residence permit is issued solely on this basis and for a duration of one year. It can be extended several times, but may not exceed the duration of the employer's assignment. When the residence permit expires, the private domestic employee must leave the country and may not change employers without having lodged a new request abroad.

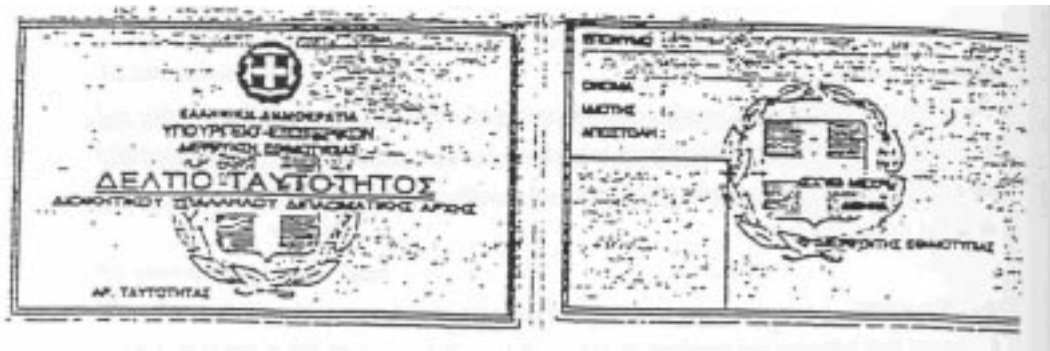
New residence permits in card format (identity card format) issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- Diplomatenausweis (diplomatic identity card) and – Diplomatenausweis Art. 38 WÜD (diplomatic identity card pursuant to Article 38 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations)
 - These documents are equivalent to the old red diplomat's passes and bear the letter 'D' on the back.
- Protokollausweis für Verwaltungspersonal (protocol pass for administrative staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old blue pass for seconded members of the administrative and technical staff of the missions and bears the letters 'VB' on the back.
- Protokollausweis für dienstliches Hauspersonal (protocol pass for service staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old blue pass for seconded members of the service staff of the missions and bears the letters 'DP' on the back.
- Protokollausweis für Ortskräfte (protocol pass for local staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old yellow pass for locally hired employees of the missions and bears the letters 'OK' on the back.
- Protokollausweis für privates Hauspersonal (protocol pass for private domestic staff)
 - This document is equivalent to the old green pass for private domestic staff of seconded members of the missions and bears the letters 'PP' on the back.
- Sonderausweis für Mitarbeiter internationaler Organisationen (Special card issued to members of staff of international organisations)
 - This document is equivalent to the old dark red special pass for members of staff of international organisations and bears the letters 'IO' on the back.

The respective privileges are indicated on the back of the pass.

GREECE

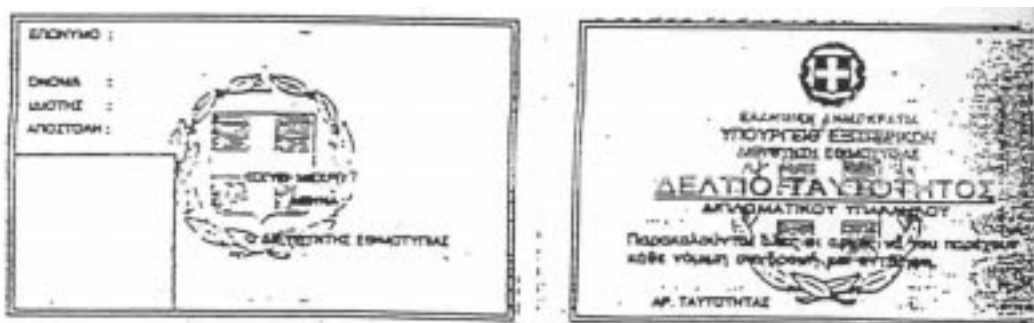
Administrative staff



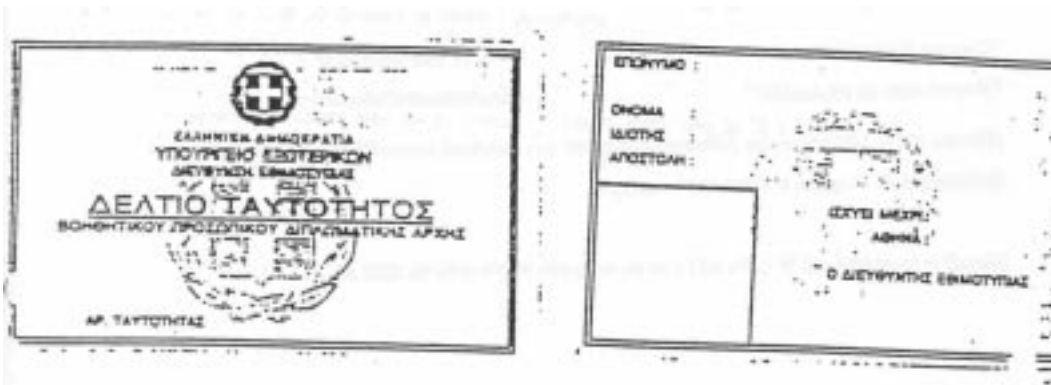
Consular staff



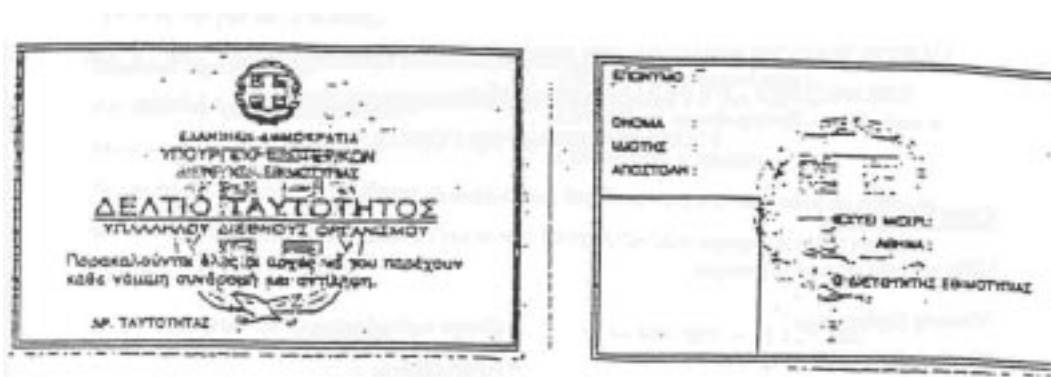
Diplomatic staff



Staff of international organisations



Service staff



SPAIN

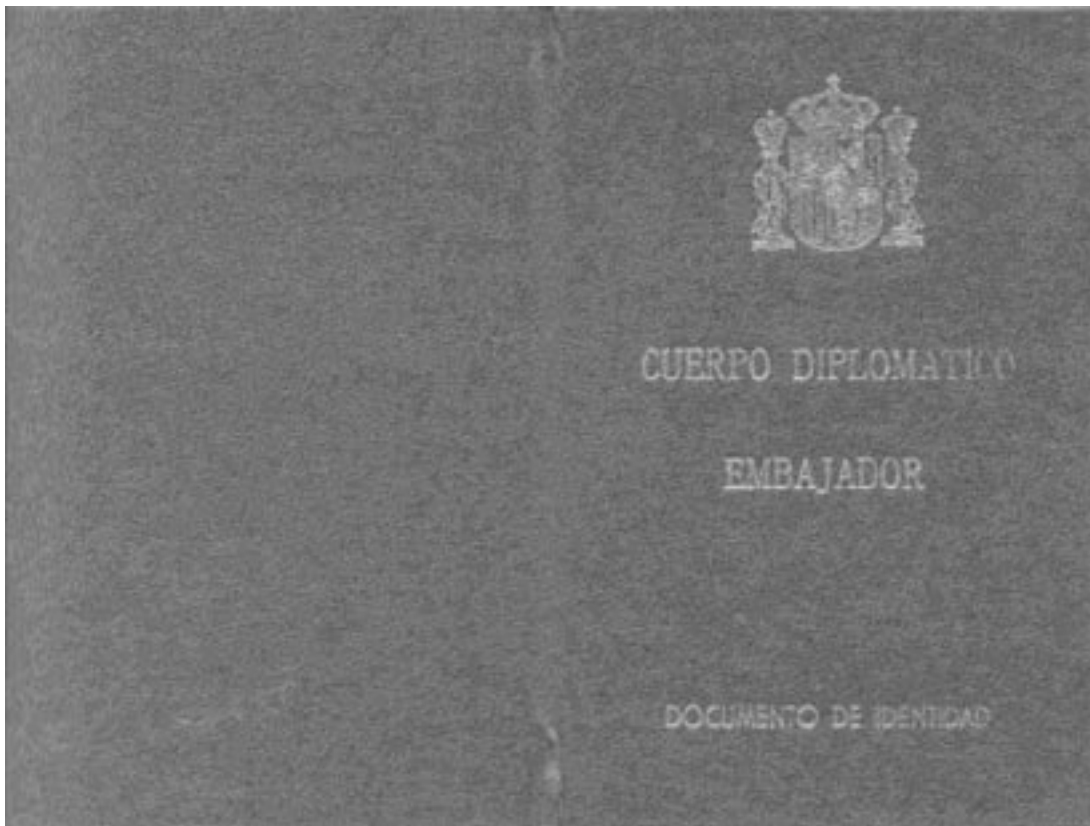
Passes issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to persons accredited in Spain to embassies and consulates

Pass 1 (red)

Special pass with the following inscription

'Cuerpo diplomático'	'Diplomatic Corps'
'Embajador'	'Ambassador'
'Documento de identidad'	'Identity Document'

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to all ambassadors accredited to the Kingdom of Spain.



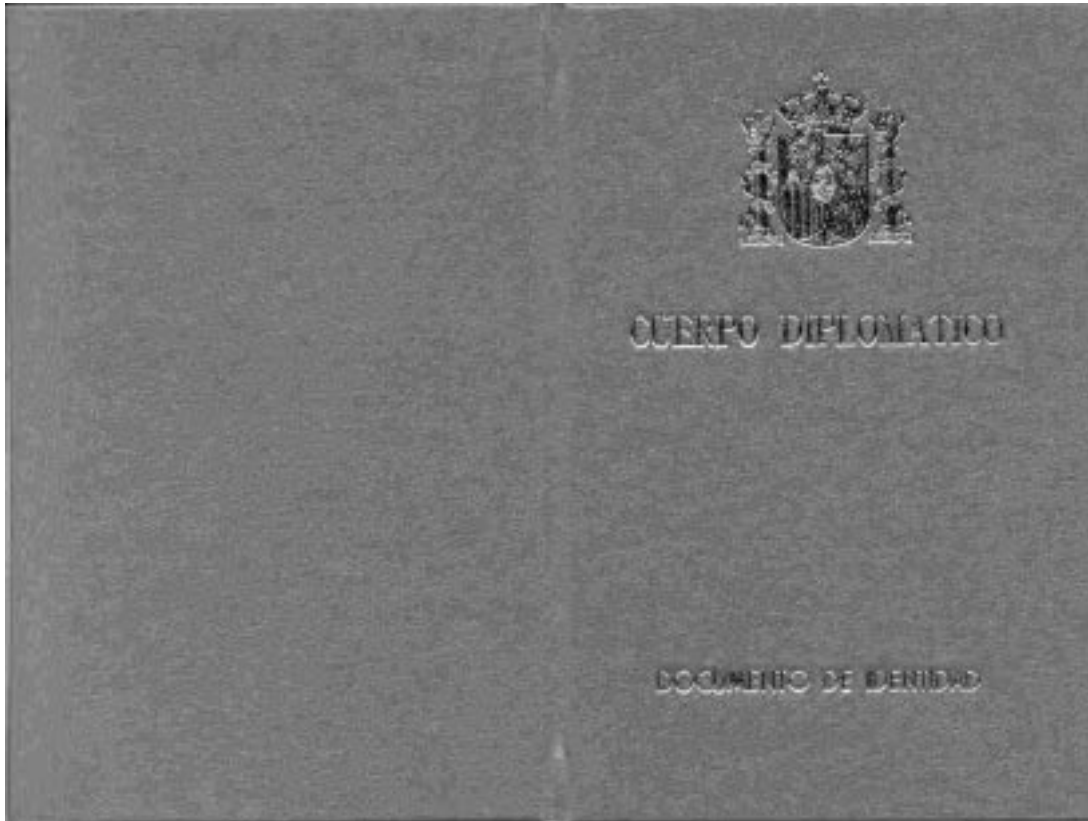
Passes 2 and 3 (red)

Special passes with the following inscription

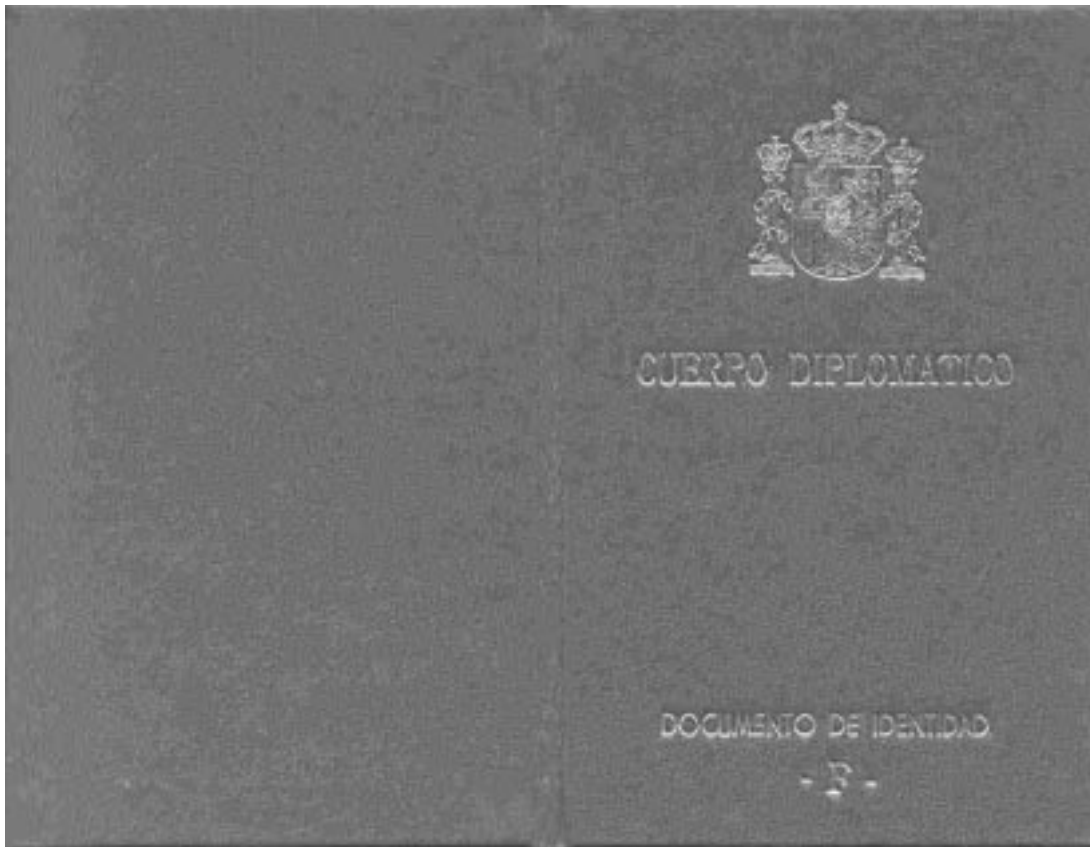
'Cuerpo diplomático' (Diplomatic Corps)

'Documento de identidad' (Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to staff accredited to all diplomatic missions who have diplomatic status.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.

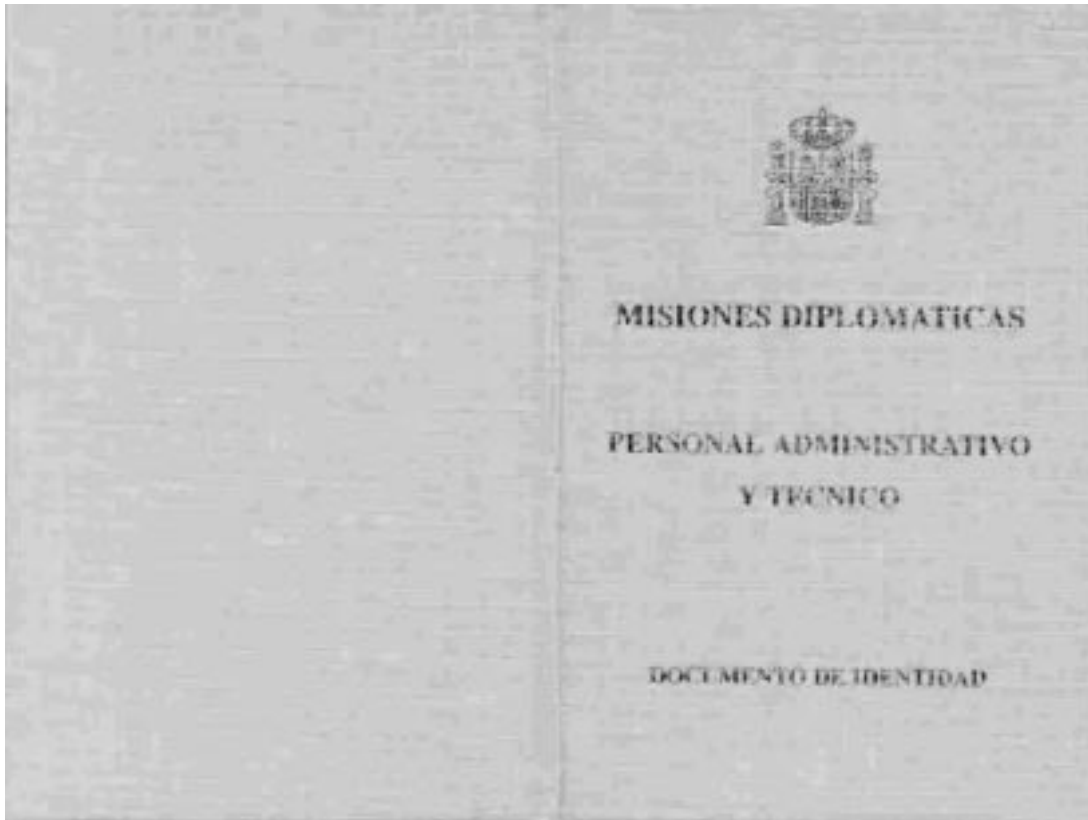


Passes 4 and 5 (yellow)

Special passes with the following inscription

'Misiones diplomáticas'	(Diplomatic Missions)
'Personal administrativo y técnico'	(Administrative and Technical Staff)
'Documento de identidad'	(Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to administrative officials in all accredited diplomatic missions, excluding Spanish nationals and ordinary residents.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.

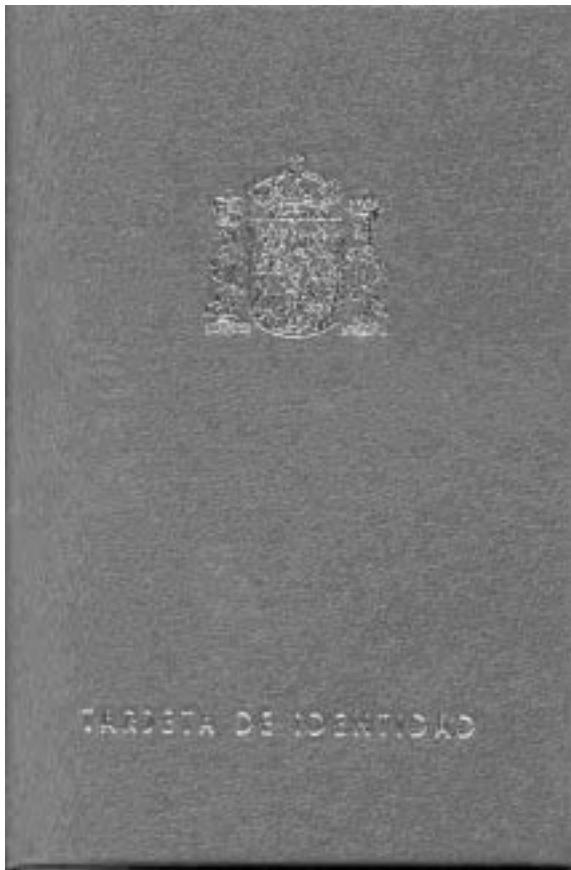


Passes 6 and 7 (red)

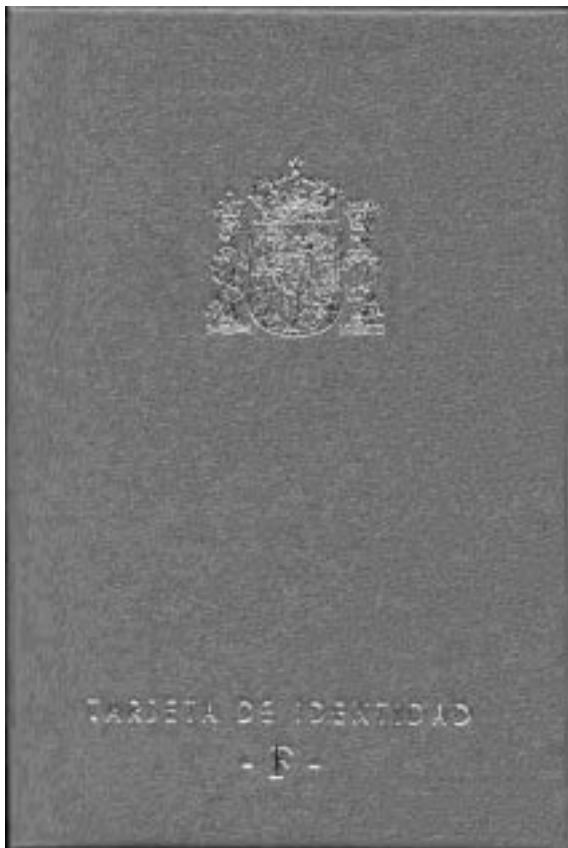
Special passes with the following inscription

Tarjeta de identidad (Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to accredited staff with certain privileges in the Office of the Palestinian General Mission.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.

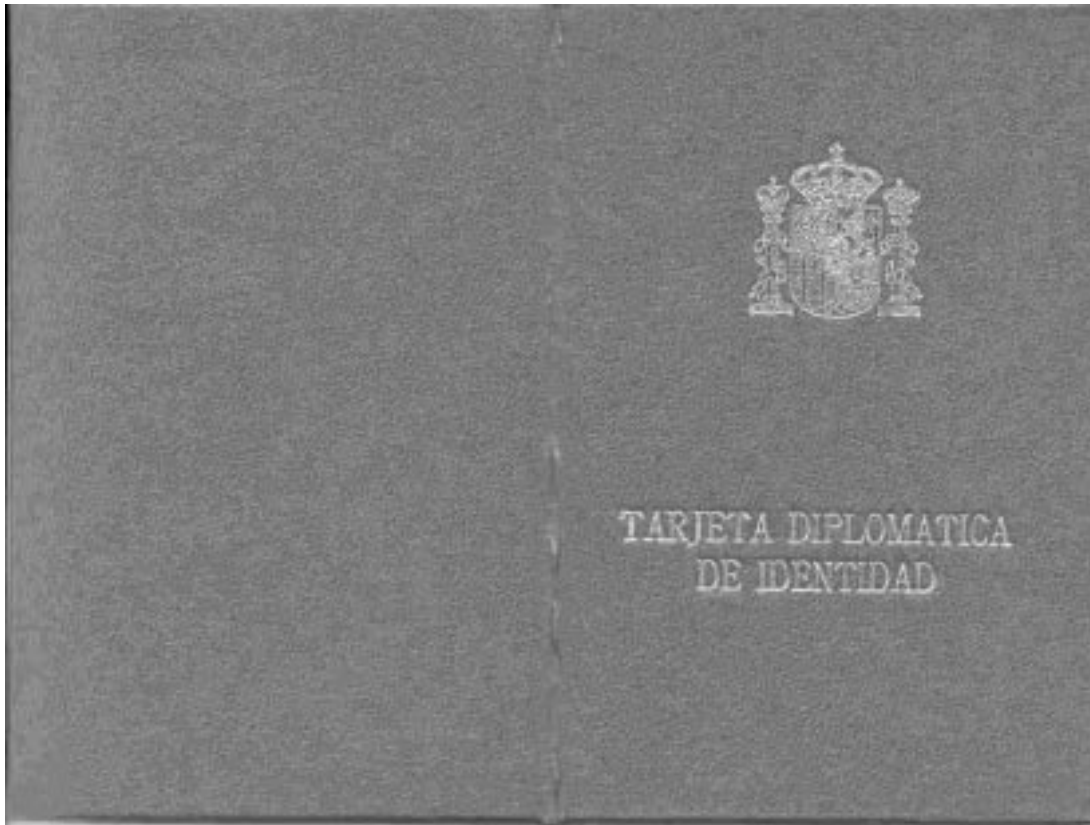


Passes 8 and 9 (red)

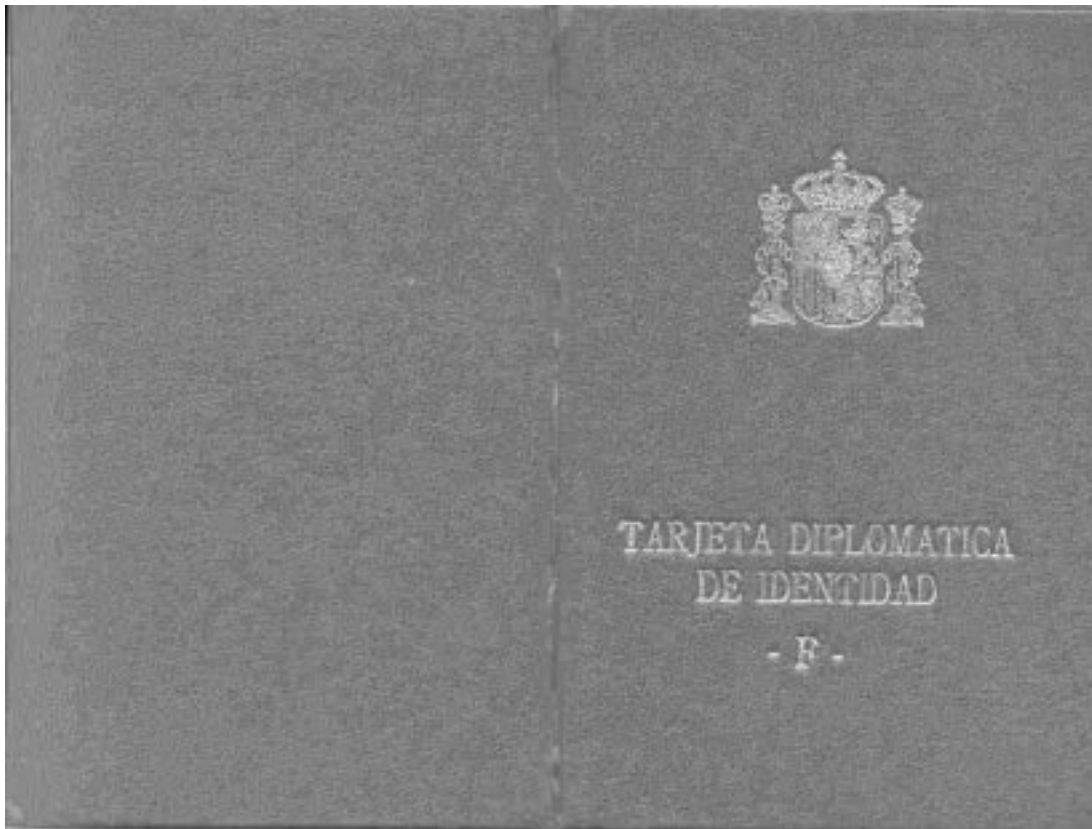
Special passes with the following inscription

'Tarjeta diplomática de identidad' (Diplomatic Identity Pass)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to staff who have diplomatic status at the Office of the League of Arab Nations.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.



Passes 10 and 11 (red)

Special passes with the following inscription

'Organismos internacionales' (International Organisations)

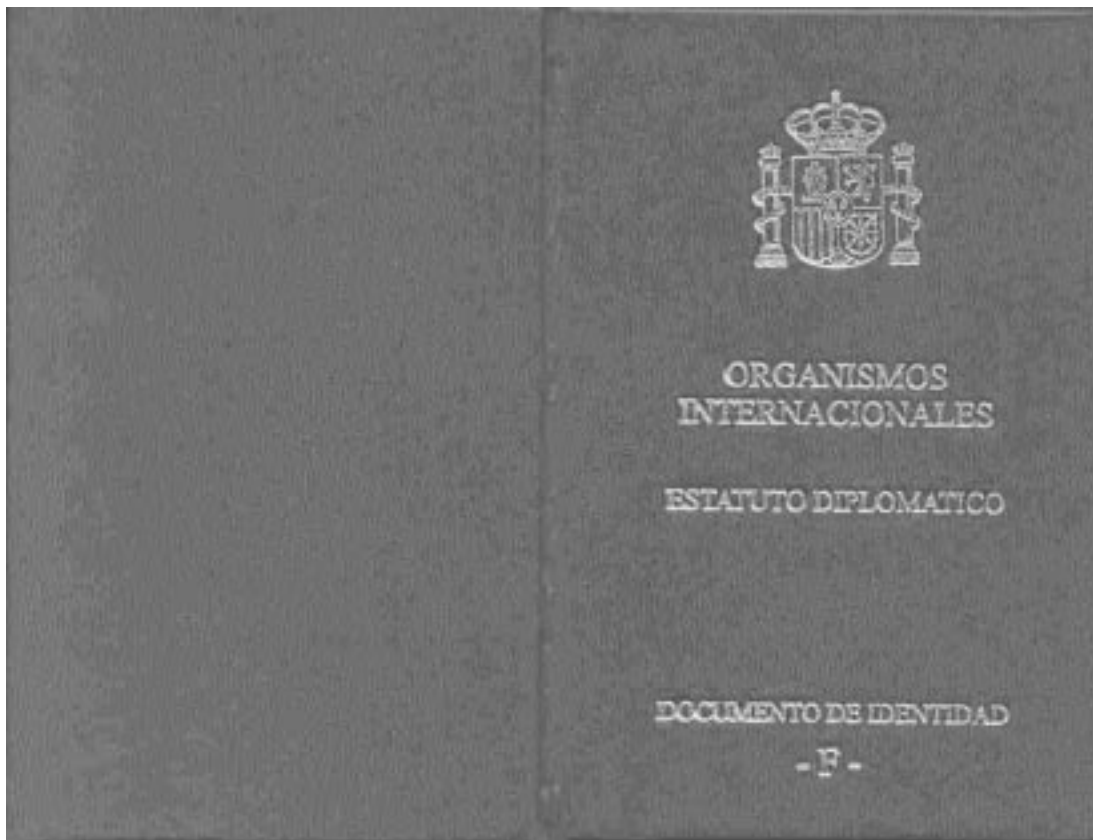
'Estatuto diplomático' (Diplomatic Status)

'Documento de identidad' (Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to staff who have diplomatic status accredited to international organisations.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.



Passes 12 and 13 (blue)

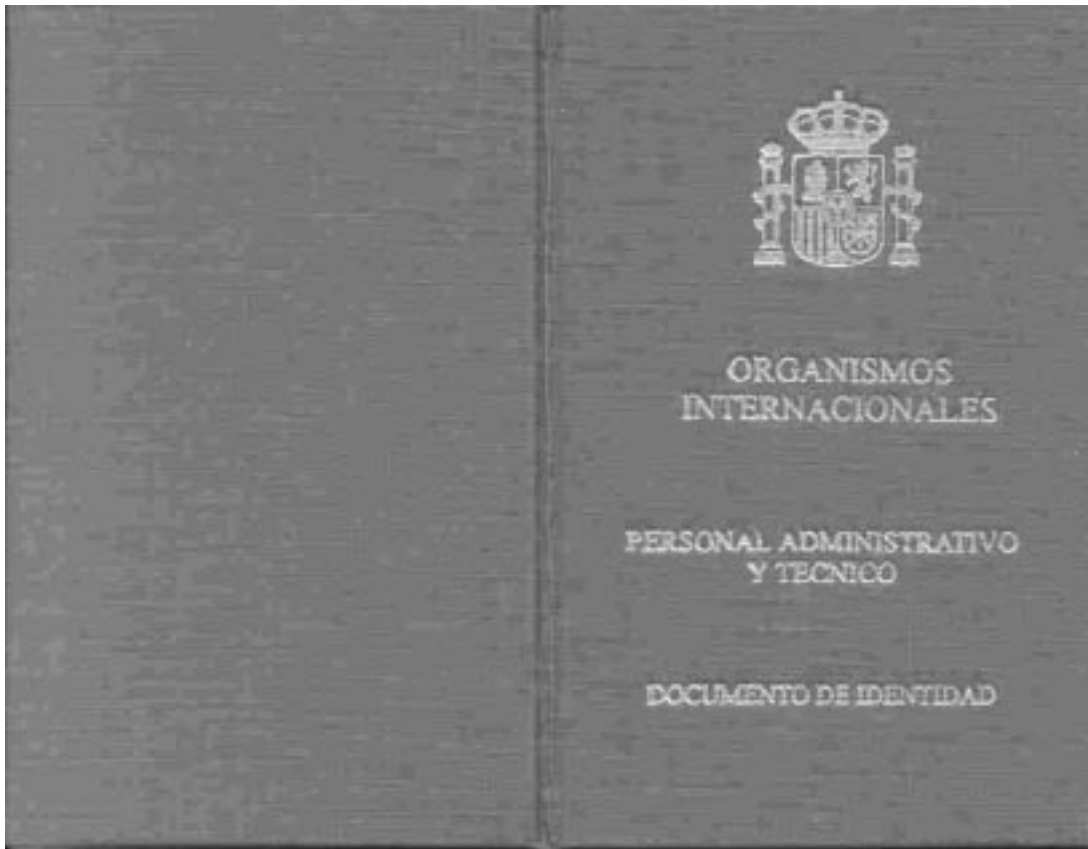
Special passes with the following inscription

'Organismos internacionales' (International Organisations)

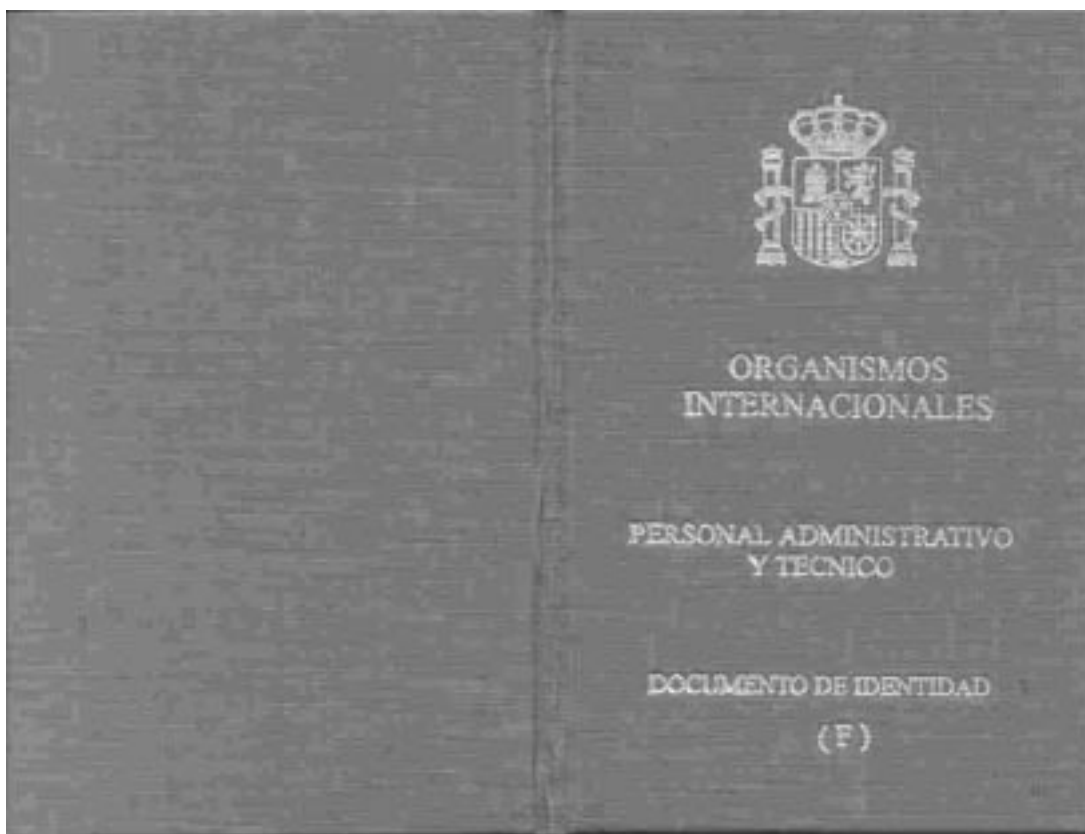
'Personal administrativo y técnico' (Administrative and Technical Staff)

'Documento de identidad' (Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to administrative officials accredited to international organisations.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.



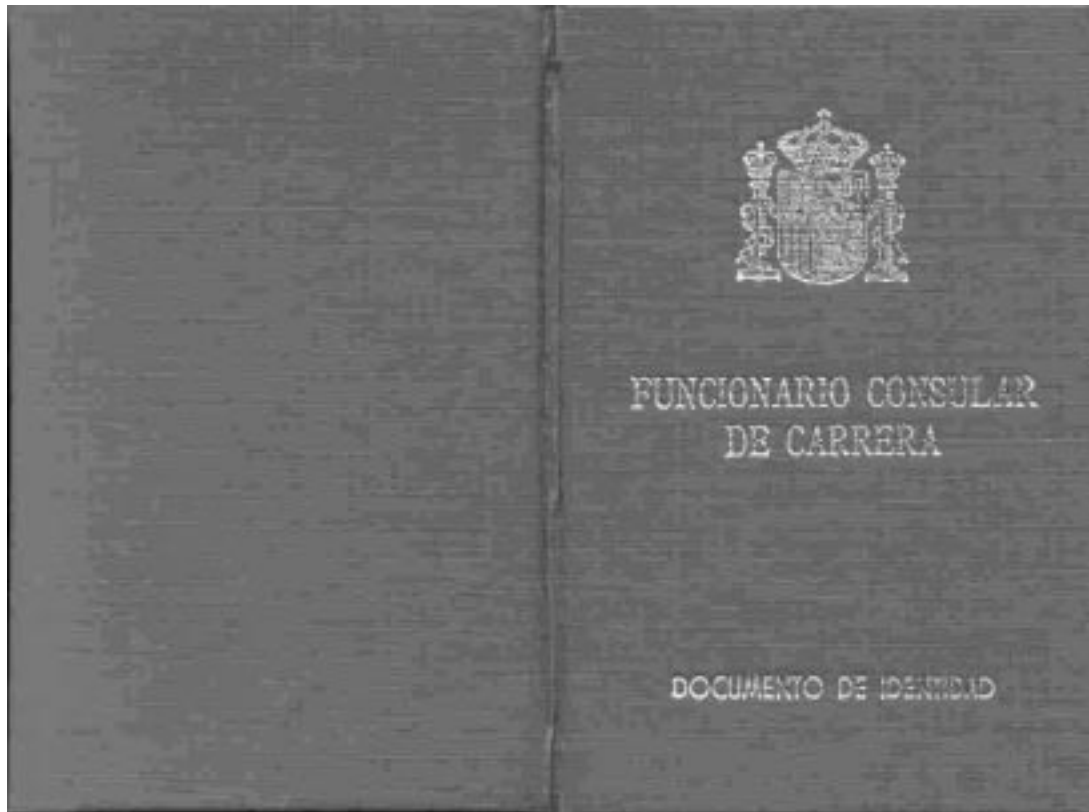
Passes 14 and 15 (green)

Special passes with the following inscription

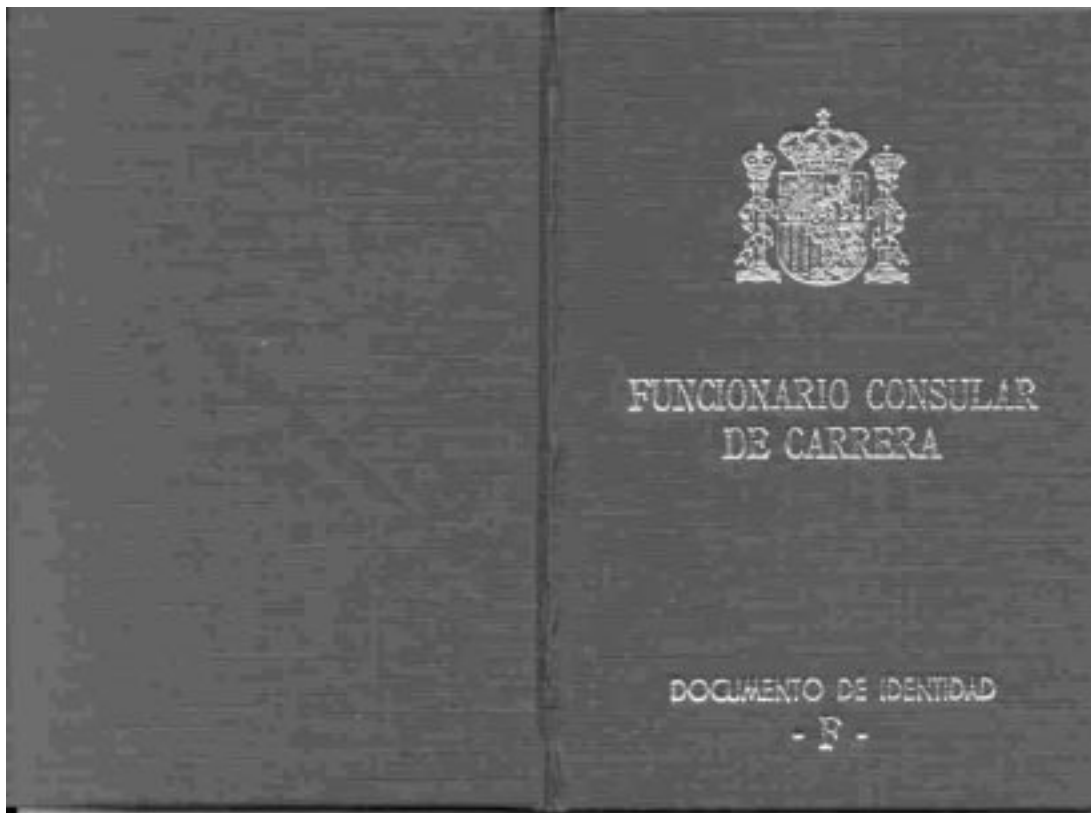
'Funcionario consular de carrera' (Career Consular Official)

'Documento de identidad' (Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to career consular officials accredited in Spain.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.



Passes 16 and 17 (green)

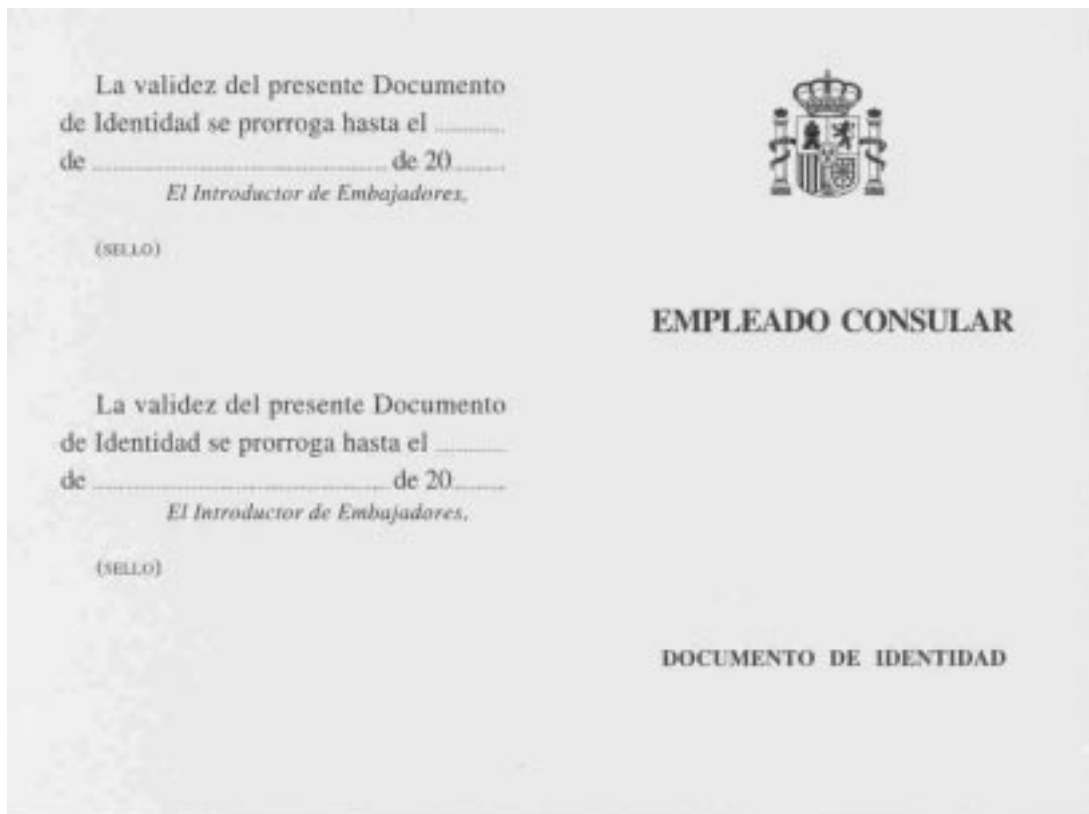
Special passes with the following inscription

'Empleado consular' (Consular Employee)

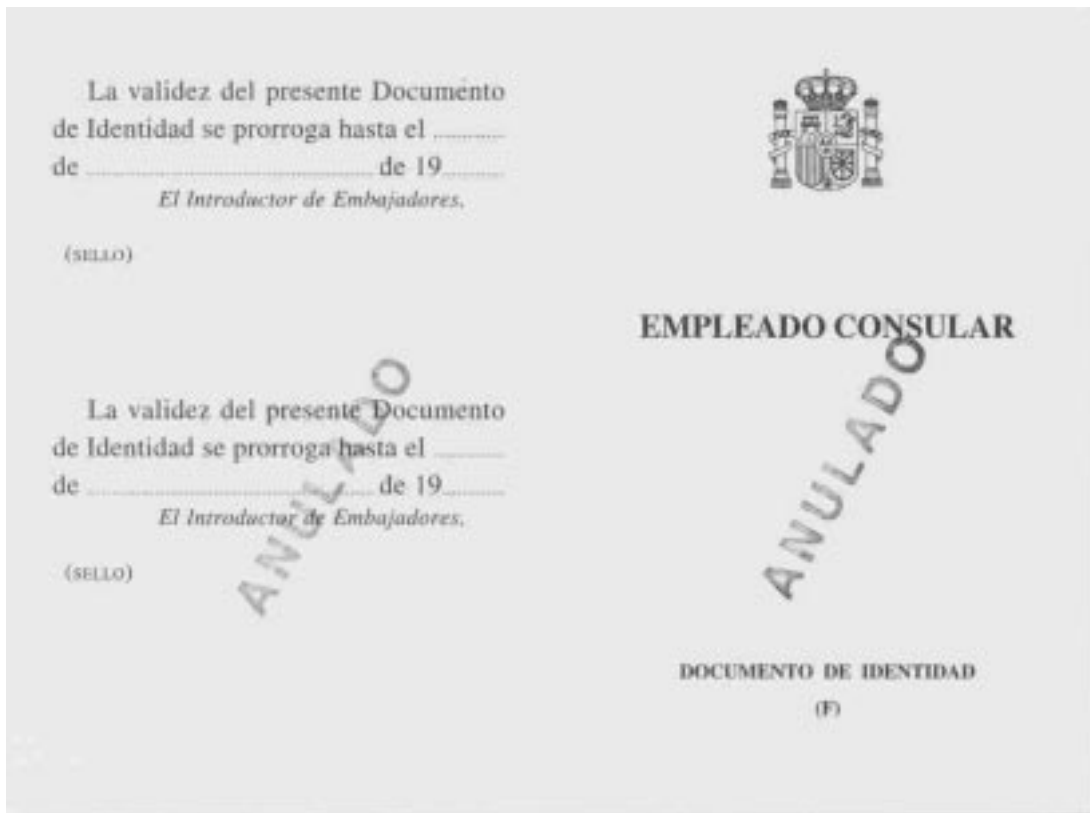
'Expedido a favor de ...' (Issued to ...)

'Documento de identidad' (Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to consular administrative officials accredited in Spain.



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.

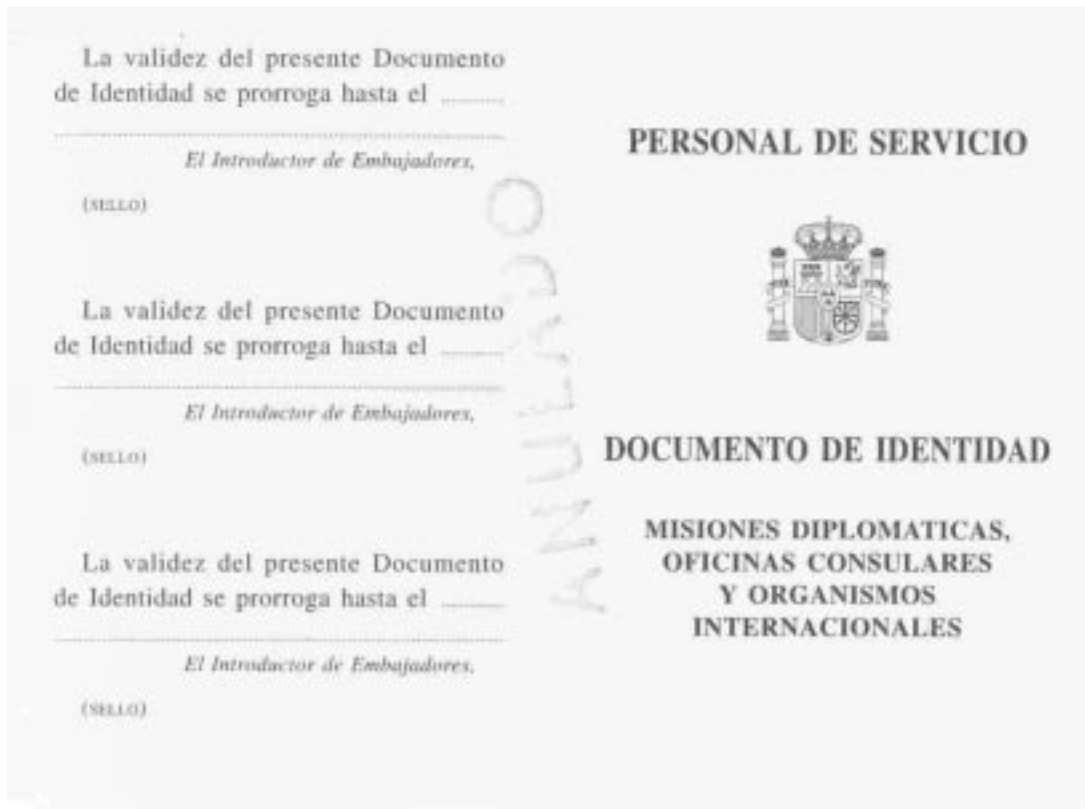


Passes 18 and 19 (grey)

Special passes with the following inscription

'Personal de servicio'	(Service Staff)
'Misiones diplomáticas, oficinas consulares y organismos internacionales'	(Diplomatic Missions, Consular Posts and International Organisations)
'Expedido a favor de ...'	(Issued to ...)
'Documento de identidad'	(Identity Document)

issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to service staff in diplomatic missions, consular posts and international organisations and career diplomatic or consular staff (private domestic staff).



The indication 'F' is included on the pass of the spouse and children aged between 12 and 23.

La validez del presente Documento de Identidad se prorroga hasta el

El Introdutor de Embajadores,
(SELLO)


La validez del presente Documento de Identidad se prorroga hasta el

El Introdutor de Embajadores,
(SELLO)

La validez del presente Documento de Identidad se prorroga hasta el

El Introdutor de Embajadores,
(SELLO)

PERSONAL DE SERVICIO



DOCUMENTO DE IDENTIDAD

**MISIONES DIPLOMATICAS,
OFICINAS CONSULARES
Y ORGANISMOS
INTERNACIONALES**

(F)

ANULADO

General features

1. Documents 1 to 15

Hard cover (imitation leather effect) with a three-part fold away section for extensions.

On the front the Spanish coat of arms is towards the top and the various inscriptions, all of which are gold-blocked, are in the centre and towards the bottom.

The usual size of the coat of arms is 25 × 25 mm, except for documents 4, 5, 12 and 13, where the size is 17 × 17 mm.

These documents are issued manually and filled in by hand. The photograph of the holder is glued in and bears the stamp of the *Dirección General de Protocolo* (Directorate-General for Protocol) in one corner.

The documents are valid for two to three years (printed on the document) and can be extended annually up to three times after the first date of expiry.

There are no special security features.

Document sizes:

documents 1 to 5 and 7 to 15 measure 115 × 77 mm.

They may also be issued to minors below the age of 12 who hold their own individual passports.

2. Documents 16 to 19

Card, folded down the centre, four sections in total.

The front displays the Spanish coat of arms (17 × 17 mm) with the printed text below. The holder's name is on a dotted line. All entries are in black ink.

These documents are issued manually and either filled in by hand or typewritten. The photograph of the holder is glued in and bears the stamp of the *Dirección General de Protocolo* (Directorate-General for Protocol).

The documents are valid for two years (printed on the document) and can be extended annually no more than twice.

Space is reserved on the back for extensions.

Documents 18 and 19 are issued both to private domestic staff and to service staff. The status of the holder is indicated on the lefthand inside page.

Document sizes:


documents 16 to 19 measure 115 × 75 mm.

FRANCE

white

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

SPECIMEN



CORPS
DIPLOMATIQUE

CETTE CARTE DOIT ÊTRE RENVOYÉE AU
SERVICE DU PROTOCOLE LORSQUE LE TITULAIRE
EST APPELÉ À D'AUTRES FONCTIONS

N^o

PHOTOGRAPHIE

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
certifie que le titulaire de la présente
carte est

SPÉCIMEN

et il prie les Autorités Civiles et Mili-
taires de vouloir bien lui accorder les
facilités compatibles avec l'exécution
des Règlements.

VALABLE

jusqu'au

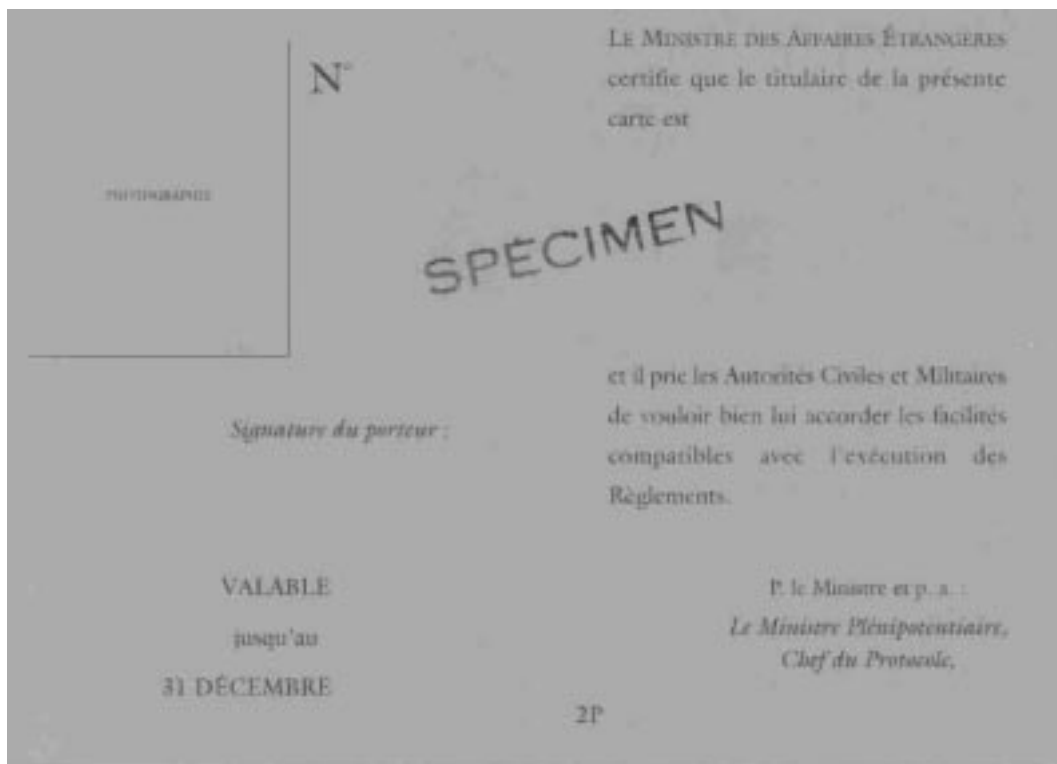
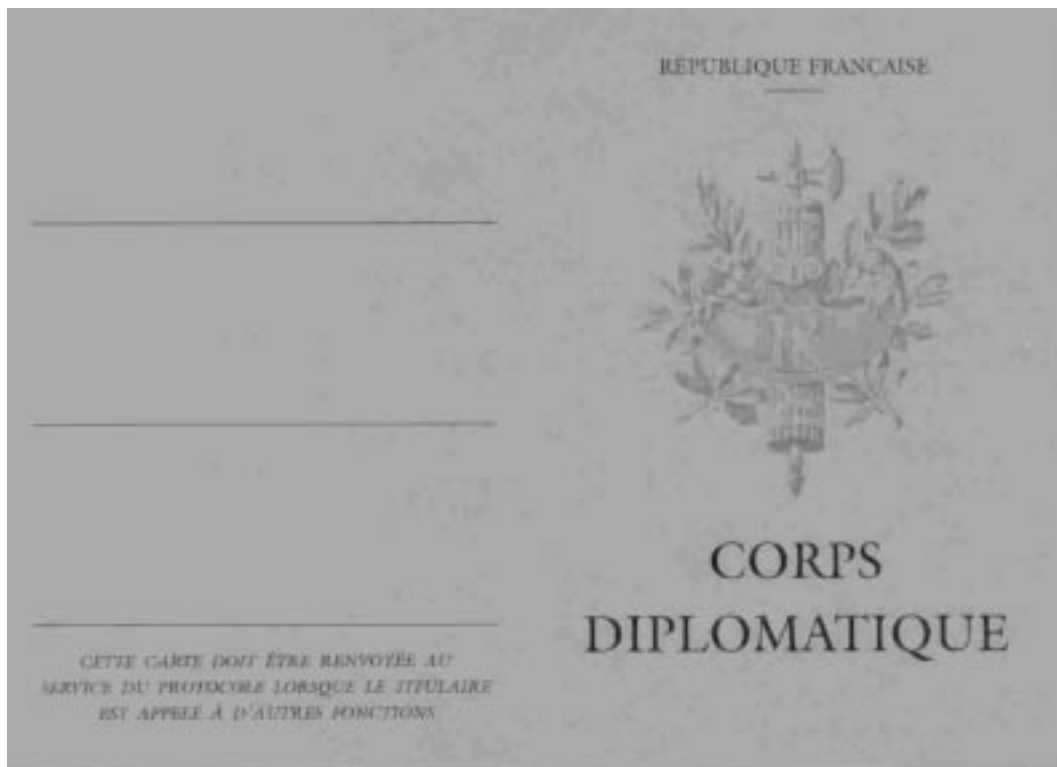
31 DÉCEMBRE

P. le Ministre et p. a. :

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire,

Chef du Protocole,

orange



white

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



**ORGANISATIONS
INTERNATIONALES**

CESTE CARTE DOIT ÊTRE RENVOYÉE AU SERVICE
DU PROTOCOLE LORS DU DÉPART DU TITULAIRE
En cas de perte, cette carte ne pourra être remplacée
que par une attestation de perte

N°

PHOTOGRAPHIE

SPÉCIMEN

Signature du porteur :

*ASSIMILÉ À UN CHEF
DE MISSION DIPLOMATIQUE*

VALABLE jusqu'au 31 décembre

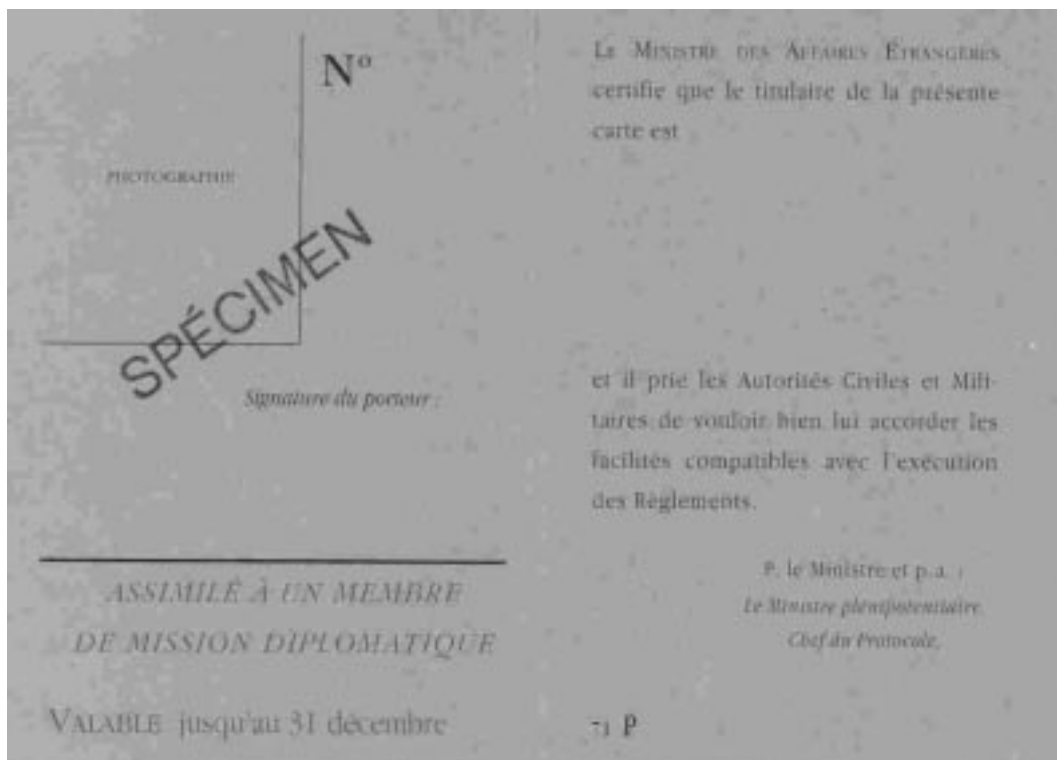
LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
certifie que le titulaire de la présente
carte est

et il prie les Autorités Civiles et Mili-
taires de vouloir bien lui accorder les
facilités compatibles avec l'exécution
des Règlements.

P. le Ministre et p. a. :
*Le Ministre plénipotentiaire,
Chef du Protocole,*

70 P

blue



green



green



beige



grey

VALIDITÉ

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

SPECIMEN



CARTE SPÉCIALE

Cette carte doit être renvoyée au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères lorsque le titulaire est appelé à d'autres fonctions.

Tenant lieu de titre de séjour, délivrés au personnel privé, de nationalité étrangère, au service des agents diplomatiques ou assimilés, des fonctionnaires consulaires et des fonctionnaires internationaux.

IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE 3 011138 F 77 - 309 F •

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

CARTE SPÉCIALE N° PP 00000

PHOTOGRAPHIE

NOM : SCHENGEN
 Prénoms : Specimen
 Né(e) le 07 Aout 1997
 à MAASTRICHT (Pays-Bas)
 Nationalité : française
 Qualité :
 Fonctionnaire au Bureau de FRANCE

SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE

SPECIMEN

VALABLE jusqu'au 06 AOUT 1998

07 AOUT 1997

Paris, le
 Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, et p. a. :
 Pour le Chef du Protocole :




Jacques STURM

grey

VALIDITÉ

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



SPECIMEN

Cette carte doit être renvoyée au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères lorsque le titulaire est appelé à d'autres fonctions.

CARTE SPÉCIALE

Tenant lieu de titre de séjour, délivrée au personnel de service, de nationalité étrangère, des missions diplomatiques, des postes consulaires et des organisations internationales.

DIPLOMATIE NATIONALE 501947DF 36 - 110 F

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

CARTE SPÉCIALE N° SE 0000

SCHENGEN

PHOTOGRAPHIE

NOM : Specimen

Prénoms : 07 Aout 1997

Né(e) le MAASTRICHT (Pays-Bas)

à française

Nationalité :

SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE : *[Signature]*

SPECIMEN

07 AOUT 1997

VALABLE jusqu'au 06 AOUT 1998

Paris le

Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, et p. a. :

Pour le Chef du Protocole :




Jacques STURM

blue-grey



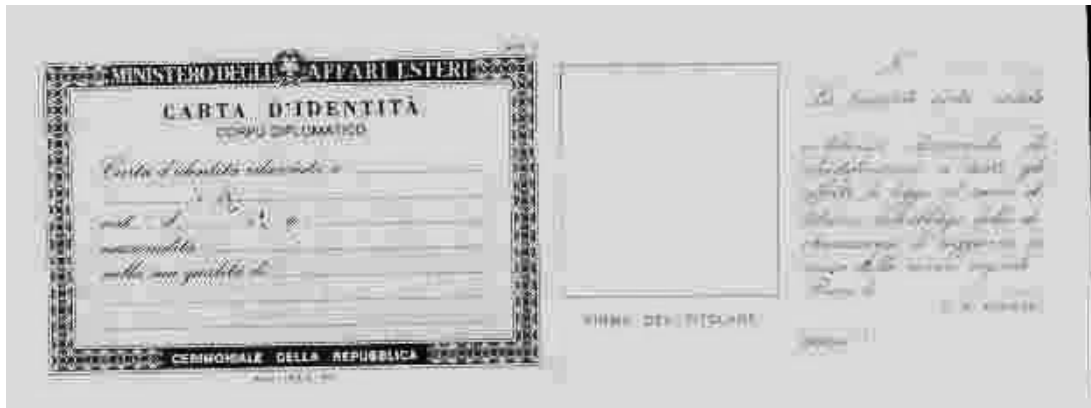
ITALY

Identity card No 1

Identity card — Diplomatic Corps

This is the identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Section) to members of the diplomatic corps.

This identity card, which bears a photograph of the holder and states its validity on the back, is a document providing identification in all the situations laid down by law and exempts the holder from the compulsory registration of residence with the authorities.

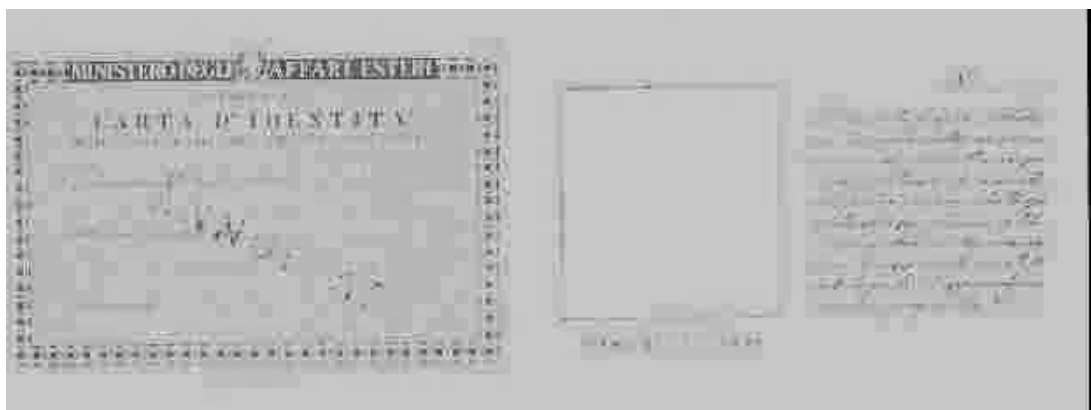


Identity card No 2

Identity card — international organisations and special foreign missions

This is the identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Section) to staff of international organisations and special foreign missions.

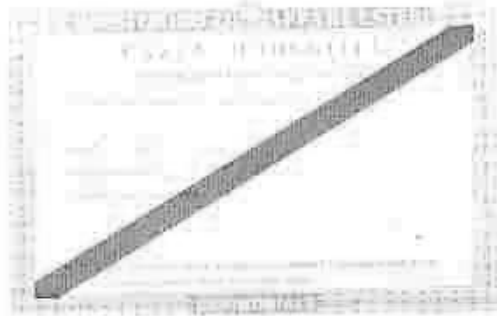
This identity card, which bears a photograph of the holder and states its validity on the back, covers the duration of the assignment and is issued for a maximum period of five years; it is a document providing identification in all the situations laid down by law and exempts the holder from the compulsory registration of residence with the authorities.



Identity card No 3*Identity card — diplomatic representations*

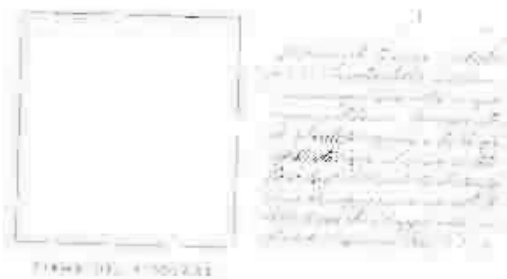
This is the identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Section) to staff of diplomatic representations.

This identity card, which bears a photograph of the holder and states its validity on the back, covers the duration of the assignment and is issued for a maximum period of two years; it is a document providing identification in all the situations laid down by law and exempts the holder from compulsory registration of residence with the authorities.

**Identity card No 4***Identity card — consular corps*

This is the identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Section) to staff of the consular corps.

This identity card, which bears a photograph of the holder and states its validity on the back, covers the duration of the assignment and is issued for a maximum period of five years; it is a document providing identification in all the situations laid down by law and exempts the holder from compulsory registration of residence with the authorities.



Identity card No 5

Identity card — Consulates (consular staff)

This is the identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Section) to staff working at consulates abroad.

This identity card, which bears a photograph of the holder and states its validity on the back, is a document providing identification in all the situations laid down by law and exempts the holder from the compulsory registration of residence with the authorities.



Carta d'identità M.A.E. — Corpo diplomatico (Identity card issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- Mod. 1 (blu) Corpo diplomatico accreditato e consorti titolari di passaporto diplomatico
(Model 1 (blue) Accredited members of the diplomatic corps and their spouses who hold a diplomatic passport)
- Mod. 2 (verde) Corpo consolare titolare di passaporto diplomatico
(Model 2 (green) Members of the consular corps who hold a diplomatic passport)
- Mod. 3 (arancione) Funzionari II FAO titolari di passaporto diplomatico, di servizio o ordinario
(Model 3 (orange) Category II FAO officials who hold a diplomatic, service or ordinary passport)
- Mod. 4 (arancione) Impiegati tecnico-amministrativi presso Rappresentanze diplomatiche titolari di passaporto di servizio
(Model 4 (orange) Technical and administrative staff of diplomatic representations who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 5 (arancione) Impiegati consolari titolari di passaporto di servizio
(Model 5 (orange) Consular staff who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 7 (grigio) Personale di servizio presso Rappresentanze diplomatiche titolare di passaporto di servizio
(Model 7 (grey) Domestic staff of diplomatic representations who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 8 (grigio) Personale di servizio presso Rappresentanze Consolari titolare di passaporto di servizio
(Model 8 (grey) Domestic staff of consular representations who hold a service passport)
- Mod. 11 (beige) Funzionari delle organizzazioni internazionali, consoli onorari, impiegati locali, personale di servizio assunto all'estero e venuto al seguito, familiari corpo diplomatico e organizzazioni internazionali titolari di passaporto ordinario
(Model 11 (beige) Officials of international organisations, honorary consuls, local employees, domestic staff recruited abroad who have followed their employer, families of members of the diplomatic corps and international organisations who hold an ordinary passport)

Note: Models 6 (orange) and 9 (green) for, respectively, staff of international organisations who have no immunity and for foreign honorary consuls, are no longer issued and have been replaced by specimen 11. However, these documents remain valid until the expiry date stated on them.

LUXEMBOURG

yellow

SPECIMEN

Titre valable jusqu'au _____

Prorogé jusqu'au _____

Prorogé jusqu'au _____

No _____

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères



CARTE DE LÉGITIMATION

Le présent titre est à restituer au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères lorsque les conditions sur la base desquelles il a été délivré viennent à disparaître.

Le porteur du présent titre n'est pas soumis aux dispositions limitant l'immigration et aux formalités d'enregistrement des étrangers.

Photo

Signature du titulaire _____

Nom et Prénoms _____

Lieu de naissance _____

Date de naissance _____

Nationalité _____

Qualité _____

Luxembourg, le _____
Pour le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

3002

blue

SPECIMEN


Titre valable jusqu'au _____

Prorogé jusqu'au _____

Prorogé jusqu'au _____

Le présent titre est à résotuer par l'entremise de l'autorité qui en a autorisé l'établissement lorsque les conditions sur la base desquelles il a été délivré viennent à disparaître.

GRAND-DUCHÉ de LUXEMBOURG
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES



Carte d'Identité

N°: _____

Le porteur du présent titre jouit d'immunités analogues à celles des membres du Corps diplomatique

Photo

Signature du titulaire:

Nom et Prénoms: _____

Lieu de naissance: _____

Date de naissance: _____

Nationalité: _____

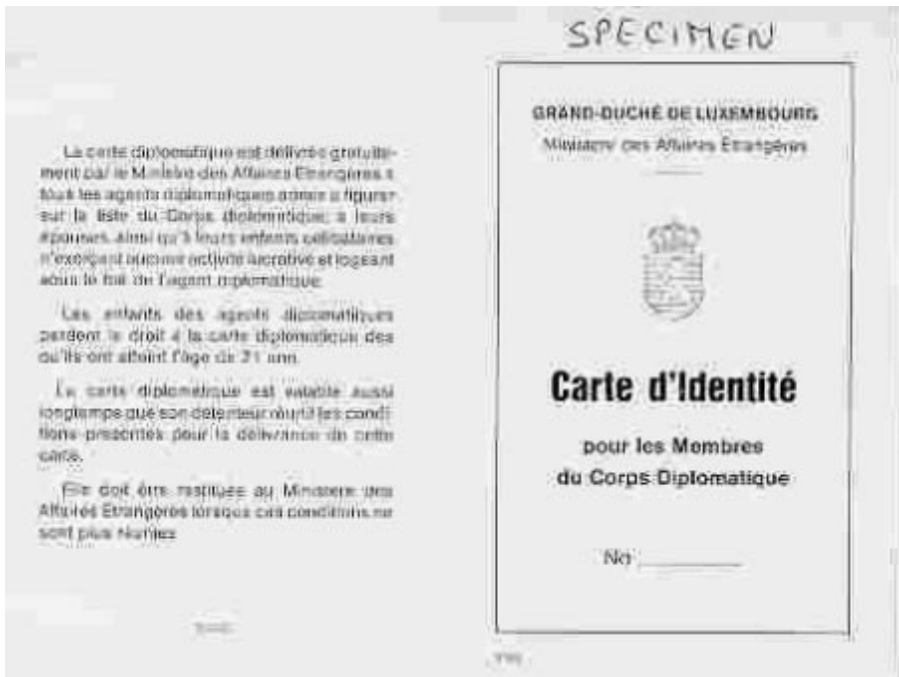
Qualité: _____

Luxembourg, le _____

Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères

0002

blue



NETHERLANDS

Statuses

Each privileged person is assigned a status indicating to which category of privileged persons he or she belongs. This status is shown on the Privileged Persons document by means of a code.

The following codes are used:

Embassies

<u>STATUS</u>	<u>CODE</u>
diplomatic staff	AD
technical and administrative staff	BD
service staff	ED
private domestic staff	PD

Consulates

<u>STATUS</u>	<u>CODE</u>
consular staff	AC
technical and administrative staff	BC
service staff	EC
private domestic staff	PC

International organisations in the Netherlands

<u>STATUS</u>	<u>CODE</u>
staff treated as diplomatic staff	AO
technical and administrative staff	BO
service staff	EO
private domestic staff	PO

Special cases

Where identity documents are issued to Dutch nationals or aliens permanently resident in the Netherlands, the following codes are added to the indication of residence status:

- NL for Dutch nationals,
- DV for permanent residents.



AUSTRIA

Specimen cards Issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Identity cards for persons who enjoy special privileges and immunities

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues identity cards, specimens of which are set out in the Annex, in the following colours:

- red identity cards for persons who have diplomatic status in Austria and their family members,
- yellow identity cards for consuls and their family members,
- blue identity cards for all other persons who enjoy special privileges and immunities in Austria and their family members.

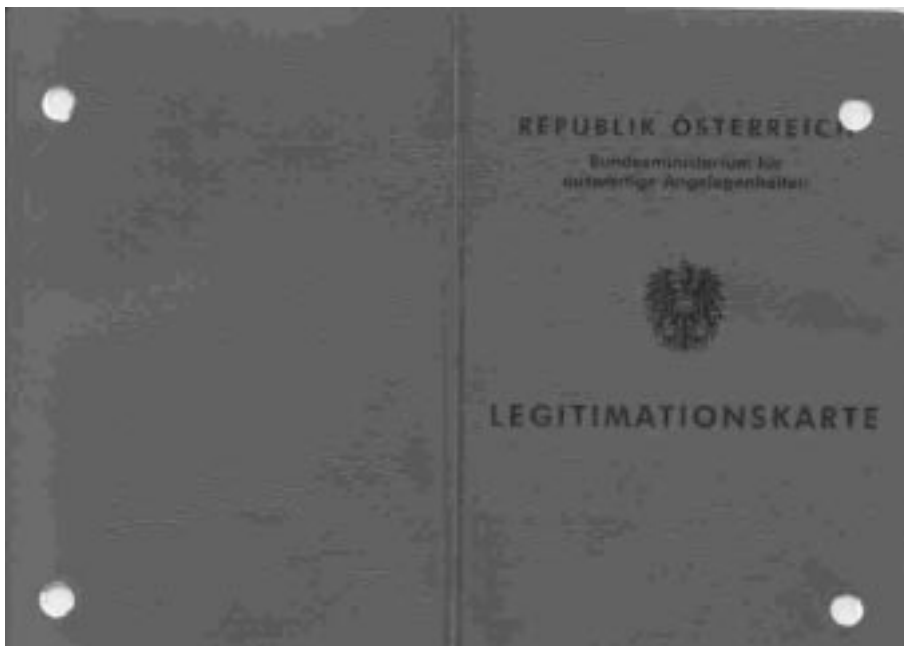
Red identity card for persons who have diplomatic status in Austria and their family members



Yellow identity card for consuls and their family members



Blue identity card for all other persons who enjoy special privileges and immunities in Austria and their family members

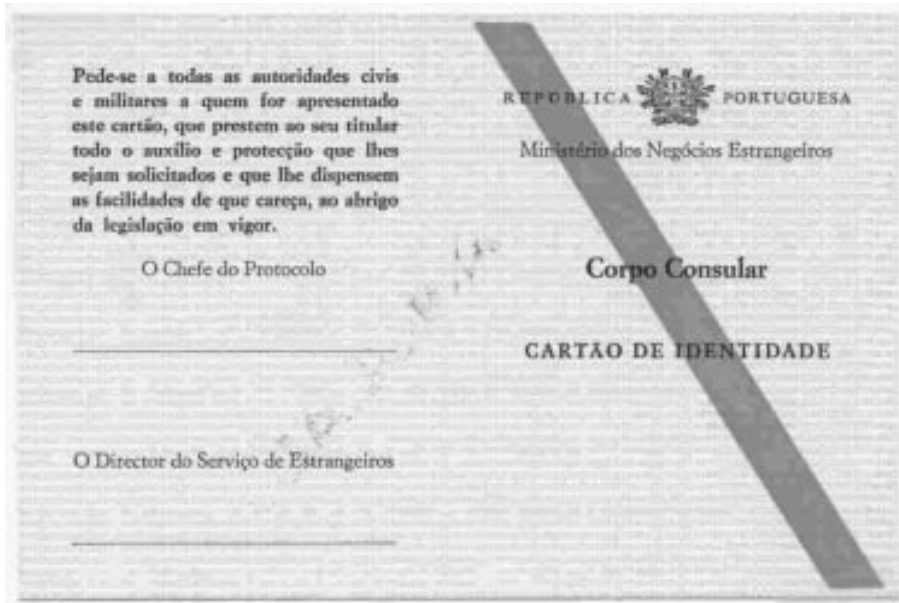


PORTUGAL



	Cartão n°
CC	
	Data de emissão
	Termo de validade
	Nome
	Cargo
	Posto consular
	Indicações eventuais
	Assinatura do titular

ANULADA



Solicita-se a todas as autoridades a quem for apresentado este cartão, que prestem ao seu titular o auxílio e protecção de que careça, ao abrigo da legislação em vigor.

Chefe do Protocolo

Director do Serviço de Estrangeiros

REPÚBLICA  PORTUGUESA

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros


**Funcionário Administrativo
de Missão estrangeira**

CARTÃO DE IDENTIDADE

Pede-se a todas as autoridades civis e militares a quem for apresentado este cartão, que prestem ao seu titular todo o auxílio e protecção que lhes sejam solicitados e que lhe dispensem as facilidades de que careça, ao abrigo da legislação em vigor.

Chefe do Protocolo

Director do Serviço de Estrangeiros

REPUBLICA  PORTUGUESA

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros

Corpo Diplomático

CARTÃO DE IDENTIDADE

Pede-se a todas as autoridades civis e militares a quem for apresentado este cartão, que prestem ao seu titular todo o auxílio e protecção que lhes sejam solicitados e que lhe dispensem as facilidades de que careça, ao abrigo da legislação em vigor.

Chefe do Protocolo

Director do Serviço de Estrangeiros

REPÚBLICA  PORTUGUESA

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros

Corpo Diplomático

CARTÃO DE IDENTIDADE

FINLAND

A. Members of the diplomatic staff and their family members (blue)

Front



Back



B. Members of the administrative and technical staff of missions and their family members (red)

Front



Back



C. Members of the service staff of missions (drivers, housekeepers, cooks, etc.) (yellow)

Front



Back



D. Others (brown)

Front



Back



SWEDEN

Colour: blue and pink



Colour: blue and brown



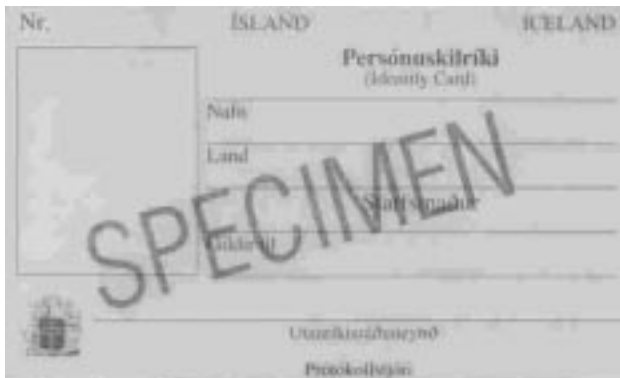
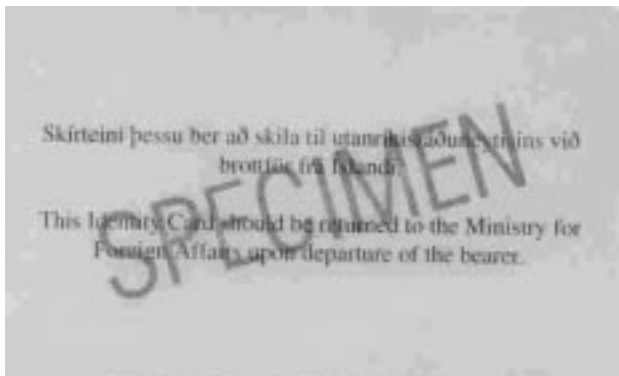
ICELAND

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues the following identity cards to members of diplomatic and consular authorities:

Blue identity card (see specimen)

- This identity card is issued to administrative, technical and service staff working in foreign embassies in Iceland and their family members (spouse and children aged between 12 and 18 years).

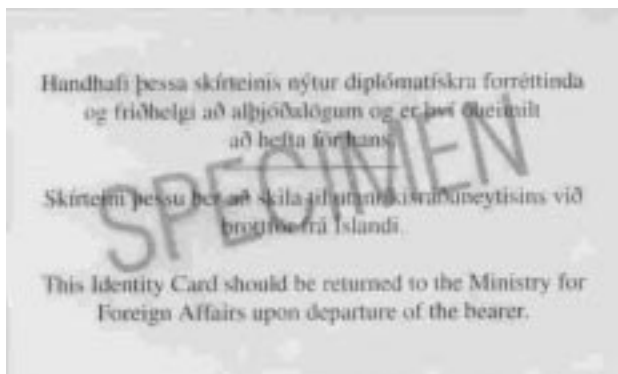
The identity card is a laminated plastic card (8,2 cm × 5,4 cm). On the front it bears a photograph of the holder and states his/her name, nationality, and the date of expiry. On the back it states both in Icelandic and English that the identity card must be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on departure of the holder.

Front*Back*

Yellow diplomatic identity card (see specimen)

- This identity card is issued to foreign diplomats and their family members (spouse and children aged between 12 and 18 years).

The identity card is a laminated plastic card (8,2 cm × 5,4 cm). On the front it bears a photograph of the holder and states his/her name, nationality, and the date of expiry. On the back it states in Icelandic that the holder of the identity has diplomatic immunity and therefore his travel cannot be restricted in any way. It also states in Icelandic and English that the identity card must be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the departure of the holder.

Front*Back*

NORWAY

Diplomatic identity card (orange)

Front



Back



Identity card for honorary consuls (pink)

Front

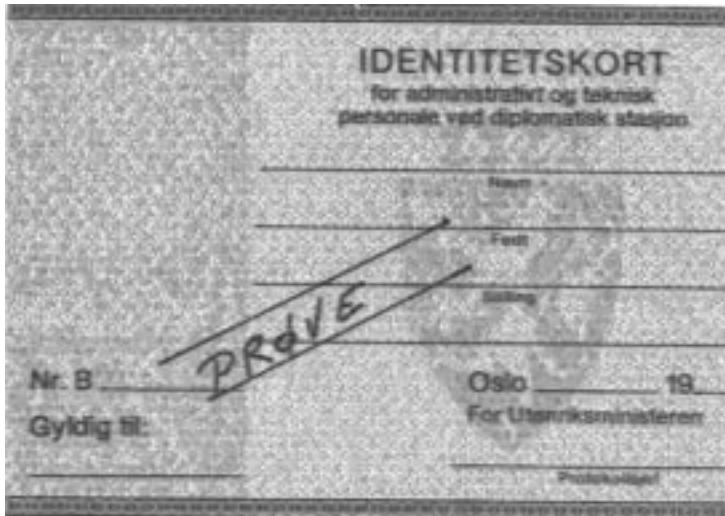


Back

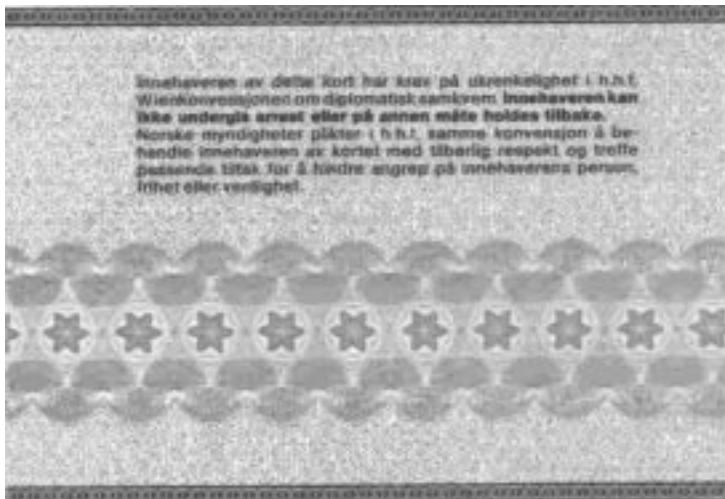


Identity card for administrative and technical staff of diplomatic representations (blue)

Front



Back



Identity card for consular officials (green)

Front

IDENTITETSKORT
for utsendte konsulter

Navn _____
Født _____
Stilling _____

Nr. C _____
Gyldig til: _____

Oslo _____ 19 _____
For Utenriksministeren

Protokollsjef _____

Back

Innehaveren av dette kort har krav på ukrenkelighet i h.h.t. Wienkonvensjonen om konsularit sanktorem av 1963. Norske myndigheter plikter i h.h.t. samme konvensjon å behandle innehaveren av kortet med friberlig respekt og iverfje passende tiltak for å hindre angrep på innehaverens person, frihet eller verdighet.

Identity card for diplomatic representations (brown)

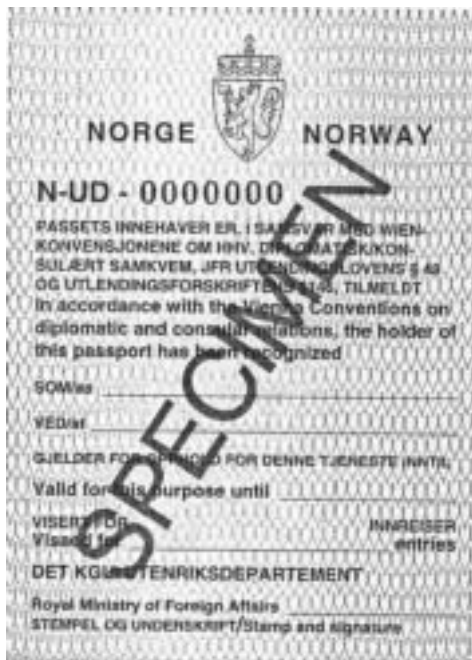
Front



Back



Residence/Visa sticker



ANNEX 14

Issue of uniform visas at borders

This document corresponds to the Decision adopted by the Executive Committee on 26 April 1994 (SCH/Com-ex (94) 2)

ANNEX ON THE ISSUE OF UNIFORM VISAS AT BORDERS

1. Article 12(1) of the Schengen Convention provides for uniform visas to be issued by the diplomatic and consular authorities of the Contracting Parties and, where appropriate, by the authorities designated under Article 17. Article 17(3)(c) provides in particular for the Executive Committee to take decisions relating to the issue of visas at borders.

Furthermore, the Common Manual (part II, point 5) stipulates that if 'for lack of time and for imperative reasons an alien has not been able to apply for a visa, the competent authorities may, in exceptional cases, issue him with a visa at the border for a short stay'.

The issue of visas in such cases is subject to a series of conditions in the Common Manual:

- the alien must hold a valid document entitling him to cross the border,
 - he must satisfy the conditions laid down in Article 5(1)(a)(c)(d) and (e) of the Convention,
 - he must submit documentary evidence of the existence of 'unforeseeable and imperative' reasons,
 - his return to his country of origin or his transit to a third country must be guaranteed.
2. It clearly ensues from the above that visas are usually issued by the diplomatic posts and consular missions and that the issue of visas at borders therefore constitutes an exception for specific and duly justified cases.
 3. Visas issued at borders may, on a case to case basis, depending on national rules and provided the abovementioned conditions are respected, be:
 - a uniform visa without restrictions on territorial validity,
 - a visa with restricted territorial validity within the meaning of Article 10(3) of the Schengen Convention.

In both of the above cases, the visa issued must not be valid for more than one entry. The validity of short-stay visas must not exceed 15 days.

4. An alien in a category of persons subject to consultation of the central authorities of one or more than one other Contracting Party shall not, in principle, be issued with a visa at the border, particularly taking into account the requirement for a minimum deadline for a reply of seven days.

Nevertheless a visa may be issued at the border for these categories of persons in exceptional cases. A visa of this kind may only be issued with territorial validity restricted to the State of issue. This visa may only be issued in the cases provided for under Article 5(2) of the Schengen Convention, namely on humanitarian grounds, in the national interest or on account of international obligations. The central authorities of the other Contracting Parties must be notified forthwith of the issue thereof.

5. The border control authorities shall issue the visas in accordance with national provisions. In practice, the visa may take the form of a Schengen visa sticker or a special stamp may be affixed.
6. Visas issued at borders must be recorded on a list. The Contracting Parties shall exchange these statistics once a month via the General Secretariat.

—

ANNEX 14a

Fees to be charged in EUR corresponding to the administrative costs of processing the visa application

This document corresponds to Annex 12 to the Common Consular Instructions on Visas.

Fees to be charged in EUR corresponding to the administrative costs of processing the visa application ⁽¹⁾

A. Airport transit visas	EUR 10
B. Transit visas (one, two or multiple entries)	EUR 10
C1. Very short-stay visas (maximum 30 days)	EUR 15 to EUR 25
C2. Short-stay visas (maximum 90 days)	EUR 30 + EUR 5 from the second entry, where the visa is valid for multiple entries
C3. Multiple entry visas, valid for one year	EUR 50
C4. Multiple entry visas, valid for maximum five years	EUR 50 + EUR 30 for each additional year
D. National long-stay visas	The amount shall be fixed by the Contracting Parties, who may decide to issue these visas free of charge.
— Visa with limited territorial validity	The amount shall be at least equal to 50 % of the amount fixed for category A, B and C visas
— Visas issued at the border	The amount shall be double that of the category of visa issued. These visas may be issued free of charge.
— Group visas, categories A and B (5 to 50 persons)	EUR 10 + EUR 1 per person
— Group visas, category C1 (30 days), one or two entries (5 to 50 persons)	EUR 30 + EUR 1 per person
— Group visas, category C1 (30 days), more than two entries (5 to 50 persons)	EUR 30 + EUR 3 per person

These fees are to be charged in EUR, in US dollars or in the national currency of the third country where the application is made.

Rules

- I. These fees shall be paid in a convertible currency or in the national currency on the basis of the official exchange rates in application.
- II. In individual cases, the amount of fees to be charged may be reduced or may be revoked in accordance with national law when this protects cultural interests, in the field of foreign policy, development policy or other areas of vital public interests.
- III. Group visas are issued in accordance with national law, for a maximum of 30 days.

⁽¹⁾ Text modified by Council Decision 2002/44/EC (OJ L 20, 23.1.2002, p. 5), see Article 3.

ANNEX 14b

List of visa applications requiring prior consultation with the central authorities, in accordance with Article 17(2)

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