



**Ministry of Immigration
and Integration**

**The Ministry of Immigration and Integration's overview
of travel documents, visa requirements and border
crossing points**

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The Ministry of Immigration and Integration's overview of travel documents, visa requirements and border crossing points

The Ministry of Immigration and Integration hereby provides an overview of aliens who are exempt from the passport requirement under section 1(5) of Executive Order No. 1532 of 5 December 2024 on Aliens' Access to Denmark (Aliens Order), an overview of the aliens exempt from the visa requirement under section 2 of Executive Order No. 1545 of 12 December 2025 on Aliens' Access to Denmark on the Basis of a Visa (Visa Order) as well as an overview of the approved border crossing points, see section 11(16) of the Aliens Order.

Please note that this overview covers travel documents, visas and border crossings. If in doubt about the legal basis, authorities should therefore always consult the relevant legislation.

The overview of approved border crossing points on the Faroe Islands and in Greenland, see part VII, 3-6, of the overview, is published in accordance with section 38(3) of Decree No. 182 of 22 March 2001 on the entry into force for the Faroe Islands of the Aliens Act, as amended by decree no. 758 of 12 June 2023, and in accordance with section 38(3) of Decree No. 150 of 23 February 2001 on the entry into force for Greenland of the Aliens Act, as amended by decree no. 759 of 12 June 2023. The other sections of the overview can be used in Greenland and the Faroe Islands, provided that the regulatory basis is the same as that set out in Danish legislation.

I. Exempt from any kind of travel identity document

1. Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish nationals who enter Denmark directly from or who exit Denmark and go directly to Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden.
2. Young persons under 18 years of age who are not nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden but permanent residents in one of those countries, provided that they travel with a group of young Nordic nationals on school trips, for sports events etc. for a period of no more than one month and that they enter and exit Denmark together with the group directly from and to Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, respectively.
3. Aliens who can present a residence permit, a re-entry permit or a long-term visa issued by a another Schengen State who travel through Denmark

without undue delay in pursuance of Article 6(5)(a) of the Schengen Borders Code¹, see section 33(3) of the Aliens Order.

II. Exempt from nationality passports

1. Holders of joint passports or collective passports

A joint travel identity document for several aliens (a joint passport or a collective passport) is recognised as travel identity document if it meets the requirements of section 6(2) of the Aliens Order. Where a joint passport (a collective travel document) has been issued in accordance with the European Agreement of 16 December 1961 on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between the Member Countries of the Council of Europe, stateless persons and refugees under 21 years of age who are legal residents in the issuing country can be included in the joint passport in addition to the nationals of the issuing country.

2. Holders of travel documents for refugees

A travel document for refugees issued according to the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees or the Agreement of 15 October 1946 on the introduction of Travel Documents for Refugees is a recognised travel identity document.

3. Holders of travel documents for stateless persons

A travel document issued according to the Convention of 28 September 1954 relating to the Status of Stateless persons is a recognised travel identity document.

4. Holders of identity cards

National identity cards issued to citizens of the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland (CH) are recognised travel identity documents to enter and exit Denmark.

¹ [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016](#) on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (codification).

For an overview of recognised identity cards issued by member states, please refer to PRADO: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/prado/DA/search-by-document-country.html>.

5. *Holders of an ID card issued to a British national covered by the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (the Withdrawal Agreement)*

Gibraltar Identity Cards issued to British citizens, British overseas citizens or British dependent territories citizens covered by the above Withdrawal Agreement are valid travel identity documents to enter and exit Denmark. Five years after the expiry of the transition period set out in the Withdrawal Agreement, British nationals may only enter and exit Denmark with a national identity card which complies with the applicable biometric identification standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), see section 15 of Executive Order No. 1700 of 23 November 2020 Implementing Certain Provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union as regards the Right to enter, stay and work in Denmark.

6. *Holders of a seaman's book*

Three types of seaman's book can be recognised as travel documents for entering and leaving Denmark: national seaman's books; seaman's books issued under ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958; and seaman's books issued under ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

Before they can be valid travel documents for entry and exit to and from Denmark, **national seaman's books** must be recognised according to their nature (cf. section 2 of the Executive Order on Aliens' Access to Denmark on the Basis of a Visa) and meet the requirements set out in section 3(1) of the same order. A list of the national seaman's books recognised by Denmark can be found in Annex 10, Part 1 of the Visa Handbook (see '*Travel documents issued by third countries and territorial entities (Part I)*').

These recognised seaman's books are travel documents for entering and departing Denmark in connection with documentation for embarking on or disembarking from a ship in a Danish or foreign port. In practice, they will be referred to as a seaman's book, seafarer's identity document or seaman's identity card.

An identity document issued in accordance with **ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958** is a recognised travel document. However, a seaman's book issued under this convention is only valid as a travel document if the holder is also a national of the issuing country (cf. Article 2.1 of the Convention). Seaman's books are also valid for other nationalities, but only when the holder is employed on a ship flying the flag of the country that issued the book, cf. Article 2.2 of the Convention.

For information on visa exemption, please refer to section IV, points 10 and 11, which cover the right to shore leave and visa-free transit, respectively.

In certain situations, an identity document issued in accordance with **ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003**² is recognised as a travel document. A seafarer's book issued in accordance with ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003 is only valid as a travel document if the holder is also a national of the issuing country (cf. Article 2.1 of the Convention), or if it is issued to nationals with permanent residence in the country in question (cf. Article 2.3 of the Convention)

However, it should be noted that, in addition to the seafarer's seaman's book issued in accordance with ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003, a seafarer wishing to enter for the purpose of transit must also present a nationality passport (cf. Article 6.7 of the Convention).

For information on visa exemption, see section IV below, points 10 and 11 on right to shore leave and visa-free transit, respectively.

7. Holders of an aircrew identity card

Crew member licenses, crew member certificates and flight crew licences issued by the competent authorities of a member country of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) are recognised travel identity documents to enter, stay temporarily in and exit Denmark for persons proving that they have signed on as members of the crew of aircraft located in Denmark.

² It should be noted that Denmark has not ratified ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

8. *Holders of a NATO travel order/ordre de mission OTAN or movement order*

Holders of a NATO travel order/ordre de mission OTAN (military NATO personnel) or of a personal or collective movement order (military and civilian NATO personnel) may enter Denmark for purposes of their service on their military identity cards.

9. *Holders of a personal or collective Movement Order in connection with Partnership for Peace activity*

Holders of a personal or collective Movement Order (military and civilian personnel) issued in connection with the Partnership for Peace cooperation issued by the contributing country by its being countersigned by the Danish defence attaché accredited to that country may enter Denmark for purposes of their service on their military identity cards.

10. *Holders of a Leave Order*

Holders of a Leave Order (American/British/Canadian nationals serving with the NATO forces in Europe) may enter and stay in Denmark for up to three months using a military identity card and a travel permit valid for Denmark.

11. *Holders of the Certificate of Status 'For Stateless Alien'*

Holders of the Certificate of Status 'For Stateless Alien' issued by the US military authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany to relatives of US military personnel may enter Denmark without any visa and stay for up to three months.

12. *Holders of a laissez-passer issued under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 and holders of a laissez-passer issued under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 21 November 1947*
13. *Holders of a valid pass (Ausweis, Laissez-passer, Lascia passare) issued by the European Union*
14. *Participants of school excursions within the European Union and the Schengen area*

School pupils who are third country nationals subject to visa requirement, but have legal residence in an EU Member State or a Schengen State, can travel as members of a group of general education pupils³ on a school excursion. The group must be accompanied by a teacher who must be in possession of a List of Travellers for school excursions within the European Union (*List of Travellers for school trips*) indicating the school pupils being accompanied and documenting the purpose and circumstances of the intended stay. The list must include a photograph of each of the pupils mentioned who are unable to identify themselves with an ID card bearing a photograph as well as confirmation from the immigration authorities of the country of residence of the residence status of the relevant school pupils and of their right to re-entry.⁴

³ <https://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-GB/Words-and-concepts/US/Diverse-US/School-travel-lists>

⁴ In January 1996, the EU Member States granted travel facilities for school pupils subject to a visa requirement, but lawfully resident in an EU Member State, see [Council Decision of 30 November 1994 \(94/795/JHA\)](#). The facilities were an expression of the policy pursued by the EU Member States with a view to improved integration of third country nationals and became materialised in the so-called *List of Travellers for school trips*.

15. *Holders of an EU emergency travel document (ETD)*
16. *Holders of a uniformly drafted separate form for affixing a visa (laissez-passer) when that form has been issued by an EU Member State/Schengen State which does not recognise the holders' travel documents, see Regulation No. 333/2002 of 18 February 2002.*

III. Approved travel documents

Upon recommendation from the Danish National ID Centre, the Minister for Immigration and Integration will decide whether a passport or other travel document may be approved as a travel identity document upon entry into Denmark, see section 2(1) of the Aliens Order, cf. section 39(1) the Danish Aliens Act.

Denmark and the other Schengen states regularly inform the European Commission of which travel documents have been approved as travel identity documents upon entry into the individual countries. This information is available in Annex 10, part 1 of the Visa Handbook (*"Travel documents issued by third countries and territorial entities (Part I)"*).

In pursuance of section 5(2) of the Aliens Order, any passport and other travel identity documents issued by the competent authorities of the United Kingdom to a national of that country and meeting the requirements of section 3(1)(i) to (v) and section 3(2) and (3) of the Aliens Order are valid as travel documents for aliens.

IV. Exemption from the visa requirement

The following aliens may enter Denmark without having their valid passports or other valid travel identity documents endorsed with an entry visa in advance:

1. *Nationals of any of the following countries*⁵

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China (only passports issued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and passports issued by the Macao Special Administrative Region (*Região Administrativa Especial de Macao*)), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, East Timor (Timor-Leste), El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Marina Islands, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Solomon Islands, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Korea, Taiwan⁶, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, The State of the Vatican City and Venezuela.

2. *Holders of a biometric passport from any of the following countries*

Albania⁷, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine.

3. *Holders of diplomatic and service passports from the following countries*⁸

Albania (only biometric diplomatic passports), Armenia (only diplomatic passports), Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (only diplomatic passports), China (only diplomatic passports), Egypt, India (also official passports), Indonesia (only biometric diplomatic and service passports), Kazakhstan (only

⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (codification), Annex II

⁶ The exemption from the visa requirement applies to holders of a passport issued by Taiwan which includes an identity card number and to holders of a passport with the words 'Republic of China' printed on the front, provided that the place of birth is stated as Taiwan and the passport includes an identity card number.

⁷ As from 1 March 2012, non-biometric passports are no longer valid for travel abroad.

⁸ Holders of any of the passports mentioned in paragraph 3 are exempt from the visa requirement irrespective of whether they enter Denmark to perform official duties.

diplomatic passports), Morocco, Moldova (only diplomatic passports), Montenegro (only diplomatic passports), Pakistan (also official passports), the Philippines, Serbia (only diplomatic passports), Thailand (also official passports), Tunisia (only diplomatic passports), Turkey (also special passports) and Ukraine (only diplomatic passports and biometric service passports).

4. Aliens who are nationals of a country which has acceded to the European Union or is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or who are nationals of Switzerland

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

5. Aliens with a residence permit, a re-entry permit or a long-term visa by a another Schengen country

Aliens with a valid residence permit for another Schengen State and aliens with a visa valid for more than 90 days for a specific Schengen country (long-term visa) are exempt under Article 21 of the Schengen Convention from the requirement of a visa for Denmark for up to 90 days in any 180-day period. In certain cases, aliens with a re-entry permit issued by another Schengen State are also exempt from the visa requirement. The exemption applies in cases where the re-entry permit is listed in Annex 2 to the Visa Code Handbook.

6. Aliens issued with an EU residence card under Directive 2004/38/EC or otherwise in pursuance of the rules on free movement

Aliens in possession of an EU residence card issued under article 10 or article 20 in Directive 2004/38/EC are exempt under Article 5 of the Directive from any visa requirement to enter and stay in Denmark.⁹

⁹ Commission notice C/2023/1392 on guidance on the right of free movement of EU citizens and their families. The notice is also relevant for citizens from the EEA.

7. Aliens issued with a residence permit or a long-term visa by another Schengen country

Aliens issued with a residence permit or a long-term visa by another Schengen country – in situations other than those listed in paragraph 5 above – who transit through Denmark without undue delay in pursuance of Article 6 (5) (a) of the Schengen Borders Code.

8. Holders of a British passport

The exemption from the visa requirement applies to holders of a British passport describing the holder's status as a British citizen, British national (overseas) (BN(O)), British overseas territories citizen (BOCT), British overseas citizen (BOC), British protected person (BPP) or British subject (BS).

9. Holders of an identity card for aircraft crew members

Crew member licenses, crew member certificates and flight crew licences issued by the competent authorities of a member country of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) are valid travel identity documents to enter, stay temporarily in and exit Denmark for persons proving that they have joined the crew of aircraft located in Denmark.

10. Holders of a seaman's book (right to shore leave)

Under the rules of section 13(3) of the Executive Order on Aliens' Access to Denmark on the Basis of a Visa, crew members in possession of a seaman's book recognised by Denmark¹⁰, an identity document issued under ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958 or ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003¹¹ or other valid travel documentation¹² and included in the list of crew members of the relevant ship can stay in the vicinity of the port of call for as long as the ship is in the port, but no more than 90 days.

¹⁰ Annex 10 to the Visa Code Handbook (['Travel documents issued by third countries and territorial entities \(Part II\)'](#)).

¹¹ It should be noted that Denmark has not ratified ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

¹² The phrase 'or other valid travel documentation' used in section 13(3) of the Aliens Order must be understood as a seaman's book otherwise issued, for example, a passport indicating that the holder is a seafarer as set out in Article 2 of ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958.

Thus, there is no requirement that the crew member must also be in possession of a passport, cf. Article 6.1 of ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958 and Article 6.6 of ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

11. Holders of an ILO identity document (visa-free transit)

Upon prior approval, crew members in possession of an identity document issued under ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958 or ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003¹³ as well as a valid nationality passport may enter Denmark without a visa in order to join or leave a ship or change ships before exiting the Schengen area. Such persons may stay in Denmark for up to five days without a visa. It is a condition for the visa exemption that the master sends a list of crew members to the police in due time before entry (generally no later than 24 hours ahead of entry) to allow the police to potentially organise an entry control or no later than 24 hours ahead of an intended crew change outside the recognised border crossing points, if approval for this has been obtained under section 11(3) of the Aliens Order, to allow the planning of an entry control.

It is a condition for the visa exemption that the alien meets the fundamental entry conditions set out in section 11 (5) paras. (1) and (3) to (5) of the Aliens Order. The police may prohibit certain crew members from leaving the vessel.

The visa exemption applies only to Denmark.

The visa exemption does not apply to aliens who are subject to a requirement for prior consultation of authorities set out in the Visa Code and section 14 of the Visa Order.

12. Holders of a NATO travel order/ordre de mission OTAN or movement order

Holders of a NATO travel order/ordre de mission OTAN (military NATO personnel) or of a personal or collective Movement Order (military and civilian NATO personnel) may enter Denmark for purposes of their service on their military identity cards.

¹³ It should be noted that Denmark has not ratified ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

13. Holders of a personal or collective movement order in connection with Partnership for Peace activities

Holders of a personal or collective Movement Order (military and civilian personnel) in connection with the Partnership for Peace cooperation issued by the contributing country by being countersigned by the Danish defence attaché accredited to that country may enter Denmark for the purposes of their service on their military identity cards.

14. Holders of a Leave order

Holders of a leave order (American/British/Canadian nationals serving with the NATO forces in Europe) may enter and stay in Denmark for up to 90 days on their military identity cards and a travel permit valid for Denmark.

15. Holders of the Certificate of Status 'For Stateless Alien'

Holders of the Certificate of Status 'For Stateless Alien' issued by the US military authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany to relatives of US military personnel may enter Denmark without a visa and stay for 90 days.

16. Holders of a laissez-passer issued under the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities adopted of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 and of 21 November 1947

Holders of a laissez-passer issued under the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 and of 21 November 1947 may enter Denmark without a visa if the holder enters Denmark on official business. The dependents (spouse and minor children) who are registered in a laissez-passer issued according to the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of 13 February 1946 and of 21 November 1947 may enter Denmark together with the holder without a visa, if the holder enters Denmark on official business and provided that the holder and the mentioned dependents enter Denmark at the same time.

17. Holders of a laissez-passer issued by the Council of Europe

Holders of a laissez-passer issued by the Council of Europe may enter Denmark without a visa if the holder presents a valid travel document and enters Denmark on official business.

18. *Holders of a valid pass (Ausweis, Laissez-passer, Lascia passare) issued by the European Union*

19. *Holders of valid travel documents issued in pursuance of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees or the Agreement of 15 October 1946 on the introduction of Travel Documents for Refugees*

A condition for the exemption from visa requirements is that the travel document has been issued by one of the EU Member States/Schengen States and that the holder is a legal resident of the country that issued the travel document.

20. *Participants of school excursions within the European Union and the Schengen area*

School pupils who are third-country nationals subject to visa requirement, but have legal residence in an EU Member State or a Schengen State, may travel as members of a group of general education pupils on a school excursion. The group must be accompanied by a teacher who must be in possession of a *List of Travellers for school trips within the European Union* indicating the school pupils who are accompanied by the teacher and documentation of the purpose and circumstances of the excursion.

21. *Pupils who are third-country nationals and resident in the United Kingdom*

School pupils who are third-country nationals subject to a visa requirement, but legal residents in the United Kingdom, are exempt from the visa requirement when travelling as a member of an organised school trip and accompanied by a teacher from the school.

22. *Holders of a valid Danish, Estonian, Finnish, Icelandic, Latvian, Norwegian or Swedish alien's passport*

The condition for the visa exemption is that the holder of the travel document is a legal resident in the country that issued the travel document.

23. Persons with a valid residence permit in Denmark

24. Young stateless persons and refugees entered in a collective passport

Stateless persons and refugees under 21 years of age who are listed in a collective passport issued in accordance with the European Agreement of 16 December 1961 on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between the Member Countries of the Council of Europe and lawfully resident in the issuing country.

25. Other persons without nationality who are resident in an EU Member State/Schengen State (except for Ireland)

Other persons without nationality who are resident in an EU Member State/Schengen country (except for Ireland) and who are holders of a travel document issued by the country in question.

26. Holders of valid travel documents issued under the Convention of 28 September 1954 relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, provided that the travel document has been issued by an EU Member State/Schengen State

Holders of valid travel documents issued in accordance with the Convention of 28 September 1954 relating to the Status of Stateless Persons may enter Denmark without a visa, provided that the travel document has been issued by an EU Member State/Schengen State and that the holder is a legal resident of the EU Member State/Schengen State.

27. Turkish nationals who will be entering Denmark for the purpose of providing services in Denmark or for provisional occupation as employees in special areas

Turkish nationals living and working in Turkey and may be characterised as service providers may enter Denmark without a visa, if the purpose of the stay in Denmark is to provide services in Denmark of short duration, as well as Turkish nationals going to Denmark for the purpose of carrying out paid work in connection with short term employment in the areas listed in section 24(2) of the Aliens Order may enter Denmark without a visa. The Turkish national must as a condition be able to document to the border control officers at the Danish border that he/she is to enter Denmark for the purpose of providing services in Denmark or for the purpose of temporary occupation

as an employee in special areas. A Turkish national who is exempt from the visa requirement as a consequence of the rules above may only stay in Denmark for up to 90 days in any 180 day period.

V. Stay in Denmark after a 90-day stay in another Schengen State

Irrespective of whether a person might have stayed in another Schengen State before entering Denmark, nationals of Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and the United States of America have the right to enter and stay in Denmark for the periods mentioned below in accordance with bilateral visa exemption agreements concluded between Denmark and the respective country prior to the entry into force of the Schengen Convention.

1. Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan and Singapore

Nationals of Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan or Singapore may stay in Denmark for up to three months reckoned from the date of their first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country. Any period that such alien has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic country within the six months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned three months.

2. Malaysia

Nationals of Malaysia may stay in Denmark for up to three months reckoned from the date of his or her first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country (except for Iceland). Any period that such alien has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic country (except for Iceland) within the six months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned three months.

3. New Zealand and the United States of America

Nationals of New Zealand or the United States of America may stay in Denmark for up to three months reckoned from the date of his or her first entry into Denmark. Any period that such alien has stayed in Denmark within the six months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned three months.

4. Chile

Nationals of Chile may stay in Denmark for up to 90 days reckoned from the date of his or her first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country. Any

period that such alien has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic country within the 180 days preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned 90 days.

5. South Korea

Nationals of South Korea may stay in Denmark for up to 90 days reckoned from the date of his or her first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country. Any period that such alien has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic country within the six months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned 90 days.

VI. Airport transit visa requirements

Nationals of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Syria who must transit through a Danish airport, with or without a change of flight during a journey, must be in possession of a valid Danish airport transit visa¹⁴. To the extent that the above-mentioned nationals are exempt from the visa requirement under part IV, they will also exempt from the airport transit visa.

The above-mentioned nationals are exempt from the airport transit visa under the following circumstances:

- (1) If they are holders of a valid visa, a long-term visa or a residence permit issued by a Schengen State.
- (2) If they are holders of a valid visa issued by Canada, Cyprus, Ireland, Japan, or the United States of America or of a valid visa for one or more of the overseas territories of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint-Eustatius and Saba and Sint-Maarten) when going to the issuing country or any other third country or returning to the issuing country after having used the visa.

¹⁴ Annex 7a and 7b to the Visa Code Handbook

However, holders of an expired visa issued by any of the relevant countries are not exempt from the airport transit visa requirement if they return to their own country from a third country other than the issuing country.¹⁵

(3) If they are holders of a residence permit for Cyprus, Ireland or a residence permit for Andorra, Canada, Japan, San Marino, the United Kingdom or the United States of America guaranteeing unconditional readmission of the holder, or a residence permit for one or more of the overseas territories of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint-Eustatius and Saba and Sint-Maarten).

(4) If they are family members (dependents) of an EU/EEA citizen or Swiss citizen covered by Directive 2004/38/EC (the Citizens' Rights Directive on the right to move and reside freely), or family members of British nationals covered by the W Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (the Withdrawal Agreement)..

(5) If they are holders of a diplomatic passport.

(6) If they are flight crew members who are nationals of a contracting party to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation.

VII. List of recognised border crossing points¹⁶

1. North Jutland Police District

Ports: The port of Aalborg Havn A/S, the port of Aalborg Portland A/S, the wharf of the lime works of Dankalk (Aggersund Kalkværk) in Løgstør, the pier of Dansk Salt A/S in Mariager, Frederikshavn Port, the port of H.J. Hansen Hadsund A/S, Hals Port, Hirtshals Port, Hobro Port, Kongsdal Port, Løgstør Port, the port of the power plant of Nordjyllandsværket in Vendsyssel, Skagen Port, Sæby Port

Airports: Aalborg Airport, Aars Airport in Løgstør, Sindal Airport

¹⁵ For example a Nigerian national with an expired Canadian visa travelling from Colombia through Germany to Nigeria.

¹⁶ For the Danish names of the mentioned border crossing points please see nyidanmark.dk (Oversigt over rejsedokumenter, visumforhold og grænseovergange).

2. East Jutland Police District

Ports: Bønnerup Port, Grenaa Port, Kolby Kås Port on the island of Samsø, Hou Port in Odder, Kaløvig Marina, Randers Port, the port of the power plant of Studstrupværket in Skødstrup, Aarhus Port

Airports: Randers Airstrip, Aarhus Airport

3. Central and West Jutland Police District

Ports: Hanstholm Port, Holstebro-Struer Port, Hvide Sande Port, Lemvig Port, Nykøbing Mors Port, Skive Port, Thisted Port, Thorsminde Port, Thyborøn Port

Airports: Herning Airstrip, Midtjyllands Airport, Lemvig Airstrip, Skive Airport, Stauning Airport, Thisted Airport

4. Southeast Jutland Police District

Ports: Fredericia Port, Horsens Port, Kolding Port, the ammonia wharf at Lyngs Odde, the port of the power plant of Skærbækværket, Vejle Port

Airports: Billund Airport, Kolding Airport in Vamdrup

5. South Jutland Police District

Ports: Aabenraa Port, Aarø Port, Aarøsund Port, Augustenborg Port, the port of the power plant of Enstedværket in Aabenraa, Esbjerg Port, Gråsten Port, Haderslev Port, Rømø Port, Sønderborg Port

Airports: Esbjerg Airport, Sønderborg Airport, Vojens Airport

6. Funen Police District

Ports: Assens Port, Bagenkop Port, Bogense Port, Faaborg Port, Kerteminde Port and Marina, Lindø Port, Marstal Port, Middelfart Port, the port of NKT Trådværket A/S in Middelfart, Nyborg Marina and Fishing Port, the port of Nyborg Havn A/S (Lindholm Port and Avernakke Pier), Odense Port, the port of the shipyard of Odense Stålskibsværft A/S, Rudkøbing Port, Spodsbjerg Fishing Port, Svendborg Commercial Port, Søby Port, Ærøskøbing Port

Airports: Odense Airport, Sydfyns Airstrip, Ærø Airport

7. South Zealand and Lolland-Falster Police District

Ports: Bandholm Port, Fakse Ladeplads Fishing Port and Marina, Faxe Port, Gedser Ferry Port, the Gulfhavn Oil Terminal (on the peninsula of Stignæs at Skælskør), Klintholm Port, Korsør Port, the port of the power plant of Masnedøværket, Nakskov Port, Nykøbing Falster Port, Næstved Port, Orehoved Port, Rødby Ferry and Commercial Port, Stege Port, the port of the power plant of Stignæsværket, Stubbekøbing Port, Vordingborg Port

Airports: Lolland-Falster Airport

8. Central and West Zealand Police District

Ports: The port of the power plant of Asnæsværket, Holbæk Port, Kalundborg Port, Køge Port, Rødvig Port, the Statoil Pier at Kalundborg, the shipping pier of the chalk quarry of Stevns Kridtbrud

Airports: Copenhagen Airport in Roskilde

9. North Zealand Police District

Ports: The port of Det Danske Stålvalseværk A/S (DanSteel) in Frederiksværk, Helsingør Ferry Port, Helsingør State Port, Hundested Port, the port of the power plant of Kyndbyværket

Airports: Grønholt Airstrip

10. Western Copenhagen Police District

Ports: The port of the power plant of Avedøreværket

11. Copenhagen Police District

Ports: Dragør Port, Copenhagen Port

Airports: Copenhagen Airport in Kastrup

12. Bornholm Police District

Ports: Allinge Port, Gudhjem Port, Hasle Port, Nexø Port, Rønne Port, Svanneke Port, Tejn Port, Vang Port

Airports: Bornholm Airport

13. Greenland Police District

Ports: Aasiaat, Ilulissat, Ittoqqortoormiit, Kangerlussuaq, Maniitsoq, Nanortalik, Narsaq, Narsarsuaq, Nuuk, Paamiut, Qaanaaq, Qaqortoq, Qasigiannguut, Qeqertarsuaq, Sisimut, Tasiilaq, Upernavik, Uummannaq

Airports: Aasiaat, Ilulissat, Kangerlussuaq, Kulusuk, Maniitsoq, Narsarsuaq, Nerlerit Inaat, Nuuk, Paamiut, Pituffik Space Base, Qaanaaq, Qaqortoq, Sisimiut, Station North, Upernavik, Uummannaq

14. The Faroe Islands Police District

Ports: Fuglafjardar Port, Klaksvikar Port, Kollafjardar Port, Miovágas/Sandavágs Port, Oyra Port, Runavikar Port, Sørvágs Port, Tórshavnar Port, Tvøroyrar Port, Vágs Port, Vestmannahavnar Port

Airports: Vágar Airport

Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 18 June 2025.