



Announcement of Passport and Visa Conditions of the Ministry of Justice

This Announcement provides an overview of the rules of the Ministry of Justice concerned with foreign nationals who are exempt from passport and visa requirements as of 1 January 2013 as set out in section 5(4) and section 14(2) of Executive Order No. 727 of 28 June 2012 on Aliens' Access to Denmark (the Aliens Order), an overview of passports and other travel documents that are recognised as determined by the Ministry of Justice as travel identity documents in accordance with section 4(4) of the Aliens Order and a list of approved border crossing points in accordance with section 10(9) of the Aliens Order.^{1 2}

I. Exempt from any form of travel identity document

- 1.** Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish nationals who enter the country directly from and exit directly to Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden.
- 2.** Young persons of less than 18 years who are not nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden but have their permanent residence in one of the mentioned countries when travelling in a group with Nordic young persons in connection with school excursions, sports events and similar circumstances of no more than one month's duration and when the entry

¹ The overview of approved border crossing points in the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, see para. VII, 3-6 of the Announcement, is published according to section 38(3) of Decree No. 182 of 22 March 2001 on the entry into force for the Faeroe Islands of the Aliens Act and according to section 38(3) of Decree No. 150 of 23 February 2001 on the entry into force for Greenland of the Aliens Act.

² This Announcement replaces the Justice Ministry's Announcement on passport and visa conditions of 21 December 2011 published in the Official Gazette on 23 December 2011. Amendments have been inserted in Chapters II, III, IV, V and VI of the Announcement.

with the group and the exit with the group takes place directly from and to Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, respectively.

3. Foreign nationals with a residence permit, authorisation to return, or a long-term visa issued by another Schengen State who travel through Denmark without any undue delay according to Article 5(4)(a) of the Schengen Borders Code.

II. Exempt from nationality passports

1. Joint passports or collective passports

A joint travel identity document for several non-nationals (a joint passport or collective passport) is valid for travel identity purposes when it satisfies the requirements set out in section 3(2) of the Aliens Order. If the joint passport has been drawn up in conformity with the European Agreement of 16 December 1961 on travel by young persons on collective passports between member countries of the Council of Europe, the collective passport may – in addition to persons who are nationals of the issuing country – include stateless persons and refugees of less than 21 years of age who are legal residents of the issuing country.

2. Travel document 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 valid travel identity document.

3. Travel document for stateless persons

A travel document issued according to the Convention of 28 September 1954 Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons is a valid travel identity document.

4. Alien's passport, re-entry permit, laissez-passer

An identity document issued by a competent authority to a person who is not a national of any country or a national of another country than the country that issued the document is valid as a travel identity document if, in all other respects, it satisfies the requirements set out in section 1 of the Aliens Order.

5. Identity cards

The following identity cards are valid travel identity documents for entry into and exit from Denmark:

a) Nationals of the following countries that are members of the European Union:

Belgium:	Carte d'identité
Bulgaria:	Lichna Karta
Cyprus:	Kimlik Karti/Identity Card. (Holders of an ID card issued by a national authority in Cyprus may enter the country without showing a nationality passport in case the back of the card includes the words "Tabiyet – Ithagenia: Cypriot", as the holder may accordingly be considered to be a Cypriot national. "Tabiyet" is Turkish for nationality and "Ithagenia" is the Greek word for nationality. The Cypriot authority that issues the ID card will itself fill in the box indicating the holder's nationality, writing "Cypriot", if the holder of the card is a Cypriot national.)
Estonia:	Eesti Vabariik
Finland:	Henkilökortti
France:	Carte nationale d'identité
Greece:	Deltio Taytotitas
Italy:	Carta d'identità (The word in the box "Cittadinanza" on page 2 must be "Italiana". For a child identity document however only if the child is accompanied by a holder of parental responsibility).
Latvia:	Does not issue ID cards to the country's citizens.
Lithuania:	Asmens tapatybės kortelė
Luxembourg:	Carte d'identité. Titre d'identité et de voyage
Malta:	Karta Ta' L-Identita (when the ID card includes the letter 'M', which indicates that the holder is a Maltese national.)
Netherlands:	Toeristenkaart A and B, Europese identiteitskaart
Poland:	Dowód Osobisty (the ID card is issued to Polish nationals only.)
Portugal:	Bilhete de Identidade de Cidadao Nacional

Rumania:	Carte De Identitate
Slovakia:	Občiansky Preukaz (the ID card is issued to Slovak nationals only.)
Slovenia:	Osebna Izkaznica (the ID card is issued to Slovenian nationals only.)
Spain:	Documento Nacional de Identidad
Great Britain:	Gibraltar Identity Card issued to British Citizens, British Overseas Citizens or British Dependent Territories Citizens
Sweden:	Nationellt identitetskort
Czech Republic:	Občanský Průkaz
Germany:	Personalausweis, Vorläufiger Personalausweis, Kinderausweis, Reiseausweis als Passersatz (issued by the German border authorities if an expired nationality passport or expired Personalausweis is presented. Persons of less than 15 years may use a Reiseausweis als Passersatz without being in possession of an expired nationality passport or an expired Personalausweis at the same time.)
Hungary:	Személyazonosító Icazolvány
Austria:	Personalausweis

b) Nationals of the following other countries:

Liechtenstein:	Carte d'identité
Switzerland:	Carte d'identité

6. Holders of a seaman's book (identity documents of seafarers)

A seaman's book or seafarer's identity document is a valid travel document for entry in and exit from Denmark in connection with documentation of hire on board a ship or discharge from a ship in a Danish or foreign port. The seaman's book must have been issued by a competent authority and satisfy the requirements of section 1(1) para. 1), last sentence, and para. 4) – 9) of the Aliens Order. An identity document issued according to ILO Convention No. 108 from 1958 and ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003³ is a valid travel document. It should be noted, however, that ILO Convention No 185 of 2003 is based on the assumption that a seafarer who wishes to enter for transit purposes must also show a nationality passport in addition to his seaman's book issued according to ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

³ Please note that Denmark has not ratified ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

7. Holders of an identity card for aircraft crew members

A crew member license and crew member certificate issued by the competent authorities of a country associated with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), is a valid travel identity document for entry in, a temporary stay in and exit from Denmark for persons who prove that they have signed on as members of the crew of aircraft located in Denmark.

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 service purposes on 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) in connection with the Partnership for Peace cooperation issued by the sending country by its being countersigned by the Danish defence attaché accredited to the country in question may enter Denmark on military identity cards for the purpose of their service.

10. Holders of a Leave Order

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

11. Holders of a Certificate of Status “For Stateless Alien”

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

12. Holders of a valid identity document issued by the authorities of the Vatican State

13. Holders of a laissez-passers issued under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of United Nations of 13 February 1946 and holders of a laissez-passers issued under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 21 November 1947

14. Holders of a valid pass (Ausweis, Laissez-passers, Lascia-passare) issued by the European Union

15. Participants in school excursions in the European Union

School pupils who are nationals of a third country from which a visa is required but have a legal residence in an EU State, when in connection with a school excursion they travel as members of a group of pupils in the general education system. 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* indicating the pupils who are accompanied by the teacher and documentation of the purpose and circumstances of the excursion. The list must include a photograph of each of the listed pupils who are not in possession of an identity document with a photograph and comprise confirmation from the immigration authorities of the residence country of the particular pupils' right of residence and right of return.

16. Holders of an EU emergency passport, ETD

17. Holders of an UNMIK travel document

18. Holders of a travel document for stateless Palestinians issued by Egypt, Lebanon and Syria

19. Special passport VIP issued by the Palestine Authority

20. Holders of a uniformly drafted separate sheet for affixing a visa, when that sheet has been issued by an EU/Schengen Member State that does not recognise the holder's travel document in accordance with Regulation No. 333/2002 of 18 February 2002.

III. Passports and other travel documents that may be recognised as travel identity documents as determined by the Ministry of Justice even if they do not meet the requirements of sections 1 – 3 of the Aliens Order and are therefore valid travel documents upon the holders' entry into and stay in Denmark according to section 4(3) of the Aliens Order

1. Afghan service passports

Afghan service passports will be recognised even if they do not explicitly contain any nationality indication as they are issued to Afghan nationals exclusively. The gender of the holder of the passport is indicated by “Mr/Mrs” or “son of/daughter of” in an Afghan passport.

2. Argentine consular passports

Argentine consular passports, type C, series A00000000 that do not include any indication of the holder’s nationality are recognised as travel identity documents upon exit from and transit in Denmark with a view to return to Argentina, because as a main rule such passports – which are issued to replace stolen or lost Argentine passports – are issued to Argentine nationals exclusively and as they may only in fully exceptional cases be issued to spouses of Argentine nationals where the spouses are third country nationals.

3. Australian travel documents

Australian diplomatic passports in series D, nationality passports in series E and N, Official Passports in series F, Travel Documents in series U and Emergency Passports in series X are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

Australian Documents of Identity in series A and Certificates of Identity in series C are only recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark in case the documents include information about the holder’s right of return to Australia.

4. Bosnia-Herzegovina

Nationality passports from Bosnia-Herzegovina of type P in series A, diplomatic passports from Bosnia-Herzegovina of type PD in series D and service passports from Bosnia-Herzegovina of type PS in series S are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

5. British passports

British Emergency Passports that include a note that the destination is Great Britain are recognised as travel documents upon exit from Denmark and transit via Denmark, see item VI concerning exemption from an airport transit visa.

6. Burkina Faso

Diplomatic passports from Burkina Faso in series D and service passports from Burkina Faso in series S are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

7. Colombian passports (issued in 2001 and later)

A condition for the recognition of new Colombian passports issued from and including 2001 as travel identity documents is that in connection with the application for a visa, applicants who are in possession of the new type of Colombian passport present a certified translation of their ID card *Tarjeta de Identidad* or some other document proving that the applicant is a citizen of Colombia "*Cédula de ciudadanía*" and indicating the applicant's place of birth.

8. Document of Identity for Visa Purposes from the special administrative region (SAR), Hong Kong

The Document of Identity for Visa Purposes from the special administrative region (SAR), Hong Kong, is recognised as a travel identity document upon entry into and staying in Denmark, provided that the document includes a permit to return to Hong Kong.

9. Indian travel document "Identity Certificate"

The Indian travel document Identity Certificate has been recognised as a valid travel identity document for entry into and staying in Denmark. The document is only recognised as a valid travel document if the holder is a Tibetan refugee and the words "No objection to return to India" are included in the travel document.

10. Iraqi passports

Nationality passports in series A and G, diplomatic passports in series D and service passports in series E are valid as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

Iraqi diplomatic and service passports in series H issued prior to 19 March 2003 continue to be valid in accordance with the period of validity indicated in the passport.

Passports issued after 19 March 2003 are recognised if they are provided with the necessary CPA Stamp or the stamp of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the stamp of the Iraqi Department of Travel and Nationality within the Ministry of Interior.

Iraqi diplomatic and service passports in series S may be recognised even if series S passports do not include any indication of the holder's gender or nationality.

11. Iranian nationality passports

Iranian series S nationality passports that do not include any indication of the holder's nationality are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark as they are issued to Iranian nationals exclusively.

Iranian series S diplomatic and service passports are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

12. Jordanian nationality passports

The Jordanian nationality passport in series K is recognised as a valid travel identity document for entry into and staying in Denmark.

Jordanian nationality passports in series J that do not include any indication of the holder's nationality are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark as they are issued to Jordanian nationals exclusively.

Jordanian nationality passports of type P in Series L are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

13. Kazakhstan

Kazakh nationality passports of type P are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into Denmark.

14. China

Chinese 'Permits for Entry' that do not include the holder's signature or a similar signature are recognised as travel identity documents upon exit from and transit in Denmark with a view to return to China as the document provides a right to passage and return to China and is intended to be used in connection with repatriation of Chinese nationals and not for entry into and staying in Denmark.

The Chinese 'Travel Document' is recognised as a travel identity document for entry into and staying in Denmark.

Chinese nationality passports are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into Denmark.

Chinese ‘Official Passports’ in series G are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

15. Passports from the special administrative region (SAR), Macau

Passports in series MA0000000 and travel permits in series MA0000000 from the special administrative region (SAR) Macau are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

16. Kirgisian diplomatic passports

Kirgisian diplomatic passports in series AD that do not include any indication of the passport holder’s nationality are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark, as the holder’s personal registration number is indicated in the passport, which allows identification of the holder on this basis.

17. Kuwaiti passports

Kuwaiti diplomatic and special passports that do not include any indication of the holder’s nationality are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark, as these passports are issued to Kuwaiti nationals exclusively.

Kuwaiti passports issued to non-Kuwaiti nationals working for Kuwaiti government ministries and institutions when travelling abroad on official business or humanitarian missions, which do not include any information about the holder’s nationality, are recognised as travel identity documents on the condition that the holder, who is liable to have a visa when entering Denmark, has a permit to return to Kuwait.

18. Moroccan passports

Moroccan nationality passports of type P in series SP are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

Moroccan nationality passports of type PP in series SP are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

Moroccan special passports that do not include any indication of the holder’s nationality and gender are recognised as travel identity documents

for entry into and staying in Denmark, as such passports are issued to Moroccan nationals exclusively.

19. Moldovan passports

Moldovan nationality passports of type PA in series B are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

20. Pakistani passports

Pakistani passports issued as from December 2004 that contain biometric data, including facial recognition and fingerprints are recognised as travel identity documents even if they do not contain the holder's signature or any similar subscription.

21. Saudi-Arabian passports (issued in 2002 and later)

A condition for the recognition as travel identity documents of all types of new Saudi-Arabian passports issued from the beginning of 2002 is that in connection with their application for a visa, applicants who are in possession of a Saudi-Arabian passport of the new type submit a certified translation of the holder's ID card that shows the holder's place of birth.

A condition for the recognition of the new Saudi-Arabian passports as travel identity documents is moreover – if they have been issued to persons without Saudi-Arabian nationality – that the passport includes authorisation of return to Saudi Arabia.

22. South African passports

South African nationality passports in series A, South African nationality passports in series M, South African diplomatic passports in series D and the South African document for travel purposes in series T are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

South African nationality passports to persons below 16 years in series A are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark – on the condition that the holder subscribes his/her signature on the page of the passport on which the visa is endorsed in connection with the obtainment of a visa to Denmark or another Schengen State.

South African Official Passports are recognised as valid travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

23. South Korean passports

South Korean diplomatic passports that do not include any indication of the holder's place of birth are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

South Korean nationality passports of the series A00000000M and A00000000S that do not include any indication of the holder's place of birth are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

The South Korean Travel Certificate in series A00000000T is recognised as a valid travel identity document for exit from Denmark to return to South Korea but not for entry into Denmark as the travel document is considered equal to a laissez-passer issued to persons for the purpose of their entry into South Korea.

The South Korean service passport in series A00000000O is recognised as a valid travel identity document for entry into and staying in Denmark

24. Syrian passports

New Syrian passports that do not include any indication of the holder's nationality are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark, as Syrian passports are issued to Syrian nationals exclusively.

25. Turkish special and service passports

The Turkish special and service passport in series TR-A no. 000000 is recognised as a valid travel identity document for entry into and staying in Denmark.

26. Ukrainian nationality passports

Ukrainian nationality passports of the P series that do not include any indication of the holder's place of birth are recognised as travel identity documents for entry into and staying in Denmark.

IV. Exemption from an entry visa

The following foreign nationals may enter Denmark without having their passport or other valid travel document endorsed with an entry visa in advance:

1. Citizens of the following countries:

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentine, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, China (only passports issued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and passports issued by “Região Administrativa Especial de Macao”), the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Mariana Islands, Panama, Paraguay, St. Kitts-Nevis, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, Taiwan*, the United States of America, Uruguay, the Vatican State and Venezuela.

*The exemption from the visa requirement applies to holders of passports issued by Taiwan which include an identity card number and holders of passports on which the words ”Republic of China” are stated on the face where the place of birth is stated as Taiwan and the passport contains an identity card number.

2. Holders of biometric passports from the following countries:

Albania, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro and Serbia.

Please note that the visa exemption for Serbian nationals is limited. For persons resident in Kosovo as defined by Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999 of the United Nations Security Council and persons whose certificates of nationality have been issued for the Kosovo region a special coordinating directorate in Belgrade will be responsible for receiving applications for and issuing passports. In light of the security problems, particularly in relation to the possibility of illegal migration, holders of Serbian passports issued by this specific coordinating directorate (‘Koordinacina uprava’ in Serbian) are excluded from the visa exemption scheme for Serbia.

3. Holders of diplomatic and service passports from the following countries:⁴

Albania (diplomatic passports only), Bolivia, Bosnia-Hercegovina (diplomatic passports only), Egypt (diplomatic passports and service passports), Philippines, India, Kazakhstan (diplomatic passports only), Morocco, Moldova (diplomatic passports only), Montenegro (diplomatic passports only), Pakistan, Peru (diplomatic passports only), Russia (diplomatic pass-

⁴ Holders of the mentioned diplomatic and service passports are exempt from visa requirements irrespective of whether they enter Denmark on official business.

ports only), Serbia (diplomatic passports only), Thailand (also "official passports"), Tunisia (diplomatic passports only), Turkey (also special passports) and Ukraine (diplomatic passports only).

4. Foreign nationals who are citizens of the following EU and Schengen States cannot be subjected to any visa requirement as a consequence of their membership of the EU and participation in the Schengen cooperation:

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

5. Foreign nationals with a residence permit, authorisation of return or a long-term visa in another Schengen State

Foreign nationals with a valid residence permit in or authorisation of return to another Schengen State and foreign nationals with a valid visa to stay for a period longer than three months restricted to another Schengen State (long-term visa) are exempt from the requirement of a visa to Denmark according to Article 21 of the Schengen Convention for up to three months per half year reckoned from the date of their first entry into Denmark or another Schengen State than the country that issued the residence permit. In some cases, foreign nationals with authorisation of return issued by another Schengen State are also exempt. This applies in the cases in which the authorisation of return is referred to in the Visa Code Handbook, Annex 2.

6. Foreign nationals with an EU residence card issued under the provisions of Directive 2004/38/EC or otherwise according to the rules of free movement

Foreign nationals in possession of an EU residence card issued by another Schengen State under the provisions of Directive 2004/38/EC, and foreign nationals in possession of a residence card that was issued by another Schengen State before the directive in question entered into force but from which it appears that the card was issued according to the free movement rules of Community law are exempt from any visa requirement upon their entry into and staying in Denmark according to Article 5 of the directive.

Foreign nationals in possession of an EU residence card issued by another EU State that is not a member of the Schengen cooperation under the provisions of Directive 2004/38/EC, and foreign nationals in possession of a

residence card that was issued by these states before the directive in question entered into force but from which it appears that the residence card was issued according to the free movement rules of Community law are exempt from any visa requirement upon their entry into and staying in Denmark according to Article 5 of the directive, if the foreign nationals in question accompany or join an EU citizen.

7. Foreign nationals with a residence permit, authorisation of return or long-term visa issued by another Schengen State

Foreign nationals with a residence permit, authorisation of return or long-term visa issued by another Schengen State – in other circumstances than those referred to in section 5 above – who travel through Denmark without undue delay under the provisions of Article 5(4)(a) of the Schengen Borders Code.

8. Holders of British passports

The visa exemption comprises holders of a valid British passport, the Common Format Passport, designating the holder as a British Citizen.

The visa exemption moreover comprises holders of valid British Overseas Territories Citizens (BOTC) passports where it appears from the passport that the holder has to be considered a British national in the context of Community law.

Holders of 'lookalike' British passports (issued to persons who are not covered by the EU rules) including BOTC passports are covered by the visa exemption provided that the passport is provided with an endorsement to the effect that the holder has the right to readmission or abode in Great Britain.

The visa exemption comprises holders of valid British passports from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Such persons are described as British Citizens in the passport.

The visa exemption moreover comprises holders of BN(O) passports (British National Overseas passports) who are not British nationals in the sense of Community law.

It should be noted that holders of 'lookalike' British passports in which it is stated that: "Holder is subject to control under the Immigration Act 1971", British Overseas Territories Citizens' passports, where it appears from the passport that the holder has no right of residence in Great Britain,

British Overseas Citizens passports, British Subjects passports and British Protected Persons passports are always required to have a visa.

9. Holders of identity cards for aircraft crew members

A crew member license and crew member certificate issued by the competent authorities of a country affiliated to the international civil aviation organisation (ICAO) is a valid travel identity document for entry into, a temporary stay in and exit from Denmark for persons who prove that they have signed on as members of the crew of aircraft on Danish territory.

10. 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.

11. 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) 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 purposes of their service on their military identity cards.

12. Holders of a Leave Order

Holders of a Leave Order (American/British/Canadian nationals who are part of the NATO forces in Europe) may enter and stay in Denmark for up to three months on their military identity cards plus a travel permit that is valid for Denmark.

13. Holders of a Certificate of Status 'For Stateless Aliens'

Holders of a Certificate of Status for Stateless Aliens issued by the American military authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany to relatives of American military personnel may enter Denmark without any visa and stay for three months.

14. Holders of a valid identity document issued by the authorities of the Vatican State

15. 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

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

16. Holders of a valid pass (Ausweis, Laissez-Passer, Lascia-Passare) issued by the European Union

17. Holders of valid travel documents issued under 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/Schengen States and that the holder is a legal resident of the country that issued the travel document.

18. Participants in school excursions within the European Union

School pupils who are nationals of a third country for which there is a visa requirement but are legal residents of an EU State when, in connection with school excursions, they travel as members of a group of school pupils in the general education system. The group must be accompanied by a teacher who must be in possession of a *List of travellers on school excursions in the European Union* indicating the pupils who are accompanied by the teacher and documentation of the purpose and circumstances of the excursion.

19. Holders of valid Danish, Estonian, Finnish, Icelandic, Latvian, Norwegian or Swedish alien's passports

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

20. Persons with a valid residence permit in Denmark

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

Stateless persons and refugees of less than 21 years 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 member countries of the Council of Europe and legally resident in the issuing country.

22. Other persons without nationality resident in an EU/Schengen State (though not Great Britain or Ireland)

Other persons without nationality resident in an EU/Schengen State (though not Great Britain or Ireland) who are holders of a travel document issued by the country in question.

23. 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 one of the EU/Schengen States

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 any visa, provided that the travel document has been issued by one of the EU/Schengen States and that the holder is a legal resident of the EU/Schengen State that issued the travel document.

24. 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 who live and work in Turkey and may be characterised as service providers may enter Denmark without any visa, if the purpose of their stay in Denmark is to provide services in Denmark of short duration as well as Turkish nationals who are going to Denmark for the purpose of carrying out paid work in connection with short-term employment in the areas listed section 33(2) of the Aliens Order may enter Denmark without any 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 be in Denmark for up to three months (90 days).

V. Stay in Denmark after three months' stay in another Schengen State

Irrespective of whether they may have stayed in another Schengen State prior to entering Denmark, nationals of Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and the USA, with which Denmark has bilateral visa exemption agreements, have the right to freely enter and stay in Denmark for up to three months during a period of six months reckoned from the date of their first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country. The time the foreign national has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic country within the six-month period will be deducted from the mentioned three months.

VI. Airport transit visa

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

Nationals as those listed above who have a residence permit in an EU/Schengen State are exempt from having an airport transit visa.

Nationals as those listed above who hold a residence permit in Andorra, Canada, Japan, Monaco, San Marino or the USA are moreover exempt from an airport transit visa if they have been secured authorisation of return to their country of residence.

Holders of British Emergency Passports are exempt from the airport transit visa requirement if their passport has an endorsement to the effect that their destination is Great Britain.

VII. List of approved border crossing points

1. Ports (Havne)

Aabenraa Havn, Aalborg Havn A/S, Aalborg Portland A/S, Aarø Havn, Aarøsund Havn, Aggersund Kalkværks Udskibningsbro (Løgstør), Allinge Havn, Asnæs-, Avedøre-, Kyndby-, Masnedø-, Stignæsværkets Havne, Assens Havn, Augustenborg Havn, Bagenkop Havn, Bandholm Havn, Bogense Havn, Bønnerup Havn, Dansk Salt A/S' Anlægskaj (Mariager), Det Danske Stålvalseværk A/S' Havn (Frederiksværk), Dragør Havn,

Enstedværkets Havn (Aabenraa), Esbjerg Havn, Faaborg Havn, Fakse Ladeplads Fiskeri- og Lystbådehavn, Faxe Havn, Fredericia Havn, Frederikshavn Havn, Gedser Færgeshavn, Grenaa Havn, Gråsten Havn, Gudhjem Havn, Gulfhavn (at Stignæs near Skælskør), Haderslev Havn, Hals Havn, Hanstholm Havn, Hasle Havn, Havnen ved Kolby Kås (Samsø), Helsingør Færgeshavn, Helsingør Statshavn, Hirtshals Havn, H.J. Hansen Hadsund A/S' Havn, Hobro Havn, Holbæk Havn, Holstebro-Struer Havn, Horsens Havn, Hou Havn (Odder), Hundested Havn, Hvide Sande Havn, Kalundborg Havn, Kaløvig Bådehavn, Kerteminde Havn & Marina, Klintholm Havn, Kolding Havn, Kongsdal Havn, Korsør Havn, Københavns Havn, Køge Havn, Lemvig Havn, Lindø-Terminalen, Lyngs Odde Ammoniakhavn, Løgstør Havn, Marstal Havn, Middelfart Havn, Nakskov Havn, Nexø Havn, NKT Trådværket A/S' Havn (Middelfart), Nordjyllandsværkets Havn (Vendsyssel), Nyborg Fritids- og Lystbådehavn samt Fiskerihavn, Nyborg Havn A/S (Lindholm Havn og Avernakke Pier), Nykøbing F. Havn, Nykøbing Mors Havn, Næstved Havn, Odense Havn, Odense Staalskibsværft A/S' Havn, Orehoved Havn, Randers Havn, Rudkøbing Havn, Rødby Færge- og Trafikhavn, Rømø Havn, Rønne Havn, Skagen Havn, Skive Havn, Skærbækværkets Havn, Spodsbjerg Fiskerihavn, Statoil Pieren (Kalundborg), Melbyvej 17 i Kalundborg, Stege Havn, Stevns Kridtbruds Udskibningspier, Stubbekøbing Havn, Studstrupværkets Havn (Skødstrup), Svaneke Havn, Svendborg Trafikhavn, Søby Havn, Sønderborg Havn, Sæby Havn, Tejn Havn, Thisted Havn, Thorsminde Havn, Thyborøn Havn, Vang Havn, Vejle Havn, Vordingborg Havn, Ærøskøbing Havn and Århus Havn.

2. Airports (Lufthavne)

Aalborg Lufthavn, Aarhus Lufthavn, Aars Flyveplads (Løgstør), Billund Lufthavn, Bornholms Lufthavn, Esbjerg Lufthavn, Grønholt Flyveplads, Herning Flyveplads, Karup Lufthavn, Koldingegnens Lufthavn (Vamdrup), Københavns Lufthavn Kastrup, Københavns Lufthavn Roskilde, Lemvig Flyveplads, Lolland-Falster Airport, Odense Lufthavn, Randers Flyveplads, Sindal Lufthavn, Skive Lufthavn, Stauning Lufthavn, Sydfyns Flyveplads, Sønderborg Lufthavn, Thisted Lufthavn, Vojens Lufthavn and Ærø Lufthavn.

3. Ports (Havne) – the Faeroe Islands

Fuglafjarðar Havn, Klaksvíkar Havn, Kollafjarðar Havn, Miovágas/Sandavágs Havn, Oyra Havn, Runavíkar Havn, Sørvágs Havn, Tórshavnar Havn, Tvøroyrar Havn, Vágs Havn, Vestmannahavnar Havn.

4. Airport (Lufthavn) – the Faeroe Islands

Vágar Lufthavn

5. Ports (Havne) – Greenland

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

6. Airports (Lufthavne) - Greenland

Aasiaat (Egedesminde), Ilulissat (Jakobshavn), Kangerlussuaq (Sdr. Strømfjord), Kulusuk, Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen), Narsarsuaq, Nerlerit Inaat, Nuuk (Godthåb), Pituffik (Thule Air Base), Qaanaaq (Thule), Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg), Upernavik, Uummanaak.

Ministry of Justice, 20 December 2012