



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

The Ministry of Immigration and Integration hereby provides an overview of foreign nationals who are exempt from passport requirements under section 1(5) of Executive Order No. 330 of 24 April 2018 on Aliens' Access to Denmark (Aliens Order), an overview of foreign nationals who are exempt from the visa requirement under section 2 of Executive Order No. 376 of 20 March 2015 on Aliens' Access to Denmark on the basis of a Visa (Visa Order), as well as an overview of approved border crossing points under section 11(16) of the Aliens Order.¹

I. Exempt from any form of travel identity document

1. Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish nationals who enter Denmark 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 with the group and the exit with the group takes place directly from and to Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, respectively.

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

3. Foreign nationals with a residence permit or a long-term visa issued by another Schengen State who travel through Denmark without any undue delay according to Article 6(5)(a) of the Schengen Borders Code².

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 6(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 the 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. Identity cards

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

² 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)

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

Austria:	Personalausweis
Belgium:	Carte d'identité
Bulgaria:	ЛИЧНА КАРТА / Lichna Karta
Croatia:	Osobna Iskaznica / Identity Card
Cyprus:	ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ / 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 "Tabiiyeti – Ithagenia: Cypriot", as the holder may accordingly be considered to be a Cypriot national. "Tabiiyeti" 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)
Czech Republic:	Občanský Průkaz
Estonia:	Eesti Vabariik
Finland:	Henkilökortti
France:	Carte nationale d'identité
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)
Greece:	Deltio Taytotitas / ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ
Hungary:	Személyazonosító Icazolvány
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:	Latvijas Republika Personas Apliecība serie PA0000000, Latvijas Republika Personas Apliecība serie NA0000000 and Uzturēšanās Atļauja serie UA0000000
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
Romania:	Carte De Identitate
Slovakia:	Občiansky Preuka (the ID card is issued to Slovak nationals only)
Slovenia:	Osebná Izkaznica (the ID card is issued to Slovenian nationals only)
Spain:	Documento Nacional de Identidad
Sweden:	Nationellt identitetskort
United Kingdom:	Gibraltar Identity Card issued to British Citizens, British Overseas Citizens or British Dependent Territories Citizens

b) Nationals of the following other countries:

Liechtenstein:	Carte d'identité / Identitätskarte
Switzerland:	Carte d'identité

5. 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 into and exit from Denmark in connection with documentation of engagement on board or discharge from a ship in a Danish or foreign port. The type of seaman's book must be approved under section 2 of the Aliens Order and meet the requirements set out in section 3(1) 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.

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

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.

6. 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 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 located in Denmark.

7. 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.

8. 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 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Holders of a laissez-passer issued under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of 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

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

13. Participants in school excursions in the European Union and the Schengen Area

School pupils, who are third country nationals subject to visa requirement, but have a legal residence in an EU Member State or a Schengen 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.

14. Holders of an EU emergency passport, ETD

15. 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. 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.

Denmark and the other Schengen countries keep the European Commission updated as to which travel documents are approved as travel identity documents upon entry into the individual countries. Information about this is available at the website of the immigration authorities: www.nyidanmark.dk⁴.

IV. Exemption from visa requirement

The following foreign nationals may enter Denmark without having their passport or other valid travel document endorsed with an entry visa in advance⁵:

1. Citizens of the following countries:

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 "Região Administrativa Especial de Macao"), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, East Timor (Timor-Leste), El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Marianas, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Taiwan⁶, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United States of America (USA), Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vatican State and Venezuela.

⁴ Annex 10 of the Visa Code Handbook: www.nyidanmark.dk/da/Lovstof/Visumkodeks-mm_/Visumhåndbogen.

⁵ Please refer to the list of countries whose nationals are subject to the visa requirement and those whose nationals are exempt from the visa requirement which is updated regularly on the website of the immigration authorities www.nyidanmark.dk.

⁶ 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:

Albania⁷, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

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 ('Kordinacija uprava' in Serbian) are excluded from the visa exemption scheme for Serbia.

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

Albania (biometric diplomatic passports only), Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina (diplomatic passports only), China (diplomatic passports only), Egypt, India, Kazakhstan (diplomatic passports only), Moldova (diplomatic passports only), Montenegro (diplomatic passports only), Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia (diplomatic passports only), Serbia (diplomatic passports only), Thailand (also "official passports"), Tunisia (diplomatic passports only), Turkey (also special passports) and Ukraine (diplomatic passports and biometric service passports only).

4. Foreign nationals of a country which has acceded to the European Union or is covered by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or nationals of Switzerland.

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

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

⁸ Holders of the mentioned diplomatic and service passports are exempt from visa requirements irrespective of whether they enter Denmark on official business.

5. Foreign nationals with a residence permit, authorisation to return, or a long-term visa issued by 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 90 days 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 90 days in any 180 day-period. 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 Union 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 Member 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 Union 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 the EU citizen on the basis of whom the EU residence card was issued.

7. Foreign nationals with a residence permit or a long-term visa issued by another Schengen state

Foreign nationals with a residence permit or a long-term visa issued by another Schengen state – in addition to the situations mentioned in para-

graph 5 above – who travel through Denmark without any undue delay in accordance with Article 6(5)(a) of the Schengen Borders Code.

8. Holders of British passports

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

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

Finally, the visa exemption applies to British citizens who are not nationals of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland according to Union law. Such persons are described in their passports as either British nationals (Overseas), British overseas territories citizens (BOTC), British overseas citizens (BOC), British protected persons (BPP) or British subjects (BS).

9. 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 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 located in Denmark.

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

Crew members who are in possession of a seaman's book, an identity document issued in accordance with ILO Convention No. 108 of 1958 or ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003⁹ or another type of valid travel identity document and who are on their ship's crew list may, according to the rules set out in section 13(3) of the Aliens Order, stay in the vicinity of the port of call for as long as the ship is there, subject however to a maximum of 90 days.

⁹ Please note that Denmark has not ratified ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

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

Crew members who are in possession of identity documents issued in accordance with ILO Convention No. 108 from 1958 or ILO Convention No. 185 from 2003¹⁰ as well as a valid nationality passport may, subject to prior approval, enter Denmark without a visa with a view to engagement, discharge or re-engagement prior to exit from the Schengen Area. The persons in question may stay in Denmark for up to five days without a visa. It is a condition for the visa exemption that the master sends in due time – generally no later than 24 hours before entry – a list of crew members to the police for the purpose of the police potentially organising an entry check or no later than 24 hours before an intended crew change outside the approved border crossing points if approval for this has been obtained under section 11(3) of the Aliens Order.

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

The visa exemption only applies in Denmark.

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

¹⁰ Please note that Denmark has not ratified ILO Convention No. 185 of 2003.

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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

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

17. 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.

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

Holders of the laissez-passer issued by the Council of Europe are exempt from visa requirements if the holder presents a valid travel document and enters Denmark on official business.

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

20. 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.

21. Participants in school excursions in the European Union and the Schengen Area

School pupils, who are third country nationals subject to visa requirement, but have a legal residence in an EU Member State or a Schengen 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.

22. 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.

23. Persons with a valid residence permit in Denmark

24. 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 be-

tween member countries of the Council of Europe and legally resident in the issuing country.

25. Other persons without nationality who are resident in an EU/Schengen State (though not the United Kingdom or Ireland)

Other persons without nationality who are resident in an EU/Schengen State (though not the United Kingdom or Ireland) 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 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.

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 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 in section 24(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 90 days.

V. Stay in Denmark after a stay of 90 days 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 United States

of America (USA) have the right to enter and stay in Denmark for the following periods 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 and Singapore may stay in Denmark for up to 3 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 6 months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned 3 months.

2. Malaysia

Nationals of Malaysia may stay in Denmark for up to 3 months reckoned from the date of their first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country (not including Iceland). The time the foreign national has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic country (not including Iceland) within 6 months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned 3 months.

3. United States of America (USA) and New Zealand

Nationals of the United States of America (USA) and New Zealand may stay in Denmark for up to 3 months reckoned from the date of their first entry into Denmark. The time the foreign national has stayed in Denmark within 6 months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned 3 months.

4. Chile

Nationals of Chile may stay in Denmark for up to 90 days 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 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 their first entry into Denmark or another Nordic country. The time the foreign national has stayed in Denmark or another Nordic

country within 6 months preceding any such entry shall be deducted from the mentioned 90 days.

VI. Airport transit visa

Nationals of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Syria who must 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.

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

- 1) If they are holders of a valid visa, long-term visa or residence permit issued by a Schengen State.
- 2) If they are holders of a valid visa issued by Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland, Japan, Romania, the United Kingdom or the United States of America (USA) or when they return from those countries after having made use of the visa. It should be noted that the exemption applies irrespective of whether they travel to the country which issued the visa or to another third country.

However, holders of an expired visa issued by the countries mentioned are not exempt from an airport transit visa if they are returning home from another third country than the issuing country.¹¹

- 3) If they are holders of a residence permit in Andorra, Canada, Ireland, Japan, San Marino or the United States of America (USA).
- 4) If they are dependents of an EU citizen covered by Directive 2004/38/EC (the Directive on the right to move and reside freely), irrespective of whether they travel alone with a view to accompanying or joining the EU citizen.
- 5) If they are holders of a diplomatic passport.

¹¹ For example, a Nigerian national with an expired Canadian visa travelling from Colombia through Germany to Nigeria.

VII. List of approved border crossing points

1. Ports (*Havne*)

Aggersund Kalkværks Udskebningsbro (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), Dragør Havn, Enstedværkets Havn (Aabenraa), Esbjerg Havn, Faaborg Havn, Fakse Ladeplads Fiskeri- og Lystbådehavn, Faxe Havn, Fredericia Havn, Frederikshavn Havn, Gedsø Færgehavn, Grenaa Havn, Gråsten Havn, Gudhjem Havn, Gulfhavn (on Stignæs near Skælskør), Haderslev Havn, Hals Havn, Hanstholm Havn, Hasle Havn, Helsingør Færgehavn, 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, Kolby Kås Havn (Samsø), 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 and Avernakke Pier), Nykøbing Falster Havn, Nykøbing Mors Havn, Næstved Havn, Odense Havn, Odense Staalskibsværft A/S' Havn, Orehoved Havn, Randers Havn, Rudkøbing Havn, Rødby Færge- og Trafikhavn, Rødvig Havn, Rømø Havn, Rønne Havn, Skagen Havn, Skive Havn, Skærbækværkets Havn, Spodsbjerg Fiskerihavn, Statoil Pieren (Kalundborg), Melbyvej 17 in Kalundborg, Stege Havn, Stevns Kridtbruds Udskebningspier, Stubbekøbing Havn, Studstrupværkets Havn (Skødstrup), Stålværkshavnen (Frederiksværk), 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, Aabenraa Havn, Aalborg Havn A/S, Aalborg Portland A/S, Aarhus Havn, Aarø Havn, Aarøsund Havn.

2. Airports (*Lufthavne*)

Billund Lufthavn, Bornholms Lufthavn, Esbjerg Lufthavn, Grønholt Flyveplads, Hans Christian Andersen Airport (Odense), Herning Flyveplads, Koldingegnens Lufthavn (Vamdrup), Københavns Lufthavn in Kastrup, Københavns Lufthavn in Roskilde, Lemvig Lufthavn, Lolland-Falster Airport,

Midtjyllands Lufthavn, Randers Flyveplads, Sindal Lufthavn, Skive Lufthavn, Stauning Lufthavn, Sydfyns Flyveplads, Sønderborg Lufthavn, Thisted Lufthavn, Vojens Lufthavn and Ærø Lufthavn, Aalborg Lufthavn, Aarhus Lufthavn, Aars Flyveplads (in Løgstør).

3. Ports (Havne) – the Faroe 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. Airports (Lufthavne) – the Faroe Islands

Vágar Lufthavn

5. Ports (Havne) – Greenland

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

6. Airports (Lufthavne) – Greenland

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

Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 26 June 2018.