

Executive Order No. 1683 of 17 December 2018 on Aliens' Access to Denmark on the Basis of a Visa  
(The Visa Executive Order)

Pursuant to section 4e(3), section 39(2), section 44(1), section 46a(8), section 47(3), section 47a(1) and section 58d of the Aliens Act, i.e. Consolidation Act No. 1117 of 2 October 2017 and as agreed with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, it is stipulated:

Part 1

*Visa requirement and visa exemption*

1. Aliens shall have their passport or other travel document endorsed with a visa before entering this country, unless they are exempt from visa requirement, see section 2.
2. The following groups of aliens are exempt from visa requirement:
  - 1) Nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, see section 1 of the Aliens Act.
  - 2) Aliens who are nationals of a country which has acceded to the European Union or is comprised by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, see section 2 of the Aliens Act, or nationals of Switzerland.
  - 3) Aliens who hold an EU residence card issued by another Schengen country.
  - 4) Aliens who, based on their family relationship with an EU citizen, otherwise hold an EU residence card issued by a country which has not acceded to the Schengen convention, when they accompany or join the EU citizen.
  - 5) Aliens who hold a residence permit or a long-term visa in another Schengen country, and who are exempt from visa requirement under article 21(1) or (2) of the Schengen Convention.
  - 6) Aliens who are exempt from visa requirement under the rules of the European Union.
  - 7) Aliens who are nationals of a country with which Denmark has concluded an agreement on visa exemption, see section 39(2) of the Aliens Act.
  - 8) Aliens who belong to a special group of aliens who are exempt from visa according to a decision made by the Minister for Immigration and Integration, see section 39(2) of the Aliens Act.

Part 2  
*Validity of visa*

3. A visa is issued with validity for all Schengen countries, but see sections 19, 20, and 21 (1), third sentence, and (3), second sentence.
4. A visa valid for all Schengen countries is issued as:
- 1) A uniform visa, valid for one, two, or multiple entries for the purpose of staying in the Schengen countries or transiting through the Schengen countries, where neither the duration of a continuous stay nor the combined duration of several successive stays in Denmark and the other Schengen countries may exceed 90 days in any 180-day period, which entails considering the 180-day period preceding each day of stay.
  - 2) An airport transit visa entitling the holder to transit through the international transit areas of the airports in the Schengen countries, but not to enter the Schengen countries.

Part 3  
*Application for a visa*

5. An application for a visa must be submitted in accordance with the rules in the Visa Code.
6. (1) When Denmark is the competent state under the rules of the Visa Code, an application for a visa can be submitted to the Danish diplomatic or consular missions which are authorised to handle visa applications or in special cases to certain Danish honorary missions.
- (2) An application for a visa as described in subsection (1) can also be submitted to the diplomatic or consular missions of other Schengen countries which are authorised to handle visa applications on behalf of Denmark in accordance with section 47(2), second and third sentences, of the Aliens Act. When a visa application is handled by a mission of another Schengen country, the rules in this executive order do not apply.
- (3) An application for a visa as described in subsection (1) can also be submitted through a private company or organization which has an agreement with a Danish mission or the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding certain administrative duties in connection with the visa admin-

istration. A private company or organization can receive and register applications for visa and handle tasks as regards taking finger prints, but cannot decide on a visa application.

(4) In countries where Denmark has set up travel agency and tourist arrangements, see Annex 1, an application for a visa as described in subsection (1) can also be submitted through a travel agency that has been accredited with such an arrangement. An accredited travel agency can only receive visa applications with a view to forwarding the applications to a Danish mission.

(5) In the special cases where the Danish Immigration Service can issue a visa at the border crossing point in accordance with section 21, the application is submitted to the Danish Immigration Service. However, the application can be submitted to the police, if the Danish Immigration Service has made provisions for this.

7. (1) An application for a visa will only be processed if the application is admissible in accordance with the Visa Code, see subsections (2) to (7).

(2) An application shall be submitted no more than 3 months before the start of the intended visit. The application shall be submitted after the expiration of a possible, previously issued visa. However, the application may be submitted before the expiry of a previously issued visa if the previously issued visa is valid for multiple entries and has a validity period of at least 6 months.

(3) An application must be submitted using the application form printed as an annex to the Visa Code.

(4) The alien must submit a valid passport or other travel document. The travel document must – except in justified cases of emergency – be valid for at least 3 months after the intended date of departure from the Schengen countries. The travel document must have been issued within the previous 10 years. The travel document must contain at least 2 blank pages.

(5) A photograph of the alien must be scanned or taken in connection with the submission of the application.

(6) The fingerprints of the alien must be taken, unless the alien is exempt from this demand, or fingerprints of the person in question have been taken within the past 59 months in connection with a previous visa application. The first sentence is not to be used on submission of an application to a mission where the Visa Information System (VIS) is not in use.

(7) A fee for the visa application must be paid unless the alien is exempt from this in accordance with the Visa Code.

(8) Subsection (2), subsection (4), second and third sentence, and subsection (7) do not apply to visa applications presented by aliens covered by the EU rules, see section 9.

(9) Irrespective of subsections (2) to (7) an application can be processed for humanitarian reasons or reasons of national interests.

#### Part 4

##### *Basic considerations when processing and deciding on an application for a Schengen visa*

**8. (1)** A Schengen visa will be granted unless there are grounds for refusing the application in accordance with the rules of the Visa Code, see subsection (2).

(2) An application for a Schengen visa will be refused in the following situations:

- 1) if the alien presents a travel document which is false, counterfeit or forged;
- 2) if the alien does not provide justification for the purpose and conditions of the intended stay;
- 3) if the alien does not provide proof of sufficient means of subsistence, both for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to his country of origin or residence, or for the transit to a third country into which he is certain to be admitted, or is not in a position to acquire such means lawfully;
- 4) if the alien has already stayed in the Schengen countries for 90 days within the current period of 180 days on the basis of a Schengen visa or a visa with limited territorial validity;
- 5) if the alien is a person for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System (SIS II) for the purpose of refusing entry;

- 6) if the alien is considered to be a threat to the Schengen countries' public policy, internal security, public health or international relations, in particular where an alert has been issued in the Schengen countries' national databases for the purpose of refusing entry on the same grounds;
- 7) if the alien does not provide proof of holding an adequate and valid travel medical insurance, where applicable;
- 8) if there are reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of the supporting documents submitted by the applicant or the veracity of their contents, the reliability of the statements made by the applicant;
- 9) if there are reasonable doubts as to the alien's intention to leave the Schengen countries before the expiration of the visa applied for; or
- 10) if the alien has applied for a visa at the border, but has not provided sufficient proof that it has not been possible to apply for a visa in advance.

(3) Subsection (2)(3) and (2)(7), do not apply to aliens covered by the EU rules, see section 9. Furthermore, subsection (2) only applies to the aliens mentioned in the first sentence in so far as it is consistent with the EU rules.

(4) Subsection (2)(7), does not apply to holders of diplomatic passports.

(5) When a visa is applied for at the border, see section 21, the authorities can dispense with subsection (2)(7), if a travel insurance cannot be obtained at the border crossing point or for humanitarian reasons.

**9. (1)** The following family members of a person (the principal person) who is a national of a country which has acceded to the European Union or is comprised by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or is a national of Switzerland, and who has an independent right of residence in Denmark under the EU rules, see section 2(4) of the Aliens Act, have the right to have an application for a visa processed in accordance with the EU rules:

- 1) The spouse of the principal person.
- 2) The descendants of the principal person, under the age of 21, and the descendants of the spouse of the principal person, also below the age of 21.
- 3) Any other descendants of the principal person and of the spouse of the principal person who are dependent on the principal person or the spouse of the principal person.

- 4) Relatives in the ascending line of either the principal person or the spouse of the principal person if they are dependent on the principal person or the spouse of the principal person.
- 5) Other family members of the principal person if they are dependent on the principal person or are members of the household of the principal person in the country from where they come.
- 6) Other family members of the principal person, if serious health grounds strictly require the personal care of the family members by the principal person.

(2) A registered partner or a person over the age of 18 cohabiting with the principal person at a shared residence in regular cohabitation of prolonged duration ranks equally with a spouse.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) also apply to family members of a Danish national (the principal person) whose family members have a right of residence in Denmark pursuant to EU law.

(4) Aliens covered by subsections (1) to (3) shall be issued a visa as soon as possible and on the basis of an accelerated procedure.

**10.** (1) Insofar as the decision of a visa application depends on the assessment of the authorities as to whether the alien has justified the purpose of the intended stay, see section 8(2)(2), the authorities will consider among other things whether the alien has submitted relevant documentation, including the documentation listed in the implementing decisions from the EU Commission establishing the *lists* of supporting *documents*.

(2) Subsection (1) only applies to nationals from countries with which Denmark has a bilateral agreement on visa facilitation insofar as it is in compliance with the provisions in the visa facilitation agreement.

**11.** When applying for a visa with a view to visiting a company in Denmark which has been pre-approved by the Danish Immigration Service for the purpose of receiving visits from business partners, an invitation from the company will usually be regarded as sufficient documentation for the purpose of the stay, see section 10(1).

**12.** When an application for a visa is submitted by an alien who is permanently linked to a company abroad which has been accredited by

a Danish diplomatic or consular mission with a view to conducting business trips to Denmark, the documentation listed in the guidelines for the local accreditation arrangement will be regarded as sufficient documentation for the purpose of the stay, see section 10(1).

**13.** (1) When assessing whether an alien has justified the conditions for the intended stay, see section 8(2)(2), the authorities will among other things check that the alien holds a passport or other travel document which is recognised by Denmark.

(2) The authorities also check that the alien's passport or other travel document fulfils the conditions laid down in section 7(4), and that the document is valid for re-entry into the country which has issued the document. The requirements as regards the temporal validity of the passport or other travel document can be waived in cases of justified emergency, if the validity of the passport or other travel document is longer than the validity of the visa and makes it possible for the alien to return to the country of issue before the expiration of the travel document.

(3) If the alien's travel document has been issued by another country than the country of origin, the authorities will also check that the alien has a re-entry permit to the country that has issued the travel document, and that the re-entry permit is valid for at least three months after the intended date of departure from the Schengen countries. The authorities may waive this requirement on the same terms as mentioned in subsection (2), second sentence.

(4) If the alien has habitual residence in another country than the country of origin, the authorities will also check that the alien is in possession of a re-entry permit to the country of residence which is valid for at least three months after the intended date of departure from the Schengen countries. The authorities may waive this requirement on the same terms as mentioned in subsection (2), second sentence, or if there are no doubts as to the alien's intentions to depart the Schengen countries in accordance with a visa issued, and the alien actually has the possibility to return to the country of origin after the visa stay.

**14.** (1) For the purpose of the assessment of whether an alien constitutes a threat against the Schengen countries' public policy, internal security, public health or international relations, see section 8(2)(6),

authorities of the other Schengen countries will be consulted in accordance with the rules of the Visa Code.

(2) The intelligence services may also be heard in connection with the assessment in accordance with subsection (1).

**15.** (1) The requirement of an adequate and valid travel medical insurance, see section 8(2)(7), has been complied with if the alien is in possession of a travel medical insurance that will cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and emergency hospital treatment or death, during the alien's stay or stays in the Schengen countries. The travel medical insurance must cover all the Schengen countries and cover the entire period of the intended stay or transit. The minimum coverage shall be EUR 30 000. If the visa application covers more than 2 entries into the Schengen countries, the travel medical insurance only needs to cover the first intended visit in the Schengen countries. In such cases the aliens shall sign the statement, set out in the application form, declaring that they are aware of the need to be in possession of travel medical insurance for subsequent stays.

(2) Irrespective of subsection (1), the authorities may consider the requirement of a travel medical insurance to be fulfilled if it is established that an adequate level of insurance may be presumed in the light of the applicant's professional situation.

(3) When applying for visa at the border the authorities may waive the requirement that the applicant be in possession of travel medical insurance, when such travel medical insurance is not available at that border crossing point or for humanitarian reasons.

**16.** (1) Insofar as the assessment of a visa application is based on the evaluation of whether the alien intends to leave the Schengen countries before the expiry of the visa applied for, see section 8(2)(9), the authorities take into account the available information regarding the alien's situation in the home country, possible previous visits to Denmark or other Schengen countries, the purpose of the intended visit, and possible relations to persons living in Denmark. The authorities also attach importance to information about the general conditions in the alien's home country and known immigration patterns.

(2) The alien can be granted a visa if the authorities, based on an evaluation of the information mentioned in subsection (1), find that there are no doubts as to the alien's intentions to depart the Schengen countries in accordance with an issued visa.

(3) Information about the alien's previous visits, if any, to Denmark or other Schengen countries within recent years prior to the present application is taken into account in the assessment in accordance with subsection (1). This covers information of previous problem-free visits as well as information of previous abuse of the rules for entry and stay.

(4) When assessing the general conditions in the alien's home country and known immigration patterns, the authorities attach importance to which of the main groups listed in Annex 2 the alien belongs to, and importance may also be given to regional differences with regard to the risk of immigration.

(5) The authorities may deviate from subsection (4), if the alien has had habitual, legal residence for a number of years in a third country other than the country of nationality, and the alien can return to this country after the visa stay.

(6) Irrespective of the provisions in subsections (3) to (5), a visa may be granted if warranted by quite extraordinary circumstances concerning the alien or a close relative in this country.

**17.** When applying for a visa in connection with the purchase of a package tour through a travel agency that has been accredited under a travel agency arrangement or a tourist arrangement, see Annex 1, a visa can be granted for a stay of up to 30 days, irrespective of the rules in section 16(4).

## Part 5

### *Limitation of a visa's validity in time*

**18. (1)** A visa is granted for a certain number of days, with due consideration to the purpose of the visit.

(2) If the conditions for granting a visa are fulfilled for a period shorter than the period requested in the application, the validity of the visa is limited to the period in which the conditions are fulfilled.

## Part 6

### *Issue of visas with limited territorial validity*

**19.** If the alien's passport or other travel document is only valid for travelling to Denmark and one or more other Schengen countries, the validity of the visa is limited to the Schengen country or Schengen countries that recognise the passport or the travel document.

**20.** (1) Irrespective of the provisions in section 8(2)(2), (3) and (5) to (7), section 13(1), and section 14, a visa can be granted when warranted by humanitarian considerations, reasons of national interest or international obligations, the visa being limited to entry and stay in Denmark. Information on visas issued according to the first sentence is circulated to the other Schengen countries.

(2) Visas issued according to subsection (1) may in rare cases be issued with validity for Denmark and one or more other Schengen countries if the other Schengen countries in question agree to this.

(3) Notwithstanding that an alien has already stayed in Denmark or another Schengen country on the basis of a visa or based on visa exemption for 90 days within the last 180 days, see section 8(2)(4), a visa may be granted in justified cases, the visa being limited to entry and stay in Denmark.

## Part 7

### *Issue of visas at the borders*

**21.** (1) When particular reasons make it appropriate, the Danish Immigration Service may issue visas at the border valid for a stay of up to 15 days and for one entry, or transit visas. A visa under the first sentence hereof may not be issued if such issue is conditional upon consultation of the authorities of other Schengen countries in accordance with the Visa Code. Irrespective of the provisions of the second sentence hereof, visas under the first sentence hereof may be issued when humanitarian considerations, reasons of national interest or international obligations make it appropriate, the visa being limited to entry

and stay in Denmark. Information on visas issued according to the third sentence is circulated to the other Schengen countries.

(2) The Danish Immigration Service may when approved by the Ministry of Immigration and Integration furthermore allow entry into this country without a visa when warranted by humanitarian considerations, reasons of national interest or international obligations. Information on permissions given according to the first sentence is circulated to the other Schengen countries.

(3) The police can be authorised by the Danish Immigration Service to issue visas at the borders in special cases, valid for a stay of up to 15 days and for one entry, or transit visas in accordance with subsection (1), first sentence. Subsection (1), second and third sentence, apply correspondingly. A visa under the first sentence hereof cannot be issued if the alien is a person for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System for the purposes of refusing entry, or if the alien is prohibited from entering Denmark.

(4) A refusal of an application for a visa at the borders is made by the Danish Immigration Service in accordance with the rules in section 8.

## Part 8

### *Extension of a visa*

**22.** (1) During an alien's stay in this country, the Danish Immigration Service may extend the alien's visa to cover a total stay of 90 days in case of force majeure or humanitarian considerations preventing the alien from leaving Denmark before the expiry of the validity period or the duration of the stay authorised by the visa.

(2) During an alien's stay in this country, the Danish Immigration Service may furthermore extend the alien's visa to cover a total stay of 90 days if the visa holder presents proof of serious personal reasons justifying the extension of the validity period or the duration of the stay.

(3) An application for an extension must be submitted to the Danish Immigration Service before the expiry of the visa in question. If the applicant resides outside the Copenhagen or West Copenhagen police districts, the application may also be submitted to the Danish Immigration Service through the police at the place where the applicant resides.

## Part 9

### *Annulment and revocation of a visa*

**23.** A visa can be annulled or revoked in accordance with the rules of the Visa Code, if it becomes evident after the granting of the visa that there are circumstances that would have justified a refusal of the visa application, see section 8(2).

(2) A visa may furthermore be revoked on the applicant's request.

**24.** A visa can be annulled, if the conditions for the issue were not fulfilled at the time of issue, particularly if there are serious reasons for believing that the visa was issued on a fraudulent basis.

**25.** An issued visa can be revoked, if the conditions for the issue are no longer fulfilled.

**26.** Where a visa issued by another Schengen country is annulled or revoked, the central authorities of that country must be informed thereof.

## Part 10

### *Application fees*

**27.** (1) To process an application for a visa, a fee is to be paid in accordance with the Visa Code.

(2) To process an application for a visa at the borders, the fee to be paid is DKK 450. For children aged 6-11 the fee is DKK 260. For children under the age of 6 no fee is charged. In case of flight delays, unforeseen flight route changes, emergency landings or similar circumstances no fee is charged. For processing cases according to section 21(1) the fee is collected by the Danish Immigration Service. For processing cases according to section 21(3) the fee is collected by the police. A receipt for payment will be issued to the applicant.

(3) To process an application for an extension of a visa according to section 22(1) or (2) the fee to be paid is DKK 225. If the application results in an extension of the visa according to subsection (1), the fee is returned to the applicant. Payment of a fee can be waived if there are

no doubts that the application will result in an extension of the visa according to subsection (1).

## Part 11

### *Division of the cases between the Danish Immigration Service and the Danish diplomatic and consular missions abroad*

**28.** (1) Decisions in visa cases are made by Danish diplomatic or consular missions authorised to do so under section 47(2) of the Aliens Act by agreement between the Minister for Immigration and Integration and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but see subsections (2) to (5) and sections 21 and 22.

(2) The Danish Immigration Service decides as the first authority in the following cases:

- 1) if there is a need for further investigation of persons, companies, or organisations in this country with regard to establishing the purpose of the visit;
- 2) if the alien's travel document is not recognised by Denmark;
- 3) if the alien is a person for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System (SIS II) for the purpose of refusing entry;
- 4) if there are grounds for believing that the alien constitutes a threat to the Schengen countries' public policy, internal security, public health or international relations, including if there is a suspicion that the alien will commit a crime or work without the requisite permits during the stay, if an objection has been made against issuing a visa in connection with a consultation in accordance with section 14, or if the alien is registered on the sanction lists of the EU or the United Nations or registered with an entry prohibition in the Danish Criminal Register, or is included on the list of foreign preachers, etc., who may be excluded from entry which is referred to in section 29c of the Aliens Act;
- 5) if there is a need for further investigation of persons, companies, or organisations in this country with a view to establishing the credibility of the information or documentation submitted in support of the application;
- 6) if the alien has previously been to Denmark, and there is a need for further investigation to establish whether the alien has violated the rules regarding entry and stay, including whether there are grounds for using the rules regarding penalty periods (visa bans);
- 7) if the alien has applied for a residence permit in Denmark, and the case is still being processed,

- 8) if the alien has previously applied for family reunification with a spouse in Denmark, and this application has been refused based on a suspicion that it is a case of forced marriage or a pro forma marriage;
- 9) if the alien is a minor, unless the issuance of a visa is unobjectionable; or
- 10) if there is otherwise need for further investigation of the case, and the Danish Immigration Service is in a better position to carry out these investigations than the diplomatic or consular mission where the application has been submitted.

(3) The Danish Immigration Service also decides as the first authority in cases where there might be grounds for granting a visa with limited territorial validity apart from the cases mentioned in sections 19 and 20(3).

(4) The Danish Immigration Service furthermore decides as the first authority where there might be grounds for refusing a visa application submitted by an alien who is covered by the EU rules or who claims to be covered by these rules, see section 9.

(5) The Danish Immigration Service may moreover decide as the first authority in cases covered by sections 23 to 25, if deemed appropriate.

## Part 12

### *Notification of refusals, annulments or revocations of visas*

**29. (1)** A decision made by a Danish diplomatic or consular mission involving a refusal of an application for a visa or an annulment or a revocation of a visa already granted is given to the alien solely by using the standard form for notifying and motivating refusal, annulment or revocation of a visa, printed as an annex to the Visa Code, but see subsections (2) and (3). The same applies to a mission's decision regarding revocation of a visa in accordance with section 23(2).

(2) A decision in accordance with subsection (1) which is based on objective demonstrable facts is drawn up in accordance with the general rules of the administrative laws regarding reasons for decisions when:

- 1) the alien has presented a travel document which is false, counterfeit or forged;

- 2) the alien has presented other false, counterfeit or forged documents in support of the application;
- 3) the alien has not provided proof of sufficient means of subsistence for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to his country of origin or residence, or for the transit to a third country into which he is certain to be admitted, or proof that the alien is in a position to acquire such means lawfully, and it is evident that there is no basis for waiving the conditions according to section 20(1); or
- 4) the alien has not provided proof of holding an adequate and valid travel medical insurance, and it is evident that the alien is not exempt from this requirement pursuant to section 8(3) or (4), or section 15(2).

(3) A decision under subsection (1) must be drawn up in accordance with the general principles of administrative law governing reasons given for decisions, if the decision is primarily based on the assessment made by the mission under section 16(4).

(4) A decision to grant a visa, of which the validity is territorially or temporally limited in accordance with sections 18, 19 or 20(3), is drawn up in accordance with the general rules of the administrative laws regarding reasons for decisions.

### Part 13

#### *Rules concerning appeals*

**30.** (1) Decisions made by Danish diplomatic and consular missions according to section 28(1), which are conveyed to the alien in accordance with the rules in section 29(1) are considered to be appealed to the Danish Immigration Service.

(2) Decisions made by Danish diplomatic and consular missions according to section 28(1), which are conveyed to the alien in accordance with the rules in section 29(2) to (4) can be appealed to the Danish Immigration Service by the alien.

(3) Appeals under subsection (2) must be lodged with the Danish Immigration Service not later than eight weeks after the appellant received notification about the decision. In special circumstances, the Danish Immigration Service may decide to consider an appeal even though the appeal was lodged after expiry of the time limit referred to in the first sentence.

(4) Decisions made by the Danish Immigration Service according to section 21(4), section 22(1) to (2) and section 28(2) to (5) may be appealed to the Immigration Appeals Board.

(5) Irrespective of the provisions in subsections (1) and (4), decisions regarding revocation of a visa in accordance with section 23(2) cannot be appealed against.

#### Part 14

##### *Entry into force*

**31.** This executive order enters into force on 1 January 2019.

(2) Executive Order No. 376 of 20 March 2015 on Aliens' Access to Denmark on the Basis of a Visa (Visa Executive Order) is repealed, but cf. subsection (3).

(3) The provisions in Executive Order No. 376 of 20 March 2015 still apply to visa applications which were submitted prior to 1 March 2017. However, section 30(4) applies to appeals lodged from 1 March 2017 onwards.

#### Part 15

##### *The Faroe Islands and Greenland*

**32.** A visa issued according to the rules in this executive order is not valid for The Faroe Islands or Greenland.

*Ministry of Immigration and Integration, 17 December 2018*

Inger Støjberg

/ Lars Lichtenstein

## Annex 1

### Travel agency and tourist arrangements

Denmark has set up travel agency and tourist arrangements in the following countries:

China  
India  
Russia  
Ukraine

## Annex 2

### Main groups of third countries whose citizens must have a visa for their entry into Denmark

Third countries, whose nationals must have a visa for their entry into Denmark, and regions within such third countries, are divided into five main groups.

The division of countries into the five main groups reflects a general assessment of whether visa applicants presents a risk of immigration and whether applicants intend to leave the Schengen Area before the expiry of the visa applied for.

The main groups are part of the assessment that the authorities make in accordance with the Executive Order's section 16(4).

Accordingly, the division into main groups serves only as guidelines and indicates for each main group which group of persons who, as a general rule, can be granted a visa, including when there are doubts as to the visa applicant's intentions to leave the Schengen Area before the expiry of the visa.

This entails that an applicant who – according to the given main group – does not belong to the group of persons who, as a general rule, can be granted a visa, is not precluded from being granted a visa, cf. the Executive Order's sections 16(2), (5) and (6) and 17.

**Main group 1** includes countries and regions, whose nationals are generally considered as posing a very limited risk of immigration into Denmark or the other Schengen States. For nationals from these countries and regions, visas are, as a general rule, granted with a view to tourist and private visits as well as business visits and cultural and scientific visits.

**Main group 2** includes countries and regions, whose nationals are generally considered as posing a certain risk of immigration into Denmark or the other Schengen States. For nationals from these countries and regions, visas are, as a general rule, granted with a view to private visits with a host living in Denmark as well as business visits and cultural and scientific visits.

**Main group 3** includes countries and regions, whose nationals are generally considered as posing a substantial risk of immigration in Denmark or the other Schengen States. For nationals from these countries and regions, visas are, as a general rule, granted with a view to private visits with relatively close family members as well as business visits and cultural and scientific visits. Relatively close family members include spouses/permanent live-in partners, romantic partners/fiancé(e)s, children of any age and their accompanying spouses, if any, parents and their accompanying spouses, if any, siblings and their accompanying spouses as well as minor nieces/nephews/grandchildren for the purpose of unaccompanied holiday stays. Also included are close acquaintances of Danes who have previously been posted abroad, under-age sponsor children and applicants who are going to accompany an elderly, weak family member.

**Main group 4** includes countries and regions, whose nationals are generally considered as posing a high risk of immigration in Denmark or the other Schengen States. For nationals from these countries and regions, visas are, as a general rule,

granted with a view to private visits with the closest family members as well as business visits and cultural and scientific visits. The closest family members include spouses/permanent live-in partners, minor children and parents.

**Main group 5** includes countries and regions, whose nationals are considered as posing a particularly high risk of immigration into Denmark or the other Schengen States, and where there may be difficulties in connection with repatriation of the nationals. For nationals from these countries and regions, visas are, if the individual evaluation does not provide a clear answer as to whether the applicant intends to leave before the visa expires, as a general rule, only granted in extraordinary situations, for example in the event of life-threatening illness or death of a close family member living in Denmark. Correspondingly, visas are, as a general rule, not granted with a view business visits and cultural and scientific visits if the individual evaluation does not provide a clear answer as to whether the applicant intends to leave before the visa expires.

## Main group 1

Angola	Laos
Bahrain	Lesotho
Belize	Madagascar
Bhutan	Maldives
Bolivia	Mozambique
Botswana	Namibia
Cambodia	Nauru
Cape Verde Islands	Oman
China	Papua New Guinea
Comoros	Qatar
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	Sao Tomé & Príncipe
Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	South Africa
Equatorial Guinea	Suriname
Fiji	Swaziland
Gabon	Taiwan <sup>i)</sup>
Guyana	Tajikistan
Indonesia	Tanzania
Jamaica	Turkmenistan

## Main group 2

Benin	Cuba
Bosnia-Herzegovina <sup>ii)</sup>	Djibouti
Burkina Faso	Guinea
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau
Chad	Haiti
Congo (Brazzaville)	Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan  
Liberia  
Macedonia (FYROM)<sup>iii)</sup>  
Malawi  
Mauritania  
Moldova<sup>iv)</sup>  
Mongolia  
Montenegro<sup>v)</sup>

Nepal  
Niger  
Serbia<sup>vi)</sup>  
Thailand  
Togo  
Uzbekistan  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

### Main group 3

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Burma (Myanmar)  
Burundi  
Cameroun  
Egypt  
Georgia<sup>vii)</sup>  
Ghana  
India  
Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire)  
Jordan

Kenya  
Kuwait  
Morocco  
Philippines  
Russia  
Rwanda  
Sierra Leone  
Sri Lanka  
Turkey  
Uganda  
Ukraine<sup>viii)</sup>  
Vietnam

### Main group 4

Algeria  
Bangladesh  
Democratic Republic of Congo  
Ethiopia  
Gambia  
Iran  
Kosovo  
Lebanon  
Libya

Mali  
Nigeria  
Senegal  
South Sudan  
Stateless Palestinians<sup>vii)</sup>  
Sudan  
Tunisia  
Yemen

### Main group 5

Afghanistan  
Eritrea  
Iraq

Pakistan  
Somalia  
Syria

- i) Holders of passports issued by Taiwan which include an identity card number are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark. The same applies to holders of passports on which the words "Republic of China" are stated on the face, and where the place of birth is stated as Taiwan, provided that the passport contains an identity card number.
- ii) Holders of biometric passports issued by Bosnia-Herzegovina are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark.
- iii) Holders of biometric passports issued by Macedonia (FYROM) are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark.
- iv) Holders of biometric passports issued by Moldova are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark.
- v) Holders of biometric passports issued by Montenegro are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark.
- vi) Holders of biometric passports issued by Serbia are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark. However, the exemption from the visa requirement does not apply to holders of passports issued by the Serbian coordinating directorate ("Koordinaciona uprava").
- vii) Holders of biometric passports issued by Georgia are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark.
- viii) Holders of biometric passports issued by Ukraine are exempt from the visa requirement when entering Denmark.
- ix) Other stateless persons than stateless Palestinians are considered in relation to the country where they have their habitual residence. Stateless Palestinians with habitual residence in a country which is placed in a stricter main group are considered in relation to the country of their residence.

