



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Visa information of interest for the  
participants*

*ISWinT*

*INTERNATIONAL STUDENT WEEK TIMIȘOARA*

*Timișoara, ROMANIA*

*July 2024*

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## I. General Visa Information – Do I Need an Entry Visa for Romania?

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**TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL PARTICIPANTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THEY ARE REQUIRED TO HOLD A SCHENGEN VISA, OR NOT:**

In order to be allowed to enter Romania and thus the Schengen area, you must be able to prove that you fulfil the relevant conditions (e.g. provide information on the length of your stay in Romania/Schengen area and/or the purpose of your stay) when checks at the state border-crossing points are performed. In some cases, the result of such checks may be that you are not allowed to enter the Schengen area. It is advisable to carry copies of the documents submitted when applying for the visa (invitation letter, travel confirmation or other documents proving the purpose of the stay).

**IMPORTANT!** As per the provisions of [Regulation \(EU\) no. 610/2013](#), when entering the territory of Romania, both the validity of your visa and the length of your previous stays in the Schengen area will be checked. You will only be allowed to enter and stay in Romania, and thus in the Schengen area, for the duration stated in your visa and only if your previous stays in the Schengen area, cumulatively, do not exceed the maximum duration of 90 days in any 180 days period, in relation to the date on which you wish to enter the Schengen area.

All foreigners who intend on travelling to Romania and thus to the Schengen area must be in possession of a valid travel document accepted by Romania and implicit by the other Schengen Member States.

The validity of the travel document must exceed the validity of the visa the foreigner applies for, or, depending on the case, the period of the stay without the visa requirement, by at least 3 months, and must have been issued no later than 10 years prior to the date of the application.

**Please consult the conditions that must be fulfilled in order to be allowed entry into Romania, here: <http://eviza.mae.ro/ConditionsOfEntry>.**

For information on the visa regime for each specific country, please consult the following annexes which are enclosed below:

1. **ANNEX 1: list of states whose nationals of which are required to hold a visa** (available also here: [https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul\\_2024/cnv\\_formulare/cnv\\_tari\\_legislatie/anexa\\_1\\_en.pdf](https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul_2024/cnv_formulare/cnv_tari_legislatie/anexa_1_en.pdf));

2. **ANNEX 2: list of states whose nationals are exempted from the visa requirement** (available also here:

[https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul\\_2024/cnv\\_formulare/cnv\\_tari\\_legislatie/anexa\\_2\\_en.pdf](https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul_2024/cnv_formulare/cnv_tari_legislatie/anexa_2_en.pdf));

However, **an essential precondition for the equivalence of said visas/residence permits as uniform Schengen visas is that they be valid**, namely that the number of entries, right of stay and visa validity have not been used up. Also, it is equally brought to the attention of such visa/residence permit holders that the right of stay on the territory of Romania may not exceed the right of stay granted through the aforementioned visas/residence permits and the purpose of the trip to Romania must be justified at the Border Crossing Point of entry.

**Given that Romania is a Schengen Member State, as far as air and sea transit is concerned, you may travel to Romania if you hold a Uniform Schengen Visa issued by another member state.**

It is brought to the attention of participants that the lodging of a visa application does not automatically imply that the visa in question will be issued.

In addition, please bear in mind that **obtaining a visa does not confer an automatic right of entry into the Schengen area**, as specific checks are subsequently carried out at the Border Crossing Points. In line with the legal framework in force, all foreigners who travel to Romania must be aware that at Border Crossing Points they are required to "justify the reasons of traveling to Romania and to prove the existence of adequate means both for subsistence during their stay, as well as for their return to the country of origin or for the transit to another state where they are allowed to enter". For Romania, the appropriate means of subsistence imply the amount of 50 Euros per day, but not less than 500 Euros corresponding to the whole period of stay in Romania. Please consult the conditions that must be fulfilled in order to be allowed entry into Romania, here: <http://eviza.mae.ro/ConditionsOfEntry>

Holding an entry visa does not guarantee the entry on the territory of the Schengen Member State. All foreign citizens who wish to travel to Romania or to another Member State must make sure they abide by the conditions found at the link mentioned above. The visa granting conditions and the conditions of entry are complementary. The purpose of travel of third-state nationals who have entered Romania on the basis of a Schengen visa cannot be changed during their stay in Romania.

## **II. Visa Application Procedure – How Should I Apply and What Type of Visa Should I Apply For?**

- ❖ The **first step** would be submitting the online visa application through the Romanian **eVisa portal** (<http://eviza.mae.ro/>, the *Apply for visa* section). After your online visa

file is validated, you will be scheduled for the consular interview at the corresponding Romanian diplomatic mission/consular post.

- ❖ **Nota Bene: The visa application submitted online will be registered at the diplomatic missions or consular posts (DM/CP) of Romania competent in the area of domicile or residence of the applicant.**

In the case of transfer of consular activity, the visa application will also be automatically transferred to the diplomatic missions or consular posts of Romania that took over the activity. As a rule, all the diplomatic missions or consular posts of Romania post a notice on their website about the period during which consular activity is taken over by a diplomatic mission or consular posts of Romania other than the usual one;

- ❖ You must apply for a visa with at least **1 month before intended date of departure**. In this regard we recommend reading the information from the *How to apply for a visa for Romania, online* section (<http://evisa.mae.ro/HowTo>).
- ❖ Under the current regulatory framework, visas must be requested at the diplomatic missions/consular posts of Romania that are competent for the state of origin of the participants, depending on consular jurisdiction.

#### ***APPLYING FOR SCHENGEN UNIFORM VISAS:***

ISWinT's participants are required to apply for Schengen uniform visas.

In order to be able to lodge applications for **an uniform visa**, participants are required to submit the following documents:

- ❖ A Visa Application Form, which can be downloaded from here:

[https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul\\_2024/cnv\\_formulare/22\\_formular\\_de\\_cerere\\_armonizat\\_ro\\_en\\_final.pdf](https://www.mae.ro/sites/default/files/file/anul_2024/cnv_formulare/22_formular_de_cerere_armonizat_ro_en_final.pdf)

In case the eVisa portal is used, the application form will be filled-in online (when submitting the application in person, the visa application form will be printed, signed and dated);

- ❖ 2 colored photographs, 3 x 4 cm;
- ❖ The documents required of third-country nationals, resident in these countries and nationals of these countries who apply for a uniform visa are listed here on <https://evisa.mae.ro/Decisions>. **Each participant is required to check the proper list!**

**All documents submitted along with a visa application must be presented in original form.**

### **III. Can I Obtain a Romanian Visa at the Border?**

**As a general rule, Romanian entry visas cannot be obtained at the Border Crossing Points!**

Given the above, please carry out all the necessary procedures in order to be able to apply for a visa at a Romanian DM/CP.

**Please note that third-state nationals who are required to hold a Schengen entry visa and, however, decide to travel towards Romania without such a visa, risk not being embarked either at their point of departure, or on their way towards Romania, in case of transits.**

#### **IV. Airport Transit Visas:**

- ❖ Each participant must check whether or not an airport transit visa is required for the international transit areas of airports where they will carry out such a transit, depending on the flight routes.
- ❖ Obtaining airport transit visas is the obligation of each participant and, as a rule, they can be obtained only after having the Romanian visa issued.
- ❖ **Kindly take note that a list of the airport transit visa requirement for all states worldwide is not available. Therefore, participants must make sure that they obtain such visas for any other states, but the Schengen Member States, should they be required to do so.**

#### **ANNEX 1:**

**LIST OF THIRD COUNTRIES WHOSE NATIONALS ARE REQUIRED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF A VISA WHEN CROSSING THE EXTERNAL BORDERS OF THE MEMBER STATES (THE LIST HEREIN IS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF REGULATION EU 2018/1806):**

#### **1. STATES**

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>Afghanistan*</u> (1) | 29. Ecuador             |
| 2. <u>Algeria*</u>         | 30. <u>Egypt*(1)</u>    |
| 3. <u>Angola*</u>          | 31. Equatorial Guinea   |
| 4. Armenia                 | 32. <u>Eritrea* (1)</u> |
| 5. Azerbaijan              | 33. Eswatini            |
| 6. Bahrain                 | 34. <u>Ethiopia (1)</u> |
| 7. <u>Bangladesh* (1)</u>  | 35. Fiji                |
| 8. Belarus                 | 36. Gabon*              |
| 9. Belize                  | 37. Gambia              |
| 10. Benin                  | 38. <u>Ghana (1)</u>    |
| 11. Bhutan                 | 39. Guinea*             |
| 12. Bolivia                | 40. Guinea-Bissau*      |
| 13. Botswana               | 41. Guyana              |
| 14. Burkina Faso           | 42. Haiti*              |

15. Burma/Myanmar
16. Burundi\*
17. Cambodia
18. Cameroon\*
19. Cape Verde
20. Central African Republic\*
21. Chad\*
22. China
23. Congo
24. Côte d'Ivoire\*
25. Cuba
26. Democratic Republic of the Congo\* (1)
27. Djibouti\*
28. Dominican Republic
43. India\*(1)
44. Indonesia\*
45. Iran\* (1)
46. Iraq\* (1)
47. Jamaica
48. Jordan\*
49. Kazakhstan
50. Kenya
51. Kuwait
52. Kyrgyzstan\*
53. Laos
54. Lebanon\*(1)
55. Lesotho
56. Liberia

57.	<u>Libya*</u>	81.	Senegal
58.	Madagascar	82.	Sierra Leone
59.	Malawi	83.	<u>Somalia* (1)</u>
60.	Maldives	84.	South Africa
61.	<u>Mali*</u>	85.	<u>Sri Lanka* (1)</u>
62.	<u>Mauritania*</u>	86.	<u>Sudan*</u>
63.	Mongolia	87.	<u>South Sudan*</u>
64.	<u>Morocco*(1)</u>	88.	Surinam
65.	Mozambique	89.	<u>Syria*(1)</u>
66.	Namibia	90.	Tajikistan
67.	Nauru (■)	91.	Tanzania
68.	Nepal(1)	92.	Thailand
69.	Niger	93.	The Comoros*
70.	<u>Nigeria* (1)</u>	94.	Togo
71.	<u>North Korea*</u>	95.	<u>Tunisia*(1)</u>
72.	Oman	96.	Turkey
73.	<u>Pakistan* (1)</u>	97.	Turkmenistan
74.	Papua New Guinea	98.	Uganda
75.	Philippines	99.	<u>Uzbekistan*</u>
76.	Qatar	100.	<u>Vanuatu (#)</u>
77.	Russia*	101.	Vietnam
78.	Rwanda	102.	<u>Yemen*(1)</u>
79.	São Tomé and Príncipe	103.	Zambia
80.	Saudi Arabia	104.	Zimbabwe

**NOTE:**

\* The states whose nationals must be in possession of an invitation endorsed by the Inspectorate General for Immigration from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, that they must submit when applying for a short-stay visa;

(1) States whose nationals are subject to the airport transit visa requirement.

(■) The exemption from the visa requirement shall apply from the date of entry into force of an agreement on visa exemption to be concluded with the European Union.

(#) From 4th February 2023 until 3rd August 2024, the application of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Vanuatu on short-stay visa waiver is suspended in whole as regards nationals of Vanuatu.





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**ANNEX 2:**

**List of third countries whose nationals are exempt from the requirement to be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders of the Member States for stays of no more than 90 days in any 180-day period (the list herein is established in accordance with the provisions of Regulation EU 1806/2018)**

**1. STATES:**

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Albania (*)                      | 24. Kiribati (#)             |
| 2. Andorra                          | 25. Malaysia                 |
| 3. Antigua and Barbuda (#)          | 26. Marshall Islands (#)     |
| 4. Argentina                        | 27. Mauritius (#)            |
| 5. Australia                        | 28. Mexico                   |
| 6. Bahamas (#)                      | 29. Micronesia (#)           |
| 7. Barbados (#)                     | 30. Moldova, Republic of (*) |
| 8. Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)       | 31. Monaco                   |
| 9. Brazil                           |                              |
| 10. Brunei Darussalam               |                              |
| 11. Canada                          |                              |
| 12. Chile                           |                              |
| 13. Colombia (#)                    |                              |
| 14. Costa Rica                      |                              |
| 15. Dominica (#)                    |                              |
| 16. Republic of North Macedonia (*) |                              |
| 17. Georgia (#) (*)                 |                              |
| 18. Grenada (#)                     |                              |
| 19. Guatemala                       |                              |
| 20. Holy See                        |                              |
| 21. Honduras                        |                              |
| 22. Israel                          |                              |
| 23. Japan                           |                              |



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- Directorate (in Serbian: *Koordinaciona uprava*)] (\*)
- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 32. Montenegro (*)  | 46. Seychelles (#)           |
| 33. New Zealand   | 47. Singapore                |
| 34. Nicaragua   | 48. Solomon Islands (#)      |
| 35. Palau (#)   | 49. South Korea              |
| 36. Panama  | 50. Timor-Leste (#)          |
| 37. Paraguay  | 51. Tonga (#)                |
| 38. Peru (#)  | 52. Trinidad and Tobago (#)  |
| 39. Saint Kitts and Nevis (#)   | 53. Tuvalu (#)               |
| 40. Saint Lucia (#)   | 54. Ukraine (#) (*)          |
| 41. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (#)  | 55. United Arab Emirates (#) |
| 42. Salvador  | 56. United Kingdom           |
| 43. Samoa (#)   | 57. United States of America |
| 44. San Marino  | 58. Uruguay                  |
| 45. Serbia [excluding holders of Serbian passports issued by the Serbian Coordination | 59. Vanuatu (#)              |
|   | 60. Venezuela                |

**2. SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:**

- A. Hong Kong SAR  
B. Macao SAR

A. The visa requirement exemption applies only to holders of a "Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" passport.

B. The visa requirement exemption applies only to holders of a "Região Administrativa Especial de Macau" passport.

**3. BRITISH NATIONALS WHO ARE NOT BRITISH CITIZENS:**

British Nationals (Overseas)

British overseas territories citizens (BOTC):



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Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar<sup>1</sup>, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, Ascension And Tristan Da Cunha, South Georgia And South Sandwich Islands And Turks And Caicos Islands.

British overseas citizens (BOC)

British protected persons (BPP)

British subjects (BS)

#### **4. ENTITIES AND TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES THAT ARE NOT RECOGNISED**

##### **AS STATES BY AT LEAST ONE MEMBER STATE:**

- A. Taiwan
- B. Kosovo - as defined by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999

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A. The exemption from the visa requirement is applicable only to holders of passports issued by Taiwan (Republic of China) which include a personal identity number (Regulation (EU) no. 1211/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2010)

B. The exemption from the visa requirement shall only apply to holders of biometric passports issued by Kosovo in line with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The exemption from the visa requirement shall apply from the date on which the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/1624 and (EU) 2017/2226 (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 1), starts operations or from 1 January 2024, whichever date comes first.

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<sup>1</sup> Gibraltar is a colony of the British Crown. There is a controversy between Spain and the United Kingdom concerning the sovereignty over Gibraltar, a territory for which a solution has to be reached in light of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



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**ANNEX 3**

**COMMON LIST OF THIRD COUNTRIES THE NATIONALS OF WHICH  
ARE REQUIRED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF AN AIRPORT TRANSIT VISA  
WHEN PASSING THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT  
AREA OF AIRPORTS SITUATED ON THE TERRITORY OF  
THE SCHENGEN MEMBER STATES**

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. BANGLADESH
3. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
4. ERITREA
5. ETHIOPIA
6. GHANA
7. IRAN
8. IRAQ
9. NIGERIA
10. PAKISTAN
11. SOMALIA
12. SRI LANKA

To this common list, Romania added additional States whose nationals are required to hold an airport transit when transiting through Romanian airports:

1. ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
2. REPUBLIC OF INDIA
3. REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
4. PALESTINE
5. KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
6. FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF NEPAL
7. REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
8. REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
9. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



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**ANNEX 4**

**LIST OF THIRD COUNTRIES WHOSE NATIONALS ARE REQUIRED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF AN AIRPORT TRANSIT VISA WHEN PASSING THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT AREA OF AIRPORTS SITUATED ON THE TERRITORY OF ONE/SOME MEMBER STATES**

	BE <sup>2</sup>	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES <sup>3</sup>	FR <sup>4</sup>	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL <sup>5</sup>	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	IS	NO	CH <sup>6</sup>	
Algeria			X																											
Angola									X																					
Armenia			X																	X										
Burkina Faso								X																						
Bolivia									X																					
Cameroon							X	X	X																					
Central African Republic									X																					

<sup>2</sup> The ATV requirement does not apply to holders of service or special passports issued by the countries concerned.

<sup>3</sup> The ATV requirement does not apply to holders of service or special passports issued by the countries concerned.

<sup>4</sup> The ATV requirement applies holders of ordinary passports issued by the countries concerned unless indicated otherwise in this table.

<sup>5</sup> The ATV requirement does not apply to holders of service or special passports issued by the countries concerned.

<sup>6</sup> The ATV requirement does not apply to holders of service or special passports issued by the countries concerned.



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	BE <sup>2</sup>	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES <sup>3</sup>	FR <sup>4</sup>	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL <sup>5</sup>	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	IS	NO	CH <sup>6</sup>	
Chad			X						X																					
Congo (Republic of)							X	X	X																					
Côte d'Ivoire								X	X																					
Cuba			X		X			X	X									X		X										X
Djibouti								X																						
Dominican Republic	X								X																					
Egypt			X																	X										
Gambia								X																						
Guinea	X							X	X <sup>7</sup>									X			X									
Guinea Bissau	X							X										X												
Haiti	X <sup>8</sup>							X <sup>9</sup>	X																					
India			X		X			X	X																					

<sup>7</sup> The ATV requirement also applies to holders of Guinean service passports.

<sup>8</sup> The ATV requirement applies to holders of ordinary passports only.

<sup>9</sup> This requirement applies to holders of ordinary passports issued by Haiti from 1 September 2021



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	BE <sup>2</sup>	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES <sup>3</sup>	FR <sup>4</sup>	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL <sup>5</sup>	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	IS	NO	CH <sup>6</sup>	
Jordan					X <sup>10</sup>																									
Kenya								X																						
Lebanon			X		X																									
Liberia								X																						
Libya			X																											
Mali			X		X			X	X																					
Mauritania			X						X																					
Nepal	X								X									X												
Niger			X																											
Philippines									X <sup>11</sup>																					
Russia			X						X <sup>12</sup>																					
Senegal								X	X		X										X									
Sierra Leone								X	X									X												

<sup>10</sup> The ATV requirement does not apply to holders of Jordanian passports or documents in lieu of passports, if they are in possession of a valid visa for Australia, Israel or New Zealand and a confirmed airline ticket or valid boarding pass for a flight to the country in question, or are returning to Jordan after an authorized stay in one of the above countries and accordingly hold a confirmed airline ticket or valid boarding pass for a flight to Jordan. The onward flight must leave from the airport to whose transit area they are confined within twelve hours of their arrival in Germany.

<sup>11</sup> The ATV requirement does not apply to sea crew holding a seafarer's identity document issued in accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention No 108 (1958) or No 185 (2003), the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL Convention) and the relevant French national law.

<sup>12</sup> The ATV requirement applies to Russian nationals travelling from an airport in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Turkey or Egypt.



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	BE <sup>2</sup>	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES <sup>3</sup>	FR <sup>4</sup>	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL <sup>5</sup>	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	IS	NO	CH <sup>6</sup>	
South Sudan	X		X		X				X									X												
Sudan	X		X		X		X		X									X												
Syria	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X							X	X									X	X	
Tajikistan								X																						
Togo								X																						
Turkey	X		X		X			X	X			X						X <sup>13</sup>										X	X	
Uzbekistan								X	X																					
Yemen	X <sup>14</sup>		X					X										X												
Palestinians	X		X					X	X <sup>15</sup>																					

**ANNEX 5**

<sup>13</sup> Does not apply to seafarers, who hold a valid seafarer's identity document issued in accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention No 108 (1958) or No 185 (2003), the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL Convention) and the relevant Dutch national law.

<sup>14</sup> The ATV requirement applies to holders of ordinary passports only.

<sup>15</sup> The ATV requirement applies to holders of the travel document for Palestinian refugees.





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**LIST OF RESIDENCE PERMITS  
ENTITLING THEIR HOLDERS TO TRANSIT THROUGH THE AIRPORTS  
OF SCHENGEN MEMBER STATES WITHOUT BEING REQUIRED  
TO HOLD AN AIRPORT TRANSIT VISA**

**ANDORRA:**

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



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- Autorización privilegiada de residencia y de trabajo (special residence and work authorisation) (green). This permit is issued for ten years and is renewable, each time for another ten years.

**CANADA:**

- Permanent resident card (plastic card).

**JAPAN:**

- Re-entry permit to Japan.

**SAN MARINO:**

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

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**

- Form I-551 permanent resident card (valid for two to ten years).
- Form I-551 Alien registration receipt card (valid for two to ten years).
- Form I-551 Alien registration receipt card (no expiry date).
- Form I-327 Re-entry document (valid for two years – issued to holders of a I-551).
- Resident alien card (valid for two or ten years or no expiry date. This document guarantees the holder's return only if his stay outside the USA has not exceeded one year).
- Permit to re-enter (valid for two years. This document guarantees the holder's return only if his stay outside the USA has not exceeded two years).

Valid temporary residence stamp in a valid passport (valid for one year from the date of issue).