



# Visum voor kort verblijf in Nederland

Short stay visa for the Netherlands

*Justitie*



Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst

# Short stay visa for the Netherlands

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## 1. The purpose of this brochure?

**This brochure tells you how to apply for a visa. It also describes what you can do to ensure that your visa application is correctly processed.**

Foreigners intending to travel to the Netherlands for a short stay (maximum three months) may require a visa, depending on their nationality. Having a visa is one of the conditions for being granted access to the Netherlands and the other Schengen countries (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland). A visa may also be limited to one or several Schengen countries (visa with territorial restrictions). In such cases the stay is only permitted in the territory of one or more designated Schengen countries.

The Dutch government checks whether you are eligible for a short stay visa. The conditions for admission are laid down in the (European) Schengen Implementation Agreement and the associated Common Consular Instructions, the Schengen Border Code and in the Aliens Act of the Netherlands.

**Bear in mind that the application procedure may take a long time. Apply for your visa in good time, and never make a definitive booking for your trip to the Netherlands until you are sure the visa will be granted.**

This brochure describes what you have to do to ensure your visa application is correctly processed.

## 2. Who is this brochure intended for?

This brochure is intended for foreigners who want to come to the Netherlands for a maximum period of three months who originate from a country for which there is a visa requirement. Countries for which there is a visa requirement are listed in appendix 1. All persons with the nationality of one of these countries require a visa for all Schengen countries. This does not apply however, if these persons hold a residence document that has been issued by another Schengen country and that is included in appendix 4 to the Common Consular Instructions. The most recent information is to be found at [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl). If you have the nationality of a country for which there is no visa requirement (appendix 2), you are free to stay in the Schengen area, which includes the Netherlands, for a maximum period of three months. Chapter 7 describes what you have to do when you arrive in the Netherlands. In that case you do not need to read the other chapters of this brochure.

This brochure tells you about the rules that apply to obtaining a short stay visa, the steps you have to take, and the necessary documents. Read the brochure carefully, so you will know exactly what steps to take and whether or not you have the correct documents. The documents required will depend on the purpose and duration of your stay. Do you not have the right documents? This may cause delays in the processing of your application. It may also lead to your application being rejected.

**Please note!** If you have several nationalities (and passports), the visa requirement is determined by the travel document with which you want to travel.

You may decide for yourself which travel document you want to travel with. As far as the Dutch government is concerned, it does not matter whether you travel using the passport of the country where you live. If you have a travel document for foreigners or refugees that has been issued by a third country, then in principle you will always need a visa. In that case it makes no difference what your nationality is, or which country issued the travel document. An exception applies here with respect to persons with a travel document for refugees issued by one of the EU member states, one of the EEA member states (Liechtenstein, Norway and Iceland) or Switzerland. In these cases no visa is required.

Do you want to stay in the Netherlands for longer than three months? In that case this brochure does not apply to you. Information about applying for a residence permit or a provisional residence permit (mvv) is to be found in the brochure 'Residence in the Netherlands'. You can order the brochure by calling 0900 1234561 (€ 0.10 p.m. plus any additional costs charged by your operator if you are calling from a mobile phone), by downloading one from [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl) or by collecting one from an IND desk. When calling from abroad you can use +31 20 889 30 45 (this number cannot be used if you are telephoning from within the Netherlands).

### 3. What is a short stay visa?

A visa is a sticker which is attached inside your travel document (a passport for example). A visa indicates that at the moment of issue there is no objection to your entering the country for a short stay. The visa is valid for a fixed period (maximum three months). Possessing a visa is no guarantee that you will actually be admitted to the Netherlands. At Schiphol Airport or some other border crossing-point, your purpose of travel and financial means may also be checked. Always take the necessary information and documents with you on your journey to the Netherlands. This avoids delays and other inconvenience at the border. Examples in this regard are a copy of the (authenticated) letter of invitation and where applicable, a copy of the sponsor declaration of the referent or sponsor. Chapter 7 describes what else you are required to do when you arrive in the Netherlands.

There are three types of short stay visa.

#### **A-visa: transit visa for airports**

For some nationalities a transit visa obligation for airports applies. This visa is needed if you make a stopover at a Schengen airport (such as Schiphol) during an international flight to a country outside the Schengen area. You may not leave the international zone of the airport during such a stopover. The transit visa for airports does not therefore give the right to enter the Schengen area. In part 1 of appendix 3, you will find the list of countries whose subjects require a transit visa for all Schengen countries. In part 2 of appendix 3, you will find a list of several countries whose subjects require a transit visa for in any case Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

#### **B-visa: transit visa for a maximum of five days**

This visa is intended for foreigners who require a visa and who want to travel through the Schengen area within a maximum period of five days. Their final destination is situated in a country outside the Schengen area to which access is guaranteed. This transit visa may be issued for one, two, or more transit journeys of five days at the most.

#### **C-visa: short stay visa for a maximum of three months**

A short stay visa may be applied for in relation to various purposes, such as: vacation, tourism, business trip, visit to friends or family, participation in conferences or sporting events.

**Please note!** A foreigner requiring a visa may stay for a maximum of three months in the Schengen area within a six month period. After staying in the Netherlands for an unbroken three month period, a foreigner may not apply on his return for a new short stay visa for a consecutive period. Otherwise he would be staying for a 'disguised' long period (staying longer than three months). For a long stay, an mvv (provisional residence permit) is required.

**Please note!** If you entered the Netherlands by means of a short stay visa, you cannot use it to obtain a residence permit. To obtain a residence permit you must return to your country of origin or your country of continuous residence to apply for an mvv at the Dutch embassy or consulate.

*A country of continuous residence is a country in which a person is permitted to reside for a period of more than three months, by reason of entitlement to temporary residence or pending entitlement to temporary residence.*

## 4. General conditions

If you wish to apply for a short stay visa, the following general conditions apply:

- Your passport (travel document) must remain valid for a long enough period. At the time of application, the passport must be valid for a further three months beyond the date on which the visa period ends.
- You must not constitute a danger to public order, public health, national security or the international relations of one of the Schengen countries. Constituting a danger to public order means, for example, that you have been sentenced for, or are suspected of, committing an offence. Another possible danger is that of your settling in the Netherlands illegally (residing illegally in the Netherlands, there are insufficient guarantees that you will return to your country of origin at the appropriate time). Several factors play a role in assessing whether there is a risk of your settling in the Netherlands illegally. For example it will be examined whether or not you have strong social and/or economic ties with your country of origin or country of continuous residence, but also whether the stated purpose of your trip is sufficiently plausible.
- You must not constitute a danger to (good) international relations and your name must not be on the list of persons to be refused.
- You must have sufficient means of support. For more information on this subject see chapter 5.
- You must provide sufficient evidence of the purpose of your trip. For more information on this subject see chapter 5.

## 5. What documents do you need?

When applying for a short stay visa, you need a number of documents. You must show these documents when submitting your application. The documents required include the following:

- **Valid passport (travel document).**
- **Documentary evidence in support of the purpose of your trip.**

This could be a letter of invitation from friends or family authenticated by the municipality in the Netherlands, for example. Other possible examples are: a hotel reservation (if no referent has been indicated), an invitation from a company established in the Netherlands (for a business visit for example), or a work permit. Artists do not need a work permit if they are staying in the Netherlands for less than four weeks.
- **Evidence showing that you have sufficient means of support for your stay in the Netherlands, transit journey, and/or return journey.**

Showing you have at least € 34 per person per day at your disposal for the duration of your visa, by means of bank statements, traveller's cheques or cash for example.
- **A sponsor declaration.**

This is a statement that a family member or some other relation is sponsoring your stay in the Netherlands. This is only required if you do not have sufficient means of support. In that case the inviting party (referent in the Netherlands) or a third party must complete and sign a sponsor declaration. This sponsor declaration with accompanying documents (such as recent wages slips or a copy of the employment contract) must show that the sponsor has sufficient and durable means of support. You must show this declaration at the embassy or consulate.

Sufficient means of support is understood to mean at least the minimum income for couples/families according to the Work and Income Act. For more information see [www.st-ab.nl](http://www.st-ab.nl). In the event of sponsor declarations for several persons, additional or further sponsor declarations may be asked for.
- **Documents showing you have adequate medical travel insurance (see also chapter 6).**

**Please note!** No compulsory medical travel insurance applies in the case of a transit visa for airports (A-visa) or (other) transit visa (B-visa).

- **Proof of reservations for the journey.**
- **Documents which make the return to your country of origin or country of continuous residence plausible.**

Such as an employer's statement, records of children attending school, proof of ownership of your own house and/or other immovable property.
- **Two passport photographs.**

**Please note!** An embassy or consulate may always ask you for extra documents or items.

## 6. Application procedure

You can apply for a short stay visa at the Dutch embassy or consulate in your country. Usually this is the country - outside the Schengen area - where you live.

**Please note!** If the main destination of your journey is a Schengen country other than the Netherlands, you must submit your visa application at the embassy of that other Schengen country. For example: you want to travel to Germany for two months, but you would also like to visit the Netherlands for two days. The main destination in this case is Germany. You therefore have to apply for your visa from the German representation. If the main destination of your journey cannot be determined, the embassy of the country to which you will travel first is authorised to deal with your application.

You must submit an application for a short stay visa at the Dutch embassy or consulate in person. Do not forget to take the items and documents referred to in chapter 5 with you.

Do not make a definitive booking for your trip until you have received a positive answer from the Dutch embassy or consulate. Before you receive the actual visa, the validity of your passport and proof that your return journey has been booked will be checked.

You are obliged to take out adequate medical travel insurance. This must cover any expenditure for repatriation on medical grounds or urgent medical care (such as urgent treatment in a hospital). You must take out the insurance in the country where you have your (permanent) place of residence.

The medical health insurance must be valid for the entire Schengen area and provide minimal coverage of € 30,000. The medical travel insurance must be valid for the entire duration of your stay. You must show proof of the original insurance policy when the visa is issued. You should therefore wait until you are sure your visa application has been approved before finalising your insurance policy.

### Period of validity of the visa

In principle the visa is issued for the period you applied for. The dates of the incoming and outgoing flights on your airline ticket are also checked. The number of days you may stay in the Schengen area is stated on the visa sticker in the section 'duur verblijf' (duration of stay). The date on which the visa first becomes valid is stated in the section 'vanaf' (from). You may travel in the Schengen area from this date onwards. The visa is not valid before this date. The date on which the visa ceases to be valid is stated in the section 'tot' (to). After this date the visa is no longer valid. The number of days indicated in the section 'duur verblijf' are counted from the moment you set foot on Dutch soil.

The visa may also state the country or countries for which it is valid. The term 'Schengenstaten' (Schengen States) means that your visa is valid for the entire Schengen area. The term 'Benelux' indicates that your visa is only valid for the Benelux countries.

## 7. What should you do on arriving in the Netherlands?

When you arrive in the Netherlands, you must report to the Aliens Police at the location where you are staying within three working days.

**Please note!** If you fail to fulfil this obligation, you are liable to punishment.

If you are staying at a hotel however, you do not have to report to the Aliens Police. Nor are you obliged to do so if you will be staying in the Netherlands for less than three days.

## 8. Costs

Every application for a visa costs money. If you are not granted a visa, you will not get any money back. Usually you pay for your visa in the local currency. In special cases (if the local currency is not convertible) you may pay in a different currency. Information on this matter can be obtained from the Dutch embassy or consulate. You may also be charged for any extra costs incurred by the embassy or consulate in connection with your visa application.

### The costs

- Transit visa for airport passengers: € 60
- Transit visa for a maximum of five days: € 60
- Visa for a maximum of one month: € 60
- Visa for a maximum of three months with one entry: € 60
- Visa for a maximum of three months with two or more entries: € 60
- Extension by thirty days at the most: € 25
- Extension by more than thirty days but no more than ninety days: € 30
- Changing your visa: € 35

### Exceptions

The following categories of applicant may obtain a short stay visa free of charge, provided that they meet the conditions:

- children under the age of six
- pupils, students, graduates and accompanying teachers who are undertaking a journey in the context of a course of study or educational training
- academic researchers
- family members, who are required to hold a visa, of the following:
  - a citizen of the Union;
  - citizens of the EEA;
  - citizens of the Swiss Confederation.

**Please note!** Family members of Dutch citizens are not exempt from paying costs, except where the Dutch citizen is exercising his or her right to free movement. Family members of a person of Dutch nationality who has not taken advantage of his or her right to free movement are therefore also not eligible to receive a visa free of charge.

### Nationalities to which the reduced fee applies

The reduced fee of € 35 applies to countries with which the EU has concluded or will conclude a visa agreement. This concerns the following nationalities: Russian, Ukrainian, Macedonian (FYROM), Albanian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, Serbian and Moldavian.

## 9. Exceptional circumstances

Exceptional circumstances may arise which make it necessary to extend the duration of your stay in the Netherlands.

These may be personal or humanitarian reasons (serious illness for example). In these cases, it may be permitted to extend the duration of the validity of the visa, up to a maximum duration of stay of three months. Extending the duration of the validity from three months to six months is only permitted in very exceptional circumstances. If the duration of the validity of your visa is extended, this extension is only valid for the countries Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. In that case the total duration of your stay may not exceed six months. A fee is payable for extending the duration of the validity of your visa.

If you think you are eligible for an extension, you should contact the IND by dialling 0900 1234561 (€ 0.10 p.m. plus any additional costs charged by your operator if you are calling from a mobile phone). When calling from abroad you can use +31 20 889 30 45 (this number cannot be used if you are telephoning from within the Netherlands). The official will inform you immediately as to the likelihood of your request being granted. If the official is of the opinion that you are (possibly) eligible for an extension, an appointment will be scheduled in consultation with you. A decision will be taken as to whether you must come to the IND desk depending on your place of abode. If the official has explained to you that you are not eligible for an extension and you have indicated that you do not agree with this explanation, the official in question will make an appointment at the IND desk for you to submit an application for an extension. You can lodge an application for review against a final refusal. For more information on this subject see chapter 10.

**Please note!** You will not be assisted at the IND desk if you do not have an appointment. If you have an appointment, this does not necessarily mean that the duration of the validity of your visa will be extended.

## 10. Do you disagree with the decision?

If your application is rejected by the Dutch government, you may lodge an objection. Your legal representative, or a person with special power of attorney, or lawyer, may do this on your behalf. If your referent submits an objection on your behalf, he must be able to show a written authorisation signed by you. The decision on your visa application will include a description of how you can submit an objection or appeal against the decision. Read the decision carefully, and note in particular the periods within which your objection or appeal must be submitted. Usually an objection or appeal must be submitted in writing, complete with arguments, within four weeks of the day on which the decision was made known to you. You must send a copy of the decision together with your objection or appeal. For comprehensive information in this regard, you may consult a lawyer or a legal assistance counsellor.

## 11. Which authorities do you have to deal with?

The bodies you may have to deal with when you apply for a visa are listed below.

### **Dutch embassy or consulate**

The official representation of the Dutch government in your country.

### **Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), Short Stay Visa Service**

The Short Stay Visa Service deals with short stay visa applications presented to her by embassies or consulates. The purpose of these visa applications may be a visit to family or friends and/or tourism. Visa applications for artists, students, trainees and visits for medical treatment may also be presented to the Short Stay Visa Service.

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretariat for the Movement of Persons, Migration and Alien Affairs, department of Alien and Visa Affairs (DPV/VV)**

The DPV/VV deals with short stay visa applications for business visits, conferences, seminars, sporting events, cultural events, international organisations, political affairs and scientific visits. The DPV/VV also deals with short stay visa applications for subjects of the former Soviet republics and visa applications for holders of diplomatic and service passports.

### **Aliens Police**

The task of the Aliens Police is to supervise foreigners in the Netherlands, and they are present in every Dutch municipality.

### **Royal Netherlands Military Constabulary (KMar)**

This service is responsible for border control. At Schiphol airport for example, the KMar checks your travel document and the visa attached inside it. The KMar may ask you questions about the purpose of your trip and your financial resources. The KMar has the authority to refuse you access to the Netherlands, even if you have a valid visa. It does this in consultation with the Immigration and Naturalisation Service.

## 12. Explanation of concepts

### **Decision**

This is a (written) decision of the government. A foreigner who has submitted an application for a visa will be informed of the outcome by means of such a decision. A verbal statement from the KMar that you are not admitted to the Netherlands is also a decision against which you may lodge an objection.

### **Sponsor declaration**

A sponsor declaration is requested if it is not clear whether the foreigner in question has sufficient means of support during the stay in the Netherlands. A sponsor declaration may also be requested during a visa procedure, to obtain greater certainty about the timely return of the visa applicant. The sponsor declaration states that costs incurred by the State or by government institutions will be recovered from the sponsor of the foreigner.

### **Sponsor**

The sponsor is the person who sponsors the foreigner staying in the Netherlands. If the Dutch government is obliged to incur costs for this foreigner, these costs may be recovered from the sponsor.

### **Referent**

The referent is the person or organisation in the Netherlands who invited you, and with whom you wish to stay. The referent acts as contact person and may be asked to provide further information about the background of the visa application. The referent may also be the sponsor.

### **Provisional residence permit (mvv)**

This is a type of visa with which a foreigner may travel to the Netherlands in order to apply for a residence permit here. Before the mvv is issued, checks are carried out to see that the foreigner fulfils all the conditions for staying in the Netherlands. The mvv is applied for and issued at a Dutch embassy or consulate.

### **Schengen**

In 1985 and 1990 several member states of the European Union signed the Schengen Convention and the Schengen Implementation Agreement. Among other things this agreement provided for the free movement of persons in the so-called Schengen area, consisting of Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland.

### **Schengen visa**

With the coming into force of the Schengen Convention, a Schengen visa was also introduced. With this short stay visa or C-visa, a foreigner may travel freely inside the territory of all the Schengen countries. In principle a Schengen visa is valid for a maximum of three months.

### **Letter of invitation**

A standard form which can be obtained from the municipalities in the Netherlands. The referent in the Netherlands applies for this letter and fills it in. The letter of invitation may be used as a document in support of the visa application.

## 13. More information

If you have any further questions after reading this brochure you can contact the IND or the Dutch embassy or consulate in your country of residence. You can put your questions to the IND by telephone, letter or email. You can also visit the IND desk. You do not need an appointment for this. To find the desk nearest to you, visit the website [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl).

### Telephone

The IND can be contacted on 0900 1234561 (€ 0.10 p.m. plus any additional costs charged by your operator if you are calling from a mobile phone, weekdays between 09.00 and 17.00).

When calling from abroad you can use +31 20 889 30 45 (this number cannot be used if you are telephoning from within the Netherlands). If you have a question about a current application, please have the following information ready:

- Your V-number (your unique ‘foreign national number’), if known
- Your surname and first name (and, if applicable your maiden name)
- Your place and date of birth
- Your nationality

### Letter or email

#### General questions

Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst  
Afdeling Voorlichting  
Postbus 3211  
2280 GE Rijswijk

Email: [voorlichting@ind.minjus.nl](mailto:voorlichting@ind.minjus.nl)

Internet: [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl)

#### Questions about a visa

Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst  
Unit Visadienst  
Postbus 3109  
2280 GC Rijswijk

For more information about visa applications in relation to such things as business visits, conferences or participation in sporting events, you may contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Telephone +31(0)70 348 56 22 or click on [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl).

### Complaints

Complaints about your treatment by the IND can be submitted in writing to:

Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst  
Centraal Klachtenbureau  
Postbus 5805  
2280 HV Rijswijk

For complaints you can also call +31(0)70 779 54 40.

### Other brochures

The following brochures on admission to and residence in the Netherlands may be of interest to you:

- Bringing a foreign employee to the Netherlands
- Residence in the Netherlands
- IND registration for EU citizens

Brochures can be ordered by calling 0900 1234561 (€ 0.10 p.m. plus any additional costs charged by your operator if you are calling from a mobile phone), by downloading them from [www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl) or you can collect them from an IND desk.

When calling from abroad you can use +31 20 889 30 45 (this number cannot be used if you are telephoning from within the Netherlands).

### Personal Data Protection Act

The Personal Data Protection Act (Wbp) places an obligation on the IND to inform you that the IND is the organisation which processes the data in your application. The IND does this to determine whether you are eligible for an provisional residence permit or a residence permit. The Minister of Justice is responsible for this. If you have any questions regarding the data processing procedure you can submit them in writing to the IND, Postbus 1200, 2280 CE Rijswijk. Here you can also submit a request for an overview of information held on your file. Further to this request you can ask to have your personal details changed, removed or protected.

# Appendix 1

## Countries for which a visa is required for a maximum stay of three months in the Netherlands

Afghanistan	Ghana	Nigeria	Tuvalu
Albania	Grenada	North Korea	Uganda
Algeria	Guinea	Northern Mariana	United Arab Emirates
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Oman	Uzbekistan
Antigua & Barbuda	Guyana	Pakistan	Vanuatu
Armenia	Haiti	Palau	Vietnam
Azerbaijan	India	Papua New Guinea	Western Samoa
Bahrain	Indonesia	Peru	Yemen
Bangladesh	Iran	Philippines	Zambia
Barbados	Iraq	Qatar	Zimbabwe
Belarus	Ivory Coast	Russian Federation	
Belize	Jamaica	Rwanda	
Benin	Jordan	Saint Kitts and Nevis (St. Kitts)	
Bhutan	Kazakhstan	Saint Lucia	
Bolivia	Kenya	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Kiribati	Salomon Islands	
Botswana	Kuwait	São Tomé and Príncipe	
Burkina-Faso	Kyrgyzstan	Saudi Arabia	
Burundi	Laos	Senegal	
Cambodia	Lebanon	Serbia	
Cameroon	Lesotho	Seychelles	
Cape Verdi	Liberia	Sierra Leone	
Central African Republic	Libya	Somalia	
Chad	Macedonia (former Yugoslavia)	South Africa	
China	Madagascar	Sri Lanka	
Colombia	Malawi	Sudan	
Comoros	Maldives	Surinam	
Congo (Brazzaville)	Mali	Swaziland	
Cuba	Marshall Islands	Syria	
Congo, Democratic Republic	Mauritania	Tadzhikistan	
Djibouti	Mauritius	Taiwan (Republic of China)	
Dominica	Micronesia	Tanzania	
Dominican Republic	Moldavia	Thailand	
East Timor	Mongolia	Timor Leste	
Ecuador	Montenegro	The Bahamas	
Egypt	Morocco	The Ukraine	
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Togo	
Eritrea	Myanmar	Tonga	
Ethiopia	Namibia	Trinidad Tobago	
Fiji Islands	Nauru	Tunisia	
Gabon	Nepal	Turkey	
Gambia	Niger	Turkmenistan	
Georgia			

## Appendix 2

**Countries for which a visa is not required for a maximum stay of three months in the Netherlands**

**Nationals of EU/EEA countries do not require a visa**

Andorra  
Argentina  
Australia  
Brazil  
Brunei  
Canada  
Chile  
Costa Rica  
Croatia  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Hong Kong (holders of BNO (British National Overseas) passports and Hong Kong SAR passports (Special Administrative Region))  
Israel  
Japan  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Monaco  
New Zealand  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
San Marino  
Singapore  
South Korea  
Spain  
Switzerland  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Vatican City  
Venezuela

## Appendix 3

**Part 1: Countries for which an airport transit visa is required for Schengen countries**

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Congo, Democratic Republic  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Iran  
Iraq  
Nigeria  
Pakistan  
Somalia  
Sri Lanka

**Part 2: Countries for which an airport transit visa is required for Benelux countries**

Angola  
Colombia  
Gambia  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Nepal  
Sierra Leone  
Sudan  
Syria

*Subject to alteration. The most recent data can be found at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl)*

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[www.ind.nl](http://www.ind.nl)

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