

I Am Here: obtaining your identification and vital documents

Denmark

Table of contents

National Identification Cards	4
What type of document can youth seek which will allow them to move around the country?	4
What is the process for getting a National ID card?	4
Where can I find information online about getting a National ID?	4
What documents do I have to have to get a National ID? Is there any document that I must have to get an ID?	4
What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?	5
What if I only have foreign documents?	5
What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a National ID card?	6
Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a National ID card?	6
What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?	6
What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?	6
Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?	7
What is the application process? Can I complete it online?	7
Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?	7
How old do I have to be to apply for a National ID card by myself?	7
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?	7
At what age can I get a National ID card by myself?	7
Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?	7
Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?	7
Will I have to take a test?	7
If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?	8
Driver's License	9
What organization issues a driver's license in this country?	9
What is the process for getting a driver's license?	9
Where can I find information online about getting a driver's license?	9
What documents do I have to have to get a driver's license? Is there any document that I must have to get a driver's license?	9
What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?	9
What if I only have foreign documents?	10

What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a driver's license?	10
Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a driver's license?	10
What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?	11
What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?	11
Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?	11
What is the application process? Can I complete it online?	11
Are you applying for the driver's licence for the first time or you want to obtain a new category on your existing driver's licence? ..	11
Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?	12
How old do I have to be to apply for a state driver's license by myself?	12
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?	12
At what age can I get a driver's license card by myself?	12
Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?	12
Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?	12
Will I have to take a test?	12
If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?	13
Where can I take the driving test? What can I do if I cannot get to a testing location?	13
Do I need to get a permit or authorization to practice driving before I get my driver's license?	13
Birth Certificate	14
What is the document detailing a person's birth called in this country?	14
I'm not sure I have a birth certificate, what can I do to find out if I have one and where to get it?	14
How do I get a copy of my birth certificate?	14
Can I order my birth certificate online?	14
What documents will I need to get my birth certificate?	15
What happens if I don't have some or all of the documents that are required?	15
How old do I have to be to get a copy of my birth certificate by myself?	15
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me to get a birth certificate (and the application says I have to have one)?	15
What is the cost to get a birth certificate?	15
Is there a waiver if I cannot afford the fee?	15

Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I have been in the foster care system (children in custody of the government)?	15
Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I am homeless?	16
Where do I get my birth certificate if I was born in another country?	16
Is there a way to get my birth certificate without going somewhere in person?	16
Where can I find information online about getting a birth certificate?	16
Making Changes to Government ID Documents	17
What vital doc should I start with to change my name? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?	17
How do I change my name on my birth certificate?	17
How do I change my name on my National ID?	17
How do I change my name on my driver's license?	17
At what age can I change my name by myself?	17
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?	17
What vital doc should I start with to change my gender marker? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?	18
How do I change my gender marker on my birth certificate?	18
How do I change my gender marker on my National ID?	18
How do I change my gender marker on my driver's license?	18
At what age can I change my gender marker by myself?	18
What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?	18

National Identification Cards

What type of document can youth seek which will allow them to move around the country?

- Passport
- National identity card with photo

A national identity card is not required for domestic travel within Denmark. However, individuals entering Denmark from abroad—including from other Nordic countries such as Sweden, Norway, or Finland—should carry a valid form of identification, such as a [passport](#) or a national identity card with a photo.

For nationals of Nordic countries under 18 years of age, a personal ID document is not required if they are accompanied by a parent or guardian who is also a Nordic national and who carries valid ID. If traveling alone, individuals under 18 must present one of the accepted forms of ID to enter Denmark.

Temporary border controls have been introduced for entry into several Nordic countries, including Denmark. At the border, individuals may be asked to prove their Nordic citizenship. Only passports and national ID cards contain information about citizenship.

While ID is not required for movement within Denmark, individuals must be able to identify themselves if requested by authorities. The [Danish police](#) recommend that Nordic citizens carry one of the following:

- Passport
- Driving licence
- National identity card with photo (Finnish, Norwegian, or Swedish national identity cards are approved for travel into Denmark)

Travelers from the EU/EEA may enter Denmark using either a passport or a national ID card that is approved for travel. Travelers from all other countries must present a passport and, if required, a visa or residence permit for the Schengen area.

Source: [Danish National Police – Travel ID Requirements](#)

What is the process for getting a National ID card?

To apply for a Danish national identity card (legitimationskort), an individual must meet the following criteria:

- 15 years old
- A resident of Denmark

- Applications are submitted through a [Citizens Advice Centre \(Borgerservice\)](#), and an appointment is required.
- Applicants must bring a valid form of identification, such as a passport or health insurance card (sundhedskort), if available. During the appointment, a photo will be taken for the card.
- The identity card includes the applicant's CPR number (a unique personal identification number required for all residents of Denmark) and nationality. It is valid for 10 years.
- As of 2025, the cost of the identity card is 150 Danish Krone (DKK), which includes the photo. The card is typically delivered by mail within 14 days of application. This information is confirmed by the [City of Copenhagen's official site](#).

Sources:

- [Copenhagen Municipality – Identity Card](#)
- [International.kk.dk – Identity Card](#)

Where can I find information online about getting a National ID?

You can find more information on applying for (and what can and can't do with) your National ID card on the official site for Danish citizens - [Legitimationskort](#)

What documents do I have to have to get a National ID? Is there any document that I must have to get an ID?

NATIONAL ID CARD (legitimationskort)

- To get an identity card you must bring to your appointment your health insurance card (the yellow health card) * or any other form of identification, like original baptism or birth certificate or passport, driver's license.
- If you are under age of 15, you need to register with a general practitioner in order to obtain the health insurance card.

[Identity card | International.kk.dk](#)

*Children are covered by the health insurance scheme together with their mother or father until they reach the age of 15 and are insured independently of their parents. When you are covered by the national health insurance, you can register with a general practitioner (GP) and receive a yellow health insurance card. [Health insurance card](#)

What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you do not have a MitID (Digital ID), you can [book an appointment with Copenhagen Citizen Service to report your change of address](#).

What to bring

- A valid form of personal identification such as a passport, driving licence, yellow health card, or the original copy of your name, baptism, birth, or personal details certificate ([personattest](#)).
- A document proving your new residential address such as a tenancy agreement, co-op ownership document and occupancy agreement, deed, or a letter from your sub-landlord (Download the proof of residence template at the bottom of this page).

CHANGE OF NAME

You are required to change your name in the CPR. In order to have your name change recorded in the CPR-register, an official name change certificate is required either from the local Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages or from Denmark.

[Name change \(um.dk\)](#)

What if I only have foreign documents?

You can get MitID with your foreign passport or ID card. All it takes is a valid passport/ID card and a phone that can scan your passport/ID card.

[Non-citizens in Denmark - MitID](#)

You can get MitID at a Citizen Service Centre, e.g., if you do not have a mobile phone that can scan your passport/ID card. Book an appointment at a Citizen Service Centre and show up with [valid documentation](#) and answer a number of questions about yourself (based on data from the CPR Register) or bring a witness, who can confirm who you are.

If you do not have a CPR number, you must use a P code instead. A P code is an 8-digit code that you enter in the MitID app instead of the CPR number, if you use your passport/ID card to create or change a MitID. Please pay attention to that most self-service solutions currently require a CPR number. It's not possible to access these self-service solutions with a MitID created with a P code.

These are the valid documentations:

Bring one of the following documents:

- Driving license issued in Denmark, Greenland or Faroe Islands
- Driving license app issued in Denmark
- Passport with CPR-number issued in Denmark, Greenland or Faroe Islands

- Residence Permit with picture and CPR number issued in Denmark by the Danish Immigration Service or the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs ID card issued in Denmark

Alternatively, the following documents are valid:

- Residence Permit with picture issued in Denmark
- Passport issued in another country than Denmark, Greenland or Faroe Islands
- National identity card issued in another country than Denmark, Greenland or Faroe Islands
- Identity card issued by municipality in Denmark or Greenland
- Passport without CPR-number issued in Denmark, Greenland or Faroe Islands

... combined with one of the following documents:

(CPR-number must be present in the document)

- Health insurance card, special health insurance card or health insurance card app issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Residence Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Personal Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Baptism Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Birth Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Certificate of CPR-number issued in the Faroe Islands (only valid at The High Commissioner's Office in the Faroe Islands)
- Latest tax assessment notice (previous year) or preliminary income assessment (current year) (the tax assessment notice or the preliminary income assessment can not be combined with the documentation for receiving public benefit)
- Documentation for receiving public benefit (maximum 3 months old) (the documentation for receiving public benefit can not be combined with the tax assessment notice or the preliminary income assessment)

Or, the combination of the following two documents are required:

(CPR-number must be present in at least one of the documents)

- Personal Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Baptism Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Health insurance card, special health insurance card or health insurance card app issued in Denmark or Greenland
- Residence Certificate issued in Denmark or Greenland

- Residence Permit with picture issued in Denmark
- Identity card issued by municipality in Denmark or Greenland
- Residence Certificate issued in the Faroe Islands
- Birth and Baptism Certificate issued in the Faroe Islands
- Birth and Name Certificate issued in the Faroe Islands
- Certificate of CPR-number issued in the Faroe Islands (only valid at The High Commissioner's Office in the Faroe Islands)
- Latest tax assessment notice (previous year) or preliminary income assessment (current year) (the tax assessment notice or the preliminary income assessment can not be combined with the documentation for receiving public benefit)
- Documentation for receiving public benefit (maximum 3 months old) (the documentation for receiving public benefit can not be combined with the tax assessment notice or the preliminary income assessment)

What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a National ID card?

In case the municipality has refused to register you as a resident of Denmark in the CPR or if the municipality has registered you as having left Denmark in the CPR, you can complain to the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior about a municipality's decision within four weeks from receiving the decision.

[How to file a complaint about a municipality's decision \(cpr.dk\)](#)

Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a National ID card?

Yes, under Danish law, individuals must be at least 15 years old and registered as residents in Denmark to apply for a national identity card. This is outlined in the [guidelines for applying for a legitimationskort](#).

To prove residency, applicants must provide a CPR number (civil registration number). To qualify for a CPR number, individuals must have a place to live or stay in Denmark and their stay must be intended to last more than three months. Additionally, non-Nordic nationals must hold a valid residence permit or registration certificate from the Danish immigration authorities. These requirements are detailed by the [CPR Administration](#).

It is not possible to be registered in the CPR before physically moving to Denmark. This means a CPR number cannot be issued in advance of arrival, even if it is needed for services such as opening a bank account, applying for educational grants, or enrolling in school or daycare. If a residence permit is granted before entry, CPR registration can occur from the date of arrival, provided the individual also has a place to live. If the permit is issued after arrival, CPR registration takes effect from the date the permit is granted.

If someone does not meet the requirements for CPR registration but is required to pay tax in Denmark, they must contact the Danish Tax Agency (Skattestyrelsen) to be assigned a CPR number for tax purposes.

To apply for a national ID card, individuals must appear in person at the [Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#) office in the municipality where they reside. An appointment is required, and applicants must bring original identification documents such as a passport, birth certificate, or health card.

What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?

To be considered a resident of Denmark, an individual must have a place to live or stay and intend to remain in the country for more than three months. This is a requirement for being registered in the [Civil Registration System \(CPR\)](#). Non-Nordic nationals must also hold a valid residence permit or registration certificate issued by the Danish immigration authorities.

It is not possible to be registered in the CPR before physically moving to Denmark. Registration can only occur after arrival and once the individual has secured a place to live. If a residence permit is granted before entry, CPR registration can begin from the date of arrival. If the permit is issued after arrival, registration takes effect from the date the permit is granted.

To prove residency in Denmark, individuals must provide either:

- A CPR number, which is issued upon successful registration in the [Civil Registration System \(CPR\)](#), or
- A [certificate of residence](#), which documents current and former addresses and can include additional information such as marital status, citizenship, and former names. This certificate is available in Danish, English, or German and costs DKK 95 as of 2025.

If an individual does not meet the requirements for CPR registration but is required to pay tax in Denmark, they must contact the [Danish Tax Agency \(Skattestyrelsen\)](#) to be assigned a CPR number for tax purposes.

What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?

To obtain a national identity card in Denmark, you must be a resident. Residency is proven through registration in the [Civil Registration System \(CPR\)](#), which requires having a place to live in Denmark and an intended stay of more than three months. Without this registration, you cannot be issued a CPR number or a national ID card.

If you are not a resident, you cannot apply for a Danish national ID card. However, an ID card is not mandatory in Denmark. Other forms of identification, such as a passport, may be used when proof of identity is required. More details are available from [Borger.dk](#).

If you are staying in Denmark temporarily and do not meet the requirements for CPR registration but are required to pay tax, you may still be assigned a CPR number for tax purposes by contacting the [Danish Tax Agency \(Skattestyrelsen\)](#).

For individuals from outside the EU/EEA, obtaining a residence and work permit is a prerequisite for CPR registration. Information on how to apply for these permits is available through New to Denmark (Ny i Danmark) and [Life in Denmark](#).

[Law on the issuance of identity cards \(retsinformation.dk\)](#)

Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?

Yes, to obtain a national identity card in Denmark, you must be registered as a resident, which requires a [CPR number](#). To receive a CPR number, you must have a place to live and intend to stay in Denmark for more than three months. This applies to all individuals, including those seeking asylum.

If you are applying for asylum or humanitarian residence, you can begin the process through New to Denmark (Ny i Danmark). To apply for a residence permit, you must contact either the Danish Immigration Service or the [Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration \(SIRI\)](#). A residence permit is required before you can register in the CPR and apply for an ID card.

There are currently no published special provisions for individuals without a fixed address or who are homeless.

What is the application process? Can I complete it online?

The application for a Danish national identity card must be completed in person. You must book an appointment with [Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#) in the municipality where you are registered as a resident. You cannot apply online.

At the appointment, you must bring a valid form of identification, such as your health insurance card, passport, or driver's licence. A photo will be taken at the appointment, and the card will be mailed to you within approximately 14 days. More information is available from [International.kk.dk](#).

Sources:

- [Identity card | International.kk.dk](#)
- [Legitimationskort](#)
- [Lov om udstedelse af legitimationskort](#)
- [Bekendtgørelse om udstedelse af legitimationskort](#)

Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?

As of 2025, the fee for a Danish identity card is DKK 150. This includes the cost of the photo taken at the Citizen Service appointment. The fee may vary slightly depending on the municipality, especially if a separate photo fee is charged.

There is no formal national waiver program published for individuals who cannot afford the fee. However, individuals in financial hardship are encouraged to discuss their situation directly with [Citizen Service](#), as some municipalities may offer support or alternative arrangements.

Source: [Identity card | International.kk.dk](#)

How old do I have to be to apply for a National ID card by myself?

You must be at least 15 years old to apply for a Danish national identity card independently.

Source: [Identity card | International.kk.dk](#)

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?

If you are 15 or older, you can attend the appointment at Citizen Service on your own. If you are under 15 and do not have a parent or guardian, you should contact the Social Services Administration in Copenhagen for assistance.

Source: [The Social Services Administration | International.kk.dk](#)

At what age can I get a National ID card by myself?

You can apply for and receive a national ID card on your own if you are 15 years of age or older. More information is available from [International.kk.dk](#).

Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?

There are no publicly identified special provisions for foster youth in Denmark regarding the national ID card application process. However, foster youth are typically supported by municipal social services, which may assist with CPR registration and ID documentation.

Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?

There are no specific national provisions for homeless youth applying for a national ID card. However, all national ID cards in Denmark include a CPR number, and Denmark provides digital communication services linked to the CPR system, which can be accessed even by individuals without a permanent address. Homeless individuals may visit their nearest [Citizen Service Centre](#) to discuss their situation and receive guidance. Additional information on digital access for homeless individuals is available in this fact sheet from the Central Denmark Region.

Source: https://www.rm.dk/siteassets/om-os/digital-post/faktaark/faktaark_gb.pdf

Will I have to take a test?

No, there is no test required to obtain a Danish national identity card. The process involves booking an appointment with [Citizen Service](#), presenting valid identification, and having your photo taken during the appointment. The card will then be mailed to you.

Sources:

- [Identity card | International.kk.dk](#)
- [Bekendtgørelse om udstedelse af legitimationskort](#)
- [Lov om udstedelse af legitimationskort](#)

If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?

Not applicable. Since no test is required, there is no appointment needed for testing.

Driver's License

What organization issues a driver's license in this country?

Driver's licenses in Denmark are issued by the local municipality (kommune) where the applicant resides. The application process and forms are coordinated through [Local Government Denmark \(KL\)](#), which provides standardized forms for all municipalities. To apply, you must have "normal residence" in Denmark, meaning you intend to stay in the country for at least 185 days per year due to personal or professional ties. The municipality is responsible for assessing whether this condition is met and for scheduling the required tests.

Sources:

- [How to obtain a driving licence in Denmark](#)
- [Siden blev ikke fundet](#)

What is the process for getting a driver's license?

To obtain a Danish driver's license, follow these steps:

1. Download the correct application form from [KL's official site](#). For example:
 - KK 001: General application
 - KK 002: Parental consent for applicants under 18
 - KK 023: Application for small moped (category LK)
2. Submit the completed form to your local municipality along with:
 - Valid ID (e.g., passport)
 - A recent passport-style photo
 - A medical certificate issued within the last 6 months by your general practitioner (not required for small mopeds)
 - A certificate of completion for a traffic-related first aid course (courses available via Dansk Kørerlærer-Union)
 - Proof of legal residence in Denmark (e.g., residence permit if not a Nordic citizen)
3. Complete mandatory training with a certified driving instructor and pass both a theoretical and practical driving test. The municipality will schedule these tests and collect the applicable fees.

More details are available from [Life in Denmark](#) and [Norden](#).

Sources:

- [How to obtain a driving licence in Denmark](#)
- [Driving licence in Denmark | Nordic cooperation](#)

Where can I find information online about getting a driver's license?

You can find official information about obtaining a Danish driver's license at the following websites:

- [Life in Denmark](#)
- [KL – Local Government Denmark](#)
- [Norden](#)
- [Foreign driving licences in Denmark | International.kk.dk](#)

What documents do I have to have to get a driver's license? Is there any document that I must have to get a driver's license?

You must have the following documents and requirements to apply for and obtain a driving license:

1. Government-issued I.D., such as a passport, for proof of identification;
2. Your photograph;
3. Medical certificate that was issued in less than 6 months by your GP (Note: This is not necessary if you are applying for a driving licence for a small moped).
4. Course certificate for traffic-related first aid; and,
5. Residence permit, or other documentation of residence if you are not a citizen of Denmark or a Nordic country or are not authorised to reside in Denmark without permission.

More information is available at [Life in Denmark](#) and [Norden](#).

What if my documents do not have my correct name/address?

If your documents do not have your correct name and/or address, it is important to get them corrected first with the relevant authorities before applying for a driving license.

To correct your legal documents, as a general guideline, you may need to:

1. Identify the issues and determine what needs to be corrected in your legal documents;
2. Contact the relevant issuing authority, which could be a government department, a legal entity, or another organization;
3. Submit an application or request for the correction. This could involve filling out a form, writing a letter explaining the issue and what corrections are needed, or providing evidence to support your request; and,
4. Wait for the processing of your corrected documents. Once approved and provided, you may use these to apply for a driving license.

This is a general process and the exact steps may vary depending on the specific circumstances, the type of document that needs to be corrected, and by the relevant Danish authorities' protocols.

To correct your **name**, you can apply for a name change using [MitID](#). The application is processed by your local registrar, and a fee may apply. Additional guidance is available from Familieretshuset and Borger.dk.

To update your **address**, you must report the change to the Civil Registration System (CPR). This can be done through your municipality's self-service portal. Instructions are available on [Life in Denmark](#) and [International.kk.dk](#).

What if I only have foreign documents?

If you already hold a foreign driving license, your ability to drive in Denmark depends on your residency status and the country where your license was issued:

- **If you permanently reside outside Denmark**, you may drive in Denmark with your foreign license. If the license is not written in the Latin alphabet, you must carry an English or Danish translation issued by a public authority or organization in the country where the license was issued.
- **If you reside permanently in Denmark** and your license was issued by an EU country, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, or Norway, and it has not expired, you may continue to use it without exchanging it.
- **If you are a Ukrainian national** with a physical Ukrainian driving license and a temporary residence permit in Denmark due to displacement, you are allowed to drive without exchanging your license.
- **If you hold a Greenlandic driving license**, you may use it in Denmark if supplemented by additional driving lessons in Denmark.

In all other cases, you are required to exchange your foreign license for a Danish one. You can do this by booking an appointment with [Citizen Service](#).

To exchange a foreign license, you must meet the requirement of having **normal residence** in Denmark—defined as living in Denmark for at least 185 days per year due to personal or professional ties. More information is available at [Life in Denmark](#).

If you meet these conditions, you may be eligible to apply for a Danish driver's license, either by exchanging your existing one or by completing the full application process. If your driving licence was issued by an EU Member State, you must fulfil the requirements for normal residence in Denmark (i.e. at least 185 days a year of residence as a result of personal or business ties). [Life in Denmark](#).

What happens if my documents are not accepted to get a driver's license?

If your documents were not accepted during your driver's license application, you'll need to identify the issue and take steps to resolve it. You can begin by contacting the [Citizen Service Centre \(Borgerservice\)](#) in your municipality, which handles local driving license applications. For broader questions or complaints, you can also reach out to the [Danish Road Traffic Authority](#).

Here are some steps you can take:

1. **Review your submitted documents** to ensure all information is accurate, up to date, and meets the requirements set by the issuing authority.
2. **Correct any errors or discrepancies** by contacting the relevant authority that issued the document. This may involve submitting a correction request or providing supporting documentation.
3. **Follow up with the issuing authority** to clarify which requirements were not met and what your next steps should be. If needed, you may also consult a legal professional for assistance.

If you wish to file a complaint about a decision made by the municipal council or the police regarding your driving license case, you can send it by email to the [Danish Road Traffic Authority](#).

Do I have to be a resident of the country to get a driver's license?

Yes. To obtain a Danish driver's license, you must have **normal residence** in Denmark. This means you must live in Denmark for at least 185 days per year due to personal or professional ties. During the application process, you will be asked to provide a valid residence permit or other documentation of legal residence if you are not a Danish or Nordic citizen. More information is available at [Life in Denmark](#).

According to the [Executive Order on Driving Licences](#), documentation requirements may be waived if the municipality already has a record of your identity or if you can verify your identity by answering control questions. In special cases, a person who can prove their own identity may accompany you and provide a written statement confirming your identity.

What does it mean to be a resident of this country? How do I prove residency?

To prove residency in Denmark, you must provide either:

- A [CPR number](#), or
- A [certificate of residence](#)

To qualify for a CPR number, you must have a place to live or stay in Denmark and intend to remain for more than three months. You cannot be registered in the CPR before physically moving to Denmark. If you do not meet the requirements for CPR registration but are required to pay tax in Denmark, you must contact the [Danish Tax Agency \(Skattestyrelsen\)](#) to be assigned a CPR number. More details are available at [CPR.dk](#).

What can I do if I do not have residency in this country?

A Danish driving license may only be issued to individuals who have **normal residence** in Denmark or who can prove they have lived in Denmark for at least six months as a student. However, if you are applying for an **international driving license**, you are not required to provide evidence of residence. This is outlined in the [Executive Order on Driving Licences](#).

There are no special provisions for individuals who do not have evidence of residency. If your application is denied or you wish to appeal a decision made by the municipal council or police, you can submit a complaint to the [Danish Road Traffic Authority](#).

[How to obtain a driving licence in Denmark \(borger.dk\)](#)

Will I need a mailing address? What can I do if I am homeless?

Yes, to apply for a Danish driver's license, you must have "normal residence" in Denmark, which typically means having a fixed address. There are currently no special provisions for individuals without a permanent address. If you are homeless or do not have documentation of residence, you may not be eligible to apply for a license.

If your application is denied due to lack of residency or other reasons, you can submit a complaint to the [Danish Road Traffic Authority](#).

What is the application process? Can I complete it online?

The application process for a Danish driver's license must be completed **in person**. You cannot apply online.

Here's how to apply:

1. Visit [KL – Local Government Denmark](#) to download the appropriate application form:
 - KK 001: General application
 - KK 002: Parental consent for applicants under 18

2. Submit the completed form in person to the municipality where you reside, along with:
 - KK 023: Application for small moped (category LK)
 - Proof of identity (e.g., passport)
 - A passport-style photograph
 - A medical certificate issued within the last 6 months by your doctor (not required for small mopeds)
 - A certificate of completion for a traffic-related first aid course
 - A valid residence permit or other documentation of legal residence if you are not a citizen of Denmark or a Nordic country
3. If this is your first time applying or if you are adding a new category to your license, you must:
 - Complete the required training with a licensed driving instructor
 - Pass both a theoretical test and a practical driving test

More information is available at [Life in Denmark](#).

Are you under the age of 18? If yes, ask your custodian or custodians to fill out the consent form under KK 002. Your custodian or custodians have to grant consent to the issuing of a driving licence for category B to you.

Do you want to apply for a driving licence for a small moped (category LK)? If yes, fill out the form under KK 023.

Bring the application in person to the municipality in which you reside along with the following:

1. proof of identity
2. a photograph
3. a medical certificate less than 6 months old and issued by a doctor (this certificate is not necessary if you are applying for a driving licence for a small moped),
4. a certificate that shows that you have completed a course in traffic related first aid, and
5. a valid residence permit or other documentation of residence if you are not a citizen of Denmark or a Nordic country or are not authorised to reside in Denmark without permission.

Are you applying for the driver's licence for the first time or you want to obtain a new category on your existing driver's licence?

If yes, you will have to:

1. complete the required training for the category in question under the supervision of a licensed driving instructor and
2. pass a test of skills and behaviour and a theoretical test.

Source :

- [How to obtain a driving licence in Denmark](#)
- [KL](#)

Is there an application fee? Is there a waiver option if I cannot afford to pay it?

Yes, there is a fee to apply for or renew a Danish driver's license. The [cost to change or renew a license is typically DKK 280](#) (as of May 2025), though this may vary slightly depending on the municipality. The cost of required training (including driving lessons and first aid courses) is set by private providers and can vary.

There is no publicly listed national waiver program for individuals who cannot afford the fee. If you are experiencing homelessness or otherwise cannot afford to pay, you may contact your local [Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#) to inquire about possible local support or payment arrangements.

How old do I have to be to apply for a state driver's license by myself?

You must be **18 years old** to apply for a Danish driver's license independently. This is the minimum age required to take the driving test and be issued a license. More information is available at [Life in Denmark](#).

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me (and the application says I have to have one)?

If you are under 18, you must have a custodian complete and sign the [KK 002 consent form](#) to apply for a driver's license. If you do not have a parent or guardian available, you should contact your local [Citizen Service](#) or the Danish Road Traffic Authority to discuss your situation. While exceptions are not guaranteed, they may be able to advise on next steps or refer you to social services if applicable.

At what age can I get a driver's license card by myself?

You can begin a theory driving course at **17 years and 9 months**, but you must be **18 years old** to take the driving test and receive a license. Both the theoretical and practical tests must be passed before a license is issued. This timeline is outlined in the [Life in Denmark guide](#).

Are there any special provisions for foster youth (children in custody of the government)?

There are no specific provisions listed for foster youth in the Danish driver's license application process. However, foster youth are typically under the care of municipal social services, which may assist with documentation, consent, and access to required training. For general support, individuals or guardians can contact their local [Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#) or the Danish Road Traffic Authority.

Are there any special provisions for homeless youth?

There are no formal national policies that provide special provisions for homeless youth applying for a driver's license. Since a valid residence and documentation of legal stay are required, individuals without a fixed address may face challenges in meeting the eligibility criteria. Homeless youth are encouraged to contact their local [Citizen Service](#) for guidance and to explore whether any local support services or social programs can assist with documentation or application logistics.

Will I have to take a test?

Yes. One of the documents you must submit along with your application is a certificate that shows that you have completed a course in traffic related first aid.

In addition, if this is the first time you are applying for a driving licence, or if you want to obtain a new category on your existing driving licence, you will have to complete the required training for the category in question under the supervision of a licensed driving instructor and pass a test of skills and behaviour and a theoretical test.

You can get a Danish driving license at a driving school.

There are many driving schools in Copenhagen where you can obtain a driving licence. A course consists of:

- driving theory lessons and a theory test you must pass
- driving lessons and a driving test you must pass.

Sources:

- [Danish driving licences | International.kk.dk](#)
- <https://lifeindenmark.borger.dk/travel-and-transport/how-to-obtain-a-driving-license-in-denmark>

If applicable, do I have to make an appointment to take the test?

So far, there is no appointment before taking a test/permit within Denmark.

However, Danish driving license is valid in the EU, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein. If you need to drive in other countries, you may need an international driving license. Please contact the embassy of the individual country to find out about the rules.

The international driving license is a translation of your Danish driving license. You need to bring your Danish and international driving license when you drive.

The international driving license is valid for one year.

If you need to drive in different countries outside the EU, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, you may need several international driving licenses. Please [book an appointment with Citizen Service](#) to get an international driving license.

[Danish driving licences | International.kk.dk](#)

Where can I take the driving test? What can I do if I cannot get to a testing location?

You can take the driving test at a driving school.

There are many driving schools in Copenhagen where you can obtain a driving licence. Outside of Copenhagen, there are also several test centres that you can attend.

Source: [List of Driving test center in Denmark](#)

Do I need to get a permit or authorization to practice driving before I get my driver's license?

Exchange of a driving licence

In Denmark, it is not a requirement that you, as a citizen in the EU or an EEA country, exchange your driving licence into a Danish driving licence in order to be able to drive legally.

Therefore, you can legally drive the same types of vehicles as you are allowed to in accordance with your valid driving licence issued in another EU Member State or an EEA country.

As a rule, you do not have to take a driving test in connection with the exchange of your valid driving licence issued in an EU country.

Obtaining a driving licence

You need to be aware that you must meet the age requirements that apply to the issuing of a Danish driving licence with the corresponding driving licence categories.

You may start the process when you are 17 years 9 months by taking the theory courses but you will not be able to start driving before you are 18 years old and have passed the relevant tests.

Reference: [How to obtain a driving licence in Denmark](#)

Birth Certificate

What is the document detailing a person's birth called in this country?

In Denmark, the official document that records a person's birth is called a birth certificate, and there are several types depending on the circumstances of the birth and religious affiliation.

There are three main types of birth certificates issued in Denmark:

- Personattest (Certificate of Personal Data) – This certificate confirms civil information such as birth, name, and parents as registered in the [Civil Registration System \(CPR\)](#). It is issued to individuals born or baptized in Denmark.
- Fødsels- og Dåbsattest (Birth and Baptism Certificate) – Issued to individuals born in Denmark and baptized in the Church of Denmark.
- Fødsels- og Navneattest (Birth and Naming Certificate) – Issued to individuals born in Denmark but not baptized in the Church of Denmark.

You can apply for a [Certificate of Personal Data](#) online if you have a Danish CPR number and MitID.

I'm not sure I have a birth certificate, what can I do to find out if I have one and where to get it?

In Denmark, there are two main ways to obtain a birth certificate, depending on your situation and whether you have access to digital identification:

Option 1: Order it online

If you have a Danish CPR number and MitID, you can apply for a [Certificate of Personal Data \(Personattest\)](#) through borger.dk. This certificate includes civil information such as your birth, name, and parents as registered in the Civil Registration System (CPR).

Option 2: Request it from your parish

If you do not have digital access, you can request a physical birth certificate from the church office (parish registrar) in the parish where your birth was registered. You can find contact details for your parish at sogn.dk (Danish only). The certificate must be signed and stamped with a physical (wet) signature. You may also request that the parish send the certificate directly to the Legalisation Office if you need it for international use.

If you are unsure where your birth was registered, you can contact the [Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs](#) or your last municipality of residence in Denmark for assistance.

How do I get a copy of my birth certificate?

If you were born in Denmark or have had your personal data registered in the Danish Civil Registration System (CPR), you can request a Certificate of Personal Data (Personattest), which serves as your official birth certificate.

There are two main ways to obtain it:

Option 1: Order it online

If you have a Danish CPR number and MitID, you can apply digitally through [Life in Denmark](#). This certificate includes your birth details, name, and parents as recorded in the CPR.

Option 2: Request a physical certificate

If you do not have digital access, you can request a paper certificate in person at your local parish office (church registrar). You can find your parish at sogn.dk (site in Danish). The certificate must be signed and stamped with a physical (wet) signature if it is to be used for legal or international purposes. You may also ask the parish to send it directly to the Legalisation Office if needed.

If you were baptized in the Church of Denmark, you may also request a [Birth and Baptism Certificate \(Fødsels- og Dåbsattest\)](#). For those not baptized, a [Birth and Naming Certificate (Fødsels- og Navneattest)] may be issued instead.

More information on types of certificates and how to request them is available at [Borger.dk](#).

Can I order my birth certificate online?

Yes, you can order your Danish birth certificate online, and if needed for international use, you can also request an Apostille or legalization. Purchase an Apostille or legalization through the webshop. Please see the [webshop guide](#) for assistance.

Here's how:

- Visit the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs webshop](#) to purchase an Apostille or legalization. You can choose between receiving an **E-Apostille (electronic)** or a **physical Apostille**.
- Before ordering, make sure your birth certificate is either digitally signed or physically signed and stamped by the parish office.
- For guidance, refer to the official instructions on legalizing Danish birth certificates.

What documents will I need to get my birth certificate?

To obtain a copy of your birth certificate in Denmark, you can either apply online or request it from your local parish. The documents and steps required depend on the method you choose:

If applying online

You can request a [Certificate of Personal Data](#) using [MitID](#). This certificate includes your birth details and is valid in digital or printed form. You'll need:

- A valid MitID login
- Your CPR number

If requesting a physical certificate from a parish

You can contact the parish where your birth was registered or the parish of your last known residence. Use sogn.dk to find your parish. If you're unsure where to start, contact the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

You may be asked to provide:

1. A completed request form (available from the parish)
2. Proof of identity, such as:
 - One government-issued ID (e.g., passport), or
 - Two supporting documents such as utility bills, bank statements, or a rental agreement
3. Proof of eligibility to request the certificate, if applicable (e.g., proof of relationship for family members, legal authorization for attorneys)

If the certificate is needed for international use, you can request that the parish send it directly to the Legalisation Office, where you can also choose between a physical or electronic Apostille.

What happens if I don't have some or all of the documents that are required?

If you are missing some or all of the required documents to obtain a birth certificate in Denmark, you should contact the [parish office \(sogn\)](#) where your birth was registered or your last known parish of residence. You can search for your parish at sogn.dk.

If you are unsure where your birth was registered, you can contact the [Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs](#) for assistance. They may be able to help locate your records or advise on alternative documentation.

How old do I have to be to get a copy of my birth certificate by myself?

You must be 18 years or older to request a copy of your own birth certificate in Denmark. If you are under 18, your parent or legal guardian must submit the request on your behalf. This

applies to both digital and physical certificate requests. More information is available at [Life in Denmark](#).

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian who can go with me to get a birth certificate (and the application says I have to have one)?

If you are under 18 and do not have a parent or guardian who can assist with the application, you should contact your local [parish office \(sogn\)](#) or the [Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs](#) to explain your situation. In some cases, social services or a legal representative may be able to assist you in obtaining the certificate. You can also reach out to your municipality's [Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#) for guidance on how to proceed.

What is the cost to get a birth certificate?

There is no fee for obtaining a standard birth certificate (such as a Personattest or Fødsels- og Dåbsattest) through your local parish or via [borger.dk](#), whether you request it digitally or in paper form.

However, if you need the certificate to be legalized or apostilled for international use, there is a fee of DKK 230 per document. This service is handled by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and you can purchase the Apostille or legalization through their [webshop](#).

Is there a waiver if I cannot afford the fee?

There is no fee for obtaining a basic birth certificate through the Danish civil registration system. Therefore, no waiver is necessary for standard requests.

However, for legalization or Apostille services, there is currently no published waiver policy for individuals who cannot afford the DKK 230 fee. If you are experiencing financial hardship and require legalization, you may contact the Legalisation Office directly to inquire about possible accommodations.

Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I have been in the foster care system (children in custody of the government)?

There are currently no publicly listed special provisions specific to foster youth for obtaining a birth certificate in Denmark. However, if you are or were in the custody of the government, your caseworker or municipal social services may assist you in accessing your civil records. You can also contact [your local parish office](#) or the [Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs](#) for help locating and requesting your certificate.

Are there any special laws or provisions that can help get a birth certificate if I am homeless?

There are no formal national policies specifically for homeless individuals seeking a birth certificate. However, if you are without a fixed address, you may still be able to request your certificate by contacting the parish where your birth was registered or your last known parish of residence. You can search for your parish at sogn.dk, or contact the [Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs](#) for assistance.

Where do I get my birth certificate if I was born in another country?

If you were born outside Denmark, you must contact the **embassy or consulate** of the country where you were born to request your birth certificate. Each country has its own procedures and requirements for issuing civil documents. For Danish nationals born abroad, guidance is available from the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

Is there a way to get my birth certificate without going somewhere in person?

Yes. You have two options:

- Order the certificate online with a digital signature through borger.dk if you have MitID.
- Request a physical certificate from your [parish office](#). You can ask the parish to send it directly to the Legalisation Office if you need it for international use.

If you need an Apostille or legalization:

- Purchase it through the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs webshop](#).
- Choose between an E-Apostille or a physical Apostille.
- Submit your document in person, by post, or arrange for a courier pickup.

Where can I find information online about getting a birth certificate?

You can find official information at:

- [Borger.dk – Certificate of Personal Data](#)
- [Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Legalisation of Danish Birth Certificates](#)

Making Changes to Government ID Documents

What vital doc should I start with to change my name? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?

To change your name in Denmark, you should begin by submitting a name change application through borger.dk. This is the official digital platform for name changes, and you will need [MitID](#) to log in.

If you cannot use the online tool, you can print and submit a paper form. Instructions and forms are available at [Personregistrering.dk](https://personregistrering.dk). The completed form must be submitted to your local parish office, which you can find at sogn.dk. [Find your parish](#)

If you were born in Southern Jutland, you must contact the municipality where you were born instead of the parish. [Born in Southern Jutland](#)

The standard fee for a name change is DKK 505, payable at the time of application. Some exceptions apply, such as name changes in connection with marriage or when a child's name is changed due to a parent's name change. More details are available from [Familioretshuset](#).

How do I change my name on my birth certificate?

When your name change is approved, the change is automatically updated in the Civil Registration System (CPR). This means your birth certificate and other official records will reflect your new name.

To apply for a name change, use the digital application at borger.dk. Your application will be processed by the parish where you live. If your birth was registered in Southern Jutland, contact your local municipality instead. [Born in Southern Jutland](#)

More information is available from [Familioretshuset](#).

How do I change my name on my National ID?

To change your name on your **national ID (CPR record)**, you must first apply for a name change through borger.dk. Your application will be processed by the parish where you live. If your birth was registered in Southern Jutland, you must contact your local municipality instead. [Born in Southern Jutland](#)

Once your name change is approved, it will be updated in the **Civil Registration System (CPR)**. This update is required before you can apply for a new passport or other ID documents in your new name. The fee for a name change is **DKK 505**, and it must be paid at the time of application. More information is available from [Familioretshuset](#).

If you are living abroad, you must ensure that the CPR is updated by contacting the municipality where you last resided in Denmark.

Resources:

- [Naming/Name change](#)
- [Name change \(um.dk\)](#)

How do I change my name on my driver's license?

To change your name on your Danish driver's license, your name must first be updated in the [CPR.dk – Official site for the Civil Registration System](#). This is typically done through your local parish or municipality. Once your name is officially changed in the CPR, you can apply for a new driver's license reflecting your updated name at your [local Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#).

More information about updating personal data, including name changes, is available at [Ny i Danmark](#).

At what age can I change my name by myself?

In Denmark, children aged 12 and older must sign the name change application themselves. However, both parents must still give consent for any name change involving a child under 18—even if only one parent has custody.

If the child is between 12 and 17 years old, they must provide written consent in addition to the parents' approval. You can apply for a name change using [borger.dk's digital service](#), which requires MitID.

More information is available from [Familioretshuset](#).

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?

If you are under 18 and do not have a parent or guardian available to assist with your name change, you should contact your parish of residence or local municipality for guidance. In some cases, social services may be able to support your application or act on your behalf.

You can find your parish at sogn.dk or contact the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs for further assistance. The digital application process is available at borger.dk.

What vital doc should I start with to change my gender marker? Is the process easier for one of the IDs?

In Denmark, the process of changing your legal gender marker begins with updating your CPR number, which encodes gender as part of the identification number. This change is managed by the Civil Registration System (CPR) and is the foundational step for updating all other government-issued IDs, including your passport and health card.

As of September 1, 2014, Danish citizens aged 18 and older can apply to change their legal gender without undergoing surgery or sterilization. The process involves submitting a declaration that you identify as the other gender and completing a six-month reflection period. After this period, if you still wish to proceed, your CPR number will be updated to reflect your new legal gender. This change enables you to update your passport and other documents accordingly.

This legal framework is based on Articles 13.2 and 13.3 of [Law No. 524 \(2005\)](#), and the simplified process was introduced by the Danish Parliament in 2014. More background is available from the Library of Congress and [LGBTQ Rights in Denmark](#).

Once your CPR number is updated, you can apply for a new passport or ID card through your [local Citizen Service \(Borgerservice\)](#).

Additional information: [Denmark: Changing Legal Sexual Identity Simplified | Library of Congress](#)

How do I change my gender marker on my birth certificate?

In Denmark, changing your gender marker begins with updating your CPR number, which encodes gender as part of the identification number. Once this change is made, it applies across all official records, including your birth certificate.

Under Danish law, individuals aged 18 and older can apply to change their legal gender based on self-determination, without the need for surgery, sterilization, or medical diagnosis. This process is governed by [Bill No. 182](#), which amended the Law on the Central Person Register.

The process includes:

- Submitting a written declaration that you identify as the other gender.
- Completing a six-month reflection period.
- Confirming your intent to proceed after the reflection period ends.

If you have previously applied for a name change, a passport with an "X" gender marker, or a castration permit, the reflection period may be calculated from the date of that earlier application. Once confirmed, your CPR number is updated, and you will receive documentation that allows you to update all official documents, including your birth certificate, passport, and driver's license.

More information is available from [TGEU – Trans Europe and Central Asia](#).

How do I change my gender marker on my National ID?

To change your gender marker on your national ID (CPR number) in Denmark, you must apply for a legal gender change through the Civil Registration System (CPR). This process is based on self-determination and does not require medical intervention.

The steps include:

- Submitting a declaration that you identify as the other gender.
- Completing a six-month reflection period.
- Confirming your intent to proceed after the reflection period.

Once approved, your CPR number is updated to reflect your new legal gender. This change will automatically update your national ID and allow you to apply for a new passport, health card, and other official documents. More information is available from [TGEU – Legal Gender Recognition](#) and [Retsinformation – Gender Equality Law](#).

How do I change my gender marker on my driver's license?

After your CPR number has been updated to reflect your new gender, you can apply for a new **driver's license** at your local Citizen Service (Borgerservice). The updated CPR number will be used to issue a license that reflects your legal gender. No additional gender-specific documentation is required beyond the updated CPR.

At what age can I change my gender marker by myself?

Currently, only after the age of 18 can people apply to legally change their gender marker on government documents. There is no requirement to have requested or received any medical treatment in order to change legal gender.

In 2022, the Danish government proposed legislation to remove the age limit, which would allow minors to apply for legal gender recognition with appropriate support. It has not yet been passed into law. More information is available here: [Denmark to propose removal of age limit for legal gender change](#)

What can I do if I do not have a parent or guardian with me to change my gender marker and do not have anyone else who can help me?

Legal gender change for someone resident in Denmark means that a person changes their gender in the national personal registration system, the *Centrale Personregister* (CPR). Currently, only after the age of 18 can people apply to legally change their gender marker on government documents. There is no requirement to have requested or received any medical treatment in order to change legal gender.

More information is available here: <https://www.thelocal.dk/20220817/denmark-propose-removing-age-limit-for-legal-gender-change>

Disclaimer

The materials and content provided on this website are for general information only and are not intended as legal advice. Although we strive to provide accurate and up to date legal information, we cannot promise it is error free or that it is suitable for your specific concerns. Therefore, you should contact an attorney to obtain legal advice for any issue specific to your situation. If you use the materials and information provided on this site or links to other websites, it does not create an attorney-client relationship between us or any providers of information you find on this website, and we take no responsibility for any information linked to this website.

The materials and content are provided as-is with no warranty of any kind. We disclaim all express and implied warranties, including the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for particular purpose. Under no circumstances will we or our contributors be liable for any consequential, indirect, incidental, special or punitive damages or lost profits, whether foreseeable or unforeseeable, under any legal theory. Some states do not allow the exclusion of implied warranties or the limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation and exclusions may not apply to you.

Please note that the I Am Here Platform is in development and does not represent the final version of the work product. We will continue to update this I Am Here Platform as updates and edits are received across the globe.

bakermckenzie.com