



# DENMARK



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## 1 CONTACT ADDRESSES

**Location:** Western Europe.

Danmarks Turistråd (Danish Tourist Board)  
Vesterbrogade 6 D, DK-1606 Copenhagen V, Denmark  
**Tel:** 33 11 14 15. Fax: 33 93 14 16. E-mail: dt@dt.dk  
**Web site:** <http://www.dt.dk> or  
<http://www.visitdenmark.com>

Wonderful Copenhagen  
Convention and Visitors Bureau  
Gammel Kongevej 1, DK-1610 Copenhagen V, Denmark  
**Tel:** 33 25 74 00. Fax: 33 25 74 10. E-mail: woco@woco.dk  
**Web site:** <http://www.woco.dk>

Royal Danish Embassy  
55 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9SR  
**Tel:** (020) 7333 0200 or 7333 0265 (visa section). Fax: (020) 7333 0243 or 7333 0266 (visa section). E-mail: dkembassy@compuserve.com  
**Web site:** <http://www.denmark.org.uk>  
**Consular opening hours:** Monday to Friday 0900-1000 and 1500-1600 (telephone enquiries); 0930-1230 (personal visa applications) .

Danish Tourist Board  
55 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9SY  
**Tel:** (020) 7259 5959. Fax: (020) 7259 5955. E-mail: dtb.london@dt.dk

British Embassy  
Kastelsvej 36-40, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark  
**Tel:** 35 44 52 00. Fax: 35 44 52 93 or 35 44 52 46 (commercial section). E-mail: info@britishembassy.dk  
**Web site:** <http://www.britishembassy.dk>  
**Honorary Consulates in:** Åbenrå, Ålborg, Århus, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Herning, Odense, Rønne (Bornholm) and Tórshavn (Faroe Islands).

Royal Danish Embassy  
3200 Whitehaven Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008-3683  
**Tel:** (202) 234 4300. Fax: (202) 328 1470.  
**E-mail:** wasamb@wasamb.um.dk  
**Web site:** <http://www.denmarkemb.org>

Royal Danish Consulate

## 2 GENERAL

18th Floor, 885 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017  
**Tel:** (212) 223 4545. Fax: (212) 754 1904.  
**E-mail:** information@denmark.org  
**Web site:** <http://www.denmark.org>  
**Consulates General in:** Chicago and Los Angeles.

Scandinavian Tourist Board  
18th Floor, 655 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017  
**Tel:** (212) 885 9700. Fax: (212) 885 9710.  
**E-mail:** info@goscandinavia.com  
**Web site:** <http://www.goscandinavia.com>  
Also deals with enquiries from Canada.

Embassy of the United States of America  
Dag Hammarskjølds Allé 24, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark  
**Tel:** 35 55 31 44. Fax: 35 43 02 23. E-mail: irc-dk@pd.state.gov  
**Web site:** <http://www.usembassy.dk>

Royal Danish Embassy  
Suite 450, 47 Clarence Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9K1  
**Tel:** (613) 562 1811. Fax: (613) 562 1812. E-mail: danemb@cyberus.ca  
**Web site:** <http://www.Danish-Embassy-Canada.com>  
**Consulate General in:** Toronto. Consulates in: Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montréal, Regina, St John, St John's, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Canadian Embassy  
Kr. Bernikowsgade 1, DK-1105 Copenhagen K, Denmark  
**Tel:** 33 483 200. Fax: 33 483 221. Web site: <http://www.canada.dk>  
**Consulate in:** Nuuk.

**Country dialling code:** 45.

General

**Area:** 43,094 sq km (16,638 sq miles).

**Population:** 5,275,000 (1997).

**Population Density:** 122.4 per sq km.

**Capital:** Copenhagen. Population: 1,362,264 (1996).

**Geography:** Denmark is the smallest Scandinavian country, consisting of the Jutland peninsula, north of Germany, and over 400 islands of various sizes, some inhabited and linked to the mainland by ferry or bridge. The landscape consists mainly of low-lying, fertile countryside broken by beech woods, small lakes and fjords. Greenland and the Faroe Islands are also under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Denmark, although both have home rule. The Faroe Islands are a group of 18 islands in the north Atlantic inhabited by a population of 43,382 (1995) whose history dates back to the Viking period. Fishing and sheep farming are the two most important occupations. Tórshavn (population 15,272), the capital of the Faroes, is served by direct flights from Copenhagen. During the summer months, there are direct flights from Aberdeen and Glasgow.

**Government:** Constitutional monarchy. Head of State: Queen Margarethe II since 1972. Head of Government: Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen since 1994.

**Language:** The official language is Danish. Many Danes also speak English, German and French.

**Religion:** Predominantly Evangelical Lutheran with a small Roman Catholic minority.

**Time:** GMT + 1 (GMT + 2 from last Sunday in March to Saturday before last Sunday in October).

**Electricity:** 220 volts AC, 50Hz. Continental 2-pin plugs are standard. On many campsites, 110-volt power plugs are also available.

**Telephone:** Full IDD is available. Country code: 45. Outgoing international code: 00. There are no area codes.

**Mobile Telephone:** GSM 1800 and 900 networks. Network operators include Sonofon (web site: <http://www.sonofon.dk>) and TeleDanmark (web site: <http://www.teledanmark.dk>) and Mobilix (web site: <http://www.mobilix.dk>).

**Fax:** Available from many main post offices and from major hotels.

**Internet and E-mail:** ISPs include Telepassport (web site: <http://www.telepassport.dk>) and Business Net Danmark. Internet cafés are available in most urban areas.

**Telegram:** The Copenhagen Central Telegraph Office is open 24 hours a day. Telegrams can also be sent by phone; dial 122.

**Post:** All telephone and postal rates are printed at the post offices. All post offices offer Poste Restante facilities. Post offices are open 0900-1730 Monday to Friday, and some are open 0900-1200 Saturday.

**Press:** Newspapers are largely regional; the main papers in the capital include Aalborg Stiftstidende, Berlingske Tidende, Ekstra Bladet, Politiken and Aktuelt. English-language newspapers and magazines are also available.

**BBC World Service and Voice of America frequencies:** From time to time these change.

**BBC:**

MHz17.6415.579.4106.195

**Voice of America:**

MHz15.209.7601.2600.792

### 3 PASSPORT

|                   | <i>Passport Required?</i> | <i>Visa Required?</i> | <i>Return Ticket Required?</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>British</b>    | 1                         | No/3                  | No                             |
| <b>Australian</b> | Yes                       | No                    | Yes                            |
| <b>Canadian</b>   | Yes                       | No                    | Yes                            |
| <b>USA</b>        | 2                         | No                    | Yes                            |
| <b>OtherEU</b>    | 1/2                       | No                    | No                             |
| <b>Japanese</b>   | Yes                       | No                    | Yes                            |

**PASSPORTS:** Passports valid for 2 months after the last day of stay required by all except the following:

- (a) nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden in possession of identification papers (eg driver's licence or identity card) provided travelling entirely within Scandinavia;
- (b) 1. nationals of other EU countries holding a valid national ID card and holders of a Gibraltar Identity Card issued to British Citizens or British Dependent Citizens for tourist visits of up to 3 months.

**Note:** 2.: For nationals of EU countries and the USA, passports need to be valid for duration of stay.

**VISAS:** Required by all except the following for stays of up to 3 months:

- (a) nationals of countries referred to in the chart above;
- (b) nationals of Andorra, Argentina, Bermuda (provided holding a British Dependent Territories passport), Brazil, Brunei, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Korea (Rep. of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, Switzerland, Uruguay, Vatican City and Venezuela.

**Note:** 3. (a) Holders of the following also do not require a visa: 'British Citizen' passports with the endorsement 'Holder has the right to re-admission' or 'Holder is entitled to re-admission to the United Kingdom' or 'Holder has the right to abode in the United Kingdom', provided holders of such passports have not stayed outside the UK for more than 2 years (including the expected stay in Denmark); 'British Dependent Territories Citizen' passports issued to persons with the right of abode in Gibraltar. (b) Holders of the following do require a visa: 'British Protected Persons' passports or passports endorsed 'holder is subject to control under the Immigration Act 1971'.

**Transit:** Passengers continuing their journey by the same or first connecting aircraft within 24 hours do not require a transit visa, provided holding valid onward or return documentation and not leaving the airport. Nationals of the following countries always need a visa, even if transiting by the same aircraft: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, India (not required for Indian nationals in possession of a valid visa to an EU or EEA country, USA or Canada), Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia and Sri Lanka (the above list is subject to changes; please check with the Embassy or Consular section at Embassy).

**Types of visa and cost:** Tourist, Business, Transit and Airport Transit. All visas cost £20. Payable in cash (exact money only) or cheque supported by a cheque card. Visa fees are non-refundable and payable on submission of the visa application. Visas are issued free of charge to spouses and children (under 21 years of age) of EU nationals irrespective of nationality, upon presentation of documentary evidence (eg marriage certificate or passport of EU-spouse).

**Validity:** Tourist and Business visas are normally valid for 6 months from date of issue for stays of up to 3 months. Transit visas are valid for 24 hours.

**Application to:** Consulate (or Consular section at Embassy); see address section.

**Application requirements:** (a) Valid passport. (b) 2 application forms. (c) 2 passport-size photographs. (d) Fee. (e) For business trips, a written confirmation from the business contact in Denmark (a fax or letter should be sent direct to the visa section at the Danish Embassy).

**Note:** Personal applications should be made to the visa office 0930-1230 Monday to Friday. Applications made by post should include a stamped, self-addressed and registered envelope and payment by crossed postal order. Telephone enquiries should be made between 0900-1000 and 1500-1600 only. There are special facilities for business travellers, who should telephone for details.

**Working days required:** Same day for UK residents holding a national passport endorsed with 'indefinite stay' in the UK and who have been living in the UK for a minimum of 4 years. 2 weeks for postal applications. 6-8 weeks for others.

**Temporary residence:** Persons wishing to stay in Denmark for more than 3 months should make their application in their home country well in advance of their intended date of departure.

## 4 MONEY

**Currency:** Danish Krone (DKr) = 100 øre. Notes are in denominations of DKr1000, 500, 200, 100 and 50. Coins are in denominations of DKr20, 10, 5, 2 and 1, and 50 and 25 øre.

**Currency exchange:** Eurocheques are cashed by banks and hotels; they may also be used at most restaurants and shops. Personal cheques cannot be used by visitors to Denmark. Some banks may refuse to exchange large foreign bank notes.

**Credit cards:** MasterCard, American Express, Diners Club and Visa are widely accepted. Check with your credit card company for details of merchant acceptability and other services which may be available.

**Travellers cheques:** Can be cashed by banks and hotels, and can be used at most restaurants and shops. To avoid additional exchange rate charges, travellers are advised to take travellers cheques in Pounds Sterling.

Exchange rate indicators

The following figures are included as a guide to the movements of the Danish Krone against Sterling and the US Dollar:

Date May '00 Aug '00 Nov '00 Feb '01 £1.00=12.45 12.90 12.56 11.86 \$1.00=7.80 8.05 8.68 8.12

**Currency restrictions:** No limitations on the import of either local or foreign currencies, although declarations should be made for large amounts. Export of local currency over DKr50,000 is allowed if it can be proved that the amount was declared on import, or acquired by the conversion of foreign currency. There is no limit on the export of foreign currency.

**Banking hours:** 0930-1600 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 0930-1800 Thursday. Some banks in Copenhagen are open 0930-1700 Monday to Friday. Some bureaux de change are open until midnight.

## 5 DUTY FREE

The following goods may be imported into Denmark without incurring customs duty by:

(a) Non-Danish residents arriving from an EU country with duty-paid goods purchased in an EU country:

1.5 litres of spirits or 20 litres of sparkling wine (under 22%); 90 litres of table wine; 300 **cigarettes or 150 cigarillos or 75 cigars or 400g of tobacco; other commodities, including beer:** no limit.

(b) Residents of non-EU countries entering from outside the EU (excluding Greenland) with goods purchased in non-EU countries:

1 litre of spirits or 2 litres of sparkling wine (maximum 22%); 2 litres of table wine; 200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250g of tobacco; 500g of coffee or 200g of coffee extracts; 100g of tea or 40g of tea extracts; 50g of perfume; 250ml of eau de toilette; other **articles, including beer:** Dkr1350 (Dkr750 if purchased on airline/ferry).

**Note:** Alcohol and tobacco allowances are for those aged 17 or over only, coffee and coffee extracts allowances are for those aged 15 or over. It is forbidden to import fresh foods into Denmark unless vacuum packed.

**Abolition of Duty-free Goods within the EU:** On June 30 1999, the sale of duty-free alcohol and tobacco at airports and at sea was abolished in all 15 EU member states. Although there is now no legal limit on the quantities of these goods travellers may import into most EU countries (provided they are for personal use only), Denmark, Finland and Sweden will still be imposing limits until 2004.

## 6 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan 1 2001 New Year's Day. Apr 12 Maundy Thursday. Apr 13 Good Friday. Apr 16 Easter Monday. May 11 General Prayer Day. May 24 Ascension Day. Jun 4 Whit Monday. Jun 5 Constitution Day. Dec 25 Christmas Day. Dec 26 Boxing Day. Dec 31 New Year's Eve. Jan 1 2002 New Year's Day. Mar 28 Maundy Thursday. Mar 29 Good Friday. Apr 1 Easter Monday. Apr 26 General Prayer Day. May 9 Ascension Day. May 20 Whit Monday. Jun 5 Constitution Day. Dec 25 Christmas Day. Dec 26 Boxing Day. Dec 31 New Year's Eve.

## 7 HEALTH

|                          | <i>Special Precautions</i> | <i>Certificate Required</i> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Yellow Fever</b>      | No                         | No                          |
| <b>Cholera</b>           | No                         | No                          |
| <b>Typhoid and Polio</b> | No                         | No                          |
| <b>Malaria</b>           | No                         | No                          |
| <b>Food and Drink</b>    | No                         | No                          |

**Note:** Diabetic diets are catered for at many restaurants. See Food & Drink in the Social Profile section.

**Health care:** Medical facilities in Denmark are excellent.

The telephone number for emergencies is 112. Doctors on call in Copenhagen can be reached by dialling 38 88 60 41, between 1600-0800 weekdays, at weekends and on public holidays. Local tourist offices will tell visitors where to contact a dentist, and Copenhagen has an emergency dental service outside office hours; fees are paid in cash.

Medicine can only be bought at a chemist (Apotek), open 24 hours in large towns. Only medicine prescribed by Danish or other Scandinavian doctors can be dispensed. Many medicines that can be bought over the counter in the UK can only be obtained with prescriptions in Denmark. There is a reciprocal health agreement with the UK. In addition to the free emergency treatment at hospitals and casualty departments allowed to all foreign visitors, this allows UK citizens on presentation of a UK passport (form E111 is not strictly necessary) free hospital treatment if referred by a doctor, and free medical treatment given by a doctor registered with the Danish Public Health Service. It may occasionally be necessary to pay at the time of treatment; if this is so, receipts should be kept to facilitate refunds (see below). The Agreement does not cover the full costs of dental treatment or prescribed medicines, but a partial refund may be allowed, so again, keep receipts. Discounts are sometimes allowed on prescribed medicines at the time of purchase on presentation of a UK passport. The Agreement does not apply in the Faroe Islands. To obtain refunds, UK citizens should apply (with receipts) to the Kommunens Social og Sundhedsforvaltning before leaving Denmark.

#### Travel - International

**AIR:** The national airlines are SAS (SK) and Mærsk Air (DM). The major carriers are SAS and British Airways.

**APPROXIMATE FLIGHT TIMES:** From Copenhagen to London is 1 hour 45 minutes (from Århus to London is 1 hour 40 minutes), to Los Angeles is 11 hours 15 minutes, to New York is 8 hours 50 minutes, to Singapore is 15 hours 5 minutes, and to Sydney is 22 hours 50 minutes.

**INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS:** Copenhagen (CPH) (Kastrup) (web site: <http://www.cph.dk>) is 8km (5 miles) southeast of the city (travel time - 20-30 minutes). A new rail link between the airport and main railway station in Copenhagen has facilitated travel to the city (journey time 12 minutes). There are also high speed Intercity trains to Funen (1 hour) and Jutland (2 hours) with additional connections to Malmö (Sweden) on a 30-minute journey via the Øresund link (which is scheduled to open in July 2000). There are also regular bus services from the airport departing every 15 minutes (journey time - 20 minutes). Airport facilities include an outgoing duty-free shop (0600-2300), a wide range of car hire firms (0730-2200 weekdays, 0700-1800 Saturday and 1400-2200 Sunday), bank/bureau de change (0630-2200), and several restaurants and bars (at least one of which will be open between 0600 and 2400). Direct scheduled flights to Copenhagen operate from London Heathrow, London Gatwick, Stansted, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Dublin, Manchester and Newcastle.

Århus (AAR) (Tirstrup) is 44km (27 miles) from the city. Buses connect with flight arrivals; taxis are also available. Airport facilities include a duty-free shop (open when flights depart), a wide range of car hire firms (0830-1500 weekdays, except Thursday until 1800), bank/bureau de change (0800-1500), a post office and a restaurant (open for arrival and departures of flights). Direct scheduled flights to Århus operate from London Heathrow.

Billund Airport (BLL) (Billund) is approximately 2 km (1.3 miles) from Legoland. Direct scheduled flights to Billund operate from London Gatwick and Manchester.

**SEA:** Denmark's major ports are Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Frederikshavn, Hirtshals and Hanstholm. There are regular ferries to and from the UK, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Germany. DFDS Seaways sail from Harwich to Esbjerg three to four times a week all year round. They also operate services between Copenhagen and Oslo and Copenhagen and Gothenburg. The major ferry operators from Norway, Sweden and Germany are Scandlines, Flyvebådene, Color Line and Stena Line. North Jutland is connected to Iceland, the Faroes, Scotland and Norway during the summer by ferries sailing once a week. There are no departure taxes when leaving Denmark.

**CRUISE:** lines calling at Copenhagen include Royal Viking, TVI Lines, Lindblad Travel, Lauro, CTC, Norwegian Cruise Line, and Norwegian American.

**RAIL:** Copenhagen is connected by rail to all other major European cities, and typical express journey times from Copenhagen are: to London 26 hours; to Hamburg 10 hours; to Berlin 11 hours 25 minutes. All international trains connect with ferries where applicable.

**ROAD:** All the major road networks of Europe connect with ferry services to Copenhagen; it is advisable to book ferries in advance. The completion of the new 18km (11 mile-long) Great Belt bridge and tunnel, linking Copenhagen (which is situated on the island of Sjælland) with the island of Funen, now provides the first seamless surface connection from the European continent to Copenhagen. Bridge tolls are DKK225 for passenger cars and DKK340 for cars with caravans or trailers. It includes the world's second largest suspension bridge at 6.5km (4 miles) long. A second bridge and tunnel, the Øresund connection, opened in July 2000, links Copenhagen with Malmø in Sweden. This consists of an 8km (5 mile) bridge and an 8km (5 mile) tunnel linked by an artificial island. Tolls are DKK230 for passenger cars and DKK500 for cars with caravans or trailers.

See Travel - Internal for information on documentation and traffic regulations.

Travel - Internal

**AIR:** The network of scheduled services radiates from Copenhagen (Kastrup). Other airports well-served by domestic airlines include Rønne, Billund, Esbjerg, Karup, Skrydstrup, Sønderborg, Thisted, Ålborg and Århus. Domestic airports are generally situated between two or more cities which are within easy reach of each other. Domestic flights are usually of no more than 30 minutes duration. Limousines are often available. Discounts are available on certain tickets bought inside Denmark. Family, children and young person's discounts are also available.

**SEA:** There are frequent ferry sailings from Kalundborg to Århus, Ebeltoft to Sjællands Odde and Rønne to Copenhagen. The larger ferries usually have restaurants or cafeterias and may have TV, video and cinema lounges, shops, play areas for children and sleeping rooms. Local car ferries link most islands to the road network.

**RAIL:** The main cities on all islands are connected to the rail network: Copenhagen, Odense, Esbjerg, Horsens, Randers, Herning and Ålborg. Danish State Railways (DSB) operates a number of express trains called Lyntogs which provide long-distance, non-stop travel; it is often possible to purchase newspapers, magazines and snacks on board these trains. Payphones are also available. There is also a new type of intercity train called the IC3 which is even faster and more direct. Seat reservations are compulsory. Children under four years old travel free, and between 4-12 at half price. There are also price reductions for persons over 65 and groups of three people or more. The Englænderen boat-train runs between Esbjerg and Copenhagen and connects with ferries from the UK. DSB passenger fares are based on a zonal system. The cost depends on the distance travelled; the cost per kilometre is reduced the longer the journey. There are fare reductions for adults travelling in groups of three or more. The Scanrail Pass allows unlimited travel within Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland. First class prices for adults are £236 for 21 days and £155 for 5 days out of 15. As elsewhere in Europe, Inter-Rail passes are valid in Denmark. Bus and ferry and, of course, rail tickets may be purchased at all railway stations.

**ROAD:** The road system in the Danish archipelago makes frequent use of ferries. Country buses operate where there are no railways, but there are few private long-distance coaches. Motorways are not subject to toll duty. Emergency telephones are available on motorways and there is a national breakdown network similar to the AA in Britain called Falck, which can be called out 24 hours a day. There are no petrol stations on motorways. Many petrol stations are automatic. A

maximum of ten litres of petrol is allowed to be kept as a reserve in suitably safe containers. The Danish Motoring Organisation is Forenede Danske Motorejere (FDM), PO Box 500, Firskovvej 32, DK-2800 Lyngby (tel: 45 93 08 00; fax: 45 27 09 93; e-mail: [fdm@fdm.dk](mailto:fdm@fdm.dk); web site: <http://www.fdm.dk>). Speed limits are 110kph (66 mph) on motorways, 80kph (48 mph) on other roads and 50kph (30 mph) in built-up areas (signified by white plates with town silhouettes). Speed laws are strictly enforced, and heavy fines are levied on the spot; the car is impounded if payment is not made. Cycling: There are cycle lanes along many roads and, in the countryside, many miles of scenic cycle track. Bikes can easily be taken on ferries, trains, buses and domestic air services. Car hire: Available to drivers over the age of 20, and can be reserved through travel agents or airlines. Regulations: Traffic drives on the right. The wearing of seat belts is compulsory. Motorcyclists must wear helmets and drive with dipped headlights at all times. Headlamps on all vehicles should be adjusted for right-hand driving. All driving signs are international. Documentation: A national driving licence is acceptable. EU nationals taking their own cars to Denmark are strongly advised to obtain a Green Card. Without it, insurance cover is limited to the minimum legal cover in Denmark; the Green Card tops this up to the level of cover provided by the car owner's domestic policy.

**URBAN:** Car repair is often available at petrol stations; costs include 25% VAT on labour and materials, which is not refunded when you leave the country. Parking discs: Parking in cities is largely governed by parking discs, available from petrol stations, post offices, tourist offices, banks and some police stations. These allow up to three hours parking in car parks. Kerbside parking is allowed for one hour 0900-1700 Monday to Friday; 0900-1300 Saturday unless stated otherwise. The hand of the disc should point to the quarter hour following time of arrival. The disc is to be placed on the side of the screen nearest the kerb. Parking meters: Where discs do not apply, parking meters regulate parking. Parking on a metered space is limited to three hours 0900-1800 Monday to Friday; 0900-1300 Saturday. Meter charges differ according to the area of the city.

**JOURNEY TIMES:** The following chart gives approximate journey times from Copenhagen (in hours and minutes) to other major cities/towns in Denmark.

AirRoadRail  
Ålborg0.456.004.30  
Århus0.304.303.08  
Billund0.505.00-  
Esbjerg1.005.003.12  
Odense0.353.001.45  
Sønderborg0.305.303.45

## 8 ACCOMMODATION

Contact the Danish Tourist Board for information on booking hotels and for details of the savings from the use of a Scandinavian Bonus Pass (which must be applied for in advance) or Inn Cheques.

**HOTELS:** Travellers without reservations can book at one of the provincial tourist offices. Denmark's fine beaches attract many visitors, and there are hotels and pensions in all major seaside resorts. For more information or a list of hotels, contact HORESTA (Association of the Danish Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism Industry) Vodroffsvej 46, DK-1900 Frederiksberg C (tel: 35 24 80 80; fax: 35 24 80 86; e-mail: [horesta@horesta.dk](mailto:horesta@horesta.dk); web site: <http://www.danishhotels.dk>) or the Danish Tourist Board (see address section). Grading: Hotels are graded with 1-5 stars.

Approximately 470 hotels and holiday centres (some 85% of Denmark's total hotel capacity) that are members of HORESTA are taking part in the grading scheme. The Danish Tourist Board publishes an annual list of about 1000 establishments, describing facilities and tariffs; quoted prices are inclusive of MOMS (VAT). Green Key certificates: A number of hotels and hostels in Denmark are also participating in a grading scheme based on environmental concerns. To receive a eco-friendly certificate (a so-called 'Green Key'), participating establishments have to fulfil 55 strict ecological criteria. For further details and a list of Green Key hotels and hostels, contact The Green Key, Vester Farimagsgade 3, K-1606 Copenhagen V, Denmark (tel: 33 36 99 10; fax: 33 36 99 19; web site: <http://www.dengroennenoegle.dk>).

**INNS:** Excellent inns are to be found all over the country. Some are small and only cater for local custom, but others are tailored for the tourist and have established high culinary reputations for both international dishes and local specialities. For further details, contact the Danish Tourist Board.

**BED & BREAKFAST:** There are private rooms to let, usually for one night, all over Denmark. Prices are in the range DKr150-250 (single/double room) with breakfast extra, but there may be variations from this. A further charge will be made if more beds are required. Signs along the highway with Zimmer frei or Vårelse on them indicate availability of accommodation; those who call in and enquire will find that arrangements are easily made. In Copenhagen rooms can be booked in person through the Tourist Information Department for a fee of DKr15. Local tourist offices may be contacted, either by writing or in person.

**SELF-CATERING:** Chalets are available in various parts of the country.

**CAMPING/CARAVANNING:** Campers must purchase a camping carnet, available at campsites. Over 500 campsites are officially recognised and graded for facilities and shelter. Prices vary greatly; half price for children under four years. Grading: 1-5 stars controlled by the Danish Camping Board, approved sites carry the sign of a pyramid shaped tent. 5-star sites: Fulfil the highest requirements. 3-star sites: Showers, razor points, shops, laundry facilities, kitchen facilities. 1-star sites: Fulfil minimum requirements for sanitary installations, drinking water, etc. For more information and a list of campsites contact the Danish Tourist Board (see address section).

**YOUTH AND FAMILY HOSTELS:** There are 100 Youth and Family Hostels scattered around the country, all of which take members of affiliated organisations. A membership card from the National Youth Hostel Association is required. Hostels are classified from 1-5 stars. For a list of youth and family hostels contact Danhostel, Vesterbrogade 39, DK-1620 Copenhagen V, Denmark (tel: 33 31 36 12; fax: 33 31 36 26; web site: <http://www.danhostel.dk>); or the Danish Tourist Board (see address section).

**FARMHOUSE HOLIDAYS:** Rooms are often available for rent in farmhouses. Visitors stay as paying guests of the family and, although it is not expected, are welcome to help with the daily chores of the farm. Alternatively, in some cases separate apartments are available close to the main farmhouse. Many farms have their own fishing streams. All holiday homes and farmhouses are inspected and approved by the local tourist office. Prices are approximately DKr150 for bed & breakfast and DKr220 for half-board.

**Home Exchange:** Introductions between families interested in home exchange for short periods can be arranged. The major expense for participants is travel plus a fee of DKr500. The best period (because of school holidays) is from late June to early August. The following organisation can provide further information: HomeLink Denmark, Dansk Bolig Bytte, PO Box 53,

Bernstorffsvej 71, DK-2900 Hellerup (tel: 39 61 04 05; fax: 39 61 05 25; e-mail: bed@bbdk.dk; web site: <http://www.bbdk.dk>).

## 9 RESORTS & EXCURSIONS

Denmark has an abundance of picturesque villages and towns, historical castles and monuments, and a coastline which varies delightfully from broad sandy beaches to small coves and gentle fjords. Throughout the country rolling hills and gentle valleys provide a constant succession of attractive views; there are cool and shady forests of beech trees, extensive areas of heathland, a beautiful lake district, sand dunes and white cliffs resembling those of Dover; nor should one forget the Danish islands, each of which has its own unique attractions. Though there are few holiday resorts of the kind found in, say, France or Spain (the nearest equivalent being the 'Holiday Centre' (HC), a purpose-built coastal resort), the Danes, who are taking strong measures to keep their coastline clean and tidy, are keen for visitors to sample the many unspoilt beaches. There are now various Sommerlands in locations all over Denmark; these are activity parks where a flat entrance fee covers the visitor for use of all the many and varied facilities inside.

### Jutland

This area comprises the greater part of Denmark, extending 400km (250 miles) from the German border to its northernmost tip. Jutland's west coast has superb sandy beaches but bathing there is, however, often unsafe, due to the changing winds and tides. Care should be exercised, and any advice or notices issued by local authorities should be heeded. Also in Jutland is the major port of Esbjerg, which receives daily ferries from the UK.

**Main towns & resorts:** Main towns & resorts Aalborg, Holstebro, Århus, Vejle, Esbjerg, Frederikshavn, Randers, Viborg, Kolding, Silkeborg.

**Excursions & sightseeing:** Ålborg: Excursions & sightseeing: Aalborg contains the largest Viking burial ground, as well as a cathedral, monastery and castle. The largest Renaissance buildings in Denmark are in Aalborg. Århus has a collection of over 60 17th- and 18th-century buildings - houses, shops, workshops and so on from all over the country re-erected on a spacious landscaped site; as well as Marselisborg Castle and a museum of prehistory. Esbjerg and Fanø are also historically interesting and have a number of fine beaches. Rosenholm, Clausholm and Vørgård castles are all worth a visit, while Legoland (Billund), which is open from April to October, provides good entertainment for children.

### Fyn (Funen)

Known as the 'Garden of Denmark', Fyn (Funen) has some of Denmark's most picturesque and historic castles and manor houses, set in age-old parks and gardens. Odense is famous as the birthplace of the great fairytale writer Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875). Fyn (Funen) is connected to Jutland by bridges.

**Main towns & resorts:** Main towns & resorts: Odense, Nyborg, Svendborg, Middelfart, Bogense.

**Excursions & sightseeing:** Excursions & sightseeing: Castles and churches are the main attraction in Fyn (Funen). Egeskov Castle is a superb moated Renaissance castle which is fairytale in every detail. Other castles in the area include Nyborg (seat of the former National Assembly) and Valdemar, which houses a naval museum. There are also a number of beautiful

beaches, particularly on the southern islands of Langeland, Tåsinge and Ærø. Odense has a festival every July and August celebrating the life and works of Hans Christian Andersen. Visitors can see the Hans Christian Andersen Museum and his childhood home. Other museums include a major railway museum and Fyn Village, a major cultural centre. Also in Odense is the Brandts Klaedefabrik, a major cultural centre.

Lolland, Falster, Møn & Bornholm

**Lolland:** Lolland is generally flat, Falster less so, while Møn is a haven of small hills and valleys, with the Møn Klint chalk cliffs a breathtaking sight. Bornholm is set apart from the rest, 150km (90 miles) east of the Danish mainland, and is made up of fertile farmland, white beaches and rocky coastlines.

**Main towns & resorts:** Main towns & resorts: Nysted, Nykøbing, Naksø, Stege, Saksø, Svaneke, Svaneke.

**Excursions & sightseeing:** Excursions & sightseeing Knuthenborg Park on Lolland is Denmark's largest, with 500 species of trees, flowers and plants; it also contains a safari park. Corselitze and the Pederstrup Museum are also worth a visit. Bornholm contains Hammershus, Denmark's largest castle ruin (built in 1260), as well as many fine churches. The small town of Svaneke was awarded the European Gold Medal in the Architectural Heritage Year (1975).

Zealand (Sjælland)

Denmark's capital, Copenhagen, is on Zealand (Sjælland) and thus there is much commercial activity on the island. But there are also fine beaches, lakes, forests and royal palaces.

**Main towns & resorts:** Main towns & resorts: Copenhagen (see below), Helsingør (Elsinore), Slagelse, Næstved, Roskilde, Hillerød, Frederikssund.

**Sightseeing & excursions:** Sightseeing & excursions: At Helsingør (Elsinore) can be found the old fortress of Kronborg, famed not only as the most imposing edifice in Scandinavia, but also as the setting for Shakespeare's Hamlet. Frederiksborg Castle, equally as impressive, is to be seen at Hillerød, which houses the National History Museum. The 12th-century cathedral at Roskilde and the Viking Museum are both worth a visit, while at Skjoldenasholm there is a fine Tram Museum. Excellent beaches can be found in Sjælland, particularly in the north of the island.

Copenhagen

The largest urban centre in Scandinavia, Copenhagen is a city of copper roofs and spires, founded in 1167. It has many old buildings, fountains, statues and squares, as well as the singular attraction of the Little Mermaid at the harbour entrance. The Copenhagen Card gives unlimited travel on buses and trains and free entry to a large number of museums and places of interest.

**Excursions & sightseeing:** Excursions & sightseeing: A number of organised tours are available, taking in most of the famous sights. These include the Vikingland tour to the Viking Ship Museum; a Royal tour to the Christianborg Palace (the seat of Parliament), Rosenborg Castle and Amalienborg Palace; a coach tour to old-world Bondebyen and its open-air museum; and even a brewery tour, which takes in the famous Carlsberg and Tuborg breweries. Tivoli, Copenhagen's world-famous amusement park, is open from late April to mid-September. Bakken (in the deer park north of Copenhagen) and the Charlottenlund Aquarium are both worth a visit.

## 10 SPORT & ACTIVITIES

**Nude bathing:** Nude bathing: This is quite common at Danish seaside resorts. At beaches where nude bathing is not officially permitted, bathers are requested to show consideration and follow the directions of the local guards. The only beaches where it is actually prohibited are Henne Strand and Holmsland Klit (both on Jutland's western coast). At Bellevue Beach in the metropolitan area, walking in the nude is prohibited while bathing or sunbathing in the nude is not.

**Cycling:** Cycling: Many local tourist offices offer all-inclusive cycling trips, with everything (including bicycle rental, detailed route descriptions, maps, ferry tickets and accommodation) arranged in advance. Prices are lower for those bringing their own bicycles. The routes are laid out by local experts. For independent cyclists, a wide range of detailed cycling maps is available. Bicycles can be hired from local tourist offices or bicycle shops. Bicycles are allowed on all Danish ferries and several small passenger boats (in most cases against payment), most trains (InterCity trains require prior reservation and reservations are not possible on Interregional trains), buses (which have room for up to four bicycles, although prams have priority) and aeroplanes (special packing requirements apply). For details, contact the Danish Cyclists' Association (Dansk Cyklist Forbund), Rømersgade 7, DK-1362 Copenhagen K (tel: 33 32 31 21; fax: 33 32 76 83; e-mail: dcf@inet.uni2).

**Horseriding:** Horseriding: Horses can be hired at riding schools and centres almost everywhere in Denmark. Many riding schools offer riding holidays with half or full board.

**Health resorts:** Health resorts: These are widespread throughout Denmark. Some offer medical and physiotherapeutic treatment, others simply recreation in beautiful and quiet surroundings.

**Fishing:** Fishing: Denmark has excellent facilities for both freshwater and saltwater fishing. Sea fishing tours can be arranged with local fishermen at many Danish harbours (for instance in Copenhagen, Elsinore or Frederikshavn); large groups may charter a boat for themselves. Fishing off the shores of Denmark's 7500-km (5000-mile) long coastline is widely available. Anglers must not take up position within 50m (164ft) of a dwelling place. Fishing rights in lakes and streams are usually privately-owned but are often let to local societies which issue day- or week-cards. A fishing licence is required in all cases and can be obtained from Danish post offices, local tourist offices and angling shops. Special licences for tourists (valid from one day to one week) are available. Anglers are obliged to inform themselves about fishing restrictions and closed seasons. For further information and addresses of angling societies, contact the Danish Sports Fishing Association (Danmarks Sportsfiskerforbund), Worsåesgade 1, DK-7100 Vejle (tel: 75 82 06 99; fax: 75 82 02 09; e-mail: dsf@post3.tele.dk).

**Golf:** Golf: Denmark has around 130 golf courses. Foreign visitors are welcome, on presentation of a valid membership card from their home club. For further information, contact the Danish Golf Union (Dansk Golf Union), Idrættens Hus, Brøndby Stadion 20, DK-2605 Brøndby (tel: 43 26 27 00; e-mail: info@dgu-golf.dk).

**Watersports:** Watersports: The long inlets and protected shores on the Danish coast offer easy conditions for windsurfing (and are thus particularly suitable for beginners). Facilities for sailing are excellent: over 500 yachting harbours can be found along the coast and anchorage is allowed at a further 500 islands. Boat hire facilities are widespread. Detailed handbooks and marine charts are available from the Danish Yachting Association (Dansk Sejlunion) (tel: 43 26 26 26; e-mail: ds@sejlsport.dk; web site: <http://www.sejlsport.dk>) or the National Survey and Cadastre

(Kort & Matrikelstyrelsen) (tel: 35 87 50 50; e-mail: kms@kms.dk; web site: <http://www.kms.dk>); charts are available for direct download from the KMS internet site.

**Note:** Note: All waterscooter traffic is under general prohibition within the Danish sea territory.

## 11 SOCIAL PROFILE

**Food & Drink:** Smørrebrød is a highly popular traditional Danish dish which is often eaten for lunch. It consists of a slice of dark bread with butter, topped with slices of meat, fish or cheese and generously garnished. It bears no resemblance to traditional sandwiches and needs to be eaten sitting down with a knife and fork. Buffet-style lunch (the koldt bord) is also popular with a variety of fish, meats, hot dishes, cheese and sweets, usually on a self-service basis. Danes do not mix the various dishes on their plates but have them in strict order. A normal Danish breakfast or morgen-complet consists of coffee or tea and an assortment of breads, rolls, jam and cheese, often also sliced meats, boiled eggs and warm Danish pastries. Given its geographical position it is not surprising that shellfish also form an important part of Danish cuisine. Apart from traditional dishes, French or international cuisine is the order of the day. In Copenhagen, superb gourmet restaurants can be found, whilst Ålborg is noted for its impressive number of restaurants. Most towns have 'fast food' outlets for hamburgers and pizzas, and the sausage stalls on most street corners, selling hot sausages, hamburgers, soft drinks and beer, are popular. Drink: Danish coffee is delicious. Denmark also has many varieties of beer, famous breweries being Carlsberg and Tuborg. Most popular is pilsner (a lager) but there are also darker beers. The other national drink is akvavit, popularly known as snaps, which is neither an aperitif, cocktail nor liqueur and is meant to be drunk with food, preferably with a beer chaser. It is served ice cold and only accompanies cold food. There are no licensing hours.

**Note:** The Danish Hotel and Restaurant Association is displaying signs indicating restaurants where the needs of diabetics are given special attention. It consists of the words 'Diabetes mad - sund mad for alle' ('Food for Diabetics - healthy food for everyone') encircling a chef's head.

**Nightlife:** There is a wide selection of nightlife, particularly in Copenhagen, where the first morning restaurants open to coincide with closing time at 0500. Jazz and dance clubs in the capital city are top quality and world-famous performers appear regularly. Beer gardens are numerous.

**Shopping:** Copenhagen has excellent shopping facilities. Special purchases include Bing & Grøndal and Royal Copenhagen porcelain, Holmegård glass, Bornholm ceramics, handmade woollens from the Faroe Islands and Lego toys. Visitors from outside the EU can often claim back on some of the MOMS (VAT) on goods purchased that are sent straight to their home country from the shop in Denmark. Shopping hours: 0900-1730 Monday to Thursday, 0900-1900/2000 Friday and 0900-1400 Saturday. Supermarkets are often open 0900-2000 Monday to Friday. Opening hours vary from town to town since shops can regulate their own hours. At some holiday resorts, shops are open Sunday and public holidays.

**Special Events:** Festivals take place throughout the summer in nearly every town in Denmark, featuring street festivities and performing artists. For a complete list of festivals and cultural events for 2001 (published in several languages) contact the Danish Tourist Board (see address section). The following is a selection of major events held in Denmark in 2001:  
Jan 13-20 2001 Winter Jazz Festival, Odense. Mar 8-11 International Motor Show, Copenhagen. Apr 11-Sep 30 Opening of Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen. May 5-6 Viking Market, Ribe. Jun 16-24 Hillerød Castle Ballet and Opera Festival. Jun 23-Aug 4 Hans Christian Anderson Parade, Odense.

Jun 28-Jul 1 Roskilde Rock Festival, Copenhagen. Jul 25-28 Nordic Song and Folk Festival, Vordingborg. Aug 13-18 Odense International Film Festival. Sep 2-9 Esbjerg Organ Festival. Oct 28-Dec 17 Christmas Fair at Krusmølle, Aabenraa. Nov 1-4 Autumn Jazz in Copenhagen; Copenhagen Irish Festival.

**Social Conventions:** Normal courtesies should be observed. Guests should refrain from drinking until the host toasts his or her health. Casual dress is suitable for most places but formal wear is required at more exclusive dining rooms and social functions. Smoking is restricted on public transport and in some public buildings. Tipping: Hotels and restaurants quote fully inclusive prices and tipping is not necessary. Taxi fares include tip. Railway porters and washroom attendants receive tips.

## 12 BUSINESS PROFILE

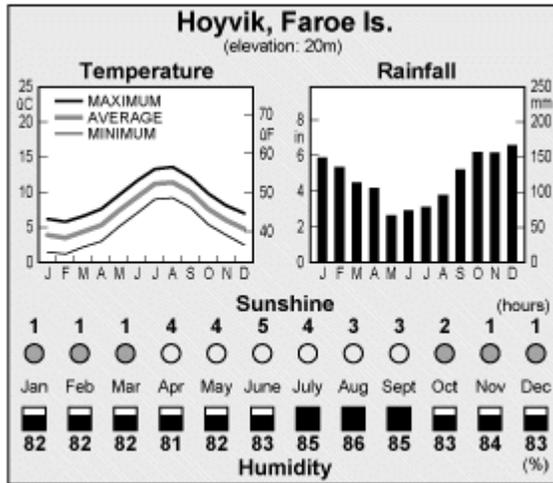
**Economy:** The standard of living is generally high. Compared to most industrialised countries, Denmark retains a large and important agricultural sector, two-thirds of whose produce is exported. Danish manufacturing depends on imports of raw materials and components. Iron, steel and the production of other metals are the most important industries, followed by electronics (which is growing especially quickly), chemicals and bio-technology, paper and printing, textiles, furniture and cement. Food-processing and drinks also make a significant contribution. Since the discovery of offshore oil and gas reserves in the 1980s, production has gradually increased to the point where the country has enough to meet all its energy needs. Most of Denmark's trade is conducted within the European Union, of which it is a member although it has proved reluctant (in rather the same manner as the UK) to adopt measures which are perceived as threatening its sovereignty. Germany is substantially the largest trading partner followed by Sweden and the UK; outside the EU, Norway and the USA are important trading partners. Denmark is a member of the Nordic Union: its links with Scandinavia will be further enhanced by the new road and rail system linking it to Sweden across the Øresund Strait.

**Business:** English is widely used for all aspects of business. Local business people expect visitors to be punctual and the approach to business is often direct and straightforward. Avoid business visits from mid-June to mid-August which are prime holiday periods. Office hours: 0800/0900-1600/1700 Monday to Friday.

**Commercial Information:** The following organisations can offer advice: Handelskammeret (Danish Chamber of Commerce), Børsen, DK-1217 Copenhagen K (tel: 33 95 05 00; fax: 33 32 52 16; e-mail: handelskammeret@commerce.dk; web site: <http://www.commerce.dk>).

**Conferences/Conventions:** For information and brochures regarding conference facilities, contact Wonderful Copenhagen Convention & Visitors Bureau or the Danish Tourist Board (see address section).

## 13 CLIMATE



Summer extends from June to August. Winter is from December to March, wet with long periods of frost. February is the coldest month. Spring and autumn are generally mild. The Faroe Islands are under the influence of the warm current of the Gulf Stream, and they enjoy a very mild climate for the latitude. Winters are warm, but the islands are cloudy, windy and wet throughout the year. Summers are cool, but with little sunshine.

**Required clothing:** Lightweight for summer and heavyweight for winter snows.

## 14 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**History:** The Roman Empire had little contact with people as far north as Denmark: consequently, the written record from that time is patchy and unreliable. The northward movement of the Franks in the 8th and 9th centuries forced the local rulers to organise to resist external aggression and led to the rise of Denmark as a significant power in the region. A successful series of raids on England in the 11th century led to the creation of an Anglo-Danish kingdom. Among its rulers was Canute (Knud), later famous for his confrontation with the sea. Denmark's power reached its zenith in the early 13th century by which time Canute's successors had taken control of Scandinavia, parts of modern-day Germany (Holstein, Pomerania and Mecklenburg) and Estonia. This empire rapidly disintegrated over the next fifty years, but Denmark, Norway and Sweden were re-united in the 14th century through blood ties between the various ruling families. The Kalmar Union, as it was known (after a town in southern Sweden) was considered a vital component of Danish strategy, as it guaranteed control of the Baltic, but the rise of Sweden as a power in its own right in the mid- and late 15th century forced Denmark to take a more aggressive posture. (Norway was still firmly allied to the Danes). This enjoyed most success under King Christian IV, considered to be the greatest of Danish monarchs, who ruled between 1588 and 1648 and did much to establish the country as a modern nation state and an influential European state. In truth its relative power was waning, undermined from within by a backward semi-feudal economy and constant friction between the monarchy and the nobility, and from without by the rise of other powers, notably England and France. Denmark-Norway was allied to France during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, which prompted a series of attacks by the English in the course of which the entire Danish fleet was destroyed or stolen (in the infamous 'fleet robbery' of 1807). The fall of Napoleon and renewed pressure on

the Danes from Sweden forced Denmark to relinquish control over Norway at the 1814 Treaty of Kiel (although it retained the old Norwegian dependencies of Iceland, the Faroes and Greenland). In 1848, amid political upheaval across Europe, the Danes introduced a new constitution which abolished absolute monarchy and established the country's first constituent assembly. Full parliamentary democracy, with universal adult suffrage, came into being in 1901. By this time, Denmark had suffered its final territorial defeat when the province of Schleswig-Holstein was recovered by Germany at the 1864 Treaty of Vienna (although part of Schleswig was later awarded to Denmark by the 1918 Treaty of Versailles which ended World War I). Denmark was occupied by Nazi Germany during most of World War II. In the post-war era, Denmark joined NATO, while at home a new constitution introduced in 1953 imposed a system of proportional representation which has made coalition administrations a standard feature of Danish politics. Centre-left government, led by the Social Democrats - invariably the country's largest party - dominated from the 1950s until the 1980s when, in line with the rise of the centre-right throughout Europe, the Conservatives were able to form a series of governments led by Poul Schulter, the most prominent Conservative leader of his generation. The Social Democrats, however, recovered their position at the 1993 election under the leadership of Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and retained control at the most recent poll in 1998 (in alliance with the small Social Liberal Party). The dominant issue in Danish politics during the 1990s has been relations with the European Union, which Denmark joined in 1973. Along with the UK, Denmark is the most 'eurosceptic' nation, as became apparent when a 1992 referendum rejected Danish acceptance of the Maastricht Treaty on the future development of the EU. (A repeat plebiscite the following year secured a narrow victory). Since then, Denmark has decided to stay out of the first wave of countries joining the single European currency, although the debate continues to rage.

**Government:** Denmark is a constitutional monarchy. The constitutional charter of 1953 gives the hereditary monarch and the unicameral Parliament (Folketing) legislative power. The monarch has no personal political power. Members are elected to the parliament by proportional representation.

Denmark is the smallest Scandinavian country, consisting of the Jutland peninsula, north of Germany, and over 400 islands of various sizes.

Picturesque villages and towns abound. There are historical castles and monuments, and a coastline which varies from broad sandy beaches to small coves and gentle fjords. Rolling hills and gentle valleys provide attractive views, as do cool, shady forests of beech trees, a beautiful lake district, sand dunes and white cliffs.

The capital, Copenhagen, is a city of copper roofs and spires, founded in 1167. It has many old buildings, fountains, statues and squares, as well as the singular attraction of the Little Mermaid at the harbour entrance.

Smørrebrød, slices of dark bread with butter and topped with meat, fish or cheese, is a traditional and highly popular Danish dish (often eaten for lunch). There is a wide selection of nightlife, particularly in Copenhagen, where the morning restaurants open to coincide with closing time at 0500. Jazz and dance clubs in the capital city are top quality and world-famous performers appear regularly.

## 15 OVERVIEW

**Country Overview:** Denmark is the smallest Scandinavian country, consisting of the Jutland peninsula, north of Germany, and over 400 islands of various sizes. Picturesque villages and towns abound. There are historical castles and monuments, and a coastline which varies from broad sandy beaches to small coves and gentle fjords. Rolling hills

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