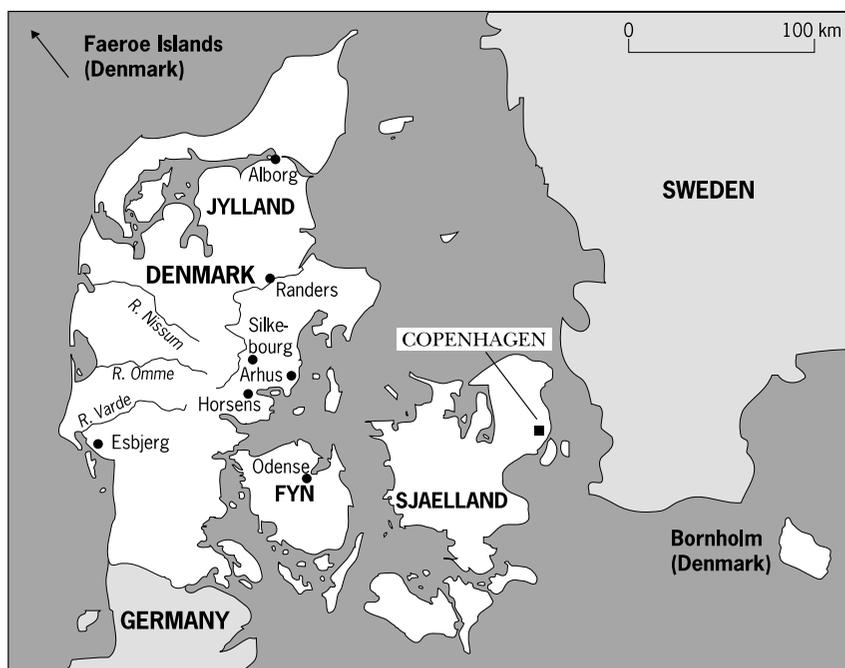


Denmark



Denmark has long been known, even famed, for its liberal society, competitive economy and effective ‘cradle to grave’ welfare system. And it shares with the United Kingdom (UK) an ambivalent relationship with the European Union (EU). The Danes went so far as to reject the adoption of the euro as the national currency through a referendum in September 2000, a decision few Danes regretted in 2013 as Denmark remained outside the problems that beset the euro-zone. Weighing in to the equation had been a number of factors, notably concerns over a loss of political and even economic independence. National sovereignty concerns also came into play, countering what many Danes saw as doubtful arguments in favour of the advantages of joining the euro-zone.

Euro-doubts

The rejection of the euro was not the first time the Danes had seen fit not to go along with Brussels’ plans. Denmark had also rejected the Maastricht Treaty which had proposed monetary union and a common European defence force. Denmark had to

be granted ‘opt-outs’ from these provisions before the treaty could be approved in 1993.

Denmark’s ruling Socialdemokraterne (SD) (Social Democrats) are no strangers to government. They have led a string of coalition governments for most of the second half of the twentieth century in this Scandinavian country well known for its liberal traditions. Thus it was something of a shock and a change to see Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt languishing in the opinion polls at 14.4 per cent in April 2013, the party’s lowest rating since 1998. In the 2011 general election the Social Democrats had taken 24.9 per cent of the vote.

An article in the London *Economist* took the view that the SD government was often more popular with business. In April 2013 it struck two deals with the centre-right opposition to invest Dkr90 billion (US\$16 billion) to reform taxation. The government’s plans did not go down with the coalition government’s left wing, not least because the tax reforms were to be partly financed by cuts to student grants and to unemployment pay. The

KEY FACTS

Official name: Kongeriget Danmark (The Kingdom of Denmark)

Head of State: Queen Margrethe II (since 1972)

Head of government: Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt (Socialdemokraterne) (from 4 Oct 2011)

Ruling party: Coalition Red Alliance, led by Socialdemokraterne (SD) (Social Democrats), with Det Radikale Venstre (DRV) (Social Liberal Party), Socialistisk Folkeparti (SF) (Socialist People’s Party) and Enhedslisten (de-rød-grønne) (Enhedslisten) (Red-Green Alliance) (from 4 Oct 2011)

Area: 43,080 square km

Population: 5.58 million (2012)*

Capital: Copenhagen

Official language: Danish

Currency: Danish krone (Kr) = 100 ore

Exchange rate: Kr5.63 per US\$ (Jul 2013); (pegged through the original European Exchange Rate Mechanism; trades around Kr7.43 per euro)

GDP per capita: US\$56,202 (2012)*

GDP real growth: -0.57% (2012)*

GDP: US\$313.64 billion (2012)*

Labour force: 2.82 million (2012)*

Unemployment: 7.55% (2012)*

Inflation: 2.41% (2012)*

Oil production: 207,000 bpd (2012)

Natural gas production: 6.40 billion cum (2012)

Balance of trade: US\$8.25 billion (2012)*

* estimated figure

teachers' beef was that they had been forced to accept retrogressive working conditions with no extra pay by a stealthy act of parliament. Teachers had always been broadly supportive of the SD, but after the closure of the 2011 election, the polls suggested that support from teachers had fallen to as low as 5 per cent. Rather ironically in view of the teachers strike, Denmark was the country that had won the most praise for its healthy economy and its high employment levels. Few countries had succeeded so well to balance a competitive economic stance with a generous social security system.

Things could be worse

Denmark experienced economic growth in 2010 and 2011 following a downturn in its economy in 2008 and 2009 as a result of the global financial and economic crisis. The economy is highly open, with Danish exports and imports accounting for 53 per cent and 48 per cent of GDP respectively in 2012. The EU remains Denmark's most important trading zone, accounting for around two-thirds of trade. Trade with other countries has increased in recent years, with China becoming a more important source of imports. The current-account surplus was US\$16.5 billion in 2012 (equivalent to 5.3 per cent of GDP).

However bad things may have seemed to the Danish electorate, they were certainly much better than elsewhere in Europe. In the first quarter of 2012 the economy had managed to shake off the

recession, returning to 0.4 per cent growth. Danish unemployment levels were almost half the euro-zone average (barely over six per cent, as against the euro-zone average of 11.1 per cent). Most European finance ministers could only dream of the 1.8 per cent (of gross domestic product (GDP) budget deficit enjoyed by Denmark. In 2012 Denmark's public expenditure levels remained the highest in the EU, although Mrs Thorning-Schmidt had promised to reduce spending levels.

Quite why the electorate had turned its back on its prime minister was more easily explained than understood by a neutral observer. Much of it seemed to be down to internal politics than to common sense. Mrs Thorning-Schmidt appeared to have irritated the left wing of her support by effecting a last minute *volte-face* in favour of tax cuts favoured by right-wingers while reducing pension levels and unemployment benefits. The change also lost her the support of coalition partner the Enhedslisten (de-rød-grønne) (Enhedslisten) (Red-Green Alliance) and its supporters. The Enhedslisten had, it emerged, drawn up an alternative proposal that offered greater protection to the aged and infirm.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the international slowdown seen in 2012 entailed new risks for the Danish economy, which had been recovering 'only slowly and unevenly from the unwinding of a massive domestic property boom and the global crisis that erupted in 2007/08'. The OECD considered that the main

challenge was 'to secure the necessary space for policies to cope with potential further adverse shocks' by adhering to the existing policies and (rather vaguely) to induce strong, sustainable and greener growth.

In the view of the OECD, the Danish economy showed a number of strengths. As noted above, the fiscal position was relatively sound. Denmark's 'flexicurity' system helped Danes to adjust to shocks while limiting the social cost of unemployment and the risk of it becoming entrenched. Denmark's welfare system ensured low poverty and inequality. However, the OECD noted that competitiveness had deteriorated in the previous decade; productivity growth had been weak, eroding potential growth. Moreover, vulnerabilities remained in the financial sector. Denmark's green growth ambitions might translate into new sources of growth, but energy and climate change policies needed to be reviewed to achieve better results at low cost.

Ms Thorning-Schmidt had promised measures to restore economic growth that included increased expenditure on both health and education. This would be financed by increased taxes on banks and on Denmark's high earners. Central to the debate about the future of the economy was the size of Denmark's budget deficit, forecast to reach 4.6 per cent of gross domestic product in 2012. The challenges of an ageing population and shrinking revenues from North Sea oil (although in Denmark's case these had never been particularly significant) meant that left to itself, the size of the deficit would inevitably increase. Predictably, Denmark's financial sector has been nervous of the government's plans to raise taxes on banks. In 2011 two small Danish banks had been taken into state control and it was known that others were struggling.

A hesitant recovery

In the view of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its November 2012 assessment of the Danish economy, growth was expected to resume in the second half of 2012 and gain momentum in 2013. Economic output had fallen in three of the previous four quarters, reflecting weak domestic demand. Total GDP remained below pre-crisis levels, with headline inflation staying under 3 per cent. Export growth had fallen, reflecting in large part the slowdown in European trade partners. Nevertheless, signs of revival in industrial production and other indicators in the

KEY INDICATORS		Denmark				
	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	5.48	5.51	5.54	5.56	*5.58
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	340.80	309.30	312.00	333.20	*313.64
GDP per capita	US\$	62,238	56,115	56,369	59,928	*56,202
GDP real growth	%	-0.8	-5.3	1.3	1.1	*-0.6
Inflation	%	3.4	1.3	2.3	2.8	*2.4
Unemployment	%	1.8	3.4	5.9	4.6	*7.5
Oil output	'000 bpd	287.0	265.0	249.0	224.0	207.0
Natural gas output	bn cum	10.1	8.4	8.2	7.1	6.4
Exports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	114,884.0	91,811.0	96,061.0	111,693.0	105,084.0
Imports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	116,424.0	84,247.0	87,109.0	102,502.0	96,833.0
Balance of trade	US\$m	-1,541.0	7,564.0	8,952.0	9,192.0	8,251.0
Current account	US\$m	1,845.0	12,942.0	16,641.0	21,568.0	*16,476.0
Total reserves minus gold	US\$m	40,466.0	74,291.0	73,503.0	85,190.0	86,138.0
Foreign exchange	US\$m	39,823.0	71,259.0	70,334.0	81,766.0	82,368.0
Exchange rate	per US\$	5.09	5.83	5.62	5.31	5.75

* estimated figure

third quarter of 2012 did suggest a turnaround.

The IMF noted that a further slowdown or renewed recession in Denmark's major trade partners, especially in the euro-zone, could weigh heavily on Danish exports. Indicators were mixed as to whether the house price bubble that had been deflating since 2007 had finally bottomed out, but any further decline in housing prices could put pressure on banks and households and depress still-weak private consumption. There were also broader vulnerabilities in the financial sector: bank profits remained low and a number of small- and medium-sized banks continued to make losses. On the positive side, Denmark's current account surplus was around 6 per cent of GDP; gross public debt was under 50 per cent of GDP and partially offset by a substantial government deposit at Danmarks Nationalbank and the triple-A credit rating supported market access on favourable terms.

The IMF also considered that the government's medium- and long-term fiscal plans set out a prudent and strong fiscal path up until 2020. Denmark's longstanding and tight peg to the euro has served Denmark well in anchoring inflation and minimising exchange rate volatility *vis-à-vis* major trade partners. Progress has been made in strengthening the banking sector and reducing banks' dependency on state guarantees, and three-year loans to banks are helping to replace expiring state guarantees.

In the private sector, Denmark's overall business environment is judged to be among the very best in the world in international rankings. Further, the package of competition reforms announced in October 2012 addressed many of the known impediments to competition in specific sectors (for example, construction and pharmacies).

Denmark's recovery from the global recession has been hesitant. In addition, in relation to the size of Denmark's GDP, both private consumption and business investment continued at levels well below historical norms. Fortunately, in addressing this challenge, Denmark has a number of strengths. First, its public net debt is zero and gross debt remains at around 45 per cent of GDP, some 10 percentage points of which funds a deposit with Danmarks Nationalbank. This strong fiscal position and the buffer of precautionary liquidity, guard against disruptions in sovereign and/or bank debt markets. Second, the targeted fiscal response to the recent global economic crisis cushioned the

effect of the downturn while at the same time advancing Denmark's structural reform agenda. Third, the government's aim is to return gradually to fiscal balance over the medium run; this is considered appropriate by the IMF. And, as a result of the crown's peg to the euro, Denmark's monetary policy stance is one of stimulation. The current account surplus exceeds 5 per cent of GDP and the net international investment position is in modest credit. The narrow band peg to the euro is also strong. Even at the nadir of the global crisis, net outflows from Denmark were modest and only brief. Both price and wage setters take the peg as a fact of life, with inflation in line with the average euro-zone wage growth at slightly below two per cent.

Risk assessment

Politics	Good
Economy	Fair
Regional stability	Good

COUNTRY PROFILE

Historical profile

Denmark is an ancient kingdom situated on an archipelago, which has historically served as a bridge between continental Europe and the Scandinavian Peninsula. During the Napoleonic era, the Danes sided with the French and, as a result of their defeat, lost their dominance in Scandinavia.

1397 The Union of Kalmar united Denmark, Sweden and Norway under a single monarch with Denmark the leading power.

1523 Denmark recognised Swedish independence.

1729 Greenland became a Danish province.

1814 Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden.

1849 Denmark became a constitutional monarchy with a bicameral parliament.

1903 Iceland was granted home rule from Denmark.

1918 Iceland became a sovereign state in union with Denmark.

1914–18 Denmark was neutral during the First World War.

1918 Denmark's transition to parliamentary government with universal suffrage was fully established after the First World War and has been suspended only during the Nazi occupation of the Second World War.

1939 Denmark signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany.

1940 Germany invaded Denmark.

1945 The German occupation ended. Denmark recognised the independence of Iceland.

1948 The Faroe Islands were granted self-government within the Kingdom.

1949 Denmark was one of the founder members of NATO.

1953 A revision of the constitution allowed for female succession to the throne, abolition of the upper house of parliament and the introduction of proportional representation. Greenland became an integral part of Denmark.

1959 Denmark joined the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

1972 Queen Margrethe ascended the throne.

1973 Denmark joined the European Economic Community (EEC).

1979 Greenland was granted home rule; Denmark retained control over Greenland's foreign affairs and defence.

1985 Parliament passed legislation to ban the construction of nuclear power plants.

1992 In a referendum, voters rejected the Maastricht Treaty on further European integration.

1993 Poul Schlüter, prime minister since 1982, resigned after a judicial enquiry criticised him for misleading parliament in 1989 over the Tamil visa scandal. A four-party coalition government was formed by Poul Nyrup Rasmussen.

1994 Rasmussen was returned to power after a general election.

2000 In a referendum, Denmark voted against joining Europe's single currency.

2001 The Venstre (Liberal Party), led by Anders Fogh Rasmussen, formed a minority government, in coalition with the Konservative Folkeparti (Konservative) (Conservative People's Party), relying on support from the far right Dansk Folkeparti (DF) (Danish People's Party).

2004 Crown Prince Frederik married Australian-born Mary Donaldson, (their first son was born on 15 October 2005). Denmark and US agreed a deal to modernise the US Thule airbase in Greenland, over the objections of many local people.

2005 A dispute with Canada over the ownership of the Hans Islands, halfway between Greenland and Canada, erupted. The dispute was settled with a draft protocol to manage their dealings concerning the island.

2006 Cartoons of Mohammed which had appeared in *Jyllands Posten* newspaper provoked protests and boycotts of Danish exports in Middle Eastern countries.

2007 Crown Princess Mary gave birth to a daughter. Danish troops were withdrawn from Iraq. Prime Minister Rasmussen called a snap parliamentary election 15 months earlier than was necessary. The ruling Venstre won 26.3 per cent of the votes (46 seats out of 175) and with their coalition parties secured another term in office. Prime Minister Rasmussen remained in office.

2008 Ny Alliance (New Alliance) was renamed Liberal Alliance. Denmark approved more autonomy for Greenland in which Greenlanders are recognised as a separate people under international law and the local government has more control of resources, including a bigger share of oil revenues, and control of internal security.

2009 Anders Fogh Rasmussen resigned as prime minister, to become Secretary General of NATO; Lars Løkke Rasmussen (no relation) became prime minister. Denmark hosted the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. Delegates from around the world, including 115 heads of state and governments, discussed measures necessary to halt global warming. The outcome was thought to be less than successful as, although a temperature rise of no more than 2 degrees centigrade was an agreed limit, no limit was agreed on the emission of greenhouse gases.

2011 In February, a Somali refugee was convicted of attempting to kill Kurt Westergaard, the cartoonist whose cartoon of the Prophet Mohammed in 2006 had sparked Islamic protests across the Middle East. Despite its participation in the visa-free Schengen agreement, in July Denmark introduced border controls by instituting spot checks to prevent criminals and illegal immigrants entering the country (via Germany and Sweden). In parliamentary elections, held in September, Venstre won 26.7 per cent of the mainland vote (47 of 175 mainland seats), and Socialdemokraterne 24.9 per cent (44). These two parties lead opposing coalitions (known as the Blue Alliance and the Red Alliance, respectively) and their total share of the vote was Red Alliance 50.2 per cent (89 seats), Blue Alliance 49.8 per cent (86). Greenland returned two, and Faroe Islands returned one, candidates supporting the Red Alliance, giving it a total of 92 seats. Faroe Islands also returned one supporting the Blue Alliance. Total turnout was 87.2 per cent. On 16 September Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen (Venstre) resigned. Helle Thorning-Schmidt (Socialdemokraterne) became prime minister on 4 October. The world's largest container-shipping line, Maersk made an operating loss of US\$5 billion (down from a profit of US\$7 billion in 2010) and in December announced an alliance with other shipping companies to allow a cut in costs.

2012 On 3 January, Maersk was fined US\$31.9 million by the US government for overcharging for shipments to its military forces in Iraq and Afghanistan over the past decade. In March the national news agency Ritzau became a limited

company and purchased Newspaq (the financial news service).

2013

Political structure

Constitution

Denmark has a written constitution – *The Constitution Act* – a revised constitution was adopted on 5 June 1953. It set out the rights and requirements of the monarchy, state, church, government, judiciary and the individual. It legalised female succession to the throne, abolished the upper house of parliament and introduced proportional representation.

The monarchy is governed by the *Succession to the Throne Act*, adopted 27 March 1953, whereby royal power is inherited. The Faroe Islands are a Danish external territory, electing two members to the Danish parliament, which maintains responsibility for constitutional, foreign and defence matters. A High Commissioner represents the Danish government and advises on joint affairs.

Greenland is a special cultural community in the Kingdom of Denmark. Only foreign policy, defence, police and monetary policy are Danish state affairs. Greenland elects two members to the Danish parliament.

Form of state

Constitutional monarchy

The executive

Executive power is vested in the monarch, and legislative power vested jointly in the monarch and parliament. The King appoints the prime minister and cabinet, who form the Council of State; they are responsible to the Folketing (parliament). All legislation is subject to the constitution.

National legislature

The unicameral Folketing has 179 members, of which 135 are elected by proportional representation in 17 districts, plus 40 seats that are allocated to balance the difference between the district and national vote. All members serve four-year terms unless early elections are called by the prime minister. Two representatives each from the Faroe Islands and Greenland are elected separately.

Legal system

Denmark's highest court is the Supreme Court in Copenhagen, made up of 15 judges. It hears appeals from two superior courts in Copenhagen and Viborg. These courts deal with appeals from the 84 tribunals, or lowest courts of justice, around the country. They can also deal initially with cases of greater consequence.

Last elections

15 September 2011 (parliamentary)

Results: Parliamentary (2011): Venstre (Liberal Party) won 26.7 per cent of the mainland vote (47 of 175 mainland seats), Socialdemokraterne (SD) (Social

Democrats) 24.9 per cent (44), Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party) 12.3 per cent (22), Det Radikale Venstre (DRV) (Social Liberal Party) 9.5 per cent (17), Socialistisk Folkeparti (SF) (Socialist People's Party) 9.2 per cent (16), Enhedslisten (de-rød-grønne) (Enhedslisten) (Red-Green Alliance) 6.7 per cent (12), Liberal Alliance 5 per cent (nine), Det Konservative Folkeparti (Conservative People's Party) 4.9 per cent (eight). Mainland turnout was 87.7 per cent. Faroe Islands returned two candidates, one for Sambandsflokkurin (Union Party) and one for Javnaðarflokkurin (Social Democratic Party). Greenland returned two candidates, one for Inuit Ataqatigiit (IA) (Inuit Community) and one for Siunmut (Forward). Total turnout was 87.2 per cent.

Next elections

2015 (parliamentary)

Political parties

Ruling party

Coalition Red Alliance, led by Socialdemokraterne (SD) (Social Democrats), with Det Radikale Venstre (DRV) (Social Liberal Party), Socialistisk Folkeparti (SF) (Socialist People's Party) and Enhedslisten (de-rød-grønne) (Enhedslisten) (Red-Green Alliance) (from 4 Oct 2011)

Main opposition party

Blue Alliance, led by Venstre (Liberal Party)

Population

5.58 million (2012)*

Denmark has an ageing population, with those aged over 65 growing by an annual 0.3 per cent, while the population below the age of 14 declines each year by 0.7 per cent.

Last census: January 2001: 5,349,212

Population density: 120 inhabitants per square km. Urban population 87 per cent (2010 Unicef).

Annual growth rate: 0.4 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

Ethnic make-up

Danes make up the majority of the population, along with some 9,000 Greenlanders and around 12,000 Faroese. The largest immigrant groups from outside the kingdom are Turkish, British and Norwegian. There is a small German minority in southern Jutland.

Religions

The majority of the population (90 per cent) belong to the Lutheran Church although there are small groups of other Christian denominations.

Education

There are 10 years of compulsory schooling, although the average student attends school for 15 years.

The participation rate at primary and secondary levels is close to 100 per cent of the relevant age groups. Forty-six per cent of the relevant age group attend education at a tertiary level. The cost of university or post-high school further education is financed by a system of student grants supplemented by bank loans carrying a state guarantee.

Compulsory years: Seven to 16.

Pupils per teacher: 10 in primary schools.

Health

Hospitalisation and treatment by general practitioners is free of charge, but there are part-charges for medicine prescribed by GPs. Treatment by dentists and opticians is subsidised but not free. Since 1988, several small private hospitals have opened, the fees for which can be covered by insurance schemes.

HIV/Aids

HIV prevalence: 0.2 per cent aged 15–49 in 2003 (World Bank).

Life expectancy: 78 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate:

1.9 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef); maternal mortality 0.1 per 1,000 live births: (World Bank)

Child (under 5 years) mortality rate

(per 1,000): 4 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

Head of population per physician:

2.93 physicians per 1,000 people, 2002 (WHO 2006)

Welfare

There is an extensive cradle-to-the-grave social security system, however the size of the welfare system has gradually been reduced since the 1990s. In 2005, the system came under close scrutiny and a government commissioned appraisal recommended that the pension aged should be raised and early retirement phased out, and charges set for some healthcare and educational services.

Currently welfare benefits include unemployment benefits, supplementary benefits and rent and heating grants.

Social security and welfare spending as a share of GDP is approximately 5.8 per cent.

Pensions

Denmark was the first country to introduce old age pensions in 1895, funded by two general taxes. To sustain the current pensions, there is a three pillar approach to provision. Pillar one is a basic, mandatory, publically administered scheme, maintained to provide for the poor in old age and may be supplemented by other allowances. Pillar two are mandatory, privately administered schemes and workplace pensions, which are devised to attract contributions as high as 16 per

cent of wages. Pillar three are privately administered schemes with individual and voluntary contributions. Other schemes exist and fall within the rules of the three pillars.

Main cities

Copenhagen (capital, estimated population 1.2 million in 2012), Aarhus (256,292), Odense (168,906), Aalborg (104,771), Esbjerg (71,686), Randers (61,078).

Languages spoken

English and German are widely spoken in business and administration.

Official language/s

Danish

Media

Press freedom is guaranteed by law, as demonstrated in 2006 by the international furors following the publication of images of the Prophet Mohammad by a Danish newspaper, which was un-censored.

Press

Most publications are privately owned and tend to have fairly strong political leanings.

Dailies: There are around 50 daily newspapers, with Sunday readership particularly high. The leading newspapers are *Morgenavisen Jyllands Posten* (<http://jp.dk>) *Ekstra Bladet* (<http://ekstrabladet.dk>) a tabloid, BT (www.bt.dk), *Politiken* (<http://politiken.dk>) and *Berlingske Tidende* (www.berlingske.dk).

Weeklies: Most daily newspapers publish weekend editions. In Danish, a variety of political magazines include *LO* (www.lo.dk), *Solidarit* (www.solidarit.dk), and *Danske Regioner* (www.regioner.dk). For general news *Weekend Avisen* (www.weekendavisen.dk), and *Grønland* (www.groenlandselskab.dk) for news from Greenland. In English, *The Copenhagen Post* (www.cphpost.dk).

In Danish, women's magazines include *Ingelise* (www.ingelise.dk), and *Alt for Damerne* (www.altfordamerne.dk); *Euroman* (www.euroman.dk) is for men. *Udfordringen (Showtime)* (www.udfordringen.dk) covers music and performing arts.

Business: In Danish, national dailies include *Net Posten* (www.netposten.dk) and *Scandinavia Now* (www.scandinavianow.com), national magazines include *Berlingske Nyhedsmagasinet* (www.business.dk) and *Penge & Privatøkonomi* (www.penge.dk). Regional newspapers from Copenhagen include *Børsen* (<http://borsen.dk>), *Erhvervs Bladet* (www.erhvervsbladet.dk), and *Økonomisk Ugebrev*

(www.ugebrev.dk). *Ase Nyt* is a commercial quarterly.

Periodicals: Periodicals on general interest, life-style, consumer and commercial interest include *Blender*, *En Skør Skør Verden* and *Social Demokraten*.

Broadcasting

The national public broadcaster is DR (www.dr.dk).

Radio: DR (www.dr.dk/drdrkradio) operates two national stations (P1 and P2), plus a regional station (P3) and a DAB, digital radio (P4), providing a comprehensive mix of all music genre, talk radio and information. A DR station also broadcasts in Nyheder (an Indonesian and Malaysian language).

There are many privately operated commercial radio stations and most located within relatively small areas or population centres. Regional and national networks include *The Voice* (www.thevoice.dk), *Radio Mojn* (www.mojn.dk) and *Hit FM* (www.hitfm.nu).

Television: Analogue transmissions will begin to be closed down by late 2009, with High Definition TV transmissions begun in January 2008.

DR (www.dr.dk) operates two national channels DR1 and DR2.

Other commercial TV services are provided by either cable or satellite, of which TV 2 (<http://tv2.dk>) the government-owned network is a multi-channel service. Foreign-owned services, include the Swedish, MTG (www.mtg.se), SBS (www.sbsbroadcasting.com) and US Disney Channel, which provide a wide variety of programmes.

Economy

Although the economy is balanced, with a well-developed, export-based manufacturing sector and an important agricultural sector, like all post-industrial societies services account for the largest share of GDP, at over 60 per cent. Agriculture and food industries combined are Denmark's largest industry, employing around 150,000 people, with annual sales of over €15 billion (over US\$20 billion); it is also a net exporter of food. Even so agriculture accounts for only 5 per cent of GDP, while industry and manufacturing account for over 30 per cent. Denmark is a net exporter of energy and has oil reserves producing 224,000 barrels per day (in 2011).

GDP growth in 2007 was 1.6 per cent, as imported raw materials were at record high prices, and exports suffered a downturn. The economy fell into recession in 2008, with growth of -0.8 per cent as the global economic crisis affected Denmark's chief trading partners. The recession lasted into 2009 as growth weakened to -5.3 per cent, before

recovering in 2010 with GDP growth of 1.3 per cent; estimated growth in 2011 was 1.1 per cent. Unemployment that had averaged 2.7 per cent (2007–09) jumped to 5.9 per cent in 2010 as the economy reacted to the market forces.

The banking system, which is fully integrated with the global system, was severely damaged by the crisis and in 2008 several banks required public funds to remain solvent, so that by 2009 around KR100 billion (US\$18.75 billion) in government bailout money had been provided. The central bank interest rate was raised twice within one month at the end of 2008 as it scrambled to keep the krone pegged to the euro. The turbulent relationship between the krone and euro has put in doubt Denmark's membership of the eurozone in the foreseeable future. When the Greek economic crisis in April–May 2010 weakened the euro the krone also fell, which meant that exports were more competitive. In measures to stimulate the economy the government announced that it would increase the deficit in 2010 to Kr86.3 billion (US\$16.57 billion), through spending and public investment. However, observers have said that as Denmark's GDP is so dependent on exports, until global trade has recovered fully expectations for growth are weak in the medium to long term. Denmark provides revenue to the governments of Greenland and the Faroe Islands (59 per cent and 6 per cent of each country's GDP, respectively).

External trade

As a member of the European Union (EU), Denmark operates within a community-wide free trade area, with tariffs sets as a whole. Internationally, the EU has free trade agreements with a number of nations and trading blocs worldwide. Denmark's heavy industrial base is limited by a lack of natural resources. However it has sophisticated hi-tech, pharmaceutical and bio-technical industries, an aircraft manufacturing base and is a net exporter of food and energy. It is also the home of the world-famous Lego, toy building blocks, designed in the 1930s. Denmark is a world leader in export of pork and manufactured wind turbines.

Imports

Principal imports are machinery and equipment, raw materials and semi-manufactures for industry, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Main sources: Germany (20.4 per cent of total in 2012), Sweden (13.1 per cent), The Netherlands (7.3 per cent).

Exports

Principal export commodities include machinery and instruments, pork and meat

products, dairy products, fish, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, furniture, ships.

Main destinations: Germany (15.5 per cent of total in 2012), Sweden (13.2 per cent), UK (9.3 per cent).

Agriculture

The agricultural sector typically contributes around 3 per cent of GDP and employs 4 per cent of the labour force. The sector is organised into local co-operatives which are united in national federations.

Agriculture benefits from the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which imposes import duties on products entering the EU from other countries in order to equalise the price of imported commodities with those produced within the union. Efforts to reform the CAP could have a significant impact on future production.

The government primarily acts as a regulator in the agricultural sector. It sets veterinary standards and lays down the rules for farm mergers and ownership. The government does not set production or export and import targets, and as a member of the EU, agriculture is subject to the EU agricultural production quota regime. Intensive farming is concentrated on livestock production, mainly pig-meat, beef, veal, poultry and dairy produce.

Denmark has large world market shares in products such as pig-meat, dairy products, seeds, mink pelts and fish products. Typical seafood catches total around 1.7 million tonnes per annum (tpy), yielding over 140,000 tpy of fish oils.

Denmark ranks fourth among the world's leading seafood exporters. It continues to export significant quantities of processed seafood, fish oil and meal mainly processed from imported raw material. Decreased Danish cod catches are putting pressure on prices and import substitutes. Cod and other fish imports from other countries have considerably increased. Forest and other wooded land accounts for only one-eighth of the land area, with forest cover estimated at 455,000 hectares (ha). Plantations constitute about 75 per cent of the forest area, with the remainder classed as semi-natural. Less than 25 per cent of the forest is under public ownership, with the rest shared between individuals and private institutions. Demand for forest products is high and is mostly met by imports. Most of the softwood logs are processed locally while high quality hardwood logs are increasingly imported. The furniture industry depends on imported raw materials and exports most of its production.

Industry and manufacturing

Denmark has a highly developed and diversified industrial sector, which is almost wholly under private ownership. The

industrial sector contributes around 25 per cent of GDP and employs a quarter of the labour force.

As a country with a market economy and free external trade, government industrial policy plays a relatively minor role, especially as there is no significant state ownership in the industrial sector. The World Bank ranked Denmark in its at 8 for ease of doing business, and 15 for starting a business, out of 155 in 2005. Government support for industry is largely confined to export credit arrangements and funds for research and development. The engineering, food processing and wood-paper industries are the economy's three biggest production areas.

Tourism

Denmark offers a full range of tourist destinations, including modern cities, historic sites, a multitude of islands and galleries and museums specific to its culture heritage. It is home to the famous Lego plastic building block, which has a themed amusement park in Billund. The Danish tourist board has a comprehensive website (www.visitdenmark.com) with detailed information of all sites and events. There are three cultural sites on Unesco's World Heritage List (a medieval site in Jutland, the renaissance Kronborg Castle and the gothic Roskilde Cathedral). Travel and tourism since 2008 has been affected by the global economic slowdown, which cut the number of visitors as well as the amount spent by visitors, both of which impacted on employment. In 2007, tourism's total contribution to GDP was 6.2 per cent (US\$19.4 billion), falling to 6 per cent (US\$20.8 billion) in 2008. In 2009 the contribution rose to 6.5 per cent (US\$20.4 billion), remaining fairly constant in 2010. Employment in tourism and related industries was 13 per cent in 2006 (362,600 jobs), falling to 11.9 per cent by 2008 (337,900). In 2011 the estimated employment figure for travel and tourism was 12.4 per cent (336,000 jobs).

The number of foreign visitors staying overnight was 22.03 million in 2006, falling to 20.9 million in 2011. Germany, Norway, Sweden and The Netherlands are the main visitors to Denmark, with 12 million, 2.4 million, 1.8 million and 995,008 respectively in 2011.

Mining

The mining sector contributes under 1 per cent to Denmark's GDP. Denmark has no exploitable raw materials other than sand and gravel for construction.

In Greenland, there are substantial deposits of coal, iron ore, uranium, gold and diamonds, none of which are currently being exploited.

Denmark had proven oil reserves of 800 billion barrels of oil with production of 224,000 barrels per day (bpd) in 2011. Proven reserves of natural gas were 49.3 billion cubic metres (cum) in 2011, with gas production of 7.1 billion cum. Oil and gas production comes from 19 fields in the North Sea, connected by pipelines to the port of Kaergard in Jutland. Mærsk Olie and Gas operates 15 of these fields, Dong E&P operates three and Amerada Hess A/S operates one. Denmark does not produce coal but consumed 3.2 billion tonnes oil equivalent in 2011.

Energy

Total electricity capacity amounts to around 12,969MW, in thermal power stations fuelled primarily by coal, followed by gas, wind, oil and biomass. In 2007 Denmark had 5,212 wind turbines in operation, producing a total of 3,124 megawatts (MW), including the largest wind farm in the EU at Nysted, with a trend for fewer but larger turbine wind power plants. Wind power accounted for 19.7 per cent of domestic electricity supplies; the target is to reach 50 per cent of capacity by 2030.

Financial markets

Stock exchange

The Københavns Fondsbørs (Copenhagen Stock Exchange) (CSE)

Banking and insurance

Denmark has a healthy banking sector which is open to foreign competition. There are around 100 commercial banks in operation, although the two largest account for 60 per cent of total bank assets.

Central bank

Danmarks Nationalbank

Main financial centre
Copenhagen

Time

GMT plus one hour (daylight saving, late March to late October, GMT plus two hours)

Geography

Denmark is a low-lying country in northern Europe. Its only land frontier is with Germany and totals 67.7km, while the coastline exceeds 7,300km. Nowhere is more than 52km from the sea. Norway lies to the north of Denmark, across the Skagerrak – a gulf in the North Sea. Sweden lies to the north-east, its most southerly region being separated from Zealand by a narrow strait.

Outlying territories of Denmark are Greenland and the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic Ocean.

The mainland consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm and 401

smaller islands. The average elevation of land above sea level is 30 metres and its highest point is only 173 metres above sea level. Denmark lies between the North Sea to the west and the Baltic Sea to the east.

Hemisphere

Northern

Climate

Predominantly western winds bring warm, moist air from the West Atlantic, tempering the climatic influences from the east. In winter these can take the form of long periods of frost with ice-bound waters and, in summer, occasional high temperatures and drought. The average temperature in Denmark is 7.5 degrees Celsius (C); the temperature varies from minus 0.1 degrees C in the coldest months to 16 degrees C in July. The average rainfall amounts to 664mm and is distributed fairly evenly over the year, with August normally being the wettest.

Dress codes

Danes are generally informal about clothing. Businessmen usually wear jackets and ties at meetings and only adopt a dinner jacket (or long dresses for women) on very formal occasions.

Entry requirements

Passports

Required by all, except EU visitors travelling on national ID cards.

Visa

Required by all except nationals of EU, North America, Australasia or Japan. For further exceptions contact the nearest consulate. Denmark is a member of the Schengen visa accord and all visitors that require a visa must apply to a Danish consulate; when a visa has been issued a visitor may travel to any other Schengen zone without further visas.

Business trips can be undertaken on a Schengen visa, nevertheless, an original invitation from a business contact in Denmark is necessary when applying. A Schengen visa application (offered in several languages) can be downloaded from <http://europa.eu/abc/travel/> see 'documents you will need'.

Currency advice/regulations

There are no restrictions on import and export of local or foreign currency, however sums over eur15,000 should be declared on arrival. Some banks refuse to change large denomination foreign notes. ATMs are plentiful. Travellers cheques in US dollars, pound sterling and euros save additional exchange fees.

Customs

Personal items are duty-free. There are no duties levied on alcohol and tobacco between EU member states, providing

amounts imported are for personal consumption.

Health (for visitors)

Nationals of the European Economic Area (EEA) countries and Switzerland can access reduced cost and sometimes free medical treatment using a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) while visiting the EEA. Exceptions include nationals of the 10 countries which joined the EU in 2004 whose EHIC is not valid in Switzerland. Applications for the EHIC should be made before travelling.

Mandatory precautions

None.

Hotels

There is no official rating system. Tarrifs include 15 per cent service charge. It is advisable to book accommodation in Copenhagen in advance, especially during summer.

Credit cards

All the usual credit and charge cards are accepted.

Public holidays (national)

Fixed dates

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 5 Jun (Constitution Day), 24–26 Dec (Christmas).

Variable dates

Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Monday, Great Prayer Day, Ascension Day, Whit Monday.

Public holidays that fall on the weekend are not carried over to a weekday.

Working hours

Banking

Mon–Fri: 0930–1600; Thu: 0930–1800.

Business

Mon–Fri: 0800/0900–1600/1700; offices frequently close early before the weekend or on the eve of public holidays.

Government

Mon–Fri: generally 0900–1700.

Shops

Mon–Thu: 0900–1730; Fri: 0900–1900/2000; Sat: 0900–1300/1400. First Saturday in each month most shops open: 0900–1600/1700.

Telecommunications

Mobile/cell phones

The GSM 1800 and 900 networks operate throughout the country.

Electricity supply

220/380V AC.

Social customs/useful tips

Shaking hands is the acceptable way to greet and depart from both business contacts and friends. Punctuality is expected on all occasions.

Service is normally included on bills and further tipping is not necessary in hotels, restaurants or taxis.

Security

Apart from the occasional pickpocket, the streets of Copenhagen are generally safe.

Getting there

Air

National airline: Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) – jointly owned with Sweden and Norway.

International airport/s: Copenhagen (CPH) at Kastrup, 8km south-east of capital. Business/conference centre, Internet access, duty-free shops, bars, restaurants, bank, post office, transfer hotel (maximum stay 18hrs), shower and sauna facilities. Car hire available. A new rail link between the airport and main railway station in Copenhagen takes 12 minutes. There are also regular bus services from the airport departing every 10–20 minutes taking 20 minutes.

Other airport/s: Aalborg (AAL), 6km north-west of city; Aarhus (Tirstrup) (AAR), 44km north-east of city; Billund (BLL), 2km east of city, Esbjerg (EBJ), 8km from city.

Airport tax: None

Surface

Road: The 18km Great Belt bridge and tunnel, linking Copenhagen to the island of Funen (Fyn), provides the first seamless surface connection from mainland Europe to Copenhagen. It includes a 6.5km long suspension bridge, the world's second longest. A second bridge and tunnel, the Øresund connection, links Copenhagen with Malmö in Sweden consisting of an 8km bridge and an 8km tunnel connected by an artificial island. Tolls are applicable on both bridges.

Rail: High-speed Intercity trains via Copenhagen airport connect to Funen (1 hour) and Jutland (2 hours) with additional connections to Malmö (Sweden) on a 30-minute journey via the Øresund link. Access from other European countries is via Germany.

Water: Regular ferry services from UK, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Germany.

Getting about

National transport

Air: The network of scheduled services radiates from Copenhagen. 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.

Road: About 70,000km of roads including 593km of motorway. The road system in the Danish archipelago makes frequent use of ferries. Motorways are not subject to toll duty.

Buses: There are few private long-distance coaches.

Rail: Approximately 2,500km of railways are operated by Danish State Railway

(DSB) and a few private companies, providing a very efficient service linked to the ferry services. Country bus network operates where there are no railways.

Water: Ferry services connect the islands of Zealand, Funen and Lolland and Jutland peninsula, operated by DSB.

City transport

Taxis: There is a good service in all major towns. Taxis can be hailed in the street when they display their green 'Fri' sign, or by telephone or at ranks. Fare includes a tip.

Buses, trams & metro: Good bus service in Copenhagen, including night buses until 0230. Frequent, efficient services in other main towns. Flat-rate fares are usual.

Car hire

Hire cars are available throughout the country at main DSB stations and all airports. They can be booked in advance through stations, international car hire firms and travel agents. A valid driving licence is required, which must be carried when driving. Most firms stipulate a minimum age between 20–25. The speed limits are 130kmph on motorways, 80kmph on highways, and 50kmph in urban areas; speed traps are commonplace. Even for minor speed limit offences, drivers are liable to pay heavy on-the-spot fines; if payment cannot be made, the car may be detained. Avoid drinking and driving, as the laws of misuse are tough. Seatbelts, throughout a vehicle, are compulsory.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling code (IDD) for Denmark is +45, followed by subscriber's number.

Useful telephone numbers

Fire, police, ambulance 112
Emergency dental treatment 3138-0251
24-hour chemist 3314-8266

Chambers of Commerce

American Chamber of Commerce in Denmark, 28 Christians Brygge, 1559 Copenhagen V (tel: 3393-2932; fax: 3313-0507; e-mail: mail@amcham.dk).

Danish Chamber of Commerce, Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K (tel: 7013-1200; fax: 7013-1201; e-mail: hts@hts.dk).

Banking

BG Bank, 68 Nørre Voldgard, 1390 Copenhagen K (tel: 7011-9999; fax: 3914-4899; internet: www.bgbank.dk).

Den Danske Bank AS (commercial bank), Holmens Kanal 2-12, DK-1092 Copenhagen K (tel: 3344-0000; fax: 3118-5873; internet: www.danskebank.com).

Finansrådet (bankers' association), Bankernes Hus, Amaliegade 7, DK-1256 Copenhagen (tel: 3312-0200; fax: 3393-0260; internet: www.finansraadet.dk).

Jyske Bank (Bank of Jutland, private bank), Vestergade 8-16, DK-8600 Silkeborg (tel: 8922-2222; fax: 8922-2499; internet: www.jbpb.com).

Spar Nord Bank AS, 15 Skelagervij, PO Box 162, 9100 Aalborg (tel: 9634-4000; email: ine@sparnord.dk; internet: www.sparnordbank.com).

Sydbank, PO Box 169, 4 Peberlyk, DK-6200 Aabenraa (tel: 7463-1111; fax: 7463-1320; email: info@sydbank.dk; internet: www.sydbank.dk).

Nordea Bank AS, PO Box 850, Christiansbro Strandgade 3, DK-0900 Copenhagen C (tel: 3333-3333; email: hotline@nordea.dk; internet: www.nordea.dk).

Central bank

Danmarks Nationalbank, Havnegade 5, DK-1093 Copenhagen (tel: 3363-6363; fax: 3363-7103; e-mail: info@nationalbanken.dk).

Stock exchange

The Københavns Fondsbørs (Copenhagen Stock Exchange) (CSE)
www.omxnordicexchange.com

Travel information

Copenhagen Airport, PO Box 74, Lufthavnshoulevarden 6 DK-2770, Kastrup (tel: 3231-3231; fax: 3231-3132; email: cphweb@cph.dk; internet: www.cph.dk).

Copenhagen Airtaxi, Copenhagen Airport Roskilde, DK-4000 Roskilde (tel: 391-114).

DSB (Danish State Railways), 1349 Sølgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen (tel: 3314-0400).

Forenede Danske Motorejere (FDM) (the Danish motoring organisation), Blegdamsvej 124, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø (tel: 7013-3040; fax: 4527-0993).

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), Frosundaviks Alle 1, Stockholm S-16187, Sweden (tel: (+46-8) 7970-000; fax: (+46-8) 858-741).

National tourist organisation offices

Danmarks Turistrad (tourist board), Vesterbrogade 6 D, 1620 Copenhagen V (tel: 3311-1415; fax: 3393-1416).

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Holbergsgade 2, 1057 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3301; fax: 3314-5042; e-mail: fvm@fvm.dk).

Ministry of Business and Industry, Slotsholmsgade 10-12, 1216 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3350; fax: 3312-3778; e-mail: em@em.dk).

Ministry of Business and Industry, Invest in Denmark, Slotsholmsgade 10-12, Copenhagen K, DK-1216 (tel: 3392-3350; fax: 3312-3778; e-mail: Investdk@em.dk; internet site: www.investindk.com).

Ministry of Culture, Nybrogade 2, 1203 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3370; fax: 3391-3388; e-mail: kum@kum.dk).

Ministry of Defence, Holmens Kanal 42, 1060 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3320; fax: 3332-0655; e-mail: fmn@fmn.dk).

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ved Stranden 8, 1061 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3222; fax: 3393-6020; e-mail: oem@oem.dk).

Ministry of Education, Fredriksholms Kanal 21-25, 1220 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-5000; fax: 3392-5547; e-mail: uvm@uvm.dk).

Ministry of Employment, Holmens Kanal 20, 1060 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-5900; fax: 3312-1378; e-mail: am@am.dk).

Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Højbro Plads 4, 1200 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-7600; fax: 3332-2227; e-mail: mem@mem.dk).

Ministry of Finance, Christiansborg Slotsplads 1, 1218 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3333; fax: 3332-8030; e-mail: fm@fm.dk).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2 Asiatisk Plads, 1448 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-0000; fax: 3254-0533; e-mail: um@um.dk; internet site: www.um.dk/english).

Ministry of Health, Holbergsgade 6, 1057 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3360; fax: 3393-1563; e-mail: sum@sum.dk).

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Slotsholmsgade 1, 3, 1216 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-6100; fax: 3392-6104; e-mail: bm@bm.dk).

Ministry of the Interior, Christiansborg Slotsplads 1, 1218 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3380; fax: 3311-1239; e-mail: inm@inm.dk).

Ministry of Justice, Slotsholmsgade 10, 1216 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3340; fax: 3393-3510; e-mail: jm@jm.dk).

Ministry of Research, Bredgade 43, 1260 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-9700; fax: 3332-3501; e-mail: fsk@fsk.dk).

Ministry of Social Affairs, Holmens Kanal 22, 1060 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-9300; fax: 3393-2518; e-mail: sm@sm.dk).

Ministry of Taxation, Slotsholmsgade 12, 1216 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3392; fax: 3314-9105; e-mail: skm@skm.dk).

Ministry of Transport, Fredriksholms Kanal 27, 1220 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3355; fax: 3312-3893; e-mail: trm@trm.dk).

Parliament, Christiansborg, 1240 Copenhagen K (tel: 3337-5500; fax: 3332-8536).

Prime Minister's Office, Christiansborg, Prins Jorgens Gard 11, 1218 Copenhagen K (tel: 3392-3300; fax: 3311-1665; e-mail: stm@stm.dk).

Other useful addresses

American Embassy, Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø (tel: 423-144; fax: 430-223).

British Embassy, Kastelsvej 36, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø (tel: 264-600; fax: 381-012, 431-400).

Central Telegraph Office, Købmagergade 37, DK-1150 Copenhagen K (tel: 3312-0903).

Copenhagen Stock Exchange, Nikolaj Plads 6, DK-1067 Copenhagen K (tel: 3393-3366).

Danish Convention Bureau, 27 Skindergade, 1159 Copenhagen K (tel: 3332-8601; fax: 3332-8803).

Danmarks Agentforening (association of commercial agents of Denmark), Børsen,

DK-1217 Copenhagen K (tel: 3314-4941).

Danmarks Statistik, Sejrøgade 11, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø (tel: 3917-3917; fax: 3118-4801).

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (employers' confederation), Vester Voldgade 113, DK-1503 Copenhagen V (tel: 3393-4000; fax: 3312-2976).

Det Okonomiske Rad (economic council), Kampmannsgade, DK-1604 Copenhagen V (tel: 3313-5128).

Grosserer Societetet, Børsen (royal exchange), DK-1217 Copenhagen (tel: 3391-2323).

Industriraadet (Confederation of Danish Industries), H C Andersen's Boulevard 18, DK-1790 Copenhagen V (tel: 3377-3377; fax: 3377-3410).

IPC (International Press Centre), Snaregade 14, DK-1205 Copenhagen K (tel: 131-615; fax: 911-613).

Regional Development Organisation (Copenhagen Capacity), Kongens Nytorv 6, 4, sal DK-1050 Copenhagen K (tel: 3333-0300; fax: 3333-7333).

Ritzaus Bureau 1/S (news agency), Mikkel Bryggersgade 3, DK-1460 Copenhagen K.

Royal Danish Embassy (USA), 3200 Whitehaven Street, NW, Washington DC 20008 (tel: (+1-202) 234-4300; fax: (+1-202) 238-1470; e-mail: wasamb@um.dk).

Teknisk Forlag AS (technical press-publishing house), Skelbaekgade 4, DK-1717 Copenhagen V.

Thomson Communications (Scandinavia) AS, Hestemøllestrede 6, Postboks 2181, DK-1017 Copenhagen K.

Internet sites

Danish web index: www.web-index.dk

Interactive travel site: www.visitdenmark.com

Statistical Office: www.dst.dk

Trade directory for Denmark: http://uhk.dk

White pages: http://infobel.com/denmark/default.asp

Yellow pages: www.yellowpages.dk