

- Zealand (Sealand) (Sjælland)
- Jutland (Jylland)
- Funen (Fyn)
- Falster
- Lolland
- Bornholm

Smaller islands:

- Anholt - in Kattegat
- Fanø - west of Esbjerg
- Rømø
- Mandø - one of the Wadden Sea Islands, in South Jutland
- Fejø
- Femø
- Askø
- Bogø
- Omø
- Enø
- Langeland causeway from Funen
- Samsø
- Læsø
- Sejerø
- Tåsinge - causeway from Funen
- Ærø - ferry from Svendborg, Funen
- Møn - causeway from Zealand
- Als
- Drejø
- Endelave
- Orø
- Mors
- Sprogø

Denmark also has two overseas dependencies:

- Farøe Islands (Færøerne) - air service from Copenhagen
- Greenland (Grønland) - air service from Copenhagen

## Cities

These are the five major cities in Denmark:

- Copenhagen (da. København)
- Aarhus (da. Århus)
- Odense
- Aalborg
- Esbjerg

## Other destinations

- Legoland - theme park in Billund. Denmark's largest tourist attraction outside Copenhagen, with 1.6m visitors annually. Fantastic large scale models in Lego including the Royal Palace in Copenhagen, downtown Los Angeles and Beverly Hills, a North Sea oil rig (with helicopters), and many others. Lots of excellent rides. Well laid out and well organized. A must for children of all ages. Just 1 Km from Billund Airport in Jylland.
- West Denmark - the North Sea Coast - West Denmark (<http://www.visitwestdenmark.com/>) Coastal resorts : Blåvand, Vejers, Henne Strand
- Ribe - Denmark's oldest town. Just to the south, the excellent Ribe Viking Center (<http://ribevc.dynamicweb.dk/Default.asp?ID=232>) recreates town life in Viking and medieval times, with faithfully reconstructed buildings, a lively market place, craft displays, working farm with Viking crops and animals, horses to ride, etc.
- Haraldskaer Woman - Display of well preserved Iron Age mummy in St. Nicolai Church, Vejle
- Roskilde - Viking ship museum and cathedral. Also home of the famous Roskilde Festival (<http://www.roskilde-festival.dk/index.php?code=1/>) , and of Roskilde Domkirke [2] (<http://www.roskildedomkirke.dk/uk/>) ; the cathedral in which almost every Danish king and queen are buried. Roskilde is a former capital of Denmark.
- Hornbæk, Gilleleje, Tisvildeleje, and Liseleje - Popular beach towns in north Zealand
- Den Gamle By - "The Old Town" in Århus. Denmark's brilliant National Open Air Museum of Urban History (<http://www.dengamleby.dk/english.htm>) .
- Den Fynske Landsby Funen Village in Odense. Open air museum of 18th.Century farm buildings.[http://museum.odense.dk/Den\\_Fynske\\_Landsby/DFLOnline.aspx](http://museum.odense.dk/Den_Fynske_Landsby/DFLOnline.aspx)
- Skagen - Picturesque town at the very top of Jutland, visit the Grenen (<http://www.naturturist.dk/skagen/grenen.htm>) beach and nature reserve where you can stand with one foot in the North Sea and the other in the Baltic (in summer) or gaze at the stormy seas (in winter). Also home of Denmark's post-impressionist painters in the late 19th century; excellent art museum (<http://www.skagensmuseum.dk/uk/>) .
- Elsinore (Helsingør) - famous for **Kronborg Castle**, the setting for Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, located north of Copenhagen. Within the castle there's a museum about Shakespeare.
- Humlebæk - 12 km. south of Helsingør (Elsinore) Location of the world famous Louisiana Museum of Contemporary Art [3] (<http://www.louisiana.dk>) .
- Rungsted Estate of author Baroness **Karen Blixen** is located between Copenhagen and Helsingør along the coast of Øresund Strait
- Fanø - cosy holiday island located in Vadehavet near Esbjerg.
- Bornholm - famous sites include Hammershus, one of Denmark's best-kept castle ruins.
- Egeskov Castle - The castle is known as the best-preserved Renaissance moat castle in Europe. It is located 35 Km from Odense.
- Lyngby - suburb 20 minutes north of Copenhagen
- Kolding - An old historic city with the great castle of Koldinghus as well as many interesting gardens including the **Trapholt** Museum of Modern Arts, Applied Art, Design and Furniture [4] (<http://www.trapholt.dk/english>) .



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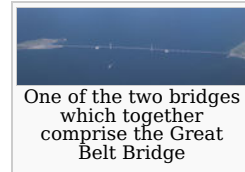
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## Remarkable Bridges

There are several remarkable bridges connecting Danish islands with each other, Jutland and Sweden.

- Farø Bridges
- Great Belt Bridge (Storebæltsbroen) Fixed link, road and rail, between Fyn and Sjælland.
- Little Belt Bridge (Lillebæltsbroen) Old. Fixed link, ( road/rail ) Between Jylland and Fyn
- Little Belt Bridge (Lillebæltsbroen) New. Fixed link, ( road ) between Jylland and Fyn
- Øresund Bridge. Sea Link of Tunnel-Bridge combining road and rail between Copenhagen and Malmö, Sweden
- Storstrøm Bridge (Storstrømsbroen) connecting islands of Falster and Lolland with Sjælland. Main road to Rødby Ferry-Germany



One of the two bridges which together comprise the Great Belt Bridge

## Understand

### Terrain

Denmark is home to the 'lowest-highest' point in Europe; but what that exactly entails is somewhat uncertain. **Ejer Baunehøj**, in the Lake District region south-west of Aarhus (Århus), seems to be the highest natural point (171m with a large tower built on top to commemorate the fact), although **Yding Skovhøj**, some 3km away stands 2m higher owing to an ancient burial mound. Either way, the 213m tall Søsterhøj Transmission Tower (1956), with its top 315 m above sea level is technically the highest point in Denmark!

### Tipping

In Denmark service charges are automatically included in the bill at restaurants and hotels, and tips for taxi drivers and the like are included in the fare. So tipping is not expected, nor required, but is a matter of choice. Needless to say, tipping for outstanding service is obviously greatly appreciated.

## Get in

### By plane

Denmark is served by two major and several minor airports.

- Copenhagen Airport (<http://www.cph.dk/>) is the largest airport in Scandinavia. The airport is located at the town Kastrup on the island Amager, 8 km from central Copenhagen. The airport is connected by train to Copenhagen Central Station and beyond as well as Malmö and other towns in Sweden. One way fare to Copenhagen Central station is 27 Danish kr. and the train leaves every 10 minutes. Buses and taxis are also available.
  - Sterling (<http://www.sterlingflights.co.uk/>) , SAS Scandinavian (<http://www.scandinavian.net/>) , and others connect Copenhagen with many cities in Europe and beyond.
  - EasyJet (<http://www.easyjet.com/>) serve Copenhagen from London Stansted and Berlin Schoenefeld.
- Aarhus Airport (<http://www.aar.dk/>) is located on the Djursland peninsula 44 km north east of Aarhus, 50 km from Randers, 90 km from Silkeborg, 99 km fra Horsens, 98 km from Viborg and 138 km from Aalborg. An airport shuttlebus connects the airport to Aarhus Central Station from where you can reach the rest of Jutland by Train.
  - Ryanair (<http://www.ryanair.com/>) offers connection to London Stansted Airport (<http://www.stanstedairport.com/>) and Barcelona (Girona)
  - SAS Scandinavian (<http://www.scandinavian.net/>) offers frequent domestic service to its Copenhagen hub (<http://www.cph.dk/>) .
  - British Airways ([http://www.britishairways.com/travel/home/public/en\\_dk](http://www.britishairways.com/travel/home/public/en_dk)) offers regional services to Oslo, Gothenburg and Stockholm.
- Billund Airport (<http://www.bll.dk/>) in South-Central Jutland is located in the town Billund, 29 km from Vejle, 65 km from Esbjerg, 104 km from Odense, 100 km from Aarhus, 210 km from Aalborg, and 262 km from Copenhagen. The airport is connected by buses to major cities and towns in the region. Taxis are also available.
  - Sterling (<http://www.sterlingflights.co.uk/>) and others connect the region with several cities in Europe.
- Malmö-Sturup Airport (<http://www.sturup.com>) is located 61 km from Copenhagen and offers low-fares flights with Wizzair (<http://www.wizzair.com/>) and Sterling (<http://www.sterling.dk/flight>) . An Airport shuttlebus connects the airport with Copenhagen central station. FlyBus charges 10 pounds / 100DK for the ride.
- Aalborg Airport in North Jutland has a daily service to London Gatwick by Sterling

### By train

- Rejseplanen travel planner (<http://rejseplanen.dk/bin/query.exe/en?>)

There are five direct trains per day from Hamburg to Copenhagen, approximately every two to three hours. These trains are loaded onto a ferry for the sea passage from Puttgarten to Rødby, and the total journey time is around 4.5 hours. There are also two train lines to Jutland from Hamburg, one via Padborg and the other via Tønder.

Trains run every twenty minutes from Malmö to Copenhagen. The total journey time is 35 minutes.

### By bus

Graahundbus (<http://www.graahundbus.dk/>) , Eurolines (<http://www.eurolines.dk/>) , and Abildskou (<http://2.abildskou.dk/go.asp?LangRef=6>) run buses between european and danish destinations.

Special Bus route E55 Berlin - Copenhagen Berolina ([http://www.berolina-berlin.com/en\\_linie\\_kopenhagen.html](http://www.berolina-berlin.com/en_linie_kopenhagen.html))



Map of train lines in Denmark

Berlin DKK 200 (7 hours).

## By boat

- Scandlines (<http://www.scandlines.dk/>) run ferries from Puttgarden to Rødby on Lolland and from Rostock to Gedser on Falster, as well as a ferry from Sassnitz to Rønne on Bornholm.
- Smyril Line (<http://www.smyril-line.fo/>) run a ferry from Seyðisfjörður (Iceland) via Tórshavn (Faroe Islands), Lerwick (Shetland Islands) and Bergen (Norway) to Hanstholm in Northern Jutland.
- Color Line (<http://www.colorline.no/>) run ferries from Oslo and Kristiansand to Hirtshals and from Larvik to Fredrikshavn in Northern Jutland.
- DFDS Seaways (<http://www.dfdsseaways.co.uk/>) run a ferry from Oslo via Helsingborg (Sweden) to Copenhagen on Zealand.
- Fjordline (<http://www.fjordline.no/>) run a ferry from Bergen via Haugesund and Egersund to Hanstholm in Northern Jutland.
- Stena Line (<http://www.stenaline.se/>) run a ferry from Oslo to Frederikshavn.
- Bornholmstrafikken (<http://www.bornholmstrafikken.dk/>) run a ferry from Ystad to Rønne on Bornholm.
- Scandlines (<http://www.scandlines.dk/>) and HH-Ferries (<http://www.hhferries.se/>) both run ferries from Helsingborg to Elsinore (Helsingør) on Eastern Zealand.
- Stena Line (<http://www.stenaline.se/>) run a ferry from Varberg to Grenaa in Eastern Jutland.
- DFDS Seaways (<http://www.dfdsseaways.co.uk/>) run a ferry from Harwich to Esbjerg in South-Western Jutland.

## Get around

Long distance train travel is done with DSB, the Danish State Rail system. [5] (<http://www.dsb.dk>) A number of long distance bus companies also operate. Each region in Denmark has its own local public transportation company. For public transportation (trains, buses and ferries) use the online travel planner Rejseplanen [6] (<http://www.rejseplanen.dk/bin/query.exe/en?>) . There are two ways to buy tickets. For local trips you can buy a ticket from the regional transportation company based on a zone system. This ticket is valid on all public transportation including DSB trains for one to two hours (depending on the number of zones you travel). Most public transportation companies offer a number of passes which can save you a substantial amount on transportation. In the greater Copenhagen region, the zone system is complemented by a system of "klippekort", punch cards. These cards come in a variety of colors where the color signifies the total number of zones one can travel through for each punch. So a two zone card punched once allows one an hour of travel throughout two zones. A two zone card punched twice in the same machine is valid for travel in four zones or from the airport at Kastrup to the main train station in Copenhagen. DSB also uses a similar system of *klippekort*/punch cards for travel in the Oresund region. To use a *klippekort*/punch card, you insert the card, face up, into the yellow machine on the train platform. You will hear a clunk as a punch disc is removed from card. Repeat to add zones. The machine will also have a zone map and a guide to explain how many punches it takes to travel from where you are to where you want to go. Most regions have their own klippekort but they do not work between regions. Some of the long distance bus companies offer klippekort that are valid for a specific route across regions but these are probably of little use for travelers as they have to be bought on cards of 10 punches(trips).

## By bus

Long distance bus-service between Jutland and Copenhagen is possible with the companies *Abildskou* (line 888) [7] (<http://www.abildskou.dk/>) and *Søndergaards Busser* [8] (<http://www.sondergaards-busser.dk/>) . An Århus-Copenhagen ticket is DKK 270 One way for adults with Abildskou.

See also the overview [www.fjernbusser.dk](http://www.fjernbusser.dk) (<http://www.fjernbusser.dk/>)

## By train

The primary Danish train company is Danish State Rail or DSB [9] (<http://www.dsb.dk>) . Many feeder lines for the principal train line in eastern Jutland are now operated by british company Arriva. Other small rail lines are operated by other companies. DSB also operates the S-Tog commuter rail system around the greater Copenhagen area. Eurail passes are valid on all DSB trains. Danish trains are very comfortable, very modern and very expensive. Tickets can be purchased in stations, from vending machines in the stations and via DSB's website. In addition to a ticket, some trains require a seat assignment. Most trains have 230V power outlets.

Due to worn out rails the trains are often late and will be so for the next few years. The S-Tog will probably also continue to be somewhat unreliable (use a 20 minute buffer if planning trips longer than, say, 20 minutes).

All trips with trains and local buses can be scheduled electronically through [rejseplanen.dk](http://www.rejseplanen.dk) (<http://www.rejseplanen.dk/bin/query.exe/en?>)

## By ferry

The only way get to most of the smaller islands, is by ferry.

Ferries are the best way to get to Bornholm, a Danish island in the Baltic Sea, although it also can be reached by plane. Since the opening of the bridge to Sweden, the easiest route from Copenhagen to Bornholm is by train and then ferry from Ystad. Through tickets are available from Copenhagen and Rønne - booking is mandatory. There is also a bus that serves this route - Gråhund Bus 886 from Copenhagen to Ystad, where it links with the ferry to Bornholm

## By car or bicycle

There are no toll-roads except the two big bridges: Storebæltbroen (<http://www.storebaelt.dk/>) between Zealand and Funen (DKK 200 one way), and Øresundbroen (<http://www.oeresundsbron.dk>) between Copenhagen and Malmö (DKK

235 one way).

**Margueritruten** is one 3500 Km long connected route of small scenic roads passing 100 important Danish attractions. It is marked by brown signs with the white Marguerite Daisy flower. It is marked on most roadmaps.

Biking in Denmark is, in general, safe and easy. Drivers are used to bikes everywhere, and all major cities have biketrails along most roads. Denmark is quite flat, but can be windy, cold or wet on a bike. Bikes are generally allowed on trains (separate ticket is needed).

Note that biking on the highways (Da: motorvej) is prohibited, and that this also includes the Great Belt Bridge and the Øresund Bridge. Trains can be used between Nyborg and Korsør and between Copenhagen and Malmö if you need to cross the bridges.

Official marked routes across the country can be found in the guides on this page: [10]  
(<http://www.trafikken.dk/wimpdoc.asp?page=document&objno=78593>)

## By thumb

It's quite easy to hitchhike in Denmark. People who pick up hitchhikers usually speak English. Destination boards are recommended. It's illegal to hitchhike on the highways, so it is better to use highway-entrances and gas stations. When crossing by ferry, try to get into a car that already paid for the ticket.

If you hitchhike from the southern part of Denmark (direction from Hamburg or Kiel, Germany), and continue in direction to Copenhagen, make sure the driver doesn't stop in Kolding. If he does, ask him to stop at the last gas station before Kolding. On the Kolding highway crossing there is no place to hitchhike and it's one of the worst places in Europe for hitchhikers.

Check out the Tips for hitchhiking ([http://wikitravel.org/en/Tips\\_for\\_hitchhiking](http://wikitravel.org/en/Tips_for_hitchhiking)) article here on wikitravel if you are new to hitchhiking.

## By air

Scandinavian Airlines (<http://www.scandinavian.net/>) , Danish Air Transport (<http://www.dat.dk>) and Cimber Air (<http://www.cimber.dk/>) all operate domestic routes. If you are not in a hurry, however, trains will often get you where you want to go a lot cheaper. The exception being the Island of Bornholm where air travel is often both fast and inexpensive.

## Talk

Denmark's national language is Danish, a member of the Germanic branch of the group of Indo-European languages, and within that family, part of the North Germanic, East Norse group. It is, in theory, very similar to Norwegian Bokmål and also to Swedish, and is to some extent intelligible to speakers of those languages, especially in written form. Its sound, however, is more influenced by the guttural German language, though, rather than the lilting languages found to the north and understanding spoken Danish may be a trace more difficult to those who only speak Swedish or Norwegian.

**English** is widely spoken in Denmark, the only partial exception is people older than 65. Many Danes also speak German, and it is widely spoken in areas that attract many tourists from Germany, i.e. mainly the Jutland West Coast, the southern part of Funen and nearby islands (e.g. Langeland and Ærø), and also in Southern Jutland (Sønderjylland / Northern Schleswig).

Bring your own unlocked GSM phone to make calls. Prepaid SIM cards are available at most shops and international calling can be reasonably priced. The prepaid credit generally only work in Denmark, but can be purchased in small amounts to avoid waste when you leave.

## Buy

The national currency is the Danish *krone* (DKK, plural "kroner"). In the more "touristy" shops in Copenhagen, and at the traditional beach resorts along the Jutland West Coast and Bornholm Island it will often be possible to pay in Euro. The Danish krone is pegged to the Euro to an accuracy of 2.25%. In the 12 months from Aug 2005 to Aug 2006 the average exchange rate was 1 EUR = 7.46 DKK.

Automatic teller machines are widely available even in small towns. Credit cards are also widely accepted but not universally. Beware that many retailers will add a 2%-3% transaction charge (often without warning) if you pay with a credit card.

You should note that almost everything in Denmark is expensive; particularly if you're not from Northern Europe. All consumer sales include a 25% sales tax but displayed prices are legally required to include this, so they are always exact. If you are from outside the EU/Scandinavia you can have some of your sales tax refunded (<http://www.woco.dk/composite-294.htm>) when leaving the country.

## Eat

Apart from the kebab shops and pizza stands, dining in Denmark can be fairly expensive, but a worthwhile cost. Traditional Danish fare includes items as pickled herring, fried sanddab, and other assorted seafood items. Hearty meats are also prevalent, as seen in items such as frikadeller (pork only or pork and veal meat balls topped by a brown sauce) and "stegt flæsk og persillesovs" (thick pork bacon slices topped by a parsley cream sauce). Many meals are also accompanied by a beer, and shots of aquavit or schnaps, though these are mainly enjoyed when guests are over. Drinking



Marguerite Route sign

along with meals is encouraged as the foods are enhanced by the drinks, and vice versa. For dessert, try either "ris à l'amande" (rice pudding with almonds and cherries) or æbleskiver (ball-shaped cakes similar in texture to American pancakes, served with strawberry jam), both normally only available in December. For candy try a bag of "Superpiratos" (hot licorice candy).

## Smørrebrød

The traditional Danish lunch is **smørrebrød**, open sandwiches usually on rye bread - fish are served on white bread, and many restaurants give you a choice of bread. Smørrebrød served on special occasions, in lunch restaurants, or bought in lunch takeaway stores, are piled higher than the daily fare.

Some of the most popular and traditional choices are:

- **Pickled herring**, plain, curry, or with red spices.
- **Liver Paté Sandwich**, probably the most popular
- **Stjernesnud**, salad, plaice, shrimp, etc.
- **Røget ål og røræg**, smoked eel and scrambled eggs
- **Pariserbøf**, beef patty cooked rare with capers, horseradish, raw onions, and a raw egg yolk on top.
- **Dyrlægens Natmad**, liver pate, slices of salty meat, onion rings, jellied meat sauce.
- **Beef tartar**
- **Flæskkesteg**, Slices of pork roast with pickled red cabbage.
- **Roastbeef**, with remoulade, fried onion, horseradish.
- **Kartoffel**, sliced potatoes, tomatoes, and mayonnaise.
- **Hakkebøf**, beef patty with soft fried onions, a fried egg, pickles.
- **Shrimps**, you get a generous portion of just shrimp with a little mayonnaise.
- **Ost**, Cheese. Try a very old cheese served with raw onions, egg yolks, and rum.

## Drink

Danish beer is a treat for a beer enthusiast. The largest brewery, Carlsberg (which also owns the Tuborg brand), offers a few choices, as well as a delicious "Christmas beer" in the 6 weeks leading up to the holidays. Other tasty beverages include the aforementioned aquavit, gløgg, a hot wine drink popular in December. Danish beer is mostly limited to pilseners which are good, but not very diverse. However in the last few years Danes have become interested in a wider range of beers. During the Christmas season, Gløgg, a hot spiced red wine with raisins and almonds is popular fare for warming up from the cold with a group of friends.

The Danish Beer Enthusiasts (<http://www.ale.dk/>) maintain a list of bars and restaurants with a good selection of beers (<http://www.ale.dk/index.php?id=59>) as well as a list of stores with a good selection (<http://www.ale.dk/index.php?id=69>)

## Sleep

### Budget

- **Sleep-in Green** [11] (<http://www.sleep-in-green.dk>) The ecological hostel
- **Danhostel** [12] (<http://www.danhostel.dk>) Hostels
- **CAB INN** [13] (<http://www.cab-inn.dk/UK/index.htm>) Chain of budget hotels
- **Zleep hotels** [14] (<http://www.zleep.dk/english/index.php>) Unmanned budget hotels

### Medium

- **Arp-Hansen Hotel Group** [15] (<http://www.arp-hansen.dk/>) The Arp-Hansen Hotel Group consists of 9 privately owned hotels in Copenhagen which all are characterized by their individuality and range from tourist class over first class to deluxe.
- **Feline Holiday Accommodation** [16] (<http://www.feline.dk/>) Online booking of Danish holiday homes, holiday centres and hotels.
- **Holiday.dk** [17] (<http://www.sommerhus-siden.dk/>) Search and book among more than 26.000 Danish holiday homes in all parts of Denmark.
- **Holiday Centre Denmark** [18] (<http://www.feriecentersiden.dk/>) Online booking of Denmark's largest selection of holiday centres.
- **Best Western** [19] (<http://www.bestwestern.dk/>) 15 hotels in Denmark including hotels in smaller towns.
- **Scandic-Hilton** [20] (<http://www.scandic-hotels.dk/>) All rooms have free wireless internet. Great discounts when booking early.
- **Radisson-SAS** [21] (<http://www.radissonsas.com/>) Most hotels have wireless internet (<http://www.freebroadband.radissonsas.com/Free>) . Found in all major Danish cities.
- **Kro** [22] (<http://www.krohotel.dk>) The typical Danish inns that you will find in almost every village. There are many kinds of kros, from simple bed and breakfast inns to luxury mansions where the rates are similar to those at luxury hotels in the cities.

### Splurge

- **SAS Royal** in Copenhagen city center

<http://www.radissonsas.com/cs/Satellite?pagename=RadissonSAS/integration/hotelInfo&hotelCode=cphzh&language=en>

- **Angleterre** in Copenhagen city center

<http://www.danglerterre.com/>

- **Hilton Copenhagen Airport** (connected to Terminal)

[http://www1.hilton.com/en\\_US/hi/hotel/CPHAPHI-Hilton-Copenhagen-Airport-hotel/index.do](http://www1.hilton.com/en_US/hi/hotel/CPHAPHI-Hilton-Copenhagen-Airport-hotel/index.do)

- **Palace Hotel** in Copenhagen City Hall square.

[http://www.palacehotel.dk/web/website.php?id=home\\_en.htm](http://www.palacehotel.dk/web/website.php?id=home_en.htm)

## Do

- **Billetnet**[23] (<http://www.billetnet.dk/?ver=uk>) books larger concerts, theater plays, sporting events etc. You can book online or in any post office. If you book online you can have the tickets mailed to you or you can print out a confirmation and exchange it for a ticket at a BilletNet office or at the scene.

## Stay safe

- Generally: Denmark is very safe. No risk of natural disaster or animal attack. Crime and traffic are only minor risks.
- In the traffic: Danes generally drive by the rules (except for the bicycles) but may not be very helpful to other drivers in ceding right of way, etc. Watch out for the bicycles in the cities, especially when turning across bicycle lanes; they have right of way. On highways, make sure that you only pass on the left, and be aware that Danes like to drive fast. Also, as a special note to North American drivers, it is illegal in Denmark (as in rest of Europe) to turn right on a red light.
- On foot in cities: As mentioned above, Danes drive by the rules, and they have every expectation that pedestrians do the same. Therefore, it is important to obey **Walk/Don't Walk** signals and avoid jaywalking in cities, simply because cars will not slow down since you're not supposed to be there. Also, take good notice of the dedicated bike lanes when crossing any street to avoid dangerous situations as bikers tend to drive fast and have right of way on these lanes.
- On the beach: Don't bathe alone. Don't get too far away from land. Don't jump head first in shallow water. Swim along the coast rather than away from it. In some areas undertow is a danger, but will mostly be signed at the beach. On many beaches, flags inform of water quality. A blue flag means excellent water quality, green flag means good water quality, red flag means that bathing is not advised. A sign with the text "Badning forbudt" means that bathing is forbidden. Obey these signs, as it often means that the water is polluted with poisonous algae, bacteria, or chemicals, or that there is a dangerous undertow.
- In the city: A few districts in major cities should be avoided at night by the unwary, or by lone women.

In an emergency dial **112** (medical help/fire brigade) or **114** (police). This is toll free, and will work even from cell phones even without a SIM card.

## Stay healthy

Tap water is potable unless indicated. Restaurants and other places selling food are visited regularly by health inspectors and are awarded points on a 1-4 "smiley scale". The ratings must be prominently displayed, so look out for the happy face when in doubt. While pollution in the major cities can be annoying it doesn't pose any risk to non-residents. Nearly all beaches are fine for bathing - even parts of the Copenhagen harbor recently opened for bathing (read the Stay safe section).

## Smoking

As of 15 August 2007 it is not legal to smoke in any public space in Denmark. This includes government buildings with public access (hospitals, universities, etc), all restaurants and bars larger than 40 m<sup>2</sup> and all public transport.

## Respect

- When it comes to conversing with Danes, most do not expect foreigners to speak Danish and if the Dane can not figure out where you come from in Denmark by your accent, they will automatically speak English. 'Taler De engelsk?' is the polite way to ask if they speak English, when speaking to older Danes. However, this is a somewhat dated way of asking and most may just ask "Taler du engelsk?"
- No respectful titles are necessary when addressing someone. The titles 'Hr' and 'Fru' have mostly disappeared from use in Denmark, and people are generally addressed by their first name regardless of the situation.
- Despite their disregard for formality, Danes are very polite and well mannered while in public. Be sure to practice good table manners while at restaurants, and make sure to learn the dozens of ways to say 'thank you' in Danish.
- Drinking alcoholic beverages in public is considered socially acceptable in Denmark, and having a beer out in a public square is a common warm weather activity there, though local by-laws are increasingly curbing this liberty, as loitering alcoholics are regarded as bad for business. Drinking bans are usually signposted, but not universally obeyed. In any case, be sure to moderate your public drinking, especially during the daytime.

## Contact

## Cope

### Embassies and consulates

#### Australia

**Copenhagen** Dampfærgevej 26, 2100 Copenhagen Ø. phone 70 26 36 76

#### Brazil

**Copenhagen** Ryvangs Allé, 24, 2100 Copenhagen Ø phone 45 3920-6478/79

#### France

**Copenhagen** Ny Østergade 3, 2nd floor, 1101 Copenhagen K. phone 33 67 01 64

**Århus** Consul Thorkild Rydahl, address Frederiksgade 34, 8000 Århus C. phone 86 18 35 00

#### Germany

#### Copenhagen

Consular Section of Embassy Stockholmsgade 57, Box 2712 2100 Copenhagen ØTel 35 45 99 00, 35 45 99 11

**Middelfart** Consul Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, 1988 *c/o A/S Dan-Bunkering Ltd. Strandvejen 5* box 71 5500 Middelfart Tel 64 41 54 01

**Odense** Consul Knud Thybo, 1984 *c/o Fehr & Co. A/S Svendborgvej 90* 5260 Odense STel 66 14 14 14

**Århus** Consul Finn Prang-Andersen, 1998 *Havnegade 48* 000 Århus CTel 86 18 25 88

#### **Copenhagen**

Consular Chancery of Embassy *Engskiftevej 4* 2100 Copenhagen Ø Tel 39 18 34 44

#### **Århus**

Consul Henning Holmen Møller, 1996 *Rådgivningsfirmaet Holmen Møller ApS Lille Torv 68* 000 Århus CTel 86 12 14 00

### **India**

#### **Vangehusvej**

**Consular Chancery of Embassy** *Engskiftevej 4* 2100 Copenhagen Ø Tel 39 18 34 44

[Indian Embassy Denmark <http://www.cultureholidays.com/embassy/indian-embassy-denmark.html>]

### **Italy**

#### **Copenhagen**

Indian Embassy in Copenhagen 2100 Copenhagen, close to Svanemøllen train station 2100 Copenhagen Ø Tel 00-45-39182888

#### **Århus**

Consul Henning Holmen Møller, 1996 *Rådgivningsfirmaet Holmen Møller ApS Lille Torv 68* 000 Århus CTel 86 12 14 00

### **Japan**

#### **Copenhagen**

Consular Section of Embassy *Pilestræde 61* 1112 Copenhagen K Tel 33 11 33 44

#### **Århus**

Consul-General Jørgen E. Handberg, 1991 *Dalgas Avenue 57* 8000 Århus CTel 86 18 03 22

### **The Netherlands**

#### **Copenhagen**

Consular Section of Embassy *Toldbodgade 33* 1253 Copenhagen K Tel 33 70 72 00

#### **Esbjerg**

Consul Ernst Moth Nielsen, 1987 *Kvaglundvej 82* 6705 Esbjerg ØTel 76 14 55 30

#### **Odense**

Consul Robert Rasmussen, 1998 *Christiansgade 70* 5000 Odense CTel 66 11 27 77

### **Norway**

#### **Copenhagen**

Consular Section of Embassy Consul Erling H.C. Korch, *Amaliegade 39* 1256 Copenhagen K Tel 33 14 01 24

#### **Odense**

Consul Steen Hastrup, 1989 *Energivej 40* Box 151 5260 Odense S Tel 65 95 70 02

#### **Århus**

Consul Heine Bach, 2004 *St.Torv 1* 8000 Århus C Tel 89 33 36 19

### **Spain**

#### **Copenhagen**

Consular Section of Embassy *Kristianiagade 21* 2100 Copenhagen Ø Tel 35 42 22 66

#### **Århus**

*c/o CFJE Olof Palmes Allé 11* 8200 Århus N Tel 86 19 02 22

### **Sweden**

**Copenhagen** Consular Section of Embassy *Sankt Annæ Plads 15 A* 1250 Copenhagen K Tel 33 36 0375

**Odense** Consul Hans Erik Hempel-Hansen, Vestergade 97-101 Postbox 927 5100 Odense C Tel 63 12 82 00

**Skagen** Consul Aksel Groth, Sct. Laurentiivej 26 9990 Skagen Tel 70 15 10 00

**Århus** Consul Søren Lund, Sct. Clemens Stræde 7, Postbox 623. 8100 Århus C Tel 86 12 50 00