Denmark

Security Advice

BASE TRAVEL TIPS — what you should do every time you travel

- Don’t stand out; dress inconspicuously and avoid displaying jewelry or vehicle such as laptop computers or cameras.
- Do not carry large sums of cash.
- Familiarize yourself with your destination — the layout of the city and important routes — and be vigilant.
- Always carry a charged phone programmed with useful numbers — your hotel, local emergency, police, or embassy — and the International SOS Assistance app.
- When on travel, keep a safe distance from strangers — demonstrations or political rallies — and avoid conversations on the street.
- Don’t give out personal information and don’t discuss your plans with strangers.
- Memorize useful local phrases (hello, thank you, yes, no, where, stop here, etc.).
- Don’t drink to excess; it’s likely to reduce your level of awareness and vigilance.
- Do not accept food or drinks from strangers: keep your food and drinks in sight when consuming.
- Carry cash in more than one pocket and keep a small amount in a top pocket to hand over to a stranger who confronts you. A dummy wallet — with a small amount of local currency, an expired credit card and some canceled visas — can be useful to satisfy a simple ruse.
- If walking in public, carry small denominations of currency and keep the look of cash and credit cards in a money belt, which should only be accessed in private places.
- If you suspect that you are being followed, enter any busy public place and call for help.

TIPS FOR USING SHARING ECONOMY SERVICES

- Check your company policy about the use of sharing economy transport and accommodation services.
- Confirm the reviews and ratings of your destination.
- Use ‘for best offer’ version of the services.
- Safe use of sharing economy services varies significantly according to your profile and destination: Life doubt, or for profile-specific advice, contact our Assistance Centre.

ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR WOMEN TRAVELLERS - Female travellers have additional risks in some destinations

- Observe and respect local social customs. Dress modestly to avoid drawing attention.
- Confirm the availability of transport options at your destination, and prioritize security in your choice of transport.
- In some countries, a lone female traveller is a source of curiosity: you may be stared at or invaded by strangers, especially on the street and on public transport. Avoid revealing headscarves, tilting on the phone or frowning when courting or on boat to prevent appearing disrespect and vulnerable.
- A walking plug — a fake voice on the road — can reduce levels of unwanted male attention.
- Decline politely if a woman in a crisis situation makes you feel uncomfortable, even if she want to embrace you in your pocket, your pocket should be a short distance to your body; typically, bystanders and locals will come to your aid.
- A man with a mobile phone is such a threat for extra security in some destinations.
- Request a room near the lift and check the third floor or above, or on the north-east or south face, if available. Ask your hotel reception to write down your room number for you instead of taking your key.
- If traveling alone, avoid eating entertainment at bars and restaurants, or at business-class hotels or membership clubs.
- Check added precautions suggested for women travelers; call for advice if you have any concerns about the specific risks you might face in a given destination.

ADDITIONAL ADVICE FOR LGBT TRAVELLERS

Homosexuality is illegal in many countries. Additionally, social attitudes in many countries can result in harassment and violence. Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) groups have been targeted in countries where same-sex relationships are illegal. To provide safe travel, the following advice is provided to LGBT travellers where the risk of conflict or difficulties at border controls and immigration varies if they present as a different gender to which they are in their passport.

The following tips can be taken as a precaution against harassment, legal or physical consequences arising from your sexual orientation:

- Keep a low profile: LGBT travellers generally feel more comfortable in large cities or centres only if they draw attention to their homosexuality. In higher-risk locations, LGBT travellers should avoid socializing or hanging around public places or engaging in activities on LGBT issues in public. LGBT individuals receive unwanted attention or are victims of violence, they should leave the area and go back to their hotel or office.
- Following your host country’s laws on local law, including in countries where LGBT activity is illegal.
- Be vigilant! LGBT travellers should exercise higher levels of vigilance in areas with a higher risk of physical assault. They should remain alert to their surroundings, check for signs of being followed and be wary of any friendly changes. In some instances, the latter could be a tactic employed by individuals with violent, homophobic intentions, or the sign of an attempted campaign by police or officials where homosexuality is legal.
- LGBT travellers should consider temporarily removing personal communications devices, any applications or images which could lawfully expose them to greater scrutiny from the authorities. This is especially important for countries where homosexuality is illegal (see below), and where scrutiny of electronic devices & contents is arbitrary.
- Condé Nast Traveller should consider the Assistance Centre for a detailed assessment of location-specific risks.

In some countries, local authorities may be reluctant to provide assistance to LGBT individuals that have been targeted or assaulted due to their sexual orientation. If LGBT travelers do not feel confident reporting incidents to those authorities, visitors should seek international SOS or their local embassy or consulate for advice and assistance.

Assam

Homosexuality is illegal in Assam. The Assam police have been known to harass, assault or arrest individuals for alleged homosexuality. LGBT individuals are advised to exercise caution when visiting Assam.

Armenia

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Risk Ratings

LOW MEDIAN, RISK for Denmark

NOTESIGNIFICANT TRAVEL RISK for Denmark

LOW TRAVEL RISK for Denmark

Risk Summary

This security environment for travelers is very good. No crisis is seen in nuclear areas of the capital Copenhagen, but in a low scenario. The country faces a possible risk from terrorism, because of its national participation in the US-led military campaign in Afghanistan and the counter insurrectional policies of a series of countries in 2005-06 described by the Mashal movement by the Christian newspaper.土豆, in China, terrorist attacks occur periodically and can sometimes result in local incidents with the potential to be more serious. The country benefits from one of the most developed transport infrastructures in the world, which increases the risk of terrorism, especially due to the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Trans-Manchurian railway. Transporting goods and money through this route can be a significant risk for passengers.

This information is intended as a summary of the travel security environment; however, this risks can change at short notice during a crisis or during heightened tension. Please check our travel security sites to ensure you are informed of the most recent developments.

STANDARD TRAVEL ADVICE

Alerts

Continue to anticipate disruption upon arrival at airports due to COVID-19 screenings; record flights after series of suspensions

Created and/or modified: Wednesday, February 19, 2020 19:44:00 GMT

Level: Neutral

Location: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

Category: Travel alert

Author(s): National Commission on Civilian Security, USA (via US Dept of State)

The US Department of State recommends travelers to the United States follow the guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or their local health department. Travelers should be aware of the situation at their destination and consider the potential risks of travel.

Advice

- Avoid additional new travel to the affected area, and when you travel, avoid crowded areas and large gatherings. If you are traveling or shopping in China, anticipate more stringent security and evacuation status of flights with your carrier or airport.
- Avoid travel by airplane.
- Do not travel if you are sick.
- Consider your options to return to the United States or your home country before the situation worsens.
- Check with your employer and insurance providers for any additional travel restrictions.

More detail

[Latest update is held]

The government has issued a travel advisory for travelers to China, warning them to avoid all non-essential travel to China. The advisory recommends travelers to avoid all non-essential travel to Wuhan, the epicenter of the outbreak, and neighboring cities in Hubei province.

Advisories that have temporarily discontinued services to and from China include:
- Air Asia and Scoot Airlines (Singapore) Flights suspended temporarily from 3 February.
- Air China: Flights suspended between Kunming (China) and Tokyo until at least 18 March.
- British Airways: Flights suspended between Beijing and Guangzhou until at least 21 March.
- Delta Airlines: Flights suspended between Shanghai and Atlanta until at least 21 March.
- Finnair: Flights suspended between Helsinki and Shanghai until at least 21 March.
- Hong Kong Airlines: Flights suspended between Hong Kong and Shanghai until at least 21 March.
- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines: Flights suspended between Amsterdam and Shanghai until at least 21 March.
- Malaysia Airlines: Flights suspended between Kuala Lumpur and Shanghai until at least 21 March.
- Singapore Airlines: Flights suspended between Singapore and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
- United Airlines: Flights suspended between Chicago and Shanghai until at least 21 March.
- Virgin Atlantic: Flights suspended between London and Shanghai until at least 21 March.

Advisories that have increased or continued operations from Hong Kong (China SAR) include:
- Asiana Airlines: Flights suspended between Seoul and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
- Cathay Pacific: Flights suspended between Hong Kong (China SAR) and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
- Delta Airlines: Flights suspended between New York (USA) and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
- Emirates: Flights suspended between Dubai and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
- Qatar Airways: Flights suspended between Doha and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
- Singapore Airlines: Flights suspended between Singapore and Wuhan until at least 21 March.
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Continue to plan journeys accounting for disruption in coming days in wake of Storm Dennis (Revised)

Created on Modified: Tuesday, February 18, 2020 06:31:46 GMT

Level: Notice
Location: United Kingdom; France; Ireland; Denmark; Netherlands; Belgium; Germany
Category: Storm, Flood, Transport disruption

Members in the UK, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands should continue to monitor travel arrangements in the wake of Storm Dennis. As at 18 February, more than 700 flood warnings are in place in the UK, at least seven of which are severe. Heavy rainfall is also expected in north and south Iraq on 19-20 February, according to the two yellow warnings issued by the Met Office. Other weather forecasts have issued similar warnings for rain in some areas in Germany, France and the Netherlands (where the storm is known as ‘Victor’). Members should exercise caution due to floodwater and possible flying debris and record routes in affected areas.

Advice
- We do not hold specific information on transport schedules. Contact the relevant provider to confirm bookings. In the event of any cancellations, your travel agent will be able to assist with alternative arrangements.
- Monitor the websites of the following agencies for specific weather-related warnings: British Royal Meteorological Institute; Danish Meteorological Institute; Meteor Institute; Denmark’s Disaster Warning System; Ireland’s Met Eireann; The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute; and the UK’s Met Office. Alternatively, visit the National Environment Weather Service or the UK’s Met Office website.
- Avoid driving if road conditions are not suitable due to the risk of storm surges and flash floods.
- Roads may be affected by flooding, take extra time to travel. Recruiters should check roads before setting out, and do not attempt to cross flooded roads.
- Monitor local airports for updates.

More detail
As at 18 February, the severest flood warnings in place in the UK, due to heavy rain in southern England, where local authorities were advised to evacuate. At least two severe flood warnings were also issued in southern Wales and in Northern Ireland, due to the threat of storm surges. Heavy rain caused flooding in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium. The worst affected areas are concentrated in the river valleys of Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium. In the UK, the worst affected areas are concentrated in the Midlands and Scotland.

Danmark is one of the strongest weather systems on record in the north Atlantic ocean and arrived just one week after Storm Ciara impacted Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK. Denmark hit at least four people in the UK, according to reports on 18 February. The storm caused the Danish authorities to issue a record-high 60 flood warnings across the country on 18 February and winds up to 100 miles per hour (160 km/h) were recorded. The high winds and heavy rainfall caused disruption to flights, ferries, trains and road networks on 13-14 February in affected areas.

Vaccinations for Denmark
- Hepatitis A
  - Advisory: No travel health professionals recommend
  - Routine
- Hepatitis B
  - Advisory: Recommended for health care workers and anyone
  - Routine
- Routine Vaccinations
  - Adult vaccinations should be current: Mumps, Measles, rubella, tetanus, diphtheria, polio, Hepatitis A, Typhoid, influenza, pneumonia, meningococcal, rabies.
- Annual influenza vaccination
- Other Medical Precautions
  - Before you go: Get your doctor's advice and assess your health before you travel.
  - Miscellaneous:
    - Mosquitoes
    - Zika Virus
    - Heat Stress

Summary

Travel Risk Summary

The security environment for travellers is very poor. Petty crime can be a problem in crowded areas of the capital Copenhagen, but is low elsewhere. The country boasts a credible and effective police force, because of the wide participation in the police training programs in Afghanistan and the broad-based support of the police. Violent crime is relatively low, and the police are not likely to be a problem. Petty theft is common in streets, particularly at night. The police are also the most likely target of any prospective terrorist attacks, due to the concentration of targets, thereby making them vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Members should avoid public protests, even if they appear peaceful, and maintain a sensitivity to the level of violence and potential for conflict.

This information is intended as a summary of the travel security environment; however, the risks can change at any time during a crisis or evolving situation. Please check the travel security website(s) for more information on the most recent developments.

Standard Travel Advice
- Travelers can be advised of standard security precautions.
- Take local advice on public transportation and street crime.
- Avoid walking alone at night, particularly in areas known to be hotspots for crime.
- Be aware of local government announcements and street closures.
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- Be aware of local government announcements and street closures.

Risk Zones

Copenhagen: LOW

The crime level is higher in Copenhagen than in other populated areas. Travellers should take basic precautions against street crime and petty theft, particularly at night. The police are also the most likely target of any prospective terrorist attacks, due to the concentration of targets, thereby making them vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Members should avoid public protests, even if they appear peaceful, and maintain a sensitivity to the level of violence and potential for conflict.

Personal Risk

Crime

Levels of robbery and petty crime are low, though there is a slightly higher incidence of street crime in Copenhagen, particularly in the Vesterbro and Norrebro districts.

Personal security advice is good but members should be aware of the risk of street crime, particularly in the Vesterbro and Norrebro districts.

Terrorism

The country is exposed to a potential threat to organised crime, particularly because of its position as a transit point and a centre of organized crime. Members should exercise caution when travelling to the country and should be aware of the potential for criminal activities.

In February 2015, a gun was fired into a police station in Copenhagen, killing two police officers. The attack was carried out by a group of seven men, including one who later entered the station with a false identity and fired shots into the police station. The attack was carried out by a group of seven men, including one who later entered the station with a false identity and fired shots into the police station.

The country has sophisticated security measures in place to combat organised crime, particularly because of its position as a transit point and a centre of organized crime. Members should exercise caution when travelling to the country and should be aware of the potential for criminal activities.

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International SOS Member Site - Country Report

SOCIAL ECONOMY

Nokia capital issue is rare. However, protests held by the country's active leftist and green-leftist groups can take place, often resulting in violent clashes with the police. The level of such activity is generally the district of Nørrebro in the capital Copenhagen.

Protests by union workers and antiglobalization groups are sporadic; these are generally local and unrelated to affect business personnel. Domestic developments perceived to be anti-social can also trigger protests among the country's middle-class community.

For sightseeing or shopping, be aware that these activities are generally geared toward spending propagandists and making use of the liberal laws on freedom of speech. Demonstrations by these groups are common, mostly to mark the death anniversary of Adolfo Hitler's death, Rudolf Hess, on 18 August. However, visitors should report their plans to the police and other officials, if necessary.

BUSINESS WOMEN

Danish society is egalitarian and plural, and the many women who operate in business and political spheres are no exception. As the number of women in the working population is increasing, the gender gap in the labor market is shrinking.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
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<td>Fire</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>112</td>
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</tbody>
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Contact International SOS for help with your medical situation.

Country Stability

POLITICAL SITUATION

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy. The next general elections, scheduled for 2023, will see the Social Democrats and their Left Alliance group form a minority government, supported in parliament by various social, liberal, and green parties.

RULE OF LAW

The police are competent and approachable. Many police officers speak English.

CORRUPTION

Corruption does not pose a problem to tourists and expatriates in Denmark.

NATURAL DISASTERS

There is no significant threat of natural disasters, although the coastline and inland mountains can be susceptible to flooding in extreme weather.

RECENT HISTORY

In September 2008, a Danish newspaper published a cartoon featuring the Prophet Muhammad that provoked a wave of protests across the Muslim world, resulting in some violence in the country. An attack on a mosque in 2008, known as the 2008 Jyllands-Posten event, led to a series of protests in the country. Denmark has contributed forces to numerous UN- and NATO-led missions in recent years, including in Iraq and Afghanistan.

General elections were held in February 2011, in which the Social Democrats, led by Helle Thorning-Schmidt, won the largest share of votes, becoming the first female prime minister in Danish history. Denmark has a universal health care system, although there are limits on some medical procedures, such as cosmetic surgery.

Before You Go

See your doctor and dentist and ensure you are up-to-date with all recommended vaccines. Other preparations:

- Check your routine vaccinations
- Make sure your routine and other travel vaccines are up-to-date (polio, yellow fever, malaria, tetanus, hepatitis A and B, typhoid, influenza, meningococcal, rabies, hepatitis A and B, typhoid, influenza, meningococcal, and hepatitis A).
- Read the health information for your destination, including any recommendations for travelers' health.
- Considerations for travelers: You may need to be tested for certain diseases or be vaccinated against certain diseases before traveling.
- Consult a public health authority for advice on travel-related health conditions.
- Check local health advisories for the latest information on health and safety.
- Consider travel insurance for coverage against medical expenses.
- Check local health advisories for the latest information on health and safety.
- Check public health advisories for the latest information on health and safety.

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Vaccinations for Denmark

Recommended vaccines may vary for short-term visitors. Always consult your travel health advisor or contact International SOS to discuss your specific needs.

Hepatitis A

Many travel health practitioners recommend hepatitis A vaccination for all travelers regardless of destination, especially those who are at a higher risk (e.g., US-DCG) and those who have sex with men, people who use illicit drugs or those with liver disease.

Hepatitis B

Recommended for health care workers and anyone who may have a new sexual partner, a tattoo or body piercing.

Many travel health practitioners recommend hepatitis B vaccination for all travelers regardless of destination. For example, if you are planning to travel to Denmark.

Malaria

There is no malaria in Denmark.

Zika Virus

There is no Zika Virus in Denmark.

Standard of Care

Emergency Response

Always try to call International SOS whenever medical care or advice is required, especially in emergencies.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Use 112 to contact all emergency services in EU countries.

In the Copenhagen Capital District only, contact emergency services by dialing 112. For all other European countries, call 112 of any of the EU capitals. A medical professional will be available to meet you and direct you to the nearest appropriate facility.

In Denmark, calls may be answered in Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, English, and German. The Danish police ambulance system is very efficient.

Emergency Numbers

Ambulance: 112
Fire: 112
Police: 112

https://www.internationalsos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx
International SOS Member Site - Country Report

Standard of Health Care

Medical care in Denmark is of high international standard and is provided largely in public facilities. All specialists are available in the largest regional and university hospitals, and most doctors speak English. There is an overwhelming demand for primary health care, due in part to growing waiting lists and reduced availability in the public sector. However, the majority of private facilities are in Copenhagen, are used in case of need (typically less than 20 cases per day) and are fully insured in the case of medical treatment costs. There is a high level of cooperation between the public and private sectors. Emergency treatment is available at the majority of public regional and university hospitals. Private hospitals do not offer emergency treatment, as they do not have fully equipped emergency departments and treated inpatients feel like patients in private hospitals. In Denmark and the Faroe Islands, medical facilities are limited and evacuation may be required for serious illness or injury which is usually expected by the Danish emergency services.

Outpatient Care

Primary care is available from a general practitioner (GP), who is trained to handle a wide range of medical problems, including routine perinatal and general medical care. If the condition requires specialist care, the GP will make the referral. It is possible to access outpatient care by directly contacting private clinics, most of which are in Copenhagen.

Paying for Health Care

Patients resident in Denmark are entitled to free medical treatment from public facilities under the Danish Health System. Apart from emergency treatment, which is free to all, hospital residents and tourists pay for treatment. Most providers accept cash and major credit cards. In addition, special coverage may be required if visiting Greenland or the Faroe Islands. Citizens of the EU and citizens from other countries who have medical coverage agreements in place are entitled to emergency public medical treatment. A valid European Health Insurance Card or EHIC must be presented to take advantage of this arrangement. Service under the EHIC may be limited to cases that are typically provided free of charge in your home country.

Do not defer medical treatment because of financial concern. Contact International SOS, and if your terms allow, we will issue financial arrangements on your behalf.

Dental Care

Dental care in Denmark is of international standard. Dental care is only partially covered by the public health service. Many residents add a private insurance to the public for increased coverage.

Blood Supplies

Blood supplies in Denmark are safe, and blood is screened according to international standards.

Pain to assess, where the blood supply is considered safe, it is best to avoid blood transfusion if possible. Scanning cannot detect every blood-borne disease, and immune levels can vary from person to person. In the event of transfusion, immediate transfusion is recommended in cases of transfusion-related acute fever. Person-to-person transmission should be avoided. In the case of transfusion-related acute fever, seek a second opinion from International SOS or your health attendant.

Medication Availability

Virtually all medications listed in most medical literature are available in Denmark. There are many reputable pharmacies (pharmacies) in the major cities, usually open 0800 to 1700, Monday to Friday. Lists of pharmacies that are open after hours (Vesiplads) can be found by calling 110, and there is a 24-hour pharmacy (Rescue) in Copenhagen. All pharmacies in Denmark are staffed professionally, and all pharmacists are English-speaking staff.

Since brand names vary, the generically (alternative) names of your medications. It is always advisable to bring an adequate supply of prescription and other medications into your home country. However, ensure you check the regulations of your destination regarding importation of your medications, as some drugs may be strictly prohibited (especially narcotics and psychotropics) and may lead to severe penalties. Some restrictions are published on the International Narcotics Control Board.

Clinics & Hospitals

Medical Providers

No matter where you are, contact International SOS first. If no, sick, injured or need medical advice.

This will advise you, help you the nearest doctor, hospital or clinic, and make any necessary arrangements on your behalf. If your terms allow, we will also issue financial arrangements for you.

It is recommended that you contact International SOS before accessing medical care in Denmark.

Hospitals & Clinics

If you are unable to contact International SOS, the following list of hospitals and clinics is provided. In case of medical emergencies.

Copenhagen

Blegdams Hospital
Category: Hospital
Address: Blegdams Hospital 23 Copenhagen, Copenhagen 2400
Telephone: 43 4728 89 00

Copenhagen University Hospital (Blegdams)
Category: Hospital
Address: Blegdams 9 Copenhagen, Copenhagen 2100
Telephone: 43 3503956

Food & Water

Food and Water Precautions

Tulsi has a small net of developing diarrhoea in any country. It may be advisable to drink boiled water only, especially in areas with a high risk of disease. Always wash your hands with soap before eating, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, see the following country-specific recommendations.

Water and Beverages

Tap water is safe to drink.

Food Risk

Food is considered safe.

Note on food and water safety

Health Threats Summary

Food safety issues include:

Animals: Rabies, tetanus

Sexually transmitted: HIV, Hepatitis B, C, & STIs

Health Threats

- Malaria (1) 
- Tetanus (2) 
- Rabies (3) 

Rabies is a virus that infects the brain and is transmitted to humans through the saliva of infected animals. It is usually found in dogs and other domestic animals. Rabies is transmitted to humans through bites or scratches from infected animals. It is usually spread through the saliva of infected animals.

Regardless of whether humans develop rabies, the virus is carried by infected animals that can cause the disease in their animals. The virus is transmitted to humans when they bite the infected animal. Rabies is a disease of humans and is not spread by humans. It is not spread by humans and can be transmitted by humans.

Although not always seen, symptoms of rabies appear when saliva is no longer secreted to the virus. Early symptoms include fatigue, fever, and muscle aches. Abnormal behavior of patients also experience headaches, dizziness, and abdominal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pain). Later symptoms are generalized weakness.
of licks and a feeling of overall lightness in the head. Headache and nausea may both become rapid at this stage. Most people recover from the disease. The overall case fatality rate is about 30 percent, and most deaths occur rapidly—within 24 hours of hospitalization.

The incubation period for HFU is usually 2-4 weeks, but can be as short as two days. Patients usually experience fever that begins slowly, headache, muscle pain, gastrointestinal upset, eye pain and bluish skin. Patients may also develop vomiting and oral lesions. Nasal, conjunctival and conjunctival discharges are common. In some cases, children may develop seizures. The overall mortality ranges from 2-18 percent, depending on the stage of the virus.

The best way to avoid infection is to eliminate sources from your living space and kitchen, and to avoid contact with the bed bug. Avoid food lightly touched, clean clothing immediately after use, do not leave food out for any day, and avoid holes to the bed bug—generally, keep your environment—your home environment. When in an area known to be infected with bed bugs, avoid activities that can set off dust, like vacuuming or broom sweeping. As there may be bed bugs in the voids, on your bed, or in mattresses, and no one has seen, it is better to avoid the infestation. In the case of outside areas, always wear shoes and socks to protect your feet from the ground.

Treatments and support. Influenza has improved the chances of surviving HFU, although its effectiveness has not been proven in HFU. The vaccine is available to patients infected with the disease. HFU is a serious illness that can lead to death. It is not curable. The vaccine is available to patients infected with the disease. HFU is a serious illness that can lead to death. It is not curable.

Denmark
Outbreaks of HFU are known to occur intermittently. Most cases have been reported from Fyn, the southeastern and eastern parts of the island most affected.

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**Hepatitis A** and **E. coli**

**Precautions:**
- In many countries, hepatitis A is a rare disease in children. Be sure to take preventative measures.
- Always use new syringes (prescribed by your doctor).
- Avoid blood trauma should not be shared.
- Avoid having patients or placings done.
- In hospital settings, make sure that no needles and syringes are shared between patients.
- Call international SOS if you require medical assistance.
- Be aware of your risk of coming into contact with or inhaling products from a person in contact with infected fluids.

**Doctors’ Treatment Advice:**
-**HFU** is a viral disease caused by the bite of a tick. Do not attempt to put a mark on the tick before it is removed. Make sure it is removed carefully.
- If bitten, scratched, or scratched by an animal:
  - Immediately wash the wound with soap and water and place a cold, wet cloth on it.
  - Seek medical advice from a qualified person or your health department.
- Notify your local health authorities immediately. You may need post-exposure vaccination, even if you have had pre-exposure vaccination. (THIS CAN BE ERASED)

**Denmark**
Hepatitis A is a rare disease in children. Be sure to take preventative measures.

Getting There

**METHOD OF ARRIVAL:**

**By Air:**

Copenhagen’s Kastrup Airport (CPH), situated on the island of Amager, is the country’s main international hub. Air travel to Copenhagen is provided by airlines such as American, British, European, and Air France. The airport is served by all major airlines. The departure lounge is one of the busiest in Europe, with a capacity of 100,000 passengers per day. The airport has a large number of shops, including duty-free stores, restaurants, and cafes. The airport is also connected by rail to the city center, and there is a direct train service to the city center.

**By Road:**

The city’s geography makes it easy to get around Copenhagen. The city is connected by the Copenhagen Bridge (Gammelbroen) to the Danish mainland. The bridge is made of concrete and has a length of 1,000 meters. It is the second longest bridge in Europe, after the Road Bridge in the Netherlands. The airport is served by all major airlines. The departure lounge is one of the busiest in Europe, with a capacity of 100,000 passengers per day. The airport has a large number of shops, including duty-free stores, restaurants, and cafes. The airport is also connected by rail to the city center, and there is a direct train service to the city center.

**Entry & Departure Requirements:**

Passports and visa requirements are subject to change and vary depending on the length of stay and visa type (business or tourist). It is recommended that you check with your government or home country. Passports must be valid for at least six months from the date of entry.

**Passports:**

Passports valid for at least three months beyond the length of stay required by all countries, except 1. EU nationals holding a valid national ID card.

https://www.internationalsos.com/
Getting Around

BY AIR

The standard of public red service and internal flights is excellent. However, the country’s usual rules and the availability of alternative routes means that travelers prefer to fly. Several airlines provide services to many cities. A major airport serving Europe or an international airport is reliable. Taxis driven by the right drives are highly trained. Taxis should be available; change of fares can be adjusted. Drivers must be licensed and may operate only during their daylight hours. All roads are in good condition. All drivers are required to use their seats while driving. Road conditions vary from 43 mph (70 km/h) in urban areas to 55 mph (90 km/h) in rural areas. Vehicles would report major traffic accidents on the road for insurance purposes. Light fans are essential for cook driving, avoiding accidents and use of motor vehicle while driving. Police officers are able to assess on-the-spot fines and have the right to impound vehicles if no payment is made.

BY TAXI

Taxis are safe and reliable in all cities. Passengers should not ride unlicensed minibuses. If you must, they should use with their hotels to arrange a taxi. Taxis operate on a half-hourly basis on the street in most cities. Taxis are driven with seat belts (English). Available taxi will display the sign "Taxi" and a great light. Taxis generally carry two to four passengers and are priced by the hour. Changing taxis is expensive and is discouraged. Taxi drivers can request that drivers pay a fixed rate. Details are available at taxi stands, such as U-bahn, are available and are reasonable. Taxis are permitted to pick up from sightseeing tours, airport terminals, hotels, and areas designated for passenger pickup. By boat

BY TRAIN

The railway service is extensive and convenient. The railway network is made up of regional and national lines, connecting major cities. Trains are comfortable and the stations are clean. Trains operate on a half-hourly basis on the street in most cities. Trains are driven with seat belts (English). Available taxi will display the sign "Taxi" and a great light. Taxis generally carry two to four passengers and are priced by the hour. Changing taxis is expensive and is discouraged. Taxi drivers can request that drivers pay a fixed rate. Details are available at taxi stands, such as U-bahn, are available and are reasonable. Taxis are permitted to pick up from sightseeing tours, airport terminals, hotels, and areas designated for passenger pickup. By boat

BY BUS

The bus service is extensive and convenient. The buses operate on a half-hourly basis on the street in most cities. Buses are driven with seat belts (English). Available taxi will display the sign "Taxi" and a great light. Taxis generally carry two to four passengers and are priced by the hour. Changing taxis is expensive and is discouraged. Taxi drivers can request that drivers pay a fixed rate. Details are available at taxi stands, such as U-bahn, are available and are reasonable. Taxis are permitted to pick up from sightseeing tours, airport terminals, hotels, and areas designated for passenger pickup.

BY BICYCLE

Copenhagen has a well-developed cycle network, with cycle paths between stations approximately every 3 minutes. It is the fastest way to get around the city. Cycle stands can also be purchased from local bike shops or at the station and shopping centers.

BY OTHER MODES

Copenhagen has a well-developed cycle network, with cycle paths between stations approximately every 3 minutes. It is the fastest way to get around the city. Cycle stands can also be purchased from local bike shops or at the station and shopping centers.

Language & Money

Language

The official language is Danish, which is closely related to Swedish and Norwegian. Most Danes speak good English, while other Western European languages such as Norwegian, Swedish and Spanish are spoken by some.

Money

The Danish kroner (DKK) is the national currency, and it is pegged to the euro. Traveler's checks such as American Express and Thomas Cook are widely accepted at hotels, bars, restaurants, and petrol stations, as well as in stores. Some larger shops may also accept credit cards, although a charge for carrying a charge card is made. It is advisable to check about the hours before you visit.

Cultural Tips

General Tips

- It is very important to be punctual in Denmark for both business and social engagements.
- Try not to schedule business meetings during the months of July and August, as this is the time when most Danes go on holiday.
- General business attire is business casual. Traditionally, men wear dark suits and women wear skirt suits or dress and blouse suits.
- Danish need to work hard and socialize after work.

Business Etiquette

- It is very important to be punctual at business meetings.
- Avoid talking about business matters during the months of July and August, as this is the time when most Danes go on holiday.
- General business attire is business casual. Traditionally, men wear dark suits and women wear skirt suits or dress and blouse suits.
- Danish need to work hard and socialize after work.

https://www.internationalso.com/
International SOS Member Site -- Country Report

Danish society is efficient and business-like, and the many women who operate in business and political circles have no discrimination in the content of their gender. Danish business values that no particular woman rule, but at any rate every woman -- on an equal basis with men -- should follow standard business procedures, particularly in writing.

Tipping

Tipping is not necessary in a service charge is usually included in the bill.

Working Hours

- Working hours: Monday-Friday
- Working hours are flexible, but normally between 08.00 and 18.00.
- Bank holiday: 01.04., 06.07., 16.03.

Phone & Power

Danmark Telecommunications

Emergency Numbers

- Ambulance: 112
- Fire: 112
- Police: 112

Calling Code

- Country Code: 45

Telephone Information

Local pay telephones accept coins (Danish and euro) and telephone cards, which can be purchased at any post office. Some post offices may also accept credit cards. Mobile telecommunication networks operate on GSM 900MHz or GSM 1800MHz and coverage is generally good, while 3G and LTE commands are also widely available.

The major network providers are Telia, YDE, T-Mobile and T-Mobile. Short-term mobile telephone rental is possible, but significantly more expensive than using roaming services. All major hotels have internet, TV and telephone facilities, and there are also hotel services available at Copenhagen airport. The postal service is efficient and reliable, and mail sent within the country is usually delivered the next working day. Letters sent to Europe reach their destination in two to four days.

Cultural comparisons such as Easter and Christmas are observed in this country.

National Security

According to the Danish Defence Intelligence Service, terrorism and espionage is the most significant threat to national security. The police and military, with technical expertise, provide law enforcement and counterterrorist services.

The largest threat incident the country experienced was the 1987 attack on Danish shipping at the port of Karlskrona. The attack was carried out by a group of accusing Norwegian activists.

The redevelopment of naval vessels and fighting naval systems in various Western countries around the world is a major concern for Danish security. The military is responsible for the national security and defence organisation and is involved in international military cooperation. According to the Danish Ministry of Defence, Denmark allocated USD 250 million to international security efforts in 2018.

In the meantime, current national security threats and international cooperation are discussed and implemented at the National Security Council.

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Advice

- Minimize the number of devices that you keep in-country and avoid having sensitive data with you.
- Use all of your social media accounts to potential sensitive issues prior to your arrival in-country. Avoid posting on social media while in-country or sharing details of your location with those who do not have a need to know.
- Keep devices on your person as much as possible. If unattended, assume devices are powered down. If using hotel safes, never leave with a secondary partially unattended device.
- Ensure that your computer is up to date prior to travel and conduct a thorough check of all devices prior to travel.
- Use a Trust Zone mechanism (VPN) to protect communications and sensitive data.
- Always familiarize yourself with the legal status of your computer or phone in your destination country prior to travel.
- Use the 'get ready' settings by your network if you connect to any public Wi-Fi networks while travelling.
- Obtain specific advice taking into account your industry and position within the company.

Denmark Electricity

Voltage and Frequency

- Voltage: 230 volts
- Frequency: 55 Hz

This is the most common plug type used:

![Electric Plug](https://www.electricplug.com)

Geography & Weather

Weather data provided by weather.com

Climate

The climate of Denmark is temperate, with mild winters and cool summers. The country has four distinct seasons: spring months (March-April) are mild, wet, and fresh; summer months (May-June) are hot and sunny; autumn months (September-October) are cool and moist; and winter months (November-January) are cold, with frost and snow.

Weather information for a particular city can be found at the Danish Meteorological Institute's (DMI) website.

Geography

Denmark is part of Scandinavia, and located in northern Europe between the North Sea to the west and the Baltic Sea to the south. The country also includes the autonomous province of the Faeroe Islands and the几乎无人居住的领土ld of Greenland in the North Atlantic.

The major part of Denmark is the Jutland peninsula, which shares a border with Germany. The rest of the country consists of 436 islands, 70 of which are inhabited. Of these, the largest and most densely populated is Zealand, which hosts the capital Copenhagen. Fynen and the North Jutland Island. Other major cities include Aarhus, Odense, and Aalborg.

Embassies & Consulates

- Embassy of Argentina Embassy Copenhagen
  Bogensgade 56, 4th floor, Copenhagen
  Copenhagen 1300

https://www.internationalos.com/MasterPortal/PrintDisplay.aspx