Handbook for International Programs at the Danish School of Media and Journalism, Copenhagen Campus
WELCOME TO DANISH SCHOOL OF MEDIA AND JOURNALISM

THE INDUSTRY SEAL OF APPROVAL
OTHER ACTIVITIES

THE COURSES

ATTENDANCE AND GRADING
ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY
GRADING
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GRADING SYSTEMS

AT DMJX

COMPUTERS AND E-MAIL
PHOTOCOPIERS
LIBRARY
CLASS ROOMS
DANISH LANGUAGE COURSE
TEACH YOURSELF DANISH - ONLINE

THINGS TO DO BEFORE ARRIVAL IN DENMARK
GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS
INSURANCE

ACCOMMODATION IN COPENHAGEN

OFFICIAL PAPERS

RESIDENCE PERMIT
EMBASSIES
CIVIL PERSONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER
HOW TO APPLY FOR A CPR NUMBER
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PRACTICALITIES

MOBILE PHONES
BANKS AND CREDIT CARDS
SENDING PARCELS TO DENMARK
TRANSPORT IN DENMARK
BUDGET & FINANCES
TAXATION

OTHER INFORMATION

PACKING YOUR SUITCASE
OTHER USEFUL THINGS:
JOB VACANCIES
# NICE TO KNOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facts about Denmark</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends and Family dropping in?</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful Links for Information about Denmark &amp; Copenhagen</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to Danish School of Media and Journalism

A warm welcome to the Danish School of Media and Journalism (DMJX) and a new environment that hopefully will give you both professional and social challenges over the next semester. Our goal is to give you the best basis for both a professional and a social development.

The industry seal of approval
All programmes are very vocational and built on tasks which closely reflect the real world. You will often be briefed by clients for specific and realistic assignments. You will learn about taking a target group and an issue into account and thus present a proposal to a client who then gives them feedback.
DMJX uses guest lecturers from the industry a lot and often uses real clients. “The fact that our students are used to working with real clients, short deadlines and specific issues gives them a smooth transition from school to work and equips them well for the real world”, says Katrine Granholm, lecturer and a former student at the school.

All programmes have relatively low numbers of students in the classes, and the teachers are often available at the school. Katrine Granholm adds that the industry values the school’s students very highly. "The industry knows that our graduates know what they are doing. They know that the fundamental elements are in place and that they are not afraid to get their hands dirty and work hard”.

And it is precisely that close contact between the school and the media, communication and design industry which means that the school is always in a position to develop existing and new training courses in line with industry and media developments.

Other activities
The school also has a broad selection seminars and conferences held regularly at the school. For example, every year, a two-day Magazine Design Conference is held where experimenting and interesting presenters from around the world come to talk about the newest trends and tendencies in magazine design. Another recurring event is the Typo Conference about font design which is held at the school every year for students and external participants.

The Courses
As an exchange student you will be part of a class with Danish students and therefore you will quickly be integrated socially and professionally. Since many assignments are solved cross-functional in groups with students from different classes and programmes, the students automatically create a wide network which they benefit from in school but also after they leave school.

Attendance and Grading

Attendance is mandatory
Due to the working style at the Danish school of Media and Journalism where group work and coaching have a high priority, students are expected to attend all classes. If you for some reason cannot come, you must call the Danish School of Media and Journalism. In order to pass a course you must in principle attend all classes. Exceptions can be made if you show a medical certificate and/or you make an arrangement with the teacher.

Grading
The programme is a full course load semester programme run in English. Courses are generally graded passed/not passed. If grades are needed, all courses may be graded; this requires that an agreement on this is made in advance. Students’ activities are graded based on active attendance at lectures, preparation for the lectures, written assignments, respect for deadlines including being punctual for lessons. Lecturers use the ECTS grading scale.
## Comparative table of grading systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Danish 7-point marking scale</th>
<th>ECTS grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For an excellent presentation that demonstrates a high level of command of all aspects of the relevant material and containing no or only few minor weaknesses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a very good presentation that demonstrates a high level of command of most aspects of the relevant material and containing only minor weaknesses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a good presentation that demonstrates good command of the relevant material but containing some weaknesses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a fair presentation that demonstrates some command of the relevant material but containing some major weaknesses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a presentation meeting only the minimum requirements for acceptance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>FX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a presentation not meeting the minimum requirements for acceptance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a presentation that is unacceptable in all respects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

---

### At DMJX

**Computers and e-mail**

Students attending Graphic Design, Interactive Design, Creative Communication, Photographic Communication or TV and Media Production will have access to use the school’s computers (Mac computers). When attending courses in Graphic Design, Interactive Design, Photographic Communication or Creative Communication you will get a workstation with a stationary Mac for the duration of the course. When attending TV and Media Production you will get a laptop for the duration of the course.

When you arrive you will get an access card and pin code (a 200 DKK deposit is required) giving you access to the school 24/7, which is used by the other students frequently. After lectures, the students often stay around the school to work or socialize, and as deadlines for large projects approach, lights can often be seen burning all night and at the weekend.

Students are granted an e-mail address at the school, to be used during their stay in Copenhagen. The e-mail address is needed in order to make prints and to get access to school computers and the wireless network. Official messages are sent to this email.

The DMJX-email is closed one month after the course has ended.
Photocopiers
Money can be put into your copy account at the reception desk.

Library
The library and the Danish Media Archives are at your disposal. There are also computers specially set up for international wire services and databases.

Class rooms
Graphic Design, Interactive Design Photographic Communication and Creative Communication classes have their own studio. TV and Media Production Corporate Communication and Media Production and Management switch class rooms mainly on the same floor. Your buddies will help you.

Danish language course
The School offers a short and basic cultural Danish language course for complete beginners as part of the introduction week.
For longer and more intensive courses you need a Danish personal registration number (CPR No.) in order to attend. (It is not possible to apply for a CPR No. before you are actually in Copenhagen.) See for instance www.studieskolen.dk.

Teach yourself Danish - online

Free of charge:
Netdansk – online course developed by Aarhus School of Business: http://netdansk.asb.dk

Dansk nu – make a log-in and then you can use
- Historien om Peter (the story about Peter)
- Spil (games)
- Udtale (pronunciation)
http://www.dansk.nu

With a fee:
Speak Danish www.speakdanish.dk

Things to do before Arrival in Denmark
Consult your university administrator before you leave for Denmark, please discuss if you can possibly get financial aid with your campus officer, study abroad advisors or government grant officers at your home university. Carefully check the specific rules and deadlines that apply to your school for re-enrolment procedures following your studies abroad. Consult the relevant offices regarding, for example: course enrolment for the semester in which you return to your home university, leave of absence status if any is required, and housing application. Leave your Danish address with your study abroad advisor so he/she can send you the necessary re-enrolment information. If you do not have a definite address before leaving home, you may use the following:

Your name
International Office, DMJX
Emdrupvej 72
2400 Copenhagen NV
Denmark

Grants and scholarships
Unfortunately, DMJX has no scholarships to offer to exchange students. However, you can apply for grants and scholarships via the Danish Agency for International Education. The Danish Agency for International Education is an authority within the Danish Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation responsible for supporting the internationalization of education and training in Denmark. Denmark offers scholarships for both long-term study periods and summer language courses to foreign students. Please read the guidelines on procedures and conditions for applying carefully. In many cases, application should be made through the relevant national authority in your home country or your home institution.
Students, who are studying in a European country participating in Erasmus program, may apply for special exchange and mobility grants at the institution in the home country.

Insurance

Health Insurance
All residents in Denmark are entitled to free emergency treatment. Students registered at the local Civil Registration Office in Denmark are automatically covered by Denmark's health insurance scheme which entitles you to free medical consultation from a general practitioner (GP), medical consultation from specialists on referral from a GP, subsidies for medicine and free hospitalization among other things.

Note, however, that you are not covered until you have registered with the Civil Registration Office/Borgerservice and received your CPR number and health insurance card. It may take two weeks or more from the day you register until you receive your health insurance card. You are therefore strongly advised to take out a temporary health insurance to cover any incidental medical bills in the period before the health card arrives.

EU and EEA students should bring the European Health Insurance Card from their local health insurance office. This card is proof that you are entitled to health insurance at home, and entitles you to free medical care in Denmark until you get your health insurance card.

Please note that the ordinary health insurance does not cover expenses connected to home transport in the case of for example severe illness. We would therefore advise you to consider taking out a private insurance. Some insurance companies extend their coverage to other countries, so contact your current insurance company in the first instance for further information.

Other insurance

You may also want to take out additional insurance to cover liability and personal belongings during your semester in Copenhagen. DMJX cannot cover any losses which may occur.

Health and Medication

Usually, no special immunizations are required or recommended before entry into Denmark. As mentioned in the previous section, most health insurance services and hospitalization is free of charge in Denmark. Prescriptions from other countries are not accepted in Denmark, although occasionally a Danish doctor can rewrite them. Also, brand names frequently vary from country to country.

Accommodation in Copenhagen

Please note that since it is very difficult to find accommodation in Copenhagen you should start early in your search for housing. You may be eligible to apply for certain dorms, but unfortunately, a large number of dorms only offer rooms to international students who are here for a full school year or more.

Since we are currently in a transitioning phase in relation to accommodation, the school cannot guarantee an offer for accommodation while you are in Copenhagen. There may be a limited amount of housing offered by the school, which will be offered individually.

If you are offered accommodation and decide to decline this offer, you will not receive another offer from the school.

General conditions for accommodation through the school:

*If the Danish School of Media and Journalism (DMJX) gives you an offer for accommodation it will be on the following conditions:

Please note that the contract is binding for the full period. Once you have signed the contract, it will not be possible to change your mind and find alternative accommodation. Rent is to be paid in full by the end of the first month of your stay at the latest. It is also not possible to avoid a month’s rent by moving out a month earlier or arriving late.

You will be charged a deposit of 1 month's rent to be paid when you arrive. The deposit is refundable and dependent on the state of your room when you leave, damages done to the apartment and missing/damaged items in the apartment. The local caretaker will inspect all rooms a week or two before moving out.

After moving out a cleaning team will inspect and do additional cleaning in the apartments. Their work hours will be subtracted from the deposit along with expenses regarding cleaning of towels, bed linen etc. Utilities are included in the rent. However, electricity is charged on-account and additional electricity use will be deducted from your deposit.

The deposit will be transferred to your home bank account about two months after you have left.
**Official Papers**

**Residence Permit**
All students living in Denmark for more than three months need a residence permit (except for students from the Nordic Countries). Non-EU nationals must have applied for their residence permit before arriving in Denmark. If you have not received your permit, please come and see us at the International Office straight away. Important: EU Nationals, who are staying in Københavns Kommune (the Municipality of Copenhagen) and Frederiksberg Kommune (the Municipality of Frederiksberg) should apply at:

Statsforvaltningen Hovedstaden  
Borups Allé 177  
2400 Copenhagen NV  
Tel: 7256 7000

All EU nationals must bring the following for the residence permit application: Your passport or EU Identity Card, a copy of your letter of acceptance from DMJX and 2 passport-sized photographs.

**Embassies**
In case your passport expires, or you need to contact your embassy for other reasons, please see www.um.dk for the address.

**Civil Personal Registration Number**
This is better known as the CPR number. Danish law states that once you have your residence permit, you must apply for the CPR number in order to stay in Denmark (Except Nordic citizens staying in Denmark less than 6 months). The number is issued by Municipal Citizen Service Centres called Borgerservice. The CPR number is used in all aspects of life in Denmark, such as when in contact with the health authorities, libraries, banks, etc. If you later in life return to e.g. study a full degree in Denmark, the authorities reactivate your CPR number. As soon as you have the number, please e-mail it to xal@dmjx.dk. Your CPR number is used for your exams and transcript at DMJX.

**How to Apply for a CPR Number**
As soon as you have received your residence permit, you should go to the International House Copenhagen, bringing your passport, your residence permit and your rental agreement. You will also be asked to choose a doctor from a list of doctors in your area. The CPR number will be sent to you after some weeks.

The International House Copenhagen is located at:

Gyldenløvesgade 11  
1600 Copenhagen V  
+45 33661000

For questions about the International Citizen Service call+45 33666606

Mon-Wed: 10.00-15.00  
Thurs:11.00-15.00  
Fri: 10.00-14.00

When you have registered you will get a CPR-number and social security card (by mail). With that in hand you can open a bank account, get a phone subscription, get assigned a doctor, and so on. You need to do this within 3 months of taking up residency in Denmark. It's obviously smart to do it as soon as possible.

**Change of Address**
If you change your address during your stay here, you need to inform the Municipality within 5 days as well as the International Coordinator.
Practicalities

Mobile phones
You will find it almost impossible to do without a cell phone while in Denmark. It is a great way to keep in touch with your new friends. If you have brought a phone, it has to be SIM-unlocked and should work with GSM 900 and 1800/triband networks in order to be used here. Copenhagen has a lot of different companies that offer great deals, where you can buy more minutes online with international credit cards. This is the option that most Danish students choose. You may also want to buy a new (SIM-unlocked) phone in Denmark, and then get the same kind of deal as mentioned above. You can get a new phone from around 600 DKK. Students staying here for more than 6 months may want to get a subscription. A subscription is for a minimum of 6 months, and you need a Danish CPR number in order to sign up for one. For a thorough explanation of your options, please go to one of the many mobile phone shops in Copenhagen.

Banks and Credit cards
Ask your bank which options you have for withdrawing money while you live and travel abroad. Inquire about fees associated with withdrawal because charges can vary greatly from bank to bank. You will find that most major credit cards are honoured in Denmark, and that you will be able to use credit cards for payment in restaurants, cafes and in most shops. However, some supermarkets do not accept foreign credit cards. Most supermarkets add 3% to the purchase price if you use foreign credit cards so it would be a good idea to bring some Danish kroner for immediate expenses. If you plan to use traveller’s checks please remember that every time you exchange money the bank charges DKK 60 in commission if you cash one or two checks at any one time. If you cash three or more checks DKK 30 commission is added per check. For European students, it is possible to have your own postal giro account at home and use it via post checks here in Denmark. The procedure is fairly straightforward in as much as you can go to any post office and obtain Danish kroner by using the check, and the money will be withdrawn from your home account.

Money orders made out in Danish kroner can be dispatched and received from most post offices in Denmark. In Denmark, as in many other countries, it is not a good idea to carry large sums of money. Therefore, it is natural to open a bank account. In order to open a bank account in a Danish bank, you need to have a CPR number. Cash Machines / ATM are found outside all banks as well as in shopping centres.

Sending parcels to Denmark
You can have your parcels from home sent to DMJX.
Such packages should be addressed:

Your name
International Office, DMJX
Emdrupvej 72
2400 Copenhagen NV
Denmark

As soon as I receive the parcel, I will send you an e-mail, so you can come to the office in order to pick it up. You should bring some kind of ID with you.

Transport in Denmark
Bikes
A very popular way of getting around in Denmark is by bicycle. Most Danish students use the bike as their main means of transport. However, if you are not a regular biker and do not feel confident on a bike, you should not make an attempt at being a first-time-biker in Copenhagen. Some car drivers and cyclists drive recklessly with little regard for other people or traffic regulations. It is recommended to wear a crash helmet.

You will get more information on where to buy a bike upon arrival. Public Transport Copenhagen has an efficient public transport system which runs 24 hours a day. You can use buses, S-trains (local trains) or Metro. If you are going to travel almost daily and do not have a bike, you will find it cheapest to buy a monthly bus/train/metro pass, it is called “rejsekort”. The fare of a monthly pass or a single ticket depends on how many zones you are going through, and you can use the same ticket on Metro, buses and local trains. Penalty for riding on trains, metro and buses without adequate fare is 600-750 DKK. Intercity trains leave on an hourly basis for the main cities like Odense, Aarhus, Aalborg, Helsingør and Malmo (Sweden) with 20 minutes interval.

Budget & Finances
Currency
The Danish currency is the "krone" (crown); 1 "krone" equals 100 "øre". A "krone" is abbreviated "kr." or "DKK". As of March 2010, 1 EURO is 7.4 DKK. Exchange rates can be found on the Internet at the following address, where you can also find a convenient program for the conversion of currency: www.xe.net.

Price estimations
Naturally your expenses while in Copenhagen will depend on your living situation and your own spending habits. Since it is difficult to know what these are, we can only give you a general idea of some of the costs you will encounter in Denmark.

Expenditures per month DKK
Food 1500-2000
Books & supplies (total for a semester) 1000
Transport 600-2000
Other personal expenses 2000

Other miscellaneous costs in Copenhagen that may be of interest:
Other expenditures DKK
Used bike 500-1000
Cinema ticket 80
Dining out (not extravagantly) 150-200
Entrance to Disco 0-100
Soda or beer in a pub 30-50
Soda or beer at the supermarket 5-10
Cappuccino or Latté 30-40

Food: A hot meal in the DMJX cafeteria costs approx. DKK 30. If you plan to eat out in restaurants, you should plan on spending much more on food than DKK 2000 a month.

Books/supplies: The cost depends of course on the subject but most foreign students are shocked at the price of books in Denmark. A book can cost anywhere between DKK 100 and 500. However, you should always check to see whether the book is available in the DMJX Library. Also, you can save a great deal of money by buying second hand books from other students. Tipping is only customary in Denmark when service has been particularly good. Taxi fares and restaurant bills include service charges and therefore you are usually not expected to add extra to that.

Taxation
According to our tax treaties, foreign students are not taxed in Denmark on income for personal work performed in Denmark, when the income is necessary for the subsistence of the students. For the income year 2010 the Danish tax authorities have fixed the amount necessary for the subsistence of a student to DKK 71,000. This amount can thus be earned by foreign students without taxation in Denmark. You can contact local tax authorities in Denmark concerning this matter. You will find addresses and telephone numbers on http://www.skat.dk.

Other information
Packing your suitcase
For staying in Denmark during both spring and autumn semesters you should bring the whole spectre of clothes. Bring heavy boots, scarves, gloves and warm clothes for the cold months like November, December, January, February and March. Bring light spring and summer clothes and a cardigan for the rest of the year and most importantly be prepared for rain all year round. See also the section "Weather".

In Denmark, the electric current is 220 volts AC (50 Hz). If you live in a country with an electric current that is different, bring a converter for hair dryers, shavers, etc. You might also need a two-pin adapter for the socket. Students have recommended that North American students should be told not to bring electrical hairdryers, shavers, etc. A hairdryer can cheaply be bought for as little as DKK 200. This may be cheaper than the price of a converter.

Bring a bike and/or some biking equipment if you plan to buy a bicycle in Denmark, as the main form of transport for students in Copenhagen is a bike.

Other useful things:
* Extra photographs for your bus/train/metro pass, etc. (passport size)
• Pictures, posters, school newspapers, information materials in general about your home university for telling students at DMJX about what it are like to be a student at your universities.
• Phone and e-mail addresses of relevant contact persons at your home university.

Job Vacancies
Chances of finding employment are very slim if you do not speak Danish. Therefore you should not base your semester’s finances on the chance of obtaining paid employment. However, some international students do manage to find work. Take a look at www.workindenmark.dk – a meeting place for foreign job seekers and Danish employers. At the DMJX you can find vacant positions for students, graduates and volunteer work. Be aware that most jobs in these categories require Danish skills.

Nice to know

Facts about Denmark
Denmark lies between 54° and 58° of latitude north and 8° and 15° of longitude east. It is situated in northern Europe, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea and between Continental Europe and the Scandinavian Peninsula. In addition to Denmark itself, the kingdom also includes the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The country is made up of over 400 islands, connected by numerous bridges and ferries giving a total coastline of 7,300 km. When in Denmark, you are never more than 52 km from the sea. Denmark is well-known for its flat, but beautiful nature.

Some facts about Denmark:
Area: 43,098 square kilometers
Population density: 126, 4 pr. square kilometer
Geographic region: Scandinavia
Gross domestic product: DKK 1.658 billion (2009)
GDP pr. inhabitant: 300.241 DKK (2009)
Capital: Copenhagen 1,167,569 (2010)
Other major cities: Aarhus 237,551, Odense 158,163, Aalborg 100,873 (2010)
Form of state: Constitutional monarchy
Government: Coalition headed by the Social Democrats
Head of state: Queen Margrethe II (since 14 January 1972)
Head of government: Helle Thorning Smith (since 3 February 2014)
Ethnic distribution: 90.9% Danes. Immigrants and their descendants constitute about 9.1 per cent of the Population (2009).
Life expectancy: Women 80,5 years, men 76,0 (2009)
Language: Danish (most Danes understand and speak English)
Religion: 90% Protestant
Member of: UN, OECD, EU, NATO, Schengen, OSCE, IMF, WTO and others
Flag: Red with a white cross
See more here: http://denmark.dk/en/
Great Danes – past
Søren Kierkegaard, Hans Christian Ørsted, Karen Blixen, Niels Bohr, August Bournonville, Hans Christian Andersen, Carl Nielsen, Georg Jensen, Jørn Utzon and Arne Jacobsen

Great Danes – present
Isabell Kristensen, Thomas Vinterberg, Lars von Trier, The Laudrup brothers, Connie Nielsen and Viggo Mortensen.

Historical facts
About Copenhagen: There is evidence that Copenhagen existed as a settlement more than 6,000 years ago but the first written record did not appear until 1043. At that time Copenhagen (then simply called Havn or Harbor) was little more than a small group of wattle and daub huts, but gradually it began to grow in significance because of the rich fishing possibilities in Øresund (herring) and its en route position between the royal seat in Roskilde – west of Copenhagen – and the religious centre of the Cathedral of Lund in southern Sweden, at that time also part of Denmark.

The city father is said to be Bishop Absalon (1128-1201). By the time of his death, the warrior bishop had transformed Havn into a vital military post whose stone fortress served as a base for the destruction of the Wendish pirates.

Education
The Danish educational system is made up of a primary and lower secondary comprehensive school, various upper secondary and vocational education courses and a wide range of higher educational programs, as well as adult and open education. Education is compulsory for nine years from the age of 6 or 7 to 15 years. Most children also attend a voluntary pre-school class. Having finished their compulsory basic education, pupils may either attend the voluntary tenth form of the “Folkeskole” or continue their education at upper secondary level. General upper secondary education comprises the three-year general upper secondary courses at the “Gymnasium” (upper secondary school), the two-year higher preparatory examination course (HF), as well as two- or three-year adult upper secondary level courses.

These are all academically oriented courses qualifying students for higher education.

The University Sector offers both undergraduate and post-graduate courses up to the highest academic level, including doctorates. All teaching at these institutions must be research-based: this is a fundamental principle for all universities in order to ensure high standards in all programs.

Most students are around 20 years old when they begin their higher education.

Industries
Food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture and other wood products, windmills.

Internet country code
dk

Landscape
The Danish countryside is rather flat. The highest natural surface point (Møllehøj) is 170.86 meters above sea level and granite cliffs can be found only on the island of Bornholm. The countryside is characterized by agricultural land, with numerous cultivated areas, woods, forests and streams. About 65% of the country is agricultural, 11% is woodland and the rest - 23% - are towns, roads and lakes.

Monarchy
The Danish Monarchy is Europe’s oldest. The first known members of the Danish Royal family, Gorm the Old and Tyra are known to have lived in approximately the middle of the 10th century, and the Danish monarchy has continued in a direct line for more than 1,000 years without revolutions. Harald, also known as Harald Bluetooth, succeeded his father, Gorm, as king. The Danish monarchical line, stretching from Gorm the Old to the current reign of Queen Margrethe II, comprises 54 names.

Natural resources
Petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel and sand.

Parliament
Denmark has a single chamber parliamentary system. Folketinget (the parliament) has 179 members, including 2 elected from the Faroe Islands and 2 from Greenland. Christiansborg Palace, in the city of Copenhagen, is the seat of
the Parliament. Members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation. Direct, regular elections every fourth year (except at loss of majority). The voting age in Denmark is 18 years, and elections are decided by proportional representation with a 2 percent minimum. With a close to 90% turn-out, Denmark can boast high participation in parliamentary elections.

Telephone country code
From most countries you dial 0045 though there are some exceptions, e.g. from the US you dial 011 45.

Time zone
CET (Central European Time)

Sights to see
Although Denmark is a tiny country there is plenty to see which is why we have gathered a few sights we think you should not miss seeing while you are here. If you have any other – maybe special things you would like to see, we will be happy to try to help you find them.

BORNHOLM
The Island in the Baltic Sea and the only place in Denmark where you find granite. 1700-1400 million years ago Bornholm was part of a mountain range, and traces are still to be found. Hammershus – now the largest castle ruins in northern Europe. Bornholm is famous for its smoked herring, its glassblowing and ceramic industries and for its round churches. There are also some good art museums.

ZEALAND
Frilandsmuseet: One of the largest and oldest open air museums in the world. It houses more than 50 farms, mills and houses from the period 1650-1950. A good deal of every region in Denmark and the Faroe Islands as well as the former Danish provinces of southern Sweden and northern Germany is represented.

Castles outside Copenhagen
Kronborg Castle: This is the setting of Shakespeare's play "Hamlet". The castle was built between 1574-1585, to protect Danish interests and to collect tolls on ships passing through the narrow straits.

Fredensborg Castle: Built as a hunting seat for King Frederik IV in 1719. It is the Danish Royal Family's spring and autumn residence, and is often the site of important state visits and events in the Royal Family. It is the most used of the Royal Family's residences. The palace gardens are among Denmark's largest historical gardens, and are Denmark's finest example of a baroque garden. The area of the gardens closest to the palace is reserved for the Royal Family, but is usually open to the public in July.

Frederiksborg Castle: Was originally a manor house called Hillerødsholm. It belonged to a nobleman, Herluf Trolle, and his wife, Birgitte Goye. In 1560 the King Frederik II acquired the manor and renamed it Frederiksborg.

Roskilde
Roskilde Cathedral: Since the early 15th century the Cathedral has been the favorite burial place of the Royal Family.

The Viking Ship Museum (Roskilde): The permanent exhibition of the museum shows 5 Viking ships from the 11th century. The ships were excavated and preserved during the period 1962-1969. Moreover, the exhibition tells about the Viking period, shipbuilding, underwater archaeology etc.

Lejre Research Centre (near Roskilde): Living past. Experience Denmark's past from the Stone Age till the 19th century. Archaeology, Social anthropology, Crafts, Cultural history, Agriculture, Local history. Active sharing. The museum offers live demonstrations.

Møns Klint
The Cliffs of Mon with the white chalk cliffs which tower from the turquoise green sea are in their own league. The cliffs were formed by chalk bits from plants that fell to the bottom of a tropical sea that covered northern Europe 75 million years ago. A truly spectacular view.
NORTH JUTLAND
Grenen [Skagen]
The 2 seas Kattegat and Skagerrak meet at Grenen, the northernmost point of Denmark. Here the visitors can try the very special experience of standing with a foot in each sea. The special light caused by the reflection in the sea attracted artists to Skagen at the end of the 19th century.

Rebild
Rebild is the name of a little village app. 25 km south of Aalborg. The Rebild National park is part of Himmerland consisting of hills covered with heather, purchased in 1911 by a group of Americans with Danish background. In 1912 the park was given to The State of Denmark as a present. The festival is arranged in Rebild every 4th of July in Rebild. The first Rebild Festival took place in 1912, when King Christian X spoke to a crowd of 10,000 listeners. With exception of the periods during First and Second World War, the day has been celebrated.

MID-JUTLAND
Aarhus, Denmark's capital no. 2 known for its great care of preserving Denmark’s past as well as being a modern and vibrant university city, Aarhus is both old and young at heart, with a unique range of attractions. massacre inborg Palace [Aarhus], Queen Margrethe’s residence. When the Queen and her family stay at the palace in the summer, there is a changing of the guard ceremony by the Royal Life Guard at noon. The Palace is not open to the public, but the park and the Queen's rose garden is open to visitors when the Royal Family is not in residence.

The Old Town (Aarhus): National open air museum of urban history and culture.

Moesgård Museum: Situated south of Aarhus. It is particularly famous for housing the so-called Grauballe Man (a two thousand year old, well-preserved body found in a bog), the famous Iron Age war sacrifice from Illerup Adal, and displays relating to Stone Age and Viking Age Denmark.

The Jelling rune stones (near Vejle): The Jelling stones are massive carved rune stones from the 10th century, found at Jelling in Denmark. The older of the two Jelling stones was raised by King Gorm the Old in memory of his wife Thyra. King Gorm was the first king of all of Denmark, and his lineage runs all the way to the current monarch, Queen Margrethe II – making Denmark the oldest continuously ruled kingdom in Europe. The larger of the two stones was raised by King Gorm’s son, Harald Bluetooth in memory of his parents. It celebrates his conquest of Denmark and Norway, and his conversion of the Danes to Christianity.

SOUTH JUTLAND
Ribe
In Medieval times, Ribe was Denmark’s most important harbor into the North Sea. It is the oldest city in Denmark. Each night during the summer you can join the Night Watchman, when he walks his traditional rounds in the old winding streets of Ribe. On his round he sings the original Night Watchman’s song and makes stops at particular sights and places to tell about them.
Ribe Cathedral: Is visible for miles across the flat landscape, and it is amazing to think that travelers have been met by this sight since the middle of the 13th century when it was completed. Ribe Cathedral is the oldest cathedral in Denmark.

The Wadden sea
The Wadden sea is one of the world’s top ten tidal flats, and is granted status as a nature reserve (one of a kind in Denmark, and with a global significance). The tides make a huge impression when twice a day 1,000,000,000 m³ of water is moved back and forth through the depths. The Wadden Sea is full of life – in the air, in the low water, above and below the marshes surface. In few other places in the world it is possible to encounter so many migrating birds, in spring as well as autumn a total of 10-12 million. A truly spectacular sight. The area is also famous for the so-called “black sun”, a phenomenon caused by a million starlings. The aerial ballets are executed above the marshes every spring and autumn when the starlings gather in the air about places where they are going to rest for the night. It starts an hour before sunset but where they gather is hard to tell. Here you also find the largest population of seals in Denmark.

Rudbøl
It is called the strangest border in the world. Do you know of any other place where the border is drawn down in the middle of the street and then suddenly changes direction only because a child should grow up in another country?
Rødding
Rødding Folk High School is Denmark’s oldest, and the world’s first such school. Founded in 1844, it experienced difficult years, but reopened at the reunification in 1920. Since then it has remained one of the largest high schools in the country. It was the residence of the district judge and the buildings style is preserved whenever extensions have been made. The surrounding park is open to the public.

Dybbøl
In 1864 Denmark was at war with two major European powers – Prussia and Austria. Dybbøl was the place where the war was decided on 18 April 1864. The museum tells about life behind the front lines - at the actual site of these events. The centre houses realistic models, digital information, and a diorama, and shows the film “The Day of the Storm”.

Friends and family dropping in?
You can find information about accommodation on the official Copenhagen tourism website: http://www.visitcopenhagen.com/copenhagen-tourist. For cheap accommodation you may want to check the following websites:
Cabinn hotels - http://www.cabinn.com/
Danhostel - http://www.danhostel.dk/
It is important to note that the fact that we mention the above possibilities in our booklet does not mean that they are recommended by us.

Useful Links for Information about Denmark & Copenhagen
The Official website of Denmark: www.denmark.dk
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark: www.um.dk
The Official Portal for Foreigners and Integration: www.newtodenmark.dk
Official tourism site of Denmark: www.visitdenmark.com
Official tourism site of Copenhagen and the surrounding area: www.visitcopenhagen.dk/

“Everything about Copenhagen” (Alt om København): www.aok.dk
Hallo Norden: http://www.hallonorden.org/. It is an information service for Nordic citizens established by the Nordic Council of Ministers. It assists citizens moving between countries in relation to activities such as registration of cars, state scholarships, health insurance and taxation.

Your Europe: http://europa.eu/citizens. It provides European citizens with detailed practical information on rights and opportunities in the EU and its Internal Market plus advice on how to exercise these rights in practice.

Weather
Denmark has a temperate maritime climate that is very changeable under the marine influences and the effect of the Gulf Air Stream. Generally, the winters are cold and cloudy, although summers are warm and sunny. Average annual precipitation is 600 mm (24 inches) and snow falls between December and March. Although rainfall occurs throughout the year it is heaviest between August and October and lowest during the spring and winter months. Average temperature ranges in Copenhagen are from -3 to 2 degrees Celsius (27 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit) in February to 14 to 22 degrees Celsius (57 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit) in July. Average temperatures in Copenhagen are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Centigr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>December 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>August 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>September 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>October 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>November 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the latest weather forecast, please check the Danish Meteorological Institute’s website which is also in English: www.dmi.dk