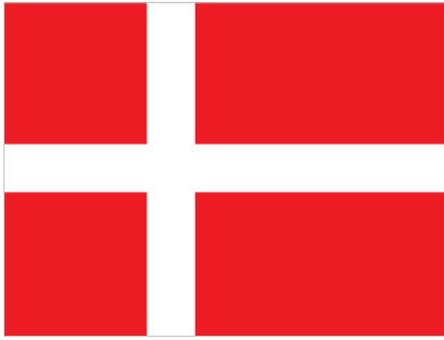


The World Factbook



Europe :: Denmark

Introduction :: Denmark

Background:

Once the seat of Viking raiders and later a major north European power, Denmark has evolved into a modern, prosperous nation that is participating in the general political and economic integration of Europe. It joined NATO in 1949 and the EEC (now the EU) in 1973. However, the country has opted out of certain elements of the European Union's Maastricht Treaty, including the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), European defense cooperation, and issues concerning certain justice and home affairs.

Geography :: Denmark

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, on a peninsula north of Germany (Jutland); also includes several major islands (Sjaelland, Fyn, and Bornholm)

Geographic coordinates:

56 00 N, 10 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 43,094 sq km

country comparison to the world: 134

land: 42,434 sq km

water: 660 sq km

note: includes the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea and the rest of metropolitan Denmark (the Jutland Peninsula, and the major islands of Sjaelland and Fyn), but excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Massachusetts

Land boundaries:

total: 68 km

border countries: Germany 68 km

Coastline:

7,314 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers

Terrain:

low and flat to gently rolling plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Lammefjord -7 m

highest point: Mollehoj/Ejer Bavnehoj 171 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel and sand

Land use:

arable land: 57.99%

permanent crops: 0.09%

other: 41.91% (2011)

Irrigated land:

4,354 sq km (2007)

Total renewable water resources:

6 cu km (2011)

Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural):

total: 0.66 cu km/yr (58%/5%/36%)

per capita: 118.4 cu m/yr (2009)

Natural hazards:

flooding is a threat in some areas of the country (e.g., parts of Jutland, along the southern coast of the island of Lolland) that are protected from the sea by a system of dikes

Environment - current issues:

air pollution, principally from vehicle and power plant emissions; nitrogen and phosphorus pollution of the North Sea; drinking and surface water becoming polluted from animal wastes and pesticides

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

controls Danish Straits (Skagerrak and Kattegat) linking Baltic and North Seas; about one-quarter of the population lives in greater Copenhagen

People and Society :: Denmark

Nationality:

noun: Dane(s)

adjective: Danish

Ethnic groups:

Scandinavian, Inuit, Faroese, German, Turkish, Iranian, Somali

Languages:

Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Inuit dialect), German (small minority)

note: English is the predominant second language

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran (official) 95%, other Christian (includes Protestant and Roman Catholic) 3%, Muslim 2%

Population:

5,556,452 (July 2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 112

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.2% (male 489,845/female 465,189)
15-24 years: 13% (male 367,927/female 352,872)
25-54 years: 39.3% (male 1,091,525/female 1,094,584)
55-64 years: 12.5% (male 344,484/female 348,596)
65 years and over: 18% (male 446,476/female 554,954) (2013 est.)

Dependency ratios:

total dependency ratio: 55 %
youth dependency ratio: 27.2 %
elderly dependency ratio: 27.7 %
potential support ratio: 3.6 (2013)

Median age:

total: 41.4 years
male: 40.5 years
female: 42.3 years (2013 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.23% (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 174

Birth rate:

10.2 births/1,000 population (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 191

Death rate:

10.21 deaths/1,000 population (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 48

Net migration rate:

2.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2013 est.)
country comparison to the world: 38

Urbanization:

urban population: 86.9% of total population (2011)
rate of urbanization: 0.5% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Major urban areas - population:

COPENHAGEN (capital) 1.206 million (2011)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
0-14 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-24 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
25-54 years: 1 male(s)/female
55-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2013 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth:

29.1 (2010 est.)

Maternal mortality rate:

12 deaths/100,000 live births (2010)
country comparison to the world: 152

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.14 deaths/1,000 live births
country comparison to the world: 197
male: 4.21 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.07 deaths/1,000 live births (2013 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.94 years
country comparison to the world: 48
male: 76.54 years
female: 81.47 years (2013 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.73 children born/woman (2013 est.)

country comparison to the world: 167

Health expenditures:

11.4% of GDP (2010)

country comparison to the world: 14

Physicians density:

3.42 physicians/1,000 population (2007)

Hospital bed density:

3.5 beds/1,000 population (2009)

Drinking water source:

improved:

urban: 100% of population

rural: 100% of population

total: 100% of population (2010 est.)

Sanitation facility access:

improved:

urban: 100% of population

rural: 100% of population

total: 100% of population (2010 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 104

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5,300 (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 118

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

fewer than 100 (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 150

Obesity - adult prevalence rate:

18.2% (2008)

country comparison to the world: 107

Education expenditures:

8.7% of GDP (2009)

country comparison to the world: 7

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):

total: 17 years

male: 16 years

female: 18 years (2010)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24:

total: 14.2%

country comparison to the world: 90

male: 15.7%

female: 12.7% (2011)

Government :: **Denmark**

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Denmark

conventional short form: Denmark

local long form: Kongeriget Danmark

local short form: Danmark

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Copenhagen

geographic coordinates: 55 40 N, 12 35 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: applies to continental Denmark only, not to its North Atlantic components

Administrative divisions:

metropolitan Denmark - 5 regions (regioner, singular - region); Hovedstaden, Midtjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark

note: an extensive local government reform merged 271 municipalities into 98 and 13 counties into five regions, effective 1 January 2007

Independence:

ca. 965 (unified and Christianized under HARALD I Gormson); 5 June 1849 (became a constitutional monarchy)

National holiday:

none designated; Constitution Day, 5 June (1849) is generally viewed as the National Day

Constitution:

5 June 1953; note - constitution allowed for a unicameral legislature and a female chief of state

Legal system:

civil law; judicial review of legislative acts

International law organization participation:

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICCT jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972); Heir Apparent Crown Prince FREDERIK, elder son of the monarch (born on 26 May 1968)

head of government: Prime Minister Helle THORNING-SCHMIDT (since 3 October 2011)

cabinet: Council of State appointed by the monarch

(For more information visit the [World Leaders website](#))

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition usually appointed prime minister by the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Assembly or Folketing (179 seats, including 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands; members elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms unless the Folketing is dissolved earlier)

elections: last held on 15 September 2011 (next to be held by September 2015)

election results: percent of vote by party - V 26.7%, SDP 24.9%, DF 12.3%, SLP 9.5%, SF 9.2%, O 6.7%, LA 5%, C 4.9%, other 0.8%; seats by party - V 47, SDP 44, DF 22, SLP 17, SF 16, O 12, LA 9, C 8; note - does not include the two seats from Greenland and the two seats from the Faroe Islands

Judicial branch:

highest court(s): Supreme Court (consists of the court president and 18 judges)

judge selection and term of office: judges appointed by the monarch upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice with the advice of the Judicial Appointments Council, a 6-member independent body of judges and lawyers; judges appointed for life with retirement at age 70

subordinate courts: Special Court of Indictment and Revision; 2 High Courts; Maritime and Commercial Court; county courts

Political parties and leaders:

Conservative People's Party or C [Lars BARFOED]
Danish People's Party or DF [Kristian THULESEN DAHL]
Liberal Alliance or LA [Anders SAMUELSEN]
Liberal Party or V [Lars LOKKE RAMUSSEN]
Red-Green Alliance (Unity List) or O [collective leadership, spokesperson Johanne SCHMIDT-NIELSEN]
Social Democratic Party or SDP [Helle THORNING-SCHMIDT]
Social Liberal Party or SLP [Margrethe VESTAGER]
Socialist People's Party or SF [Annette VILHELMSEN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Confederation of Danish Employers or DA [President Jørn Neergaard LARSEN]
Confederation of Danish Industries [CEO Karsten DYBVAD]
Confederation of Danish Labor Unions (Landsorganisationen) or LO [President Harald BORSTING]
Danish Bankers Association [CEO Jørgen HORWITZ]
DaneAge Association [President Bjarne HASTRUP]
Danish Society for Nature Conservation [President Ella Maria BISSCHOP-LARSEN]

other: environmental groups; humanitarian relief; development assistance; human rights NGOs

International organization participation:

ADB (nonregional member), AfDB (nonregional member), Arctic Council, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CD, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EITI (implementing country), ESA, EU, FAO, FATF, G-9, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IGAD (partners), IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, Schengen Convention, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Peter TAKSOE-JENSEN
chancery: 3200 Whitehaven Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 234-4300
FAX: [1] (202) 328-1470
consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Laurie S. FULTON
embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, 2100 Copenhagen 0
mailing address: Unit 5280, DPO, AE 09716
telephone: [45] 33 41 71 00
FAX: [45] 35 43 02 23

Flag description:

red with a white cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side; the banner is referred to as the Dannebrog (Danish flag) and is one of the oldest national flags in the world; traditions as to the origin of the flag design vary, but the best known is a legend that the banner fell from the sky during an early-13th century battle; caught up by the Danish king before it ever touched the earth, this heavenly talisman inspired the royal army to victory; in actuality, the flag may derive from a crusade banner or ensign

note: the shifted design element was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic countries of Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

National symbol(s):

lion; mute swan

National anthem:

name: "Der er et yndigt land" (There is a Lovely Land); "Kong Christian" (King Christian)

► [PLAY ANTHEM](#)

lyrics/music: Adam Gottlob OEHLenschlager/Hans Ernst KROYER; Johannes EWALD/unknown

note: Denmark has two national anthems with equal status; "Der er et yndigt land," adopted 1844, is a national anthem, while "Kong Christian," adopted 1780, serves as both a national and royal anthem; "Kong Christian" is also known as "Kong Christian stod ved højen mast" (King Christian Stood by the Lofty Mast) and "Kongesangen" (The King's Anthem); within Denmark, the royal anthem is played only when royalty is present and is usually followed by the national anthem; when royalty is not present, only the national anthem is performed; outside Denmark, the royal anthem is played, unless the national anthem is requested

Economy :: **Denmark**

Economy - overview:

This thoroughly modern market economy features a high-tech agricultural sector, state-of-the-art industry with world-leading firms in pharmaceuticals, maritime shipping and renewable energy, and a high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark is a member of the European Union (EU); Danish legislation and regulations conform to EU standards on almost all issues. Danes enjoy a high standard of living and the Danish economy is characterized by extensive government welfare measures and an equitable distribution of income. Denmark is a net exporter of food and energy and enjoys a comfortable balance of payments surplus but depends on imports of raw materials for the manufacturing sector. Within the EU, Denmark is among the strongest supporters of trade liberalization. After a long consumption-driven upswing, Denmark's economy began slowing in 2007 with the end of a housing boom. Housing prices dropped markedly in 2008-09 and, following a short respite in 2010, has since continued to decline. The global financial crisis has exacerbated this cyclical slowdown through increased borrowing costs and lower export demand, consumer confidence, and investment. The global financial crisis cut Danish real GDP in 2008-09. Denmark made a modest recovery in 2010 with real GDP growth of 1.3%, in part because of increased government spending; however, the country experienced a technical recession in late 2010-early 2011. Historically low levels of unemployment rose sharply with the recession and have remained at about 6% in 2010-12, based on the national measure, about two-thirds average EU unemployment. An impending decline in the ratio of workers to retirees will be a major long-term issue. Denmark maintained a healthy budget surplus for many years up to 2008, but the budget balance swung into deficit in 2009. In spite of the deficits, the new coalition government delivered a modest stimulus to the economy in 2012. Nonetheless, Denmark's fiscal position remains among the strongest in the EU with public debt at about 45% of GDP in 2012. Despite previously meeting the criteria to join the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), so far Denmark has decided not to join, although the Danish krone remains pegged to the euro.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$213.6 billion (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 55

\$214.8 billion (2011 est.)

\$212.5 billion (2010 est.)

note: data are in 2012 US dollars

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$313.6 billion (2012 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

-0.6% (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 192

1.1% (2011 est.)

1.6% (2010 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$38,300 (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 32

\$38,600 (2011 est.)

\$38,400 (2010 est.)

note: data are in 2012 US dollars

Gross national saving:

23.2% of GDP (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 55

23.3% of GDP (2011 est.)

22.6% of GDP (2010 est.)

GDP - composition, by end use:

household consumption: 49.5%

government consumption: 28.6%

investment in fixed capital: 17.8%

investment in inventories: -0.2%

exports of goods and services: 54.5%

imports of goods and services: -50.1%
(2012 est.)

GDP - composition, by sector of origin:

agriculture: 1.3%

industry: 22.1%

services: 76.6% (2012 est.)

Agriculture - products:

barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets; pork, dairy products; fish

Industries:

iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food processing, machinery and transportation equipment, textiles and clothing, electronics, construction, furniture and other wood products, shipbuilding and refurbishment, windmills, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment

Industrial production growth rate:

-1.2% (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 148

Labor force:

2.785 million (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 106

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 2.6%

industry: 20.3%

services: 77.1% (2011 est.)

Unemployment rate:

6% (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 59

6.1% (2011 est.)

Population below poverty line:

13.4% (2011)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 1.9%

highest 10%: 28.7% (2007)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

24.8 (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 132

24.7 (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$175.5 billion

expenditures: \$188.1 billion (2012 est.)

Taxes and other revenues:

55.9% of GDP (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 10

Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):

-4% of GDP (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 143

Public debt:

46.2% of GDP (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 74

46.4% of GDP (2011 est.)

note: data cover general government debt, and includes debt instruments issued (or owned) by government entities other than the treasury; the data include treasury debt held by foreign entities; the data include debt issued by subnational entities, as well as intra-governmental debt; intra-governmental debt consists of treasury borrowings from surpluses in the social funds, such as for retirement, medical care, and unemployment; debt instruments for the social funds are not sold at public auctions

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.4% (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 61

2.8% (2011 est.)

Central bank discount rate:

0.75% (31 December 2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 133

0.75% (31 December 2010 est.)

Commercial bank prime lending rate:

4.6% (31 December 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 163

4.5% (31 December 2011 est.)

Stock of narrow money:

\$150.4 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 27

\$134.9 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Stock of broad money:

\$230.8 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 37

\$266.8 billion (31 December 2010 est.)

Stock of domestic credit:

\$664.5 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 22

\$640.6 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Market value of publicly traded shares:

\$179.5 billion (31 December 2011)

country comparison to the world: 31

\$231.7 billion (31 December 2010)

\$186.9 billion (31 December 2009)

Current account balance:

\$18.6 billion (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 20

\$22.08 billion (2011 est.)

Exports:

\$105.1 billion (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 38

\$110.6 billion (2011 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products, fish, pharmaceuticals, furniture, windmills

Exports - partners:

Germany 15.9%, Sweden 13.5%, UK 9.6%, US 6.6%, Norway 6.3%, Netherlands 4.6% (2012)

Imports:

\$96.99 billion (2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 35

\$100.3 billion (2011 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, raw materials and semimanufactures for industry, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

Germany 20.8%, Sweden 13.3%, Netherlands 7.4%, China 6.3%, Norway 6.2%, UK 5.6% (2012)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$89.7 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 26

\$85.05 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Debt - external:

\$587.6 billion (31 December 2012)

country comparison to the world: 24

\$571.4 billion (31 December 2011)

Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:

\$144.7 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 30

\$140.3 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:

\$241.8 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 21

\$229 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

Exchange rates:

Danish kroner (DKK) per US dollar -

5.7925 (2012 est.)

5.3687 (2011 est.)

5.6241 (2010 est.)

5.361 (2009)

5.0236 (2008)

Energy:: Denmark

Electricity - production:

36.39 billion kWh (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 61

Electricity - consumption:

32.42 billion kWh (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 59

Electricity - exports:

11.73 billion kWh (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 17

Electricity - imports:

10.6 billion kWh (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 19

Electricity - installed generating capacity:

13.42 million kW (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 47

Electricity - from fossil fuels:

65.8% of total installed capacity (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 122

Electricity - from nuclear fuels:

0% of total installed capacity (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 75

Electricity - from hydroelectric plants:

0.1% of total installed capacity (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 150

Electricity - from other renewable sources:

34.2% of total installed capacity (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 1

Crude oil - production:

221,100 bbl/day (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 38

Crude oil - exports:

171,100 bbl/day (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 32

Crude oil - imports:

70,220 bbl/day (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 52

Crude oil - proved reserves:

900 million bbl (1 January 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 42

Refined petroleum products - production:

158,500 bbl/day (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 65

Refined petroleum products - consumption:

160,200 bbl/day (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 64

Refined petroleum products - exports:

93,890 bbl/day (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 41

Refined petroleum products - imports:

177,700 bbl/day (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: 29

Natural gas - production:

7.069 billion cu m (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 47

Natural gas - consumption:

4.179 billion cu m (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 64

Natural gas - exports:

3.126 billion cu m (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 34

Natural gas - imports:

369 million cu m (2011 est.)

country comparison to the world: 69

Natural gas - proved reserves:

51.99 billion cu m (1 January 2012 est.)

country comparison to the world: 65

Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:

45.96 million Mt (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: 63

Communications:: Denmark

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.515 million (2011)

country comparison to the world: 53

Telephones - mobile cellular:

7.159 million (2011)

country comparison to the world: 94

Telephone system:

general assessment: excellent telephone and telegraph services

domestic: buried and submarine cables and microwave radio relay form trunk network, multiple cellular mobile communications systems

international: country code - 45; a series of fiber-optic submarine cables link Denmark with Canada, Faroe Islands, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and UK; satellite earth stations - 18 (6 Intelsat, 10 Eutelsat, 1 Orion, 1 Inmarsat (Blaavand-Atlantic-East)); note - the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) share the Danish earth station and the Eik, Norway, station for worldwide Inmarsat access (2011)

Broadcast media:

strong public-sector TV presence with state-owned Danmarks Radio (DR) operating 4 channels and publicly owned TV2 operating roughly a half dozen channels; broadcasts of privately owned stations are available via satellite and cable feed; DR operates 4 nationwide FM radio stations, 15 digital audio broadcasting stations, and about 15 web-based radio stations; approximately 250 commercial and community radio stations (2007)

Internet country code:

.dk

Internet hosts:

4.297 million (2012)

country comparison to the world: 25

Internet users:

4.75 million (2009)

country comparison to the world: 48

Transportation:: Denmark

Airports:

80 (2013)

country comparison to the world: 68

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 28

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 12

under 914 m: 2 (2013)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 52

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m:

47 (2013)

Pipelines:

condensate 11 km; gas 4,377 km; oil 647 km; oil/gas/water 2 km (2013)

Railways:

total: 2,667 km

country comparison to the world: 61

standard gauge: 2,667 km 1.435-m gauge (640 km electrified) (2008)

Roadways:

total: 73,929 km

country comparison to the world: 64

paved: 73,929 km (includes 1,143 km of expressways) (2012)

Waterways:

400 km (2010)

country comparison to the world: 88

Merchant marine:

total: 367

country comparison to the world: 27

by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 48, carrier 1, chemical tanker 125, container 94, liquefied gas 4, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 40, petroleum tanker 36, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 8, specialized tanker 3

foreign-owned: 27 (Germany 9, Greenland 1, Norway 2, Sweden 15)

registered in other countries: 582 (Antigua and Barbuda 20, Bahamas 69, Belgium 4, Brazil 3, Curacao 1, Cyprus 6, Egypt 1, France 11, Gibraltar 7, Hong Kong 42, Isle of Man 30, Italy 4, Jamaica 1, Liberia 8, Lithuania 8, Luxembourg 1, Malaysia 1, Malta 34, Marshall Islands 7, Moldova 1, Netherlands 27, Norway 7, Panama 41, Philippines 2, Portugal 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 9, Singapore 149, Sweden 4, UK 43, Uruguay 1, US 31, Venezuela 1, unknown 4) (2010)

Ports and terminals:

major seaport(s): Baltic Sea - Aarhus, Copenhagen, Fredericia, Kalundborg; North Sea - Esbjerg,

river port(s): Aalborg (Langerak)

dry bulk cargo port(s): Ensted (coal)

cruise port(s): Copenhagen

Military :: Denmark

Military branches:

Defense Command: Army Operational Command, Admiral Danish Fleet, Arctic Command, Tactical Air Command, Home Guard (2010)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscripts serve an initial training period that varies from 4 to 12 months according to specialization; reservists are assigned to mobilization units following completion of their conscript service; women eligible to volunteer for military service (2012)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 1,236,337

females age 16-49: 1,224,182 (2010 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 1,014,560

females age 16-49: 1,003,921 (2010 est.)

Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:

male: 37,913

female: 35,865 (2010 est.)

Military expenditures:

1.3% of GDP (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: 111

Transnational Issues :: Denmark

Disputes - international:

Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm; Faroese continue to study proposals for full independence; sovereignty dispute with Canada over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland; Denmark (Greenland) and Norway have made submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) and Russia is collecting additional data to augment its 2001 CLCS submission

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

stateless persons: 3,623 (2012)