

Destination Guide for Denmark



Overview

Destination Guide Content

Destination Risk Levels

- + Low Medical Risk for Denmark
- 🛡️ Insignificant Travel Risk for Denmark
- 🛡️ Low Travel Risk for **Copenhagen**

Copenhagen: LOW

The crime rate is higher in Copenhagen than in less-populated areas. Travellers should take precautions against street crime and petty theft, particularly at the city's main railway station and transport hubs. The capital is the most likely site of any prospective terrorist attack, due to the concentration of targets, thereby necessitating higher levels of vigilance in public areas. Avoid public protests, even if they appear peaceful, and maintain a degree of situational awareness of the social-cultural environment during your travels. In addition, Copenhagen has a significant Muslim population, and the city may witness protests by Islamic groups in response to the perceived Islamophobia within the Danish society and its institutions.

Standing Travel Advice

- Travel to Denmark can continue with standard security precautions.
- Take basic security precautions against petty theft and street crime.
- There is an underlying threat of terrorist attack by radical religious groups. Embassies, government buildings, transport hubs and public areas in the capital Copenhagen are among the more likely targets. Report any suspicious packages or behaviour to the authorities.
- Security alerts or hoaxes can trigger the short-notice evacuation of transport hubs or public locations, which can cause disruption. Follow all directives issued by the authorities during any security operation and do not act on the basis of unverified information.

Destination Guide for Denmark



Before You Travel

Destination Guide Content

Visa Requirements

IMMIGRATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

British

Passport Required Yes

Visa Required No/3

Return Ticket Required No

Australian

Passport Required Yes

Visa Required No/2

Return Ticket Required Yes

Canadian

Passport Required Yes

Visa Required No/2

Return Ticket Required Yes

USA

Passport Required Yes

Visa Required No/2

Return Ticket Required Yes

Visas

Visas are not required by all nationals referred to in the chart above for the following durations:

2. Nationals of Australia, Canada and the US for stays of up to three months (no paid or self-employed work allowed).
3. EU and British nationals do not require a visa, but will need to apply for a residence permit if staying longer than 90 days.

All other foreign nationals can access the Immigration Service [website](#) to check if they require a visa to enter the country. A Schengen visa is generally issued for short-term visits, which allows a maximum stay of up to three months within a six-month period. Business visa applications require a letter of invitation from the host organisation; visas are valid for three months. Visa processing may take 15 days or more.

As per EU, starting in mid-2025, nationals of [visa-exempt countries](#) will need to obtain an ETIAS (European Travel Information and Authorisation System) travel authorisation to visit any of the European countries mentioned [here](#) for up to 90 days within any 180-day period.

The exact date of its implementation is yet to be announced. For updates on the ETIAS launch date and new requirements, check the [ETIAS website](#). ETIAS applications can be made via official ETIAS website or the official ETIAS mobile app once it is operational. Information on travel documents required to apply for ETIAS and payment exemptions, is available [here](#). ETIAS travel authorisation is valid for three years or until the travel document you used in your application expires - whichever comes first. It is for short-term stays and allows business travellers and foreign nationals to stay up to 90 days within any 180-day period. Most applications will be processed within minutes. However, in some cases it may take up to 30 days.

If your application is rejected, the email will provide the reasons for this decision. It will also include information about how to appeal, details of the competent authority, as well as the relevant time limit to appeal. Applicants of rejected ETIAS can also apply for ETIAS travel authorisation with limited validity. More information about this is available [here](#).

Entry/Exit Requirements

Entry/Exit Requirements

A comprehensive and detailed account of restrictions on goods that can be brought into the country can be found in the Danish Customs Agency's [website](#). Arms and ammunition without the permission of the police department, drugs without a doctor's prescription, fresh food, and personal consignments of milk and meat products from non-EU countries are among those not allowed.

Cultural Tips

CULTURAL ISSUES AND ETIQUETTE

General tips

- Smoking is restricted on public transport and in some public buildings.
- There are no legal restrictions for LGBTQ individuals. Societal attitudes towards the LGBTQ community are tolerant and accepting. Violence is very rare.

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. Aarhus Airport ([AAR](#)) provides services to eastern, central and northern Jutland Island. Aalborg Airport ([AAL](#)) in Nørresundby serves the city of Aalborg; Billund ([BLL](#)), Sønderborg ([SGD](#)), and Esbjerg ([EBJ](#)) airports also receive short-haul international flights. Hans Christian Andersen Airport ([ODE](#)) in Odense operates seasonal flights between April and October. Bornholm Airport ([RNN](#)) on the island of Bornholm serves the town of Rønne and caters to scheduled flights to domestic destinations and several European cities. Heavy snowfall during winter months (October-March) can disrupt flights.

Security is good at all major airports. Pickpocketing and bag-snatching in departure and arrival lounges pose a low risk.

Airlines have variable security standards. You may wish to consult the European Commission's [website](#) for a list of airlines banned within the EU and the US Federal Aviation Administration's [website](#) for a database of aviation accidents and statistics.

By land

The country's geography can make car and rail travel to Copenhagen from the rest of Europe time-consuming, though a bridge allows overland travel to Copenhagen from the European mainland. The Øresund Bridge between Copenhagen and Malmö (Sweden) allows road travel between the two countries. The [E45](#) motorway passes through Hamburg (Germany), running along the east coast of the Jutland peninsula, linking with the city of Aarhus. There are direct train connections from Copenhagen to many major European cities including Stockholm (Sweden), Oslo (Norway), Hamburg and Berlin (Germany), Amsterdam (Netherlands), Brussels (Belgium) and Paris (France).

By sea

Denmark has an extensive network of safe and reliable ferry services within the islands as well as with other European countries such as Norway, Sweden, Germany, England and Poland. Hirtshals, Esbjerg, Frederikshavn and Copenhagen are the main ports.

Getting Around

BY AIR

The standard of security and service on internal flights is excellent. However, the country's small size and the availability of alternative options mean that business travellers are unlikely to undertake internal air travel. National carrier Scandinavian Airlines ([SAS](#)) provides frequent flights between the cities of Copenhagen, Billund, Aalborg and Aarhus.

BY ROAD

The road network is good and several international and local car hire companies provide services in main cities. A valid national driving license or an international driving permit is required. Traffic drives on the right and driving standards are high. Motorists should indicate change of lanes on motorways. Drivers must wear seatbelts and motorcyclists are required to wear helmets; vehicles, including motorcycles, must drive with low-beam headlights on at all times. A warning triangle is obligatory. All driving signs are international. Pedestrians and drivers are required to yield the right-of-way to cyclists in Denmark; when crossing streets, it is important to watch for traffic from cycle lanes, often located nearest to the curb.

The speed limit on motorways is approximately 81 miles per hour (130kph), though some stretches, clearly marked by road signs, retain a 69 mph (110kph) speed limit. Speed limits on most other roads vary between 43 mph and 50 mph (70-80kph), while the maximum speed is 31 mph (50kph) in built-up areas.

Business travellers should report all road traffic accidents to the police for insurance purposes. Strict penalties are imposed for drink-driving, speeding offences and use of mobile phones while driving, while police officers can levy on-the-spot fines and have the right to impound vehicles if no payment is made.

BY TAXI

Taxis are safe and readily available in city centres. Foreign nationals should not use unlicensed minicabs. If in doubt, they should liaise with their hotel to arrange a taxi. Travellers can hail a taxi on the street or hire at taxi stands. Taxi drivers usually speak English. Available taxis will display the sign 'Fri' (free) and a green light. Taxis run by a meter and the price is fixed. Charges by kilometre are variable, according to the time of day. Passengers can request that drivers print a receipt with details of the journey. Rideshare apps are available and considered safe. These services are permitted to pick up fares from the airport and ferry terminals.

BY TRAIN

The railway network run by Danish State Railways ([DSB](#)) and [Arriva](#) is extensive and convenient. The extensive bridge network allows trains to travel unhindered between the major islands, including Zealand and Funen, and the Jutland peninsula. Food and drinks are on sale on most trains. Pickpockets, particularly targeting tourists, have been reported to operate on trains between Copenhagen and Malmo (Sweden). Luggage and backpacks should be kept in sight at all times.

Copenhagen has an extensive metro network, with trains departing from stations approximately every three minutes. It is the fastest way to get around the city. Train tickets can be purchased from kiosks at the stations and shopping centres.

BY OTHER MEANS

By ferry

Car and passenger ferries operate between Bornholm (the easternmost area of Denmark, situated in the Baltic Sea), Funen, the Jutland peninsula, Zealand and ports in Sweden. A bridge allows overland travel between Fyn, Jutland and Zealand.

Ferries are safe, though business travellers should take precautions against petty crime. They offer efficient services and a good standard of cabin accommodation. Ferry services can be disrupted during the winter months (December-March) because of bad weather.

By bus

Denmark has a good intercity bus network that connects most cities as well as more remote areas. However, trains are generally more convenient.

Business Women

BUSINESSWOMEN

Danish society is egalitarian and tolerant, and women who operate in business and political circles face lower levels of gender discrimination than in other European countries. Female business travellers face no particular security risks, but – as in any other country – women should follow standard security precautions, particularly at night.

Working Week

WORKING WEEK

- Working week: Monday-Friday.
- Working hours are flexible but some time between 06.00 and 18.00, Monday to Friday, with a 30-minute lunch break.
- Banking hours: 09.30/10.00 to 16.00, Monday-Wednesday and Friday. On Thursday, they are open until 17.00/17.30.

Language & Money

LANGUAGE

The official language is Danish. Most Danes speak good English, while other Western European languages such as German, French and Spanish are spoken by some.

MONEY

The Danish krone (plural: Kroner, DKK) is the national currency, and it is pegged to the euro. Major credit cards can be used in big shops, restaurants and hotels in Copenhagen and other main towns, but may not be accepted in rural areas. Also, some outlets may not accept foreign credit/debit cards, or their use may entail the payment of a fee; enquire about the accepted mode of payment first. All credit card transactions require the use of a PIN code rather than a signature. It is advisable to enquire about the same before the transaction.

Wages and prices are high by international standards. ATMs are widespread and are connected to international networks such as Visa, MasterCard and Cirrus. Currency should be exchanged at banks since they offer the best conversion rates. Be aware of the potential for credit card fraud when making purchases or withdrawing cash. Exercise prudence when extracting money from ATMs and check if any suspicious devices are attached to the machine or placed over the card slot.

Tipping

TIPPING

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

Geography & Weather

GEOGRAPHY

Denmark is part of Scandinavia, and located in northern Europe between the North Sea to the west and the Baltic to the south. The country includes the autonomous provinces of the Faroe Islands, and the almost uninhabited landmass of Greenland in the North Atlantic.

The main part of Denmark is the Jutland peninsula, which shares a border with Germany. The rest of the country consists of 406 islands, 78 of which are inhabited. Of these, the largest and most densely populated are Zealand, which hosts the capital Copenhagen, Funen and the north Jutland Island. Other major cities are Aarhus, Odense and Aalborg.

CLIMATE

Climate overview

- The climate in Denmark is milder than those of neighbouring Scandinavian countries.

- The country has four distinct seasons: spring months (April-May) are mild, summer months (June-August) are warm, autumn months (September-November) are rainy and winter months (December-March) are cold, with frost and snowfall.
- Monitor the Danish Meteorological Institute [website](#) for weather updates.

Heavy snowfall

- Winter weather tends to disrupt travel. However, the authorities are accustomed to, and equipped for, dealing with heavy snowfall.

Storms

- The country is susceptible to strong storms.
- Storms can disrupt air and overland travel, as well as essential services such as power supply.
- Heavy rain and storm surges can lead to severe flooding, as seen in December 2023, when storm Pia caused significant damage and disruption in the south-east.

International Dialing & Power

DIALLING CODES

Country Code 45

IDD Prefix (International Direct Dialling) 00

COMMUNICATIONS

Local pay telephones accept coins (kroner and euros) and telephone cards, which can be purchased at any post office. Some payphones may also accept credit cards. Mobile telecommunication networks operate on GSM 900MHz or GSM 1800MHz and coverage is generally good, while 3G and LTE services are also widely available. The major network providers are Telenor, YouSee, Telia and Telmore. Short-term mobile telephone rental is possible, but is more expensive than using roaming services. All major hotels have internet, fax and telex facilities, and there are also internet services available at Copenhagen airport. The postal service is efficient and reliable, and mail sent within the country is usually delivered by the next working day. Letters sent to Europe reach their destination in two to four days. Courier companies such as [FedEx](#) and [UPS](#) are present in the country.

Information Security

According to the Danish Defence Intelligence Service, cyberespionage aiming to steal Danish intellectual property and business secrets such as business plans, research results, technical knowhow, financial information and contracts is the most severe cyberthreat in the country. Both the Danish government and private companies are exposed to cyberespionage attacks, especially from foreign states. In late January 2023, Denmark raised the risk of cyberthreat from 'medium' to 'high' after the websites of its government, military and commercial banks were targeted allegedly by pro-Russian groups in a series of distributed denial-of-service attacks.

The biggest cyberincident in the country took place in 2017, when Danish transport and shipping giant AP Moller – Maersk was attacked with a NotPetya ransomware. The cyberattack hit vessels and disabling computer systems in various Maersk-run ports around the world, causing losses up to US\$300m. The attack resulted in the rapid increase in awareness and understanding from the government regarding cyberthreats.

Although regulations and legal protections on cybersecurity remain limited in Danish law, Denmark continues to be the most cybersecure nation in the world. Hacking, denial-of-service attacks, and destructive attacks on IT systems (malware, ransomware, spyware, worms, Trojans and viruses) are criminal offences punishable by a fine or imprisonment. Phishing is not criminalised, but is generally a part of another criminal offence such as data fraud.

Advice

- Minimise the number of devices you bring in-country and avoid carrying sensitive data with you.

- Log out of any social media accounts or potentially sensitive apps prior to your arrival in country. Avoid posting on social media when 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, ensure devices are powered down. If using hotel safes, secure them with a secondary personally-lockable device.
- Ensure anti-virus software is up to date prior to travel and conduct a thorough check of all devices post-trip
- Use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to protect communications and secure data. Always familiarise yourself with the legal status of any VPN or application in your destination country prior to travel.
- Use the 'forget network' setting upon your return if you connected to any public Wi-Fi networks while travelling.
- Obtain profile-specific advice considering your industry and position in the company.

ELECTRICITY

This is the most common plug type used:

Calendar

Holidays & Security Dates

2024

24 Dec Christmas Eve

25 Dec Christmas Day

In some countries, if this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, a public holiday is declared for the following Monday.

26 Dec Boxing Day

In many countries, if this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, a public holiday is observed on the following Monday or Tuesday respectively.

31 Dec New Years Eve

2025

01 Jan New Year's Day

In many countries, if this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, a public holiday is declared for the following Monday.

17 Apr Maundy Thursday

07 May General Prayer Day

05 Jun Constitution Day

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Medical

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Medical Care

Excellent

Standard of Health Care

Medical care in Denmark is of an international standard and is provided largely in public facilities. All specialties are available in the large regional and university hospitals, and most doctors speak English. There is an increasing demand for private health care, due in part to growing waiting lists and reduced capacity in the public sector. The majority of private facilities are in Copenhagen, are small in size and are fairly limited in the scope of services they can provide. Private hospitals do not offer emergency treatment and their inpatient facilities are usually limited to pre-planned treatments. Emergency treatment is available at the majority of public regional and university hospitals and a high level of cooperation exists between the public and private sectors. In Greenland and the Faroe Islands, medical facilities are limited and evacuation may be required for serious illness or injury. This is normally arranged by the Danish emergency services.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Ambulance 112

Fire service 112

Police 112

Contact International SOS for help with your medical situation. [Contact us](#)

Hospitals & Clinics

Bispebjerg Hospital

Category: Hospital

Address: Bispebjerg Bakke 23, Copenhagen

Phone: [45 38635000](tel:4538635000)

Email: direktion.bbh-frh@regionh.dk

Herlev Hospital

Category: Hospital

Address: 1 Borgmester Ib Juuls Vej, Copenhagen, Copenhagen

Phone: [45 38683868](tel:4538683868)

Email: hospitalsdirektionen.herlev-og-gentorte-hospital@region.dk

Vaccinations

COVID-19

Vaccination is recommended for all travellers.

Hepatitis A

Many travel health professionals recommend hepatitis A vaccination for all travellers regardless of destination, especially those who are at higher risk (see [US CDC](#)), such as gay, bisexual, and other men 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, share needles or get a tattoo or body piercing.

Many travel health professionals recommend hepatitis B vaccination for all travellers and international assignees, regardless of destination.

Tickborne encephalitis

Recommended for:

- people who will spend time in forested or grassy areas during tick season (particularly those who will hike, camp, perform fieldwork, etc.);

- people residing in this country for longer periods (i.e., six months or more).

Routine Vaccinations

Influenza

Influenza occurs in:

- Temperate southern hemisphere: April to September.
- Temperate northern hemisphere: November to March.
- Tropics: year-round.

Annual vaccination is recommended. Vaccination is especially important for people at higher risk of severe disease. People who are at higher risk for severe disease include:

- People over the age of 65.
- People with underlying health conditions.
- Pregnant women.

Measles-Mumps-Rubella

Vaccinations against measles, mumps and rubella are routine in childhood, and are usually available as a combined vaccine "MMR". See routine childhood vaccination schedules: [Australia](#), [Canada](#), [Europe](#), [USA](#), [UK](#)
All adults should ensure they are immune to these diseases before they travel abroad. If unsure of your immunity, consult your health professional. You may need to be vaccinated.

Polio

Vaccination against polio is routine in childhood in many countries. See routine childhood vaccination schedules: [Australia](#), [Canada](#), [Europe](#), [USA](#), [UK](#)
All adults should ensure they are immune to the disease before they travel abroad. If unsure of your immunity, consult your health professional. You may need a *primary vaccination* or a *booster*. Booster recommendations vary by country.

Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis

Vaccinations against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis are routine in childhood.

See routine childhood vaccination schedules: [Australia](#), [Canada](#), [Europe](#), [USA](#), [UK](#)

All adults should ensure they are immune to these diseases before they travel abroad. If unsure of your immunity, consult your health professional. You may need a *primary vaccination* or *booster*. Booster recommendations vary by country.

Varicella

Varicella (chickenpox) vaccinations are included in the routine childhood immunization schedule of some countries. See routine childhood vaccination schedules: [Australia](#), [Canada](#), [Europe](#), [USA](#), [UK](#)

All adults should ensure they are immune to varicella before they travel abroad. If unsure of your immunity, consult your health professional.

Malaria

None

Yellow Fever

Routine only

Health Threats

Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease contracted when bitten or scratched by an infected (rabid) animal, often a dog. Once it enters the body, the virus travels along nerves and causes paralysis. As it reaches important organs like the spinal cord and the brain, it causes coma and death.

In countries where rabies is present in animals or bats, ALL animal / bat bites, scratches and licks to broken skin must be treated seriously. Rabies vaccination is very effective in preventing rabies, even after a bite/scratch by a rabid animal.

Rabies vaccination

Pre-exposure vaccination is often recommended for expatriates and long-term visitors to destinations where rabies is present. It's especially recommended if quality medical care may not be available after being bitten or scratched by an animal. Pre-exposure treatment can be especially useful for children, since they may not tell their parents that they have been bitten/scratched.

Pre-exposure vaccination makes it easier to treat a bite or scratch. That's important because some types of rabies treatment can be in short supply in many countries, even in cities.

If bitten, scratched or licked (on broken skin) by an animal:

- Immediately cleanse the wound with soap and water and a povidone-iodine solution if available.
- Seek medical advice from a qualified source or your assistance company.
- Notify local health authorities immediately. You may need *post-exposure vaccination*, even if you have had pre-exposure vaccination. (THIS CAN BE LIFE SAVING.)

Rabies is present in bats only and the risk of exposure for average travellers is low.

Lyme disease

Lyme disease occurs in North America, Europe and Asia. It is transmitted to humans by the bite of a particular species of tick. Lyme disease can cause an expanding rash at the site of the bite, fever, arthritis and nerve problems such as facial palsy.

To prevent tick bites:

- Avoid tick habitats
- Use insect repellents
- Check daily for ticks

Lyme disease vaccination is no longer available.

If you develop a rash at the site of a tick bite or other symptoms of Lyme disease, seek medical attention. A course of antibiotics can cure Lyme disease.

The risk of Lyme disease is present throughout the country. The risk is highest during the period July to November.

Tickborne encephalitis

Tickborne encephalitis (TBE) is a viral infection which is mostly transmitted to people through tick bites. Ticks live in or near forests and are usually active during warmer months. TBE infection can also be acquired by consuming unpasteurized dairy products from infected cows, goats or sheep.

Most people will not have any symptoms. For those who do, initial symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, nausea, and fatigue. These may resolve in a week or so, but if the infection spreads to the brain, the symptoms may become more severe (decreased mental state, severe headaches, convulsions, weakness and/or coma). TBE can be fatal. Prevention is through avoiding tick bites and vaccination.

Sporadic cases are reported annually in Denmark. Most are acquired on the island of Bornholm although infections have also been reported in Northern Zealand and Tisvilde Havn. Transmission occurs from early spring to late autumn.

COVID-19

COVID-19 is predominantly a respiratory illness, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Transmission is from person to person via contaminated respiratory droplets. People are infected when these droplets are inhaled or land directly on the mouth/nose/eyes, or indirectly when transferred by touching contaminated surfaces and then touching the mouth/nose/eyes.

Most people will develop a mild to moderate illness only which lasts up to two weeks, or have no symptoms. Symptoms vary greatly. Common symptoms include fever, cough and sore throat. Sometimes there is a loss of or change in the sense of smell or taste. The illness can progress to being severe and can be fatal. Older people and people with underlying health conditions are at higher risk of severe disease and death. Antiviral treatment is available and is particularly important for people at higher risk of severe illness.

Some people may continue to have symptoms that last for weeks or months after the initial infection has gone.

Prevention is through vaccination, hand hygiene, and physical distancing. Wearing a mask, and ensuring adequate ventilation in enclosed spaces can reduce the risk of infection.

The first case was identified on 27 February 2020, and local transmission was detected on 3 March. In November 2020, human cases with a mink-associated variant virus, called “cluster 5” were reported in North Jutland, resulting in mass culling of minks, to stop further spread of the mutated virus.

For more information, see the Danish Health Authority [COVID-19 website](#), the Danish National Board of Health COVID-19 [vaccination policy](#) and the [Questions and Answers pages](#). The COVID-19 Joint Authority has a hotline: 70 20 02 33.

HIV, Hepatitis B and C, and STIs

HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C are spread by contact with bodily fluids (especially blood and semen).

- unprotected sex,
- needle sharing during IV drug use, or
- unsafe blood or medical/dental instruments.

Genital herpes (HSV), genital warts (HPV), gonorrhoea, chlamydia, syphilis and most other sexually transmitted diseases are spread by genital contact.

Prevention:

- In many countries, hepatitis B is now a routine childhood immunisation and need not be repeated. All non-immune travellers should consider vaccination.
- Always use new condoms (preferably brought from your home country).
- IV drug users should not share needles.
- Avoid having tattoos or piercings done.
- In healthcare settings, make sure that needles and syringes are sterile and not shared between patients.
- Call International SOS or your corporate medical department if you are hospitalised.
- Be aware of your risk when assisting anyone with an injury. Protect yourself from contact with bodily fluids.
- Seek medical attention within 24 hours if you accidentally come into contact with someone else's bodily fluids.

Food & Water

Generally safe

Food Risk

Food is considered safe.

Water and Beverages

Tap water is safe to drink.

Destination Guide for Denmark



Security

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Personal Security

STANDING TRAVEL ADVICE

- Travel to Denmark can continue with standard security precautions.
- Take basic security precautions against petty theft and street crime.
- There is an underlying threat of terrorist attack by radical religious groups. Embassies, government buildings, transport hubs and public areas in the capital Copenhagen are among the more likely targets. Report any suspicious packages or behaviour to the authorities.
- Security alerts or hoaxes can trigger the short-notice evacuation of transport hubs or public locations, which can cause disruption. Follow all directives issued by the authorities during any security operation and do not act on the basis of unverified information.

Crime

Petty crime rare

CRIME

Levels of violent and petty crime are low, though there is a higher incidence of street crime in Copenhagen, particularly in the Vesterbro, Nørrebro and Nordvest districts. Pickpocketing and purse-snatching have been known to occur, particularly at popular tourist spots and at transport nodes and stations, such as Copenhagen Central Station. Thieves dressed as professionals may operate at airports, hotel lobbies and in cruise ship docking areas.

Exercise caution if commuting to and from Copenhagen airport or between Copenhagen and Malmö (Sweden) by train, as there have been incidents of luggage theft. Always keep your belongings with you to mitigate the risk of opportunistic petty crime.

Residential break-ins have emerged as a security concern in recent years; expatriates should ensure their house is fitted with basic anti-burglary measures, including alarm systems and quality locks and deadlatch. The presence of organised criminal groups, including motorcycle gangs, and scuffles between rival gangs have increased, though these pose only insignificant, indirect risks to business travellers.

Terrorism

Minimal risk to foreigners

TERRORISM

Denmark emerged as a potential target for terrorist attacks, partly because of its previous troop contribution to US-led operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and its participation in the international coalition against the extremist Islamic State (IS) movement. The controversial publication of cartoons in 2005-06 depicting the Muslim prophet Muhammad by a Danish newspaper also made it a target for Islamist groups. Denmark has sophisticated agencies to counter the threat posed by terrorist groups. While a large-scale terrorist attack remains unlikely, small-scale or 'lone wolf' attacks targeting government buildings, the Jewish community or 'soft' civilian targets, including public transport, are possible. Given the concentration of such targets in Copenhagen, the risk of related incidents is higher in the capital than elsewhere. Such attacks could be indiscriminate, posing a risk to business travellers and Danish nationals alike.

Social Unrest

SOCIAL UNREST

Protests held by the country's active leftist and anti-globalisation groups can take place, resulting in localised clashes with the police. The focal point of such activity is generally Norrebro district in Copenhagen.

Protests by union workers and against austerity measures are sporadic; these are localised and unlikely to affect the workforce. Domestic developments perceived to be anti-Islamic can trigger protests by the country's Muslim community.

Far-right activists are active, and demonstrations by these groups are common, notably to mark the death anniversary of Adolf Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, on 16 August.

However, these activists seldom resort to violence, and racist attacks and harassment are rare.