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Chapter 1

65

1.1 65.guide

Texified version of data for Denmark.

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Denmark

1.2 65.guide/Denmark

Denmark

Geography (Denmark)
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1.3 65.guide/Geography (Denmark)

Geography (Denmark)

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Location:

Northwestern Europe, bordering the North Sea on a peninsula north of ↵
 Germany

Map references:

Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

43,070 km²

land area:

42,370 km²

comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Massachusetts

note:

includes the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea and the rest of
 metropolitan Denmark, but excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Land boundaries:

total 68 km, Germany 68 km

Coastline:

3,379 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

4 nm

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

3 nm

International disputes: Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Iceland ↵
 , Ireland, and the UK

(Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area);

dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean
 between Greenland and Jan Mayen is before the International Court of ↵

Justice

Climate:

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

Terrain:

low and flat to gently rolling plains
 Natural resources:
 petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone
 Land use:
 arable land:
 61%
 permanent crops:
 0%
 meadows and pastures:
 6%
 forest and woodland:
 12%
 other:
 21%
 Irrigated land:
 4,300 km² (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 air and water pollution
 Note:
 controls Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

1.4 65.guide/People (Denmark)

People (Denmark)

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Population:
 5,175,922 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 0.23% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 12.5 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 11.42 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 1.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 7.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 75.51 years
 male:
 72.63 years
 female:
 78.56 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.68 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Dane(s) adjective:
 Danish
 Ethnic divisions:
 Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran 91%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 2%, other 7% (1988)

Languages:

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

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:

99%

male:

NA%

female:

NA%

Labor force:

2,553,900

by occupation:

private services 37.1%, government services 30.4%, manufacturing and mining 20%, construction 6.3%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 5.6%, electricity/gas/water 0.6% (1991)

1.5 65.guide/Government (Denmark)

Government (Denmark)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Kingdom of Denmark

conventional short form:

Denmark

local long form:

Kongeriget Danmark

local short form:

Danmark

Digraph:

DA

Type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

Copenhagen

Administrative divisions:

metropolitan Denmark - 14 counties (amter, singular - amt) and 1 city*, (← stad); Aarhus, Bornholm,

Frederiksborg, Fyn, Kbenhavn, Nordjylland, Ribe,

Ringkbing, Roskilde, Snderjylland, Staden Kbenhavn*, Storstrm, Vejle,, ← Vestsjaelland, Viborg

note:

see separate entries for the Faroe Islands and Greenland, which are part of the Danish realm and self-governing administrative divisions

Independence:

1849 (became a constitutional monarchy)

Constitution:

5 June 1953

Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; ←
 accepts compulsory
 ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 National holiday:
 Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Social Democratic Party, Poul Nyrup RASMUSSEN; Conservative Party, Poul
 SCHLUETER; Liberal Party, Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN; Socialist People's Party,
 Holger K. NIELSEN; Progress Party, Pia KJAERGAARD; Center Democratic Party ←
 ,
 Mimi Stilling JAKOBSEN; Radical Liberal Party, Marianne JELVED; Christian
 People's Party, Jann SJURSEN; Common Course, Preben Moller HANSEN; Danish
 Workers' Party
 Suffrage:
 21 years of age; universal
 Elections:
 Parliament:
 last held 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994); results -
 Social Democratic Party 37.4%, Conservative Party 16.0%, Liberal 15.8%,
 Socialist People's Party 8.3%, Progress Party 6.4%, Center Democratic Party
 5.1%, Radical Liberal Party 3.5%, Christian People's Party 2.3%, other ←
 5.2%;
 seats - (179 total; includes 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands)
 Social Democratic 69, Conservative 30, Liberal 29, Socialist People's 15,
 Progress Party 12, Center Democratic 9, Radical Liberal 7, Christian
 People's 4
 Executive branch:
 monarch, heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral parliament (Folketing)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

1.6 65.guide/Government (Denmark 2. usage)

Government (Denmark 2. usage)

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Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen MARGRETHE II (since NA January 1972); Heir Apparent Crown Prince
 FREDERIK, elder son of the Queen (born 26 May 1968)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Poul Nyrup RASMUSSEN (since NA January 1993)
 Member of:
 AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM ←
 ,
 CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-9, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,
 ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL,
 IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OECD, PCA,
 UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNPROFOR, UNTSO ←
 ,
 UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

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Flag:

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, and that design element of the DANNEBROG (Danish flag) was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic countries of Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

1.7 65.guide/Economy (Denmark)

Economy (Denmark)

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Overview:

This modern economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards, and high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark's new center-left coalition government will concentrate on reducing the ↵ persistent

high unemployment rate and the budget deficit as well as following the previous government's policies of maintaining low inflation and a current account surplus. In the face of recent international market pressure on the Danish krone, the coalition has also vowed to maintain a stable currency. The coalition hopes to lower marginal income taxes while maintaining ↵ overall

tax revenues; boost industrial competitiveness through labor market and tax reforms and increased research and development funds; and improve welfare services for the neediest while cutting paperwork and delays. Prime ↵ Minister

RASMUSSEN's reforms will focus on adapting Denmark to EC's economic and monetary union (EMU) criteria by 1999, although Copenhagen won from the EC the right to opt out of the EMU if a national referendum rejects it. ↵ Denmark

is, in fact, one of the few EC countries likely to fit into the EMU on time ←

Denmark is weathering the current worldwide slump better than many West European countries. As the EC's single market (formally established on 1 January 1993) gets underway, Danish economic growth is expected to pickup ← to

around 2% in 1993. Expected Danish approval of the Maastricht treaty on EC political and economic union in May 1993 would almost certainly reverse the drop in investment, further boosting growth. The current account surplus remains strong as limitations on wage increases and low inflation - ← expected

to be around 1% in 1993 - improve export competitiveness. Although unemployment is high, it remains stable compared to most European countries ←

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$94.2 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

1% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$18,200 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.5% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

11.4% (1992)

Budget:

revenues \$48.8 billion; expenditures \$55.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:

\$37.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

meat and meat products, dairy products, transport equipment (shipbuilding), fish, chemicals, industrial machinery

partners:

EC 54.3% (Germany 23.6%, UK 10.1%, France 5.7%), Sweden 10.5%, Norway 5.8%, US 4.9%, Japan 3.6% (1992)

Imports:

\$30.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, textiles, paper

partners:

EC 53.4% (Germany 23.1%, UK 8.2%, France 5.6%), Sweden 10.8%, Norway 5.4%, US 5.7%, Japan 4.1% (1992)

External debt:

\$40 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.9% (1992)

1.8 65.guide/Economy (Denmark 2. usage)

Economy (Denmark 2. usage)

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Electricity:

11,215,000 kW capacity; 34,170 million kWh produced, 6,610 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products, shipbuilding

Agriculture:

accounts for 4% of GDP and employs 5.6% of labor force (includes fishing and forestry); farm products account for nearly 15% of export revenues; principal products - meat, dairy, grain, potatoes, rape, sugar beets, fish; self-sufficient in food production

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89) \$5.9 billion

Currency:

1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 re

Exchange rates:

Danish kroner (DKr) per US\$1 - 6.236 (January 1993), 6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 65.guide/Communications (Denmark)

Communications (Denmark)

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Railroads:

2,770 km; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 188 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard-gauge lines are privately owned and operated

Highways:

66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways:

417 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 110 km; petroleum products 578 km; natural gas 700 km

Ports:

Alborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Fredericia; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine:

328 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,043,277 GRT/7,230,634 DWT; includes

13 short-sea passenger, 102 cargo, 19 refrigerated cargo, 47 container, 37 roll-on/roll-off, 1 railcar carrier, 33 oil tanker, 18 chemical tanker, 36 liquefied gas, 4 livestock carrier, 17 bulk, 1 combination bulk; note - Denmark has created its own internal register, called the Danish International Ship register (DIS); DIS ships do not have to meet Danish manning regulations, and they amount to a flag of convenience within the Danish register; by the end of 1990, 258 of the Danish-flag ships belonged to the DIS

Airports:

total:

118

usable:

109

with permanent-surface runways:

28

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

9

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

7

Telecommunications:

excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 4,509,000

telephones; buried and submarine cables and microwave radio relay support

trunk network; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM, 50 TV; 19 submarine coaxial

cables; 7 earth stations operating in INTELSAT, EUTELSAT, and INMARSAT

1.10 65.guide/Defense Forces (Denmark)

Defense Forces (Denmark)

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Branches:

Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,368,211; fit for military service 1,176,559; reach

military age (20) annually 37,248 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.8 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)