

DENMARK RISK ASSESSMENT



City & Country

Copenhagen, Denmark

Prepared by

Sussex Abroad Office

Before you go –

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office provides travel advice by country. It covers safety and security, local laws and customs, entry requirements, health and natural disasters along with a host of other useful information. We strongly recommend that students read the section related to their destination prior to departure and before undertaking any trip to another part of the county/region.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/>

VISA REGULATIONS

As a British passport holder, you do not need a visa to enter Denmark. As a British passport holder you can stay as a visitor for up to 3 months. For longer stays, you should apply for a residence permit. If you have another nationality, you should contact the Danish Embassy in London.

On 4 January 2016, the Danish authorities increased border controls at the land border with Germany. If you're travelling to Denmark from Germany using the land border, you should make sure you have your passport with you. ***Please note that due to Brexit, these regulations are subject to change. Keep up to date with the information provided on the FCO website***

HEALTH

If you're visiting Denmark you should get a free European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) before leaving the UK. The EHIC isn't a substitute for medical and travel insurance, but it entitles you to state provided medical treatment that may become necessary during your trip. Any treatment provided is on the same terms as Danish nationals. The EHIC won't cover medical repatriation, ongoing medical treatment or non-urgent treatment, so you should make sure you have adequate travel insurance and accessible

funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment and repatriation. ***Please note that due to Brexit, these regulations are subject to change. Keep up to date with the information provided on the FCO website***

ARTIC TRAVEL

Large numbers of British nationals travel successfully and safely in and around the Arctic each year. The Arctic is, however, a vast region, comprising the northerly areas of Canada, Finland, Greenland (Denmark), Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Alaska (United States). In addition to reading the specific travel advice for each of these countries, prospective visitors to the Arctic should also consider carefully the potential remoteness of certain destinations from search and rescue, evacuation and medical facilities. Independent travellers are particularly advised to develop contingency arrangements for emergency back-up.

The most popular way of visiting the Arctic is by ship. As some areas of the Arctic -specifically the more northerly and remote regions - can be uncharted and ice-covered, you should check the previous operational experience of cruise and other operators offering travel in the region. You should also consider the on-board medical facilities of cruise ships and talk to cruise operators as appropriate, particularly if you have a pre-existing medical condition.

The eight Arctic States take their international search and rescue obligations very seriously, and have recently signed a binding agreement on search and rescue co-operation in the Arctic. However, in the highest latitude regions of the Arctic, cruise ships may be operating in relative isolation from other vessels and/or inhabited areas. You should be aware that in these regions, search and rescue response will often need to be despatched from many hundreds of miles away, and assistance to stranded vessels may take several days to arrive, particularly in bad weather. Search and rescue assets are also likely to offer only basic transport and basic medical care, and are unlikely to be capable of advanced life-support. Responsible cruise operators should happily provide additional information relevant to the circumstances of the cruise they are offering, and address any concerns you may have.

Consular assistance and support to British nationals in the Arctic will be affected by the capacity of national and local authorities. You should make sure you have adequate travel insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment or potential repatriation.

Type	Nature of the Hazard	Procedures to Minimise Risk
CRIME	<p>Crime levels are generally low, but pickpockets and bag-snatchers operate in crowded areas mainly around Copenhagen.</p> <p>Be aware that thieves can use a variety of methods to distract you, particularly when getting on and off from crowded public transport. Thieves are also known to operate opportunistically around hotel lobby areas and in cafes and restaurants.</p>	<p>Keep your personal belongings, including passports and money secure. You should also keep an eye on luggage, including in the overhead baggage compartment when travelling on trains to and from the airport.</p>
	<p>Crime is more common at the central station, Nørreport Station and on the main shopping street called Strøget and other areas popular with tourists such as Christiania, Nyhavn and Kongens Nytorv. Pickpockets are also known to operate inside Kastrup airport.</p>	<p>You should take extra care in Christiania and Nørrebro, particularly late at night. There have been a number of disturbances in these areas with instances of violence between gangs and minority groups. These have included stabbings and shootings, although they tend to be localised, and often gang related. You should take extra care in these areas, particularly late at night.</p>

<p>DRUGS</p>	<p>Although Denmark is generally a liberal society, drug use is illegal and laws are enforced. You will not be treated more leniently than residents. Drug dealers can receive heavy sentences. Anyone found in possession of illegal drugs deemed to be for personal consumption will often receive a police fine or a short prison sentence.</p>	<p>Don't get involved with drugs of any kind.</p>
<p>OTHER</p>	<p>Every year there are accidents involving trams.</p>	<p>Take extra care when near tram tracks and make sure you look both ways. Trams can't stop quickly.</p>
<p>HEALTH</p>	<p>Seasonal flooding (normally during the Spring) occurs occasionally in the Czech Republic. Prague was seriously affected by flooding in 2006.</p>	<p>Consult the Ministry of Agriculture website for more information. By selecting 'vstupte' you will view a map of the country which shows, using a traffic light system, where flood warnings are in place on major rivers.</p>
<p>TERRORISM</p>	<p>Terrorists are likely to try to carry out attacks in Denmark. Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places frequented by foreigners.</p> <p>The authorities in Denmark have successfully disrupted a number of</p>	<p>There is a heightened threat of terrorist attack globally against UK interests and British nationals, from groups or individuals motivated by the conflict in Iraq and Syria. You should be vigilant at this time.</p>

	planned attacks and made a number of arrests.	Find out more about the global threat from terrorism , how to minimise your risk and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack.
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Please also note and be sensitive to the following:

- As of 1 August 2018, it's illegal in Denmark to wear in a public place any clothing which conceals the face. Failure to comply with this law is punishable by a fine of DKK1000 (around €135). The fine can increase for repeat offenders. The law applies to both residents and visitors.
- Whale meat is available in The Faroe Islands but importing it into the UK/EU is illegal under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Any importation of whale meat to the UK/EU will result in seizure of the goods, possibly a fine of up to £5,000 and a custodial sentence.