

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Denmark has a two sevenths interest in the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS), with the remaining shares of which are under Norwegian and Swedish control. Denmark also has two privately owned airlines, which are engaged predominantly in non-scheduled traffic. In addition to the international airport at Copenhagen, Denmark has 12 smaller domestic airports. Direct flights are available on SAS and other international carriers to most major cities from Copenhagen's Kastrup International Airport, and many international freight carriers use the airport as a transfer point. Additionally, Billund airport in Jutland has direct flights to the United Kingdom.

ROADS

Road haulage is an important form of freight movement in Denmark as there are only approximately 71,000 kilometres of roads within the country, of which 610 kilometres are highways, and 4,600 kilometres occupied with other major transport arteries.

SHIPPING

Denmark's very long coast line (7,500 kilometres) provides the country with a very large number of harbours. The major port, with Denmark's only free port facilities, is at Copenhagen. The port is owned by the Port of Copenhagen Authority and managed by a joint stock company. Cargo service from major Canadian Atlantic ports to the Port of Copenhagen is readily available. Of the 86 provincial towns in Denmark, 64 are situated on the coast or have direct access to it by water, and all have good harbour installations. There are daily ferry services to Sweden, Finland, Norway, points in Germany, and the United Kingdom.

The government owns the harbours of Esbjerg, Thyboron, Hanstholm, Frederikshaven, Helsingor, Hirtshals and Skagen, which are managed by state port authorities. Smaller harbours are managed by municipal authorities. Due to the large number of ports, there is strong competition for business, which tends to keep prices low and service facilities up-to-date. Aarhus is used as a base port by several international shipping companies. Aalborg is the sole port for shipments to and from Greenland, and serves as a base port for offshore activities around Greenland and in the North Sea. Freight earnings make an important contribution to the Danish balance of payments, which has increased following the establishment in 1988 of the Danish International Shipping Register.

RAIL

The Danish railway system is divided into two main parts: the Jutland-Funen network and the Zealand-Falster network. These systems are connected by a ferry service between Nyborg (Funen) and Korsor (Zealand) and work is nearing completion on a fixed rail/road link. The major ferry routes are the Helsingor-Helsingborg link with Sweden, and the Great Belt linking Zealand and Funen. The government has three bridge and tunnel projects which will provide Denmark with fixed links to Sweden in the north, Germany in the south and across the Great Belt between the island of Zealand and Jutland peninsula.