

Transportation — There is plane service between the principal towns. Generally, flights occur between principal towns at least once daily in the summer, less frequently in the winter.

There are no railways in Iceland. Roads connect main centres but most, except in towns, are unpaved. In winter, some routes, especially to the north, are impassable. Bus services operate throughout the year. Car rental facilities are available, but because there are dangerous pitfalls in Iceland for drivers accustomed to reliable roads and road markings, etc., taxis, buses and air travel are recommended.

Weights and Measures, Electricity — The domestic supply is 220 volts AC, 50 cycles, single phase. The industrial supply is 380 volts AC, 50 cycles, 3 phases. Plug fittings are 2 pin with round section pins 4 mm in diameter with centres 2 cm apart. Lamp fittings are of the screw type.

Icelanders use the metric system.

Currency — The Icelandic monetary unit is the Króna (plural Krónur). The following denominations are in circulation: Notes, 10.00, 50.00, 100.00 and 500.00 Krónur. Coins: 5 Aurar, 10 Aurar and 50 Aurar, 1 Króna and 5 Krónur. Businessmen are advised to consult their banks for the current rate of exchange. As of February 1984, Can \$1.00 was equivalent to 23 Krónur. There is a very high rate of inflation, 60 per cent in 1982. All wages are indexed to the consumer price index. Credit terms are indexed to the inflation rate, and, as a result, currency devaluations are frequent. Credit cards are generally accepted.

Currency Regulations — Iceland is in the overseas sterling area. Only kr. 2.100.00 in Icelandic banknotes may be taken into Iceland and the same amount may be taken out. There are no restrictions on foreign currency, but the amount taken out of the country must not exceed that taken in.

Public Holidays — The official public holidays are:

New Year's Day
Maundy Thursday