

INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTION  
ON THE ELIMINATION  
OF ALL FORMS OF  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION



Distr.  
GENERAL

CERD/C/48/Add.2  
20 March 1979

ENGLISH  
Original: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION  
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION  
Nineteenth Session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES  
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Fourth periodic reports of States Parties due in 1979

Addendum

DENMARK<sup>1/</sup>

[ 15 March 1979 ]

<sup>1/</sup> For previous reports submitted by the Government of Denmark and for the summary records of meetings of the Committee during which these reports were examined, see:

- (1) Initial report - CERD/C/R.50/Add.3 (CERD/C/SR.159);
- (2) Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.77/Add.2 (CERD/C/SR.236);
- (3) Third periodic report - CERD/C/R.98/Add.3 (CERD/C/SR.334).

## Introduction

This report is submitted in pursuance of Article 9, paragraph 1(b) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which entered into force with respect to Denmark on 8 January 1972.

The report should be read in continuation of the three previous reports. It contains inter alia additional information in relation to the various questions raised by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination during its consideration of the third report as reflected in the annual report of the Committee (Document A/32/18, paragraphs 229 to 237).

The report deals with seven main subjects, presented under the following headings:

- I. Violations of the Racial Discrimination Act.
- II. The Marketing Act.
- III. The impact on domestic law of the Convention.
- IV. Danish law seen in relation to Article 4 (b).
- V. Local autonomy for Greenland.
- VI. Migrant workers.
- VII. Danish law seen in relation to Article 7.

### I. Violations of the Racial Discrimination Act.

a. In a single instance during the period under review the Parliamentary Ombudsman (whose terms of reference were accounted for in detail in the third Danish report) dealt with the question of application of the Racial Discrimination Act (Act No. 289 of June 9, 1971).

In the case concerned, the mayor of a local government district had recommended to the local non-profit housing associations not to relet flats to "guest workers". In a statement to the Ombudsman, the mayor explained, inter alia, that foreign-language immigrants accounted for a very large part of the local population. Most of them were housed in two large blocks of flats let by non-profit housing associations and made up about 20 per cent of the inmates thereof. The purpose of his recommendation was to promote the integration of the "guest workers" into the local community.

The Ombudsman submitted the matter to the Public Prosecutor who found that the mayor's recommendation contained an invitation to action in conflict with the wording of section 1 of the Racial Discrimination Act. In his view, the recommendation could not, however, be considered to be unlawful, since its primary purpose was in consonance with the intent of Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, viz. to counteract discrimination.

In the light of the opinion given by the Public Prosecutor the Ombudsman saw no grounds for censuring the local authorities.

b. Since the submission of the third Danish report, charges of violation of the Racial Discrimination Act have been preferred in six cases. Two of these cases were dismissed in the absence of proof of violation of the Act. In the third case the accused, the principal of a continuation school, was fined kr. 1,500 for telling the parents of a boy who had been admitted to the school that they ought to have informed him prior to the boy's admittance that the boy was a mulatto. In the remaining three cases, admittance to restaurants had been refused:

- (1) a doorman was fined kr. 300 for refusing a Somalian admittance to a restaurant;
- (2) the owner of a restaurant was fined kr. 1,000 for refusing admittance of four Greek citizens;
- (3) the owner of a restaurant was given a caution for having instructed his staff to refuse to admit and wait on foreign workers. As a result, three foreigners had been refused admittance to the restaurant, one of them twice.

No cases of violation of section 266 b of the Penal Code were brought to court during the period under review.

## II. The Marketing Act.

The Provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 15 of the Marketing Act (Act No. 297 of June 14, 1974) are of the following wording:

1. This Act shall apply to private business activities and to similar activities undertaken by public bodies. Such activities shall be carried on in accordance with proper marketing practices.

2. (1) It shall be an offence to make use of any false misleading or unreasonably incomplete indication or statement likely to affect the demand for or supply of goods, real or personal property and work or services.

(2) The provisions of the preceding subsection shall apply also to indications or statements which, because of their form or reference to irrelevant matters, are improper in relation to other persons carrying on a trade or business or to consumers.

(3) It shall be an offence to make use of misleading practices affecting demand or supply in the manner stated in subsection (1) of this section or practices of corresponding effect, if, because of their special form or reference to irrelevant matters, such practices are improper in relation to other persons carrying on a trade or business or to consumers.

(4) The preceding provisions of this section shall apply also to associations and organisations which have as an object the protection of the interests of persons carrying on a trade or business or consumers and to institutions specialising in the testing of merchandise on behalf of consumers with a view to the publication of results.

15. (1) It shall be the duty of the Consumers' Ombudsman to see that proper marketing practices or any other provision of this Act or regulations made by the Minister of Commerce in pursuance of the Act are not contravened.

(2) The Consumers' Ombudsman shall on his own initiative or in consequence of complaints or applications made by others use his best endeavours by negotiation to induce persons carrying on a trade or business to act in accordance with the provisions of this Act and with the regulations made by the Minister of Commerce in pursuance of this Act.

In connection with the preparation of the present report, the Consumers' Ombudsman has stated that racial discrimination as well as any other discrimination of population minorities must, as a main rule, be regarded as a violation of the provisions governing marketing ethics, cf. section 1 and section 2, subsections 1-3, of the Marketing Act.

Since the Act entered into force, on May 1, 1975, the Consumers' Ombudsman has received two communications concerning racial discrimination in connection with marketing of goods and services. One was a case of marketing of a liquorice coin under the description of "Nigger Money"; the other related to an advertisement for motor car insurance carrying the headline "Lady "kisses" (i.e. bumps into) guest worker and gets kr. 120 from the insurance company." In both instances the enterprises concerned altered the marketing methods complained about after the cases had been referred to the Ombudsman.

### III. The impact on domestic law of the Convention.

Under Danish law provisions of a treaty, which are binding upon Denmark, are, generally speaking, not directly enforceable by Danish courts of law or by Danish administrative authorities. In case a provision of a treaty lays down a rule which is inconsistent with an express provision of a domestic statute or other rule of law the domestic rule prevails, and that rule, not the treaty provision, must be applied by Danish law-enforcing authorities. Neither can a provision of a treaty serve as legal authority for those acts of Danish authorities, which under domestic law may be carried out only when authorized by law. Consequently any provision of an international treaty in order to be enforceable by Danish courts or administrative authorities has to be transformed into an internal law or an administrative regulation.

The method traditionally employed in Denmark for transforming treaties is to reformulate the treaty, or rather the part of it that needs implementation, in a statute or administrative regulation. But a treaty may also be adopted or incorporated into Danish law by statute or administrative regulation. In the latter case the text of the treaty is directly applicable in Danish law, but only to the extent specified in the domestic legal instrument concerned.

Of course, the contracting of an international obligation does not always make it necessary to pass a statute or other domestic rule of law, transforming the pertinent provisions of the treaty into internal law. This becomes

only necessary to the extent the provisions of a treaty do not conform to a pre-existing legal situation.

As mentioned in Denmark's first report a committee of experts was set up in August 1966 to consider what statutory amendments would be necessary for ratification by Denmark of the Convention. In its report, submitted in December 1969, the committee presented a detailed review of the provisions of the Convention compared with existing Danish law. The committee found that principles and rules similar to the provisions of the Convention were already in force in Denmark by virtue of the Constitution, of express statutory provisions and of general principles of Danish law. However, as regards those provisions of the Convention where this was considered not to be the case, the Racial Discrimination Act and Act No. 288 of 9 June 1971 amending section 266 b of the Danish Penal Code were passed in accordance with the committee's recommendation prior to Denmark's ratification of the Convention.

The practice generally followed by Denmark - and adhered to also in respect of the Convention - does, however, raise the question of what the legal situation would be if doubts arise as to the proper interpretation of these rules or if they are amended in such a way that they would be in conflict with the underlying international obligation.

On this point a principle generally recognized in domestic legal systems comes into play, i.e.: that in the event of ambiguity the domestic rules should be interpreted in accordance with the State's international obligations.

This rule is also recognized in Danish law, but its contents and scope under Danish law were clarified in more detail during the debate on the constitutional problems relating to Denmark's accession to the European Communities. During this debate the Danish Ministry of Justice prepared a memorandum on these problems, which was submitted to Parliament in the summer of 1972. The first part of the memorandum contains a survey of Danish law on the implementation of treaties.

The survey refers to recent Danish legal literature in which it is maintained that when in doubt about the interpretation of a legal provision the law-enforcing authorities should prefer the interpretation that will best comply with existing treaty obligations. This is known as the rule of interpretation.

In these writings it is further maintained that in the absence of any special indications to the contrary, a conflict between a treaty provision that has previously been observed in Denmark, and a provision in legislation enacted later, should be solved by applying the new provision in a manner that will respect the treaty provision,

even if the tenor of the new provision is clearly at variance with the treaty. "This is known as the rule of presumption: The courts should "presume" that it was not the intention of Parliament to pass legislation contrary to Denmark's international obligations. These views are fully upheld in the memorandum of the Ministry of Justice, where the conclusion of the survey on this point reads as follows: -

" ... In the Ministry's view, Danish law courts would in all probability prefer a more ad hoc application of a law to a literal interpretation if the latter would make the State of Denmark responsible under international law for an unintentional violation of a treaty."

This extensive formulation of the rule of interpretation was not only accepted by the Danish Government when evaluating the questions of constitutional law raised in regard to Denmark's entry into the European Communities; it has also been relied upon by the Danish Government in other contexts, e.g. the report of March 21, 1977, which was submitted to the Human Rights Committee under Article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In the present context one aspect of the widening of the rule of interpretation is particularly worth noting; viz. its consequences for the exercise of discretionary powers by administrative authorities. On this point the memorandum of the Ministry of Justice states that administrative authorities should exercise discretionary powers in such a way that the administrative acts - be they decisions or general regulations - conform to validly contracted international obligations. This should be regarded as a legal obligation, enforceable by judicial review under section 63 of the Danish Constitution.

#### IV. Danish law seen in relation to Article 4(b).

During the Committee's consideration of the previous Danish reports, doubts arose as to Denmark's compliance with the provision of Article 4(b) of the Convention. As stated in the reports, Article 4 must be considered to have been complied with in Danish law, a view which, it should be noted, was accepted by various members of the Committee during the consideration of the third report. The comments presented below should therefore be taken solely as an elaboration of statements made in previous reports.

a. The Danish Constitution contains the following provisions on freedom of association.

"§78. (1) Citizens shall without prior permission be free to form associations for any lawful purpose.

(2) Associations employing violence, or aiming at the attainment of their object by violence, by instigation to violence, or by similar punishable influence on dissenters shall be dissolved by court judgement.

(3) No association shall be dissolved by any government measure; but an association may be temporarily prohibited provided that immediate proceedings be taken for its dissolution.

(4) Cases relating to the dissolution of political associations may, without special permission, be brought before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Realm.

(5) The legal effects of the dissolution shall be determined by statute."

b. It follows from the provision contained in section 1, that the lawfulness of an association cannot be made conditional upon prior grant of permission of its formation by a public authority. This is the core of the protection which the Constitution provides with respect to "freedom of association." On the other hand, citizens are allowed to form associations for "lawful purposes" only. This means that the Constitution does not provide for legal protection of associations formed for unlawful purposes.

Consequently, rules can be laid down for dissolution of such associations, and formation and membership thereof can be criminalized. The Constitution does not define what purposes are unlawful and what the legal effects of such unlawfulness shall be; that is left to the legislature and the law-enforcing authorities. An association cannot, however, be dissolved by administrative decree but, as a normal rule, only by court judgment (section 78, subsection 3 of the Constitution).

However, with regard to associations which employ violence or seek to attain their object by violence, by instigation to violence, or by similar punishable influence on dissenters it was found reasonable to embody in the Constitution a provision to the effect that such associations shall be dissolved (section 78, subsection 2). Pursuant to the provision the competent authority, in the last resort the government, shall bring the question of dissolution before a law court and an association which is held to fall within the provision concerned shall be dissolved by court judgment.

It appears from the preparatory notes relating to the provision that it was a clear presumption that the provision should not be construed to mean, conversely, that associations of all other types than those mentioned

shall be deemed to be lawful. This, as mentioned above, is a matter for the legislature and the law-enforcing authorities to decide.

c. Activities which are forbidden for an individual will also be forbidden for associations, and this applies regardless of whether the forbidden activity is punishable, or whether it violates the private rights of others. An association whose objects and means are unlawful if they are pursued by an individual will therefore under any circumstances be unlawful, and its dissolution can be demanded. Except in the case of religious associations (religious communities), there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the laying down of prohibitions applicable only to associations.

Section 266 of the Penal Code (reproduced in the first Danish report) provides that any person who, publicly or with intent to propagate them in a wider circle, makes statements or any other communication by which a group of persons is threatened, insulted or exposed to indignities on grounds of race, colour, national extraction, ethnic origin, or religion shall be liable to a fine, simple detention or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. An association whose activities fall within this provision or within the provisions of the Racial Discrimination Act (Act No. 289 of June 9, 1971, reproduced in the first Danish report) must therefore be considered to be unlawful, and it can be dissolved if the activities form a normal and regular part of its work.

Single instances of violation of the provisions of the Act by an association may entail liability to punishment (a fine) for the association as such (section 3 of the Act).

Section 132a of the Penal Code, which is reproduced in the second Danish report, provides that any person who takes part in the continued activities of an association, after that association has been prohibited for the time being by the Government or has been dissolved by judgment shall be liable to simple detention or imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year. Any person who, subsequent to the prohibition or the dissolution, joins such association as a member shall be liable to a fine or to simple detention. The factor determining whether this provision is applicable is whether the person concerned takes an active part in the activities of the association, and not the position he holds in the association. Consequently, the provision does not automatically apply to the leader of the association; it will apply only if he participates (continues to participate) in the activities of the association. Punishment, where impossible, will be in the form of mitigated imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of up to twelve months, to be meted out in accordance with the general provisions of the Penal Code on this point, having regard to the circumstances prevailing in each case.

If an association exercises an activity which would be punishable if it were exercised by an individual the association itself will not be liable to punishment except where specifically provided by law. An example of such specific provision for punishment is contained in section 3 of the Racial Discrimination Act. Whether the individual members of an association are liable to punishment will depend on whether they fall within the description in the individual penalty clause, compared with section 23 of the Penal Code relating to participation in offences (reproduced in the second Danish report).

#### V. Local autonomy for Greenland.

With regard to the preparations for establishment of a system of local autonomy for Greenland, reference is made to the third periodic report of Greenland, contained in document CERD/C/R.98/Add 3 of 15 March 1977.

The Commission mentioned in the document under reference submitted its final report in June 1978, in which it recommended introduction of local autonomy for Greenland as of 1 May 1979, the date of expiry of the term for which the members of the present Provincial Council in Greenland was elected.

By Act No. 577 of 29 November 1978 a system of local autonomy for Greenland was established in conformity with the Commission's recommendations, which were unanimously approved by the Provincial Council at its session in the spring of 1978. Under the system, patterned on the system of local autonomy for the Faroe Islands which has existed since 1948, legislative and administrative competence in a number of spheres will gradually be transferred to local autonomy. For the period up to 1 January 1981, transfer to local autonomy is envisaged for, inter alia, internal administration, taxation in Greenland, school education and cultural activities. For several functions of local autonomy grants in aid will be provided out of the Danish national budget.

A referendum, intended to serve as a guide, will be held in Greenland in January 1979. If the majority of votes cast is in favour, the system will enter into effect on 1 May 1979.

#### VI. Migrant workers.

In Denmark, foreign workers are to a wide extent enjoying the same rights as Danish citizens. Where foreign workers cannot be granted full equality of rights with Danish Citizens it is sought through bilateral agreements to ensure satisfactory conditions for them.

To protect the personal and social welfare of foreign workers provisions have been laid down to the effect that during the first two years the employment of foreign workers shall be on terms set out in contracts of employment worked out by the appropriate organizations of management and labour and approved by the Ministry of Labour. These contracts ensure that foreign workers are treated in the same way as Danish citizens as regards pay, working hours, and other working conditions. Approval of contracts of employment for the first twelve months is contingent upon fulfilment of the following requirements: that the employer ensures suitable housing, that the foreign worker undergoes mandatory health examinations, that he is offered the opportunity to attend a 40-hour course providing instruction in Danish language and civics, and that he is given advance assurance of employment for at least three months.

Under the National Assistance Act, every person staying in Denmark is entitled to temporary assistance provided that he holds a work and residence permit. Alien residents are treated in the same way as Danish citizens with respect to sickness, industrial injuries and unemployment benefits. Except where provided for by bilateral agreement with the country concerned, aliens are generally not entitled to national, invalidity and widow's pensions.

Foreign workers enjoy the same rights as Danish citizens with regard to advanced education and training, and the first 220 hours of instruction in Danish language and civics is provided free of charge. Alien children and young persons being permanently resident in Denmark have access to education and training on equal terms with Danish citizens. To facilitate the integration of aliens into the Danish school system, special "recipient classes" have been established. Special instruction is to a wide extent given in the mother tongue of the children.

To ensure reunion of migrant workers with their families, residence permits are normally granted to family members (spouses and children under age 20).

Migrant workers including workers having undergone advanced training, are free to leave Denmark whenever they want to. Every migrant worker is allowed without special permit to transfer kroner 40,000 annually out of income earned in Denmark to an account in his country of domicile.

An appendix containing statistical information on the number of foreign nationals in Denmark and the proportion of the total population they represent at 1 January 1978 is attached to this report.

VII. Danish law seen in relation to Article 7.

The question of racial discrimination can be taken up in various ways in connection with the teaching provided in primary and lower secondary schools, notable within the subjects of history and contemporary studies.

The responsibility for the detailed planning of primary and secondary school curricula lies, however, with the local school authorities. Under the Primary and Lower Secondary Schools Act (Act No. 313 of 1975) teaching shall be provided in the subject of contemporary studies. Supplementary to the Act, the Ministry of Education has circulated Guidelines to a Curriculum for Contemporary Studies which under the heading of "The Background to Conflicts and Wars" mentions, inter alia, "social and ideological questions" and under the heading of "Solution to Conflicts", the question of "protection of human rights" - topics which offer opportunity for taking up the question of racial discrimination.

In 1961, a UNESCO school project was established under the aegis of the Ministry of Education with the primary object of promoting teaching on international topics in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations and UNESCO.

In the combat of prejudices leading to racial discrimination, the principal tool employed is dissemination of information about other countries, civilizations and peoples. In this connection courses for teachers and international and national seminars have been held, and lists of educational material on international topics have been prepared and distributed.

Ministry of Education Notice No. 179 of 1976 <sup>2/</sup>of which 25 copies in English translation are enclosed - sets out provisions governing the teaching of non-Danish-speaking pupils in primary and lower secondary schools. The object of these provisions is to accord to foreign pupils, regardless of origin and race, full equality with Danish pupils. Moreover, the Ministry of Education will shortly issue guidelines to local school authorities giving further particulars on the integration of non-Danish-speaking pupils into primary and lower secondary schools.

Danish grammar schools and schools providing teaching for the higher preparatory examination observe the general provisions that teaching shall be based on tolerance vis-à-vis minority groups. In addition, the problems of discrimination are dealt with frequently and intensively in the course of teaching. All ethnic Minorities in Denmark are given equal access to educa-

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<sup>2/</sup> Copies will be made available to the members of the Committee in the original English as supplied by the Government.

tion free of charge, partially to ensure that they are given equal access to further education, and partially because their presence in the daily life of the school is considered to be an important factor in promoting tolerance in practice.

In school radio and television transmissions the question of racial discrimination has frequently been taken up at central level, and this will be done henceforward at suitable intervals.

Danmarks Statistik: Foreign nationals resident in Denmark at 1 January 1978.

| Citizenship<br>Countries/<br>groups of coun-<br>tries | Males and females |             |        |       | Males  |             |        |       | Females |             |        |       |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|
|   | Total             | Age (years) |        |       | Total  | Age (years) |        |       | Total   | Age (years) |        |       |
|   |                   | 0-14        | 15-64  | 65+   |        | 0-14        | 15-64  | 65+   |         | 0-14        | 15-64  | 65+   |
| EEC-countries...<br><i>of which:</i>                  | 24.176            | 7.071       | 16.569 | 536   | 13.814 | 3.625       | 9.981  | 208   | 10.362  | 3.446       | 6.588  | 328   |
| Fed. Rep. Germa.                                      | 9.588             | 3.298       | 5.997  | 293   | 5.381  | 1.696       | 3.592  | 93    | 4.207   | 1.602       | 2.405  | 200   |
| Great Britain ..                                      | 8.588             | 2.280       | 6.172  | 136   | 4.983  | 1.161       | 3.745  | 77    | 3.605   | 1.119       | 2.427  | 59    |
| Nordic Countries                                      | 21.886            | 4.398       | 16.551 | 937   | 9.162  | 2.182       | 6.565  | 415   | 12.724  | 2.216       | 9.986  | 522   |
| <i>of which:</i>                                      |                   |             |        |       |        |             |        |       |         |             |        |       |
| Norway .....  | 10.055            | 2.174       | 7.605  | 276   | 4.287  | 1.087       | 3.099  | 101   | 5.768   | 1.087       | 4.506  | 175   |
| Sweden .....  | 7.463             | 1.359       | 5.528  | 576   | 2.982  | 676         | 2.028  | 278   | 4.481   | 683         | 3.500  | 298   |
| Oth. europ.crts.                                      | 23.243            | 6.988       | 16.058 | 197   | 13.441 | 3.606       | 9.775  | 60    | 9.802   | 3.382       | 6.283  | 137   |
| <i>of which</i>                                       |                   |             |        |       |        |             |        |       |         |             |        |       |
| Yugoslavia .....                                      | 6.674             | 1.941       | 4.690  | 43    | 3.525  | 990         | 2.522  | 13    | 3.149   | 951         | 2.168  | 30    |
| Turkey .....  | 10.299            | 3.279       | 7.007  | 13    | 6.625  | 1.717       | 4.903  | 5     | 3.674   | 1.562       | 2.104  | 8     |
| Africa .....  | 3.805             | 1.270       | 2.526  | 9     | 2.565  | 647         | 1.914  | 4     | 1.240   | 623         | 612    | 5     |
| North America ..                                      | 5.429             | 1.387       | 3.647  | 395   | 2.769  | 712         | 1.852  | 205   | 2.660   | 675         | 1.795  | 190   |
| <i>of which:</i>                                      |                   |             |        |       |        |             |        |       |         |             |        |       |
| USA .....   | 4.602             | 1.171       | 3.074  | 357   | 2.355  | 601         | 1.570  | 184   | 2.247   | 570         | 1.504  | 173   |
| South and Central<br>America .....                    | 1.471             | 468         | 992    | 11    | 716    | 237         | 478    | 1     | 758     | 231         | 514    | 10    |
| Asia .....  | 12.076            | 4.877       | 7.168  | 31    | 6.860  | 2.443       | 4.404  | 13    | 5.216   | 2.434       | 2.764  | 18    |
| <i>of which</i>                                       |                   |             |        |       |        |             |        |       |         |             |        |       |
| Pakistan .....  | 5.557             | 2.272       | 3.282  | 3     | 3.365  | 1.218       | 2.145  | 2     | 2.192   | 1.054       | 1.137  | 1     |
| Australia and<br>Oceania .....                        | 559               | 132         | 416    | 11    | 252    | 62          | 187    | 3     | 307     | 70          | 229    | 8     |
| Foreign countries<br>without specific.                | 1.170             | 387         | 1.204  | 179   | 958    | 203         | 645    | 110   | 812     | 184         | 559    | 69    |
| Foreign nationals<br>resident total...                | 94.415            | 26.978      | 65.131 | 2.306 | 50.537 | 13.717      | 35.801 | 1.019 | 43.878  | 13.261      | 29.330 | 1.287 |

|  | Males and females |           |         | Males     |             |           | Females |             |         |           |         |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|
|  | Age (years)       |           |         | Total     | Age (years) |           | Total   | Age (years) |         |           |         |
| Total  | 0-14              | 15-64     | 65+     |           | 0-14        | 15-64     |         | 65+         | 0-14    | 15-64     | 65+     |
| Danish citizens  |                   |           |         |           |             |           |         |             |         |           |         |
| 5.002.544  | 1.092.931         | 3.199.984 | 709.629 | 2.469.307 | 559.607     | 1.606.810 | 302.890 | 2.533.237   | 533.324 | 1.593.174 | 406.739 |
| Total Population   |                   |           |         |           |             |           |         |             |         |           |         |
| 5.096.959  | 1.119.909         | 3.265.115 | 711.935 | 2.519.844 | 573.324     | 1.642.611 | 303.909 | 2.577.115   | 546.585 | 1.622.504 | 408.026 |
| Foreign nationals resident<br>in percentages of total population |                   |           |         |           |             |           |         |             |         |           |         |
| 1,9  | 2,4               | 2,0       | 0,3     | 2,0       | 2,4         | 2,2       | 0,3     | 1,7         | 2,4     | 1,8       | 0,3     |