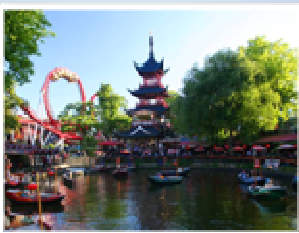


COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen is the **capital** and **largest** city of **Denmark**, with an urban area with a population of 1,167,569 (2009) and a metropolitan area with a population of 1,875,179 (2009). Copenhagen is situated on the Islands of Zealand and Amager.



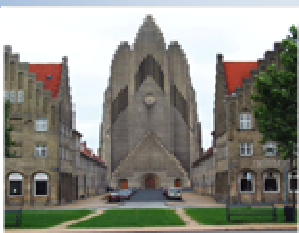
Tivoli Gardens is a famous amusement park and pleasure garden in Copenhagen, Denmark. The park opened on August 15, 1843 and, except for Dyrehavsbakken in nearby Klampenborg, it is the oldest amusement park in the world.



Dyrehavsbakken ("The Deer Park Hill"), commonly referred to as Bakken ("The Hill"), is the world's oldest operating amusement park. It is located in Klampenborg (Gentofte municipality), Denmark about 8 miles north of Copenhagen. With 2.5-2.7 million visitors per year, it is the second most popular attraction in Denmark, after the more widely known amusement park Tivoli Gardens.



Christiansborg Palace, on the islet of Slotsholmen in central Copenhagen, is the seat of the Folketing (the Danish parliament), the Danish Prime Minister's Office and the Danish Supreme Court. Also, several parts of the palace are used by the monarchy, including the Royal Reception Rooms, the palace chapel and the royal stables.



Grundtvig's Church is located in the Bispebjerg district of Copenhagen, Denmark. It is a rare example of expressionist church architecture. Due to its unusual appearance, it is one of the best known churches in the city.



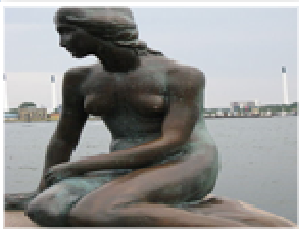
Frederiksborg castle is a castle in Hillerød, Denmark. It was built as a royal residence for King Christian IV, and is now known as The Museum of National History. The current building replaced

a previous castle erected by Frederick II, and is the largest Renaissance palace in Scandinavia. The palace is located on three small islands in the middle of Palace Lake, (Danish, Slotsø), and is adjoined by a large, baroque formal garden.



Kronborg is situated near the town of Helsingør (immortalised as Elsinore in Shakespeare's Hamlet) on the extreme tip of Zealand at the narrowest point of the Øresund, the sound between Denmark and Sweden. In this part, the sound is only 4 km wide, hence the strategic importance of maintaining a fortress at this location commanding one of the few outlets of the Baltic Sea. The castle has for centuries been one of the most important Renaissance castles in Northern Europe and was added to

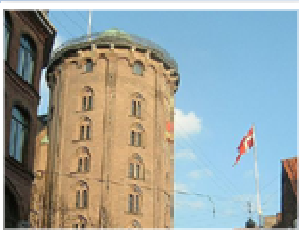
UNESCO's World Heritage Sites list on November 30, 2000.



The statue of The Little Mermaid sits on a rock in the Copenhagen harbour at Langelinie. This small and unimposing statue is a Copenhagen icon and a major tourist attraction.



The Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek (Glypto-, from the Greek root glyphein, to carve and theke, a storing-place) is an art museum in Copenhagen, Denmark. The collection is built around the personal collection of the son of the founder of the Carlsberg Breweries, Carl Jacobsen (1842-1914).



Rundetårn is a 17th century tower located in Copenhagen, Denmark. The tower is part of the Trinitatis complex, which was built to provide the scholars of the time with an astronomical observatory, a student church and a university library.



The Tycho Brahe Planetarium is located in Copenhagen, Denmark, at the southern end of Skt. Jørgens Sø. The planetarium is built where the theater Saltlageret was previously located. The foundation stone was placed on February 22, 1988, and the planetarium opened on November 1, 1989. The financial basis for building the planetarium was a 5,000,000 DKK donation by Bodil and Helge Petersen to the Urania foundation, which administered the construction of the planetarium.

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