

Executive Order on the Civil Registration System Act

This is an Act to consolidate the Civil Registration System Act, cf. Consolidating Act no. 878 of 14 September 2009 with amendments consequential upon section 35 of Act no. 1536 of 21 December 2010, section 1 of Act no. 558 of 18 June 2012, section 3 of Act no. 600 of 18 June 2012 and section 1 of Act no. 1251 of 18 December 2012.

Part 1

Purpose and management of the Act

1. The purpose of this Act is to ensure that

- 1) anyone covered by section 3(1) has a civil registration number,
- 2) the Civil Registration System (the CPR) encompasses basic personal data about anyone with a civil registration number,
- 3) everyone is registered in the national register under the address where they are actually residing or staying, and
- 4) information in the CPR can be divulged appropriately to the public authorities and private individuals with a legitimate interest herein.

2.-(1) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall administer the CPR together with the local authorities in accordance with this Act. The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down further regulations governing the involvement of local authorities in maintenance of the CPR. The duties of the local authorities pursuant to this Act shall be performed on the basis of the CPR or, where further stipulated by the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior, other registers created solely on the basis of the CPR and containing relevant information in up-to-date form.

(2) Other authorities shall participate in maintenance of the CPR in accordance with regulations laid down by the relevant minister, after negotiations with the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior.

(3) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall supervise coordination and best possible application of CPR information in other private and public systems.

Part 2

Civil registration numbers and other information in the CPR

3.-(1) A civil registration number shall be allocated to anyone who

- 1) is registered in the national register in Denmark on the grounds of birth or relocation from abroad,
- 2) is included under ATP ("*Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension*"),

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3) according to the tax authorities, is required to have a civil registration number for the purpose of tax processing in Denmark.

(2) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall ensure that civil registration numbers are allocated when the conditions for allocation have been met.

(3) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall notify the person concerned about the allocation of a civil registration number in the event of

- 1) registration of a birth,
- 2) first-time registration of persons having relocated from abroad, and
- 3) change of civil registration number, cf. subsection (5).

(4) Upon request to a municipality, anyone shall be entitled to receive certification of their civil registration number against payment of up to DKK 75. This amount shall be adjusted from and including 2014 once per annum compared with the expected price and wage developments for the municipal sector. The local authority may demand payment prior to such certification.

(5) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall allocate a new civil registration number to persons in the event that the information included in their civil registration number is subject to error.

(6) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down regulations on the structure of the civil registration number, and may lay down regulations on registration of a civil registration number in the CPR for persons who are not subject to the requirement on allocation of a civil registration number laid down in subsection (1).

4. Anyone with a civil registration number allocated in accordance with section 3(1) shall be registered in the CPR with the information mentioned in Annex 1 to this Act.

5.-(1) To the extent that this is technically possible, anyone registered in the CPR shall be listed with their full name according to legislation on naming.

(2) If a person's name is longer than technically possible to register, the registering authority shall make provisions for an abbreviated registration.

(3) Persons whose name has been abbreviated in accordance with subsection (2) and persons whose name contains characters, which it is not possible to register in the CPR, shall, upon request to their municipality of residence, be entitled to have a mark inserted in the CPR indicating that there are deviations from the full name pursuant to the legislation on naming.

(4) If, pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), a person's name is too long to use in mechanical printing (addressing), the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall ensure that the CPR creates an addressing name for the person concerned. Where technically possible, such addressing name shall contain the whole of the surname and at least one full forename registered in accordance with subsection (1).

(5) Abbreviations pursuant to subsection (4) shall, to the extent necessary, be made by abbreviating the forename or middle name to its initial letter. Any abbreviations shall be made to the last forename or middle name preceding the surname, then to the second-last, and so

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on. If the first letter of the first forename together with the surname exceeds what is technically possible for addressing purposes, abbreviations shall also be made to the surname.

(6) If the mechanical abbreviation is unsatisfactory, the best possible addressing name shall be registered, as far as possible to always contain the person's surname and at least one forename written in full.

(7) Upon request to their municipality of residence, anyone shall be entitled to have an addressing name registered on the basis of their full name, including changes to an addressing name. The addressing name shall always contain the surname of the person concerned and at least one of said person's forenames written in full.

Part 3

National registration by the local authority

6.-(1) The local authority shall register anyone in the CPR under their residence in the municipality, if the person concerned is subject to registration in Denmark in accordance with parts 4-6. Residence shall mean the place (accommodation) where a person regularly sleeps when not temporarily absent owing to holiday, business travel, illness or similar, and where such person has his or her possessions.

(2) The local authority shall register anyone without a residence at the permanent place of accommodation of the person concerned in the municipality, irrespective of its nature. In order for the place of accommodation to be considered permanent, the stay there shall be of some permanence, during which the place of accommodation is not moved, cf. section 9.

(3) The local authority shall determine whether a reported relocation meets the conditions for registration, cf. parts 4-6. The local authority may not register a person under an address, if there is any doubt as to whether the person concerned is residing or staying there, cf. subsections (1) and (2), but shall first investigate the matter, including application of the regulations in section 10(2) and (3). The local authority may apply the provision in section 10(2), no. 2 in connection with any reporting of a move to an address where other persons are already registered.

(4) The former municipality of residence shall continue to have anyone without a permanent place of accommodation registered, but the local authority shall register the person in question as having moved away from the former address. The local authority shall periodically review the case in order to assess whether a residence or permanent place of accommodation can be determined.

(5) The former municipality of residence shall register any person unsuccessfully reported missing as having disappeared until such time that the person concerned is found or makes him or herself known. The local authority shall periodically review the case in order to assess whether a residence or permanent place of accommodation can be determined.

(6) A local authority may wholly or partly agree to entrust registration of entry to Denmark in the CPR for persons moving to the municipality from abroad and serviced through an International Citizen Service, to another local authority performing duties concerning registration of entry to Denmark in the CPR through an International Citizen Service.

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7.-(1) The local authority shall register persons using more than one place of accommodation in Denmark, as resident in whichever of the places of accommodation is considered to constitute the greatest attachment on the basis of an overall assessment. In determining the attachment with a place of accommodation, a legal place of accommodation shall always take precedence over an illegal one.

(2) A decision made by the local authority pursuant to subsection (1) shall be made according to the following criteria, amongst others:

- 1) The number of overnight stays in the place of accommodation.
- 2) The distance from the place of accommodation to the regular workplace.
- 3) Whether a spouse or cohabitee, and children reside in this place of accommodation.
- 4) The size and quality of the place of accommodation.
- 5) Whether the person's possessions are kept in said place of accommodation.

(3) If, in the assessment of the local authority, an overall assessment fails to clearly indicate one of the places of accommodation as the residence, said person's own wishes may be satisfied. Such choice between a number of possible residences may not be changed by the person concerned until a change in the conditions prevailing at the time of the choice has occurred.

8.-(1) The local authority shall register a child, whose parents do not share a residence, as resident with whichever of the parents the child stays the most, regardless of which parent has custody or is the parent with whom the child resides according to the Danish Parental Responsibility Act ("*Forældreansvarsloven*").

(2) If the child stays an equal amount of time with each parent, and if one parent has sole custody of the child, the local authority shall register the child as resident with said parent, unless the parents have submitted a declaration to the municipality that they agree to have the child registered with the other parent.

(3) If the child stays an equal amount of time with each parent, and if the parents have joint custody, the local authority shall register the child as resident at the parent who the parents have declared to the municipality that they agree on. Agreement shall be deemed to have been established upon submission to the municipality of documentation that

- 1) settlement in court on the child's residence has been made,
- 2) agreement on the child's residence has been made before the regional state administration,
- 3) agreement on the child's residence has been made when such agreement explicitly determines that the agreement may form the basis for enforcement, or
- 4) one of the parents has accepted parental right of access before the regional state administration.

(4) If the child stays an equal amount of time with each parent who despite having joint custody pursuant to subsection (3) are not considered to agree on registration of the child's address in the CPR, the child shall be registered as resident with the address of the parent appointed as the parent with whom the child resides pursuant to section 17(1), or section 26(1) of the Danish Parental Responsibility Act ("*Forældreansvarsloven*"). If no decision has

been made as to the parent with whom the child resides pursuant to section 17(1), or section 26(1) of the Danish Parental Responsibility Act ("*Forældreansvarsloven*"), the child shall remain registered under the address where the child was residing prior to the disagreement arising, if this is one of the addresses specified.

(5) If the child stays an equal amount of time with each parent, and despite joint custody pursuant to subsection (3) are not considered to agree on registration of the child's address in the CPR, and if no decision has been made as to the parent with whom the child resides pursuant to section 17(1), or section 26(1) of the Danish Parental Responsibility Act ("*Forældreansvarsloven*"), the child's registration of residence shall be the same as the residence of the parent with whom the child, before the disagreement, shared a joint address if none of the addresses specified match the child's former address. If none of the addresses specified matches the child's former address, and if the child, prior to the disagreement, shared a joint address with both parents, the child shall be registered in the CPR with residence in the municipality but as having moved away from the previous address, cf. section 6(4) until such time that a decision has been made about the parent with whom the child resides pursuant to section 17(1), or section 26(1) of the Danish Parental Responsibility Act ("*Forældreansvarsloven*"), or if the parents reach an agreement about registration of the child's residence, cf. subsection (3).

9. The local authority shall register a person whose only place of accommodation is a boat, a caravan or some similar mobile home under the address of such place, if the boat, caravan or similar is permanently located in a specific site. If this place of accommodation is not permanent, the local authority can register the person as resident at such site provided that the local authority has no doubt that the person resides there.

10.-(1) A local authority suspecting that a person has not been correctly registered for residential purposes shall investigate the case in order to rectify any mistakes. The investigation shall be carried out by the local authority where the person concerned is registered unless it is privy to a particular address in another municipality at which the person is thought to be staying. In the latter case, the investigation shall be carried out by this other local authority.

(2) For use in the investigation of a person's residential circumstances, in addition to the information to which it is entitled according to other legislation, the local authority may demand the following information:

- 1) A more detailed account of relevant residential circumstances from the person concerned.
- 2) A statement from the house-owner or tenant concerning who moves in or out of their building or flat, as well as who is living or staying in the building or flat.
- 3) Information from enterprises obligated to provide a service under the Danish Conveyance of Mail Act ("*Postloven*"), private telephone and supply companies, private housing associations and societies, unemployment insurance funds, trade unions, and banks with a view to determining the residential circumstances of the person concerned.

(3) For use in the investigation of a person's residential circumstances, the local authority may obtain information electronically from other public authorities. This information may be

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obtained as part of the processing of an individual case or as part of a general search for control purposes.

11.-(1) If, after conducting an investigation into a case, a local authority estimates that a person has been incorrectly registered, the local authority shall invite the person concerned in writing to register his or her move within a fortnight, at the same time stating the basis for its opinions.

(2) If, within a fortnight of the letter having been presumed to arrive, the local authority has received no response to change the opinions of the local authority about the correct address, or if it has not proved possible to contact the person concerned, the local authority shall make arrangements to register the correct address, including any departure from Denmark.

(3) The local authority shall notify the person concerned in writing about the decision to change address and about the basis on which the decision was made.

(4) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may lay down regulations concerning notification from the local authorities of new arrivals at particular addresses.

Part 4

Moving within Denmark

12.-(1) Anyone moving shall notify their new municipality of residence no later than five days after having moved. Notification may also include members of the household included in the move, thereby exempting them from having to report the move themselves.

(2) The notifications shall include information about the moving person's

- 1) civil registration number,
- 2) full name or addressing name,
- 3) former address and municipality of residence,
- 4) future address and municipality of residence, and
- 5) date of move.

(3) A move shall be reported by use of the digital reporting solution made available by the new municipality of residence (digital self-service). Reports of change of address not submitted through digital self-service will be rejected by the local authority, cf., however, the 3rd and 5th clauses. If the local authority ascertains the existence of special circumstances to the effect that the citizen cannot be expected to use the digital self-service solution, the local authority shall make it possible to submit such notification in other ways than through digital self-service. The local authority may decide that reports of change of address, which can be submitted in other ways than through digital self-service, shall be in writing and issued by use of a special form. In addition to the circumstances mentioned in the 3rd clause, the local authority may extraordinarily not reject a report not submitted through digital self-service if an overall economic assessment stipulates clear economic advantages for the municipality to process such report in other ways than digitally.

(4) The local authority may refuse to receive a report of change of address earlier than four weeks prior to the moving date specified. If the local authority suspects that the reported

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move is incorrect, it may apply the regulations in section 10(2) and (3) when making a decision.

(5) Anyone having reported a move shall be entitled to obtain a receipt from the local authority for the report.

(6) If a move reported to a local authority is abandoned, the person reporting the move shall immediately inform the local authority. When the move has been registered in the CPR, the move, including the date of the move, may only be changed if documentation is provided to the local authority that the information registered is incorrect.

(7) A digital report shall be considered to have arrived when it is available to the local authority.

13.-(1) If the person moving is not capable of reporting the move him or herself, the move shall be reported by the person responsible for the person concerned.

(2) Prior to registration of a move for a child who previously shared a residence with both parents, a non-moving parent shall be granted the opportunity to make a statement if that parent has not accepted the reported move in a statement to the municipality. The same shall apply correspondingly before registration of a move for a child who previously shared a residence with one of the parents if this parent is not involved in the move and has not accepted the reported move in a statement to the municipality.

(3) If, when notifying a move covered by subsection (2), a request is made for name and address protection, cf. section 28, under the address to which the child is moving, the address and municipality notified must not be disclosed to the non-moving parent during processing of the case, including in the final decision. If a move is notified to another municipality, presentation of the notice of change of address for the parent not moving shall always be made by the municipality from which the parent is moving and this municipality shall also make the final decision as to whether the move of the child is to be approved and report this to the parties of the case and the new municipality of residence.

(4) The local authority may order managers of care service institutions and similar to provide regular information about persons moving to and from the institution managed by the manager in question.

14.-(1) Performance of compulsory military service shall not in itself entail a change of the residential registration of the person on military service, but the performance of military service shall be registered in the CPR until completion.

(2) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down further regulations on notification and registration of persons on compulsory military service in the CPR.

15.-(1) A person's incarceration or placement in one of the institutions under the Danish Prison and Probation Service from his or her former home in Denmark shall not in itself result in a change of a person's residential registration, but the placement shall be registered in the CPR until it ceases.

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(2) A person without any other place of accommodation residing at one of the boarding houses under the Danish Prison and Probation Service and wishing to be registered there may be so registered.

(3) By agreement with the Minister for Justice, the Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down more detailed regulations on notification and registration in the CPR of persons covered by subsection (1).

Part 5

Moving to Denmark from abroad

16.-(1) Registration of persons moving to Denmark from abroad in the CPR can only take place if the stay in Denmark is to last more than three months.

(2) Persons moving to Denmark from a Nordic country shall only be obligated to report their move if their stay in Denmark is to last more than six months. The same shall apply to persons who are nationals of an EU/EEA country or Switzerland, as well as the family members of such persons who are covered by the regulations of the European Community on free movement, establishment and exchange of services etc., but who are not nationals of an EU/EEA country or Switzerland (third-country nationals). Other persons moving to Denmark shall notify their move if the stay is to last more than three months. The person moving shall notify the move to the new municipality of residence no later than five days after the conditions laid down in subsection (5) and section 17 have been satisfied. The notification may also include members of the household who are moving at the same time and who also satisfy the conditions for registration, thereby exempting them from notifying the move themselves.

(3) Brief visits abroad shall not entail an interruption of the time limits laid down in subsections (1) and (2) for stays in Denmark, as long as the person in question mostly sleeps in Denmark during the period stated. Stays abroad for persons covered by section 24(7)-(9) shall not entail interruption of the time limits laid down in subsections (1) and (2).

(4) If the local authority has specific reason to doubt that the stay in Denmark will last more than three months, the local authority may wait to register the move, unless the person concerned can present documentation, which in the opinion of the local authority, renders it probable that the stay will be of the required duration. Persons arriving for the first time with a residence permit issued with a view to staying permanently, shall always be considered to have met the time condition for registration.

(5) The local authority can only register a move to Denmark, if the person concerned has a residence or permanent place of accommodation in Denmark, cf. section 6(1) and (2) and also meets the conditions in section 17.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsections (1)-(5), a Danish national arriving in Denmark to perform compulsory military service, shall be registered as having moved to Denmark on entry to Denmark.

(7) Persons moving from abroad to a municipality in which pursuant to section 6(6) the local authority has entrusted the duty of registration of entry to Denmark to another local authority, and which is serviced by an International Citizen Service, may notify arrival to the local

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authority of the municipality, which pursuant to section 6(6) has entrusted the duty of registration of entry to Denmark, to an International Citizen Service.

17.-(1) For non-Nordic nationals, registration in the CPR of the move to Denmark from abroad presupposes that they hold either a residence permit or card according to the Danish Aliens' Act ("*Udlændingeloven*") or regulations issued in pursuance hereof, or have confirmation from the Danish Immigration Service that they are exempted from having to hold a residence permit or card pursuant to immigration legislation, cf. however, subsection (4).

(2) Previously used residence permits or cards may only be applied if the immigration authorities confirm that the residence permit or card has not lapsed or shall not be considered to have lapsed. If the final decision is that the residence permit has lapsed, the immigration authorities shall notify the local authority which registers the person as having left the country on the date stated by letter from the immigration authorities as the date of departure, regardless of whether the person is still staying in Denmark.

(3) Visa or exit limits in a passport cannot be equated with a residence permit. An allocated exit limit resulting in a right to stay in Denmark for more than three months cannot form the basis for registration.

(4) The provision in subsection (1) shall not apply to persons who are directly imprisoned from abroad to serve a sentence in one of the institutions of the Danish Prison and Probation Service.

18.-(1) Foreign nationals who are either registered in the records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, or whose stay in Denmark is regulated by agreements on legal status for the forces or military headquarters joined by Denmark, shall not be registered in the CPR as having moved to Denmark.

(2) Foreign family members of persons covered by subsection (1) shall also not be registered in the CPR as having moved to Denmark, if they are part of the household of the person concerned.

19. (Repealed).

20.-(1) On notification of moving to Denmark from abroad, the following shall be disclosed

- 1) full name,
- 2) any Danish civil registration number,
- 3) gender, date of birth and place of registration of birth,
- 4) most recent address abroad,
- 5) date of move,
- 6) future address in Denmark,
- 7) marital status,
- 8) any date of marital status and relevant registration authority,
- 9) any membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark or of an Evangelical Lutheran religious organisation abroad,
- 10) own children, spouse and parents not covered by the notification, and
- 11) nationality.

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(2) On reporting a move to Denmark from another Nordic country, information shall also be provided about the civil registration number as well as the address and municipality of the former country of residence of the person concerned.

(3) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior and the relevant local authority shall provide the registration authorities of another Nordic former country of residence with the information necessary for their assessment of the issue of residence.

21.-(1) The required documentation for the information in section 20 and proof that the person concerned complies with section 17, shall be presented.

(2) The local authority may require that any person covered by a notification of moving report in person prior to registration.

(3) The local authority shall explicitly inform persons moving to Denmark who are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark or an Evangelical Lutheran organisation abroad that this means they will be registered as members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark.

(4) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior may decide that upon moving to Denmark more information shall be provided than indicated in section 20.

(5) Section 12(3), 4th clause, and subsections (4)-(6), and section 13(1) shall also apply on notification of moving to Denmark from abroad.

22.-(1) When moving to Denmark from abroad, the date of moving shall be registered as the date of entry subject to the exemptions mentioned in subsections (2) and (3).

(2) For refugees, registration in the CPR shall be carried out according to the regulations to this effect laid down in the Integration of Aliens in Denmark Act (*"lov om integration af udlændinge i Danmark"*).

(3) Other aliens whose immigration is registered on the basis of a residence permit or card pursuant to immigration legislation issued after their entry to Denmark shall be registered as having moved to Denmark on the date of issuance of the residence permit or card.

23.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down regulations on the involvement of the local authority in the notification of moving to Denmark from another Nordic country.

(2) The Faeroe Islands shall have the same standing as another Nordic country in this part.

Part 6

Moving abroad

24.-(1) Anyone moving abroad shall be registered in the CPR as having left Denmark, cf., however, subsections (5)-(9) and section 25(2). The person concerned shall notify the move to the municipality of residence before departure. Stays abroad lasting more than six months shall always be notified as a move abroad. If the stay abroad lasts for six months or less and the former place of accommodation is fully available, on request, the person concerned shall

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be entitled to remain registered as resident in the former place of accommodation, cf., however, section 25(1). If the former place of accommodation is not fully available during a stay abroad for six months or less, the local authority shall make a specific assessment as to whether or not a move abroad is involved.

(2) Brief visits to Denmark shall not be considered an interruption of the stay abroad provided that the person concerned mostly sleeps abroad during the period stated.

(3) During stays abroad covered by subsection (1), 4th clause, subsections (5) and (6), the person concerned shall be entitled, but not obligated, to have the foreign address current at any time registered as a supplementary address in the CPR. Similarly, a person assessed by the local authority pursuant to subsection (1), 5th clause as not staying abroad shall be entitled to have said foreign address registered in the CPR as a supplementary address.

(4) A foreign national leaving Denmark to perform compulsory military service, shall, regardless of the duration of the stay abroad, be registered as having left Denmark.

(5) Persons employed by the Danish Government and ordered to serve outside the Kingdom of Denmark, shall, regardless of the provision in section 24(1), never be registered as having left Denmark, cf., however, section 25(1).

(6) A person cohabiting at an address shared with a person covered by subsection (5) shall not be registered as having left Denmark, if the two cohabitees in question have entered into marriage or registered partnership, or meet the conditions for entering into marriage or registered partnership with each other and have established joint residence prior to leaving Denmark. The same shall apply to their children under 18 years if they reside with their parents.

(7) Persons who for work reasons or similar for a period of more than six months, stay overnight abroad most of the time, but who during this period spend most of their weekends, days off, holidays, etc. at their residence in Denmark, cf. section 6(1) shall, regardless of the provision laid down in section 24(1) be entitled to remain registered under the residence in Denmark, cf., however, section 25(1).

(8) Seafarers maintaining a residence in Denmark, cf. section 6(1) at which the majority of days off, holidays, etc. are spent, shall, regardless of the provision laid down in section 24(1) be entitled to remain registered under said residence in Denmark.

(9) A person sharing a residence with a cohabitee covered by subsection (7) or (8) and who, on the grounds of the work and similar of said cohabitee, has the same residence pattern as said cohabitee, shall be entitled to remain registered at said residence, if the two cohabitees in question have entered into marriage or registered partnership with each other or meet the conditions for entering into marriage or registered partnership and had established joint residence prior to commencing this residence pattern. The same shall apply to their children under the age of 18 if they reside with their parents.

25.-(1) Any person residing in another Nordic country shall be registered as having left Denmark if the local registration authority in the destination country states that the person concerned shall be registered as having moved to that country.

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(2) The local authority may not register persons who have notified a move to another Nordic country as having left Denmark until the local authority in the destination country states that the person concerned is registered as resident in that country. In other cases, the person concerned shall remain registered in his or her former municipality, possibly as having moved away from the former address.

(3) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior and the relevant local authority shall provide the registration authorities of a Nordic country with the information necessary for assessment of the residency issue, cf. subsections (1) and (2).

26.-(1) Notifications of moving abroad shall include information about the moving person's

- 1) civil registration number,
- 2) full name or addressing name,
- 3) former address and municipality of residence,
- 4) date of move, and
- 5) any future address or country of residence.

(2) The date of move for persons registered in another Nordic country shall be the date the destination country registers as the date of moving. In all other cases, the date of departure shall be registered as the date of moving. This shall also apply to stays abroad which subsequently prove to be of such duration that the person concerned is to be registered as having left Denmark, cf. section 24(1).

(3) During the stay abroad the person concerned shall be entitled, but not obligated, to have registered in the CPR the foreign address current at any time as well as any contact address in Denmark to which public authorities and private individuals can send the person's post.

(4) Persons who are allocated a civil registration number pursuant to section 3(1), no. 2 or 3, or section 3(6) shall be entitled, but not obligated, to have registered any contact address in Denmark or abroad to which public authorities and private individuals can send the person's post.

(5) Section 12(3), 4th clause, and subsections (4)-(6), and section 13(1) shall also apply to notification of moving abroad.

27.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down regulations on the involvement of the local authority in notification of a move to another Nordic country.

(2) The Faeroe Islands shall have the same standing as another Nordic country in this part.

Part 7

Protection of registrees from disclosure of information

28. By contacting their municipality of residence, any person shall be entitled to protection of name and address to the effect that the name and address in the CPR of that person may not be disclosed to private individuals, cf., however, section 34, section 38(4), section 42(3)-(5), section 43(1) and section 45. This protection shall lapse after one year, unless the person

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concerned wants it to lapse prior to that, or the local authority establishes that unique conditions render the person eligible for protection for longer than one year.

29.-(1) By contacting their municipality of residence, any person shall be entitled to have local directory protection registered in the CPR to the effect that the CPR shall not disclose the name and address of that person for use in local directories, cf. section 47.

(2) By contacting their municipality of residence, any person shall be entitled to have a mark inserted in the CPR ensuring that said person may not be contacted in connection with statistical and scientific surveys to which the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior, pursuant to sections 35 and 36, discloses information from the CPR or undertakes addressing and submission of material.

(3) By contacting their municipality of residence, any person shall be entitled to have a mark inserted in the CPR exempting the person concerned from approaches for marketing purposes. Such mark shall provide protection against marketing, as laid down in section 6 of the Marketing Act combined with section 40(4) and (5) of this Act, as well as protection against disclosure, etc. for use in the marketing of another enterprise, as laid down by section 36 of the Processing of Personal Data Act.

30.-(1) Persons subject to protection of name and address pursuant to section 28 shall also be protected according to the provisions in section 29(1) and (2) for as long as the protection of name and address remains in force.

(2) If the person concerned has been registered with individual protection according to one or more provisions in section 29, such protection shall not lapse until the person concerned notifies the municipality of residence.

(3) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down more detailed regulations on the procedures of the local authority in connection with allocating protection of name and address.

Part 8

Disclosure of information to the public authorities by the local authorities and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior

31. Information in the CPR and older national register material may be disclosed to another public authority according to the regulations laid down in the Processing of Personal Data Act.

32.-(1) When a public authority requires information which is registered in the CPR, the authority may retrieve such information from the CPR, cf., however, section 33(1).

(2) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the terms, including security measures and payment, governing disclosure of information from the CPR pursuant to subsection (1).

33.-(1) One-off enquiries made by public authorities about information from the CPR shall be addressed to a local authority which may charge up to DKK 50 per enquiry to cover its costs,

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cf. however, subsection (3). This amount shall be adjusted once a year from and including 2014 against the expected price and wage developments for the municipal sector.

(2) Enquiries about information in older national register material not available in the CPR shall be addressed to the former municipality of residence which may demand that the costs incurred in connection with replying to the enquiry be paid by the enquirer, cf. however, subsection (3).

(3) Enquiries made by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration at a local authority for use in the administration of pension rules laid down pursuant to the EC Regulation on social security for workers etc. moving within EU or EEA countries, as well as in cases regarding pensions paid according to the regulations in collective agreements with other countries, shall be free of charge.

(4) The local authority may decide that enquiries pursuant to subsections (1)-(3) shall be in writing.

34.-(1) An authority may only disclose information, including protected names and addresses received pursuant to sections 31-33 to other public authorities or private individuals if the disclosure follows from law or provisions laid down according to legislation or the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior has granted permission.

(2) Any authority receiving information pursuant to sections 31-33 on protected names and addresses, cf. section 28, shall, when processing such information, ensure that these names and addresses are not made available to private individuals. Furthermore, in all cases involving name and address, the authority shall register information about the protection. This information shall always be communicated in connection with any disclosure of name and address to others, cf. subsection (1).

(3) The provisions in subsection (2) shall not apply, however, if otherwise stipulated by law or provisions laid down pursuant to legislation.

Part 9

Disclosure etc. of information by the local authorities and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior for statistical or scientific purposes

35. For use for statistical or scientific purposes, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior may disclose information from the CPR about, or undertake addressing to, a defined group of persons. It shall be a condition that the recipient be entitled to treat such information according to the Processing of Personal Data Act. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the terms and conditions, including security measures and payment, for disclosure of information or addressing and transmission.

36. For statistical or scientific purposes, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior may grant access to electronic searching and look-up in the CPR. It shall be a condition that the recipient be entitled to treat such information according to the Processing of Personal Data Act. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the terms and conditions, including security measures and payment, for access to electronic searching and look-up.

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37. For statistical or scientific purposes, the local authority may decide to disclose information not registered in the CPR but which is in older national register material in the municipality. It shall be a condition that the recipient be entitled to treat such information according to the Processing of Personal Data Act. The local authority may decide that the recipient is to cover the costs incurred in connection with the transmission.

Part 10

Disclosure of information to private individuals by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior

38.-(1) Limited companies, private limited companies, funds, enterprises and other legal persons as well as natural persons operating a business shall, pursuant to the provisions of this section and section 40, be entitled to have information in the CPR provided by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior about a larger defined group of persons which the relevant party has already defined individually, cf. subsection (5). For associations, it is also a condition that they have an honourable objective.

(2) The information which can be disclosed pursuant to subsection (1) is

- 1) current name, unless this is protected, cf. section 28,
- 2) current address, unless this is protected, cf. section 28, and the date of moving to that address,
- 3) occupation, where applicable,
- 4) any mark exempting the person concerned from approaches made for marketing purposes, cf. section 29(3),
- 5) death, the date of death and the former address of the deceased, unless this is protected, cf. section 28,
- 6) any disappearance and the date of such,
- 7) any departure from Denmark and the date of such, any new address abroad, unless this is protected, cf. section 28, and the date of such,
- 8) any contact address and the date of such, and
- 9) any guardianship pursuant to section 6 of the Danish Guardianship Act ("*Værgemålsloven*"), the date of such and the name and address of the guardian, or
- 10) ongoing changes to the data mentioned in nos. 1-9.

(3) Insurance companies and pension funds covered by the Danish Financial Business Act as well as banks in their management of savings for pension purposes pursuant to the Danish Financial Business Act, shall, in addition to information laid down in subsection (2) be entitled to have information disclosed about marital status and the date of marital status, except for information about legal separation, and in connection with registration in the CPR of the death of the person in question as well as information about name and address of the spouse or registered partners of the deceased, unless name and address is protected by registration pursuant to section 28.

(4) Credit rating agencies granted a licence from the Danish Data Protection Agency to carry out credit status enquiries, shall be entitled to have name and address disclosed from the CPR, irrespective of whether these are protected pursuant to section 28.

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(5) Identification of the individual persons pursuant to subsections (1)-(4) shall be either by

- 1) civil registration number,
- 2) date of birth and name (current or former) or
- 3) address (current or former) and name (current or former).

(6) Disclosure of information pursuant to subsections (1)-(4) shall be conditional upon the recipient's entitlement to process the information pursuant to the Processing of Personal Data Act.

39. Limited companies, private limited companies, funds, enterprises and other legal persons and natural persons operating a business may be granted access from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior to make individual enquiries covered by section 42(1) and (2), cf. section 42(6), as electronic individual enquiries to the CPR. For associations, it is also a condition that they have an honourable objective.

40.-(1) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the terms and conditions, including security measures and payment, for disclosure of information pursuant to section 38(1)-(4) and section 39.

(2) Information obtained pursuant to sections 38 and 39 may not be disclosed to other private individuals, unless stipulated by law or provisions laid down according to legislation, or unless the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior has granted permission for such disclosure. In disclosing name and address information, information about any protection of name and address, cf. section 28, shall also be disclosed.

(3) Protected names and addresses, cf. section 28, obtained by credit rating agencies pursuant to section 38(4) may not be disclosed by such agencies.

(4) Once every quarter the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall prepare a list with information on current names and addresses as well as any most recent former addresses within the past three years for all persons who, pursuant to section 29(3) are exempted in the CPR from approaches made for marketing purposes. Persons with name and address protection pursuant to section 28 shall not be included in this list.

(5) Businesses shall be entitled to have a copy of the list mentioned in subsection (4) delivered from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior against payment of an amount which covers the costs incurred in connection with the disclosure. Organisations which protect the interests of businesses shall similarly be entitled to have the list mentioned in subsection (4) delivered with a view to disclosure of the list to member companies. This list may not be disclosed to other parties or made public.

Part 11

Mailing from the Ministry of Economic Affairs on behalf of foreign authorities

41. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior may address and mail election or referendum material on behalf of public authorities in other countries to the nationals of the relevant country resident in Denmark and registered in the CPR. The authority requesting addressing and mailing may not have the names and addresses of the addressees disclosed.

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The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the terms and conditions, including security measures and payment, for addressing and mailing.

Part 12

Disclosure of specific information etc. to private individuals by the local authorities

42.-(1) Any person contacting their local authority shall be entitled to obtain information from the CPR about a specific person whom the person in question has already identified, cf. subsection (6).

(2) The information which can be disclosed pursuant to subsection (1) includes

- 1) current name, unless this is protected, cf. section 28,
- 2) current address, unless this is protected, cf. section 28, and the date of moving to that address,
- 3) occupation, where applicable,
- 4) any mark exempting the person concerned from approaches made for marketing purposes, cf. section 29(3),
- 5) any death, the date of death and the former address of the deceased, unless this is protected, cf. section 28,
- 6) any disappearance and the date of such,
- 7) any departure and the date of such, any new address abroad, unless this is protected, cf. section 28, and the date of such,
- 8) any contact address and the date of such, and
- 9) any guardianship pursuant to section 6 of the Danish Guardianship Act ("*Værgemålsloven*"), the date of such and the name and address of the guardian.

(3) Insurance companies and pension funds covered by the Danish Financial Business Act as well as banks in their management of savings for pension purposes pursuant to the Danish Financial Business Act, shall, in addition to information laid down in subsection (2), be entitled to have information disclosed about marital status and the date of marital status of the person concerned, except for information about legal separation, as well as the information about the blood relationship of the person concerned, including the names and addresses of relatives, regardless of whether these are protected according to section 28, necessary to have an insurance sum or pension paid out to the person in question. The insurance companies, pension funds and banks mentioned shall for the same purposes be entitled to receive information about the name and address of the spouse or registered partner of the deceased, as well as name and address of a person who, at the time of death of the registered person was registered with residence in the CPR under the same address as the deceased, if the deceased and the person in question has or has had joint children registered in the CPR as children of the persons in question. Name and address may be disclosed regardless of whether there is protection registered pursuant to section 28.

(4) Credit rating agencies granted a licence from the Danish Data Protection Agency to carry out credit status enquiries, shall be entitled to have name and address disclosed from the CPR, irrespective of whether these are protected pursuant to section 28.

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(5) Protection of a person's name and address, cf. section 28 can normally not be upheld in connection with creditors intending to take steps to collect or recover an outstanding debt. If there is doubt about the existence of debt, the local authority shall obtain a statement from the debtor in question before the information can be disclosed.

(6) Identification of the person concerned pursuant to subsections (1)-(4) shall be by

- 1) name (current or former) and date of birth,
- 2) name (current or former) and address (current or former) or
- 3) name (current or former) and civil registration number.

43.-(1) The local authority may disclose protected names and addresses in the CPR, cf. section 28, to private individuals with a legal interest in such information regarding a person already identified, cf. section 42(6). It is a condition that the person protected be allowed to express his or her views and that said person has not raised any objections to the disclosure, which the municipality estimates to be attributed greater importance than the legal interests of the potential recipient in receiving the protected information.

(2) Anyone able to prove their legal interests in other information from the CPR concerning a person already identified, cf. section 42(6) than that mentioned in section 42(2)-(5) and section 43(1) may obtain such information. This shall also apply to information regarding name, address and date of birth of the current and previous spouses of the person identified, as well as current children, and parents. If the persons concerned have registered protection of name and address in the CPR, cf. section 28, subsection (1), 2nd clause shall apply correspondingly. Information regarding civil registration numbers may, however, never be disclosed, cf., however, section 46.

44.-(1) Information received pursuant to section 42(3)-(5) and sections 43 and 45 may not be disclosed to other private individuals, unless stipulated by law or provisions laid down according to legislation. With respect to disclosure of names and addresses pursuant to section 42(5), and sections 43 and 45, information regarding any protection of names and addresses, cf. section 28, shall also be disclosed.

(2) Names and addresses disclosed pursuant to section 42(5) and section 43 may only be used for purposes laid down by the local authority.

(3) Protected names and addresses, cf. section 28 obtained by credit rating agencies pursuant to section 42(4) may not be disclosed by such agencies.

45. Any person shall be entitled to have information disclosed by a local authority on the names of persons, who according to the CPR, are registered in a residence documented to be co-owned or rented by the person concerned. This shall apply regardless of whether the registered persons have name and address protection pursuant to section 28.

46. By contacting a local authority, any person shall be entitled to obtain certification in Danish of current and previous information registered in the CPR or other national register material in the relevant municipality about him or herself, including the civil registration numbers of own children, spouses and parents. Any request for information on addresses prior to 1 January 1971 shall be directed to the municipality of residence at that time.

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47.-(1) For use in printing local directories, the local authority may decide to disclose information about names, occupations and addresses of the persons registered in the CPR with residence in the municipality, unless the person concerned has name and address protection pursuant to section 28 or local directory protection pursuant to section 29(1). The local authority shall lay down the terms of the disclosure and may also determine that residents of institutions of special nature not be included in the local directories. Disclosure of updated changes shall be subject to renewed application to the local authority.

(2) As a condition for disclosure pursuant to subsection (1), the local authority shall stipulate that the information may not be used or disclosed for use in publication in electronic form.

48.-(1) By contacting a local authority holding older national register material about the person identified, any person entitled to receive information from the CPR according to sections 42 and 43, shall be entitled to obtain the same information from such material.

(2) The provisions in section 44 shall apply correspondingly to information supplied pursuant to subsection (1).

49.-(1) Any person who, as stipulated in section 42(6), has already been able to identify a deceased, shall, by contacting a local authority, which has registered such information about the deceased, be entitled to receive the following information:

- 1) All names, including former names.
- 2) Date and place of birth.
- 3) Dates of marital status and place of marriage.
- 4) Date of death and place of death registration.
- 5) All addresses, indicating dates of moving to and from such addresses.
- 6) Blood relationships with the deceased, indicating the name and date of birth and place of registration of the relative, though not for relatives still alive.

(2) A further condition for disclosure pursuant to subsection (1) shall be that the information is not available in the CPR and that it is more than 30 years old.

50.-(1) Any person who can identify a deceased, cf. section 42(6) shall, by contacting a local authority, be entitled to receive information from the CPR necessary in order to administer an estate abroad. The same shall apply if such information is available in older national register material in the municipality.

(2) Any person who can identify a deceased, cf. section 42(6) shall, by contacting a local authority, be entitled to receive information from the CPR for use in making a request to the funeral planning authority about burial or cremation. The same shall apply if such information is available in older national register material in the municipality.

(3) Information about civil registration number may never be disclosed pursuant to subsections (1) and (2).

51.-(1) The local authority may determine that enquiries pursuant to sections 42, 43, 45, 46 and 48-50 shall be in writing.

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(2) For each enquiry pursuant to sections 42, 43, 45 and 46, the local authority may charge up to DKK 75 to cover costs. This amount shall be adjusted once a year from and including 2014 against the expected price and wage developments for the municipal sector. The local authority may also demand that all costs incurred in connection with disclosure pursuant to sections 47-50 be paid by the recipient. The local authority may demand that payment be paid in advance for replying to the enquiry or the disclosure.

Part 13

Treatment of civil registration numbers by the public authorities

52.-(1) If, in accordance with the Processing of Personal Data Act, a public authority uses civil registration number as identification or case number, the civil registration number shall be for the person to which the case concerns.

(2) The provision in subsection (1) shall not apply, however, if according to law or provisions laid down in legislation, if, in a specific area of administration, it is necessary to record several persons under the same case. In such cases, the administration shall decide for itself the most appropriate organisation of internal case registration. In connection with this organisation, equal opportunities shall be taken into account.

53. A public authority using a civil registration number when contacting a person about his or her affairs shall use the civil registration number of the person concerned. Similarly, a person may only be asked for his or her civil registration number when contacting public authorities in situations covered by section 52.

54.-(1) Public authorities shall ensure that civil registration numbers do not fall into the hands of unauthorised parties. Civil registration numbers may not be affixed fully legibly outside letters, in window envelopes or in other dispatches to the person concerned. If necessary in such cases to specify an identification, the civil registration number shall be blurred such that it is not immediately recognisable.

(2) Civil registration numbers may be fully legible on giro-payment slips provided these are sent to the person concerned in a sealed envelope.

(3) Civil registration numbers may not be made public, including in the Danish Official Gazette, except through notice for creditors in estates of a deceased person, unless stipulated by law or provisions laid down pursuant to legislation.

Part 14

Emergency response system, security measures, etc.

55.-(1) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall take measures allowing for the disposal or destruction of the CPR in the event of war or similar conditions.

(2) In the period preceding any war or similar conditions, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall secure printouts from the CPR for manual administration of personal registration procedures by the local authorities.

(3) The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior shall establish a special emergency response system, from which it shall be possible to extract information for use in compiling electoral registers and polling cards in connection with election.

(4) If the CPR is fully or partly destroyed or rendered unusable, the local authorities may, pursuant to further directions from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior, order the public authorities and persons residing or staying in the municipality to provide the information necessary for the restoration of the CPR.

Part 15

Appeals and penalties

56.-(1) Any appeal regarding a decision of a local authority pursuant to this Act may, within four weeks from the time when the appellant has been notified about the decision, be brought before the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior. This shall be done by delivering a written appeal to the local authority which has made the decision.

(2) If the local authority cannot find in favour of the appellant, the appeal shall be forwarded together with the grounds of the decision and the re-evaluation to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior with a copy to the appellant. The copy to the appellant shall be furnished with information stating that any comments from the appellant on the re-evaluation shall be submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior within four weeks from the time when the appellant was notified about the re-evaluation.

(3) An appeal regarding residential registration may not concern a registration made more than two years prior to submission of the appeal, if such registration was not changed during that period.

(4) The decision made by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior may concern dismissal, affirmation, remission or an amendment of the decision appealed. In the event of an amendment of the decision, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior may immediately undertake the necessary correction of registration in the CPR.

57.-(1) Unless a more severe penalty is due under other legislation, fines shall be imposed on any person who intentionally or with gross negligence:

- 1) fails to report a move promptly, cf. section 12(1), 1st clause, section 13(1), section 16(2) and section 24(1),
- 2) fails to report an abandoned move, cf. section 12(6), 1st clause,
- 3) submits incorrect information about the move itself and the circumstances to be registered in this connection, cf. section 12(2), section 16(4), section 20(1) and (2), and section 26(1),
- 4) violates section 40(2) and (3), section 40(5), 3rd clause, sections 44 and 47 as well as the terms laid down under section 32(2), section 35, 3rd clause, section 36, 3rd clause and section 40(1), or
- 5) omits to submit information pursuant to section 10(2) and (3), section 13(4) and section 55(4) or submits incorrect information, cf. section 10(2), 2nd clause.

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(2) Companies, etc. (legal persons) may incur criminal liability according to the regulations in chapter 5 of the Criminal Code.

58.-(1) The local authority may notify the person concerned that violation of the provisions mentioned in section 57(1), nos. 1-3 and no. 5 may be decided without legal process, if the person concerned pleads guilty to the violation and declares willingness to pay a fine to the treasury of the municipality within a specified time limit which may be prolonged upon application.

(2) The provision laid down in section 834(1), nos. 2 and 3, and subsection (2) of the Administration of Justice Act concerning the content of an indictment, shall apply correspondingly to a notification under subsection (1).

(3) If the fine is paid promptly or if the fine is collected or served, further prosecution shall lapse.

Part 16

Entry into force etc.

59.-(1) The Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior shall lay down the date of entry into force of this Act.

(2) At the same time, the National Registration Act, cf. Consolidating Act no. 525 of 30 June 1998 shall be repealed.

(3) Circular no. 28 of 20 February 1995 from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior on updating and operation of the CPR road and residential register shall remain in force until such time that it is repealed or replaced by regulations issued in pursuance of this Act¹.

(4) Decisions which are appealed before the entry into force of this Act shall be finalised according to the rules of appeal hitherto applicable.

60. This Act shall not apply to Greenland and the Faeroe Islands, but may be brought into force by Royal Decree for Greenland subject to any variations necessitated by the specific conditions prevailing in Greenland².

Act no. 1536 of 21 December 2010 amending section 10(2), no. 3 shall include the following entry into force and transitional provisions:

¹ With effect from 1 January 2003, government circular no. 28 of 20 February 1995 shall replace government circular no. 130 of 25 November 2002.

² This Act shall be brought into force by Royal Decree no. 1198 of 29 November 2006 for Greenland with effect from 1 January 2007.

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32.

(1) This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2011.

(2)-(4) (Omitted)

Act no. 558 of 18 June 2012 amending section 12(3) and (7), section 21(5) and section 26(5) shall include the following entry into force and transitional provisions:

5.

This Act shall enter into force on 1 December 2012.

Act no. 600 of 18 June 2012 amending section 8(3) shall include the following entry into force and transitional provisions:

4.

(1) This Act shall enter into force on 1 October 2012.

(2)-(5) (Omitted)

Act no. 1851 of 18 December 2012 amending sections 3, 6, 8, 13, 16, 24, 29, 33, 38, 42, 43, 44, 51 as well as Annex 1 shall include the following entry into force and transitional provisions:

3.

(1) This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 2013.

(2) For reports on moves according to section 8 of the CPR Act filed before the entry into force of this Act and pertaining to a move which has similarly taken place before the entry into force of this Act, the decision shall be made according to the rules applicable before the entry into force of this Act, if the decision made by the local authority is not made until after the entry into force of this Act.

Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior, 9 January 2013

For the Minister
Helle Birkman Smith

/ Carsten Grage

Annex 1

The data contents of the Civil Registration System (the CPR), cf. section 4 are as follows:

- 1) Information about civil registration number: Civil registration number, cf. section 3, reference between new and former civil registration number, stored in the CPR (historical) as well as in the case of changing civil registration number, e.g. due to mistakes in gender and date of birth, cf. section 3(5).
- 2) Information about names: Forename, middle name and surname, own surname, i.e. the most recent surname of said person acquired on another basis than marriage, marking of failure to enter correct registration of name, cf. section 5(3) as well as addressing name, cf. section 5(4)-(7). Former names are stored in the CPR (historical).
- 3) Information about address:
 - a) Municipality, road, house number, floor, door number, building number, c/o name, location, name of city, postal code and postal district.
 - b) Address abroad, cf. section 26(3).
 - c) Former addresses, including also entry, departure, retrieval and disappearance, as well as previous addresses abroad are stored in the CPR (historical).
 - d) Supplementary address, i.e. information about address abroad in connection with stays abroad of six months or less, cf. section 24(3) for persons ordered to serve abroad by the Danish government and the households of such persons, cf. section 24(5) and (6), or information about the barracks in connection with performance of compulsory military service, cf. section 14(2).
 - e) Contact address, cf. section 26(3) and (4), i.e. an address to which public authorities and private individuals can send mail to the person concerned during a registered stay abroad.
 - f) Order to move according to the Planning Act (summer homes).
- 4) Birth registration information: Place of registration of birth, i.e. current name for parish or native country, any part of the world where the registered information is available, as well as date of birth and gender. Former birth registration information is stored in the CPR (historical).
- 5) Information about nationality: Nationality, i.e. statement of current name of the country where the person concerned is a national, possible continent. If the person is stateless, this must be specified. Former nationality is stored in the CPR (historical).
- 6) National church information: Information about membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark, congregation as well as the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark exempted however from church tax during stays abroad, as church tax is payable to the Danish Church abroad or the Danish Seamen's Church, or not a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. Previous national church information is stored in the CPR (historical)
- 7) Information about blood relationship: Information about the civil registration number of mother, father and children, as well as specification of holders of custody over minors.
- 8) Information about marital status: Information about single, married, divorced, widow or widower, registered partnership, dissolution of registered partnership, longest-living

- partner or death, as well as information about the civil registration number of spouse or registered partnership and about legal separation. Previous information about marital status is stored in the CPR (historical).
- 9) Information about status: Specification as to whether the person concerned is registered in the CPR on the grounds of current or previous residential attachment to Denmark or Greenland with a residence, without a permanent residence, disappearance, departure or death, or whether the person concerned is registered solely on the grounds of inclusion under the ATP scheme (*Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension*), cf. section 3(1), no. 2, or due to tax processing, cf. section 3(1), no. 3. Furthermore, for certain civil registration numbers, reservation, cancellation, change or deletion due to incorrect registration is also registered.
 - 10) Any information about protection: Any name and address protection, cf. section 28, local directory protection, cf. section 29(1), protection from researchers' enquiries, cf. section 29(2) or marks exempting the person concerned from approaches made for marketing purposes, cf. section 29(3). Previous information about protection is stored in the CPR (historical).
 - 11) Any information about occupation: Any specification of occupation previously requested by the person concerned, and which the person concerned can have changed or deleted by contacting the municipality of residence.
 - 12) Any information about municipal affairs: Any information held by the municipalities stating that the person concerned is living separately from his or her spouse, that the person concerned is a foster child, about pension matters, former municipality of residence where this municipality has the overall payment obligation (section 29 of the municipal compensation and general subsidies to municipalities Act) (*"lov om kommunal udligning og generelle tilskud til kommuner"*) membership of a congregation, if said congregation and the municipality has agreed that the municipality is to collect church contributions for the congregation, as well as specification of joint households or family code.
 - 13) Any information about municipal memoranda: Registration by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior and the municipalities of certain factual information clearly important for the performance of tasks according to national registration legislation, e.g. information that the place of accommodation of said person is unknown, or about incarceration or placement in one of the institutions of the Danish Prison and Probation Service, cf. section 15(3).
 - 14) Any marks of subscription to personal data: The authorities and private individuals, who according to sections 32 and 38 subscribe to updated information from the CPR for a large defined group of persons who are identified individually.
 - 15) Any electoral information: Inclusion on electoral register for parliamentary elections, referenda and election for the European Parliament for persons who have left Denmark, as well as certain specific electoral information for use in elections for the European Parliament.
 - 16) Any information about guardianship: Information that the person is under guardianship with deprivation of the legal capacity to act, cf. section 6 of the Danish Guardianship Act (*"Værgemålsloven"*), as well as the name and address of the guardian.
 - 17) Any contact address in connection with processing of an estate of a deceased: In connection with processing of an estate of a deceased person, the bankruptcy court, an appointed administrator or a beneficiary authorised pursuant to section 25(6) of the

While this translation was carried out by a professional translation agency, the text is to be regarded as an unofficial translation based on the latest official Executive Order no. 5 of 9 January 2013. Only the Danish document has legal validity.

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Administration of the Estate of a Deceased Person Act ("*Dødsboskifteloven*") in an estate levied for administration out of court may be registered for up to three years as contact address in the CPR.

- 18) For the information mentioned in nos. 1-17, the time of updating, the start of duration and any end date, etc. as well as the authority which has been approved or which have updated the registration, and any special documentation for specific information as well as certain technical control data will furthermore be registered.