Danish Act on the Civil Registration System

Part 1

Purpose and administration of the Act

Section 1. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that

1. anyone covered by s 3(1), has a civil registry number,
2. the Civil Registration System (CPR) contains basic personal data about anyone who has a civil registry number,
3. everyone is nationally registered at the address at which they are actually living or staying, and
4. the information in CPR can be conveyed expediently to public authorities and private individuals with a justified interest in the same.

Section 2. The Ministry of the Interior shall administer CPR together with the city and municipal councils in accordance with this Act. The Minister for the Interior shall lay down further rules governing the involvement of the city councils in the maintenance of CPR. The city councils’ performance of the tasks mandated under this Act shall be effected on the basis of CPR or, where further determined by the Minister for the Interior, other registers created solely on the basis of CPR and containing the relevant information in up-to-date form.

(2) Other authorities shall take part in the maintenance of CPR in accordance with rules laid down by the relevant minister by negotiation with the Minister for the Interior.

(3) The Ministry of the Interior shall supervise the coordination and optimal use of CPR information in other private and public systems.

Part 2

Civil registry numbers and other information in CPR

Section 3. A civil registry number shall be allocated to any person who

1. is nationally registered in Denmark on the grounds of birth or relocation from abroad,
2. is included under the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Fund (ATP),
3. according to the tax authorities, must have such a number for the purpose of having tax affairs handled in Denmark.

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

(3) The Ministry of the Interior shall send the person in question notification of civil registry number allocation in the event of

1. registration of a birth,
2. first-time registration of relocation from abroad, and
3. alteration of a civil registry number, cf. (5).
On application to a municipal authority, anyone shall have the right to receive certification of their civil registry number on payment of up to DKK 52. The city council is entitled to demand remittance of payment prior to such certification.

The Ministry of the Interior shall allocate people a new civil registry number in the event of an error in the information incorporated in their civil registry number.

The Minister for the Interior shall determine rules concerning the structure of the civil registry number and may lay down rules concerning registration of a civil registry number in CPR for people to whom no civil registry number need be allocated in accordance with (1).

Section 4. Anyone with a civil registry number allocated in accordance with s 3(1) shall be registered in CPR with the information set out in Schedule 1 to the Act.

Section 5. Anyone registered in CPR shall be listed by their full name in accordance with the legislation on names, in as far as this is technically possible.

If a person’s name is longer than it is technically possible to register, the registering authority shall make provisions for an abridged registration to be made.

Persons whose name has been abridged in accordance with (2) and persons whose name contains characters which it is not possible to register in CPR shall be entitled, on application to their municipality of residence, to have a mark inserted in CPR indicating that there are departures from the full name in accordance with the legislation on names.

If, in accordance with (1)-(2), a person’s name in CPR is too long to use in mechanical printing (addressing), the Ministry of the Interior shall arrange for an addressing name to be created in CPR for that person. Where technically possible, that name shall contain the whole of the surname and at least one complete given name registered in accordance with (1).

Abbreviations pursuant to (4) shall be made by abbreviating the given or middle name to its initial letter, to whatever extent necessary. Any abbreviations shall be made to the last given name or middle name preceding the surname, then to the second-last, and so on and so forth. If the first letter of the first given name together with the surname exceeds what is technically possible for addressing purposes, abbreviations shall also be made to the surname.

If the mechanical abbreviation is unsatisfactory, the best possible addressing name shall be registered, wherever possible always containing the person’s surname and at least one given name written in full.

On application to their municipality of residence, anyone shall be entitled to have an addressing name registered on the basis of the full name, including alterations to an addressing name. The addressing name must always contain the person’s surname and at least one of the person’s given names written in full.

The Minister for the Interior may lay down rules regarding registration of an addressing middle name immediately before the person’s surname in the addressing name.

Part 3

National registration by the city council

Section 6. The city council shall register anyone in CPR at their residence in the municipality if that person needs to be registered in Denmark in accordance with Parts 4–6. Residence shall mean the place (dwelling) where a person regularly sleeps when not temporarily absent owing to holiday, business travel, illness or suchlike, and where the person has their property and belongings.

The city council shall register anyone who does not have a residence at that person’s actual
place of abode in the municipality, irrespective of its nature. In order for the place of abode to be considered permanent, the stay there must offer some degree of permanence, which includes the place of abode being immobile, cf. s 9.

(3) The city council shall determine whether a reported move meets the conditions for being registered, cf. Parts 4-6. The city council may not register a person at an address if there is any doubt as to whether that person is living or staying there, cf. Parts 1-2, but must first investigate the case, inter alia applying the rules in s 10(2)-(3).

(4) The former municipality of residence shall continue to have anyone without a fixed place of abode registered, but the city council shall register the person in question as having vacated the former address. The city council shall periodically review the case in order to assess whether a residence or fixed place of abode can be determined.

(5) The former municipality of residence shall register anyone unsuccessfully posted missing as having disappeared, until such time as the person has been found or has made themselves known. The city council shall periodically review the case in order to assess whether a residence or fixed place of abode can be determined.

Section 7. The city council shall register persons using more than one dwelling in Denmark as resident in whichever of the dwellings they can be said to have the greatest affinity with in its considered and combined judgment. In determining affinity with a dwelling, a legal dwelling shall always take precedence over an illegal one.

(2) The determination of the city council in accordance with (1) shall be made, inter alia, in keeping with the following criteria:

1. The number of overnight stays in the dwelling.
2. The distance from the dwelling to the day-to-day work.
3. Whether spouse or cohabitee and children reside in this dwelling.
4. Size and quality of the dwelling.
5. Whether the person’s property and belongings are kept in the dwelling.

(3) If, in the judgement of the city council, an overall evaluation does not clearly indicate one of the dwellings as the residence, the individual’s own wishes can be complied with. Such a choice between a number of possible dwellings cannot be changed by the person in question before there is any change in the conditions prevailing at the time the choice was made.

Section 8. The city council shall register a child whose parents do not have the same residence as resident with whichever of the parents the child stays with most, regardless of which of the parents has legal custody.

(2) If the child stays with each of the parents for equal lengths of time, the city council shall register the child with whichever of the parents has custody unless the parents declare by their signature that they agree to have the child registered with the other one. If the parents have joint custody, the city council shall register the child with whichever of the parents they declare to have agreed on by their signature.

(3) If the child stays for equal lengths of time with each of the parents, who cannot agree on registration despite having joint custody, the child shall remain registered at the address the child had prior to the disagreement arising, where this is one of the addresses stated.

Section 9. The city council shall register a person whose only dwelling is a boat, a caravan or some similar mobile home at the address there if the boat, caravan or suchlike is permanently located in a particular place. If this dwelling is not permanent, the city council can register the person as resident there provided that the city council is in no doubt as to that person’s address being located there.

Section 10. A city council surmising that a person has not been correctly registered for residential purposes shall examine the case in order to rectify any errors. The examination shall be conducted by the city council where the person in question 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 examination shall be conducted by that city council.
(2) For use in the investigation of a person’s residential circumstances, the city council may demand the following information in addition to the information which it is entitled to in accordance with other legislation:

1. A more detailed account of the residential circumstances from the person itself.
2. A statement from house-owner or tenant concerning who moves in or out of their building or flat as well as who lives or stays in the building or flat.
3. Information from Post Danmark (the postal service in Denmark), private telephone and supply companies, private housing associations and societies, unemployment funds, trade unions, and banks with a view to determining the person’s residential circumstances.

(3) For use in the investigation of a person’s residential circumstances, the city council may obtain information electronically from other public authorities, including Post Danmark (the postal service in Denmark). The information may be obtained as part of the consideration of an individual case or as part of a general search for controlling purposes.

Section 11. If, after conducting investigations into a case, a city council deems a person to have been registered wrongly, the city council shall invite the person concerned in writing to register relocation 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 city council has not received any response to change the city council’s views about the correct address or if it has not proved possible to contact the person, the city council shall make arrangements to register the correct address, including departure from the country, where applicable.

(3) The city council shall notify the person concerned in writing of the decision about the change of address and the basis on which it was made.

(4) The Minister for the Interior may lay down rules concerning notification of incomers by the city council at special addresses.

Part 4

Domestic relocation

Section 12. Anyone moving or relocating is obliged to report this to their new municipality of residence no later than five days after the move. Reporting may also include those members of the household involved in the move, thereby exempting these persons from having to report the move themselves.

(2) The reports shall contain information about the moving party’s

1. civil registry 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) The city council may require notice of change of address to be made in writing and submitted on a special form.

(4) The city council can refuse to receive notice of change of address earlier than four weeks prior to the move date stated. If the city council surmises that the reported move is not correct, it is at liberty to apply the rules in s 10(2)-(3), for use in making its decision.

(5) Anyone having reported a move is entitled to obtain a receipt from the city council for the report.
(6) If a move that has been reported to a city council is abandoned, the reporting party shall immediately inform the city council to this effect. Once the move has been registered in the CPR, this, including the date of the move, can only be amended if the city council is given documentation that the information registered is incorrect.

**Section 13.** If the person moving is not capable of reporting the move themselves, the move shall be reported by the person responsible for the person concerned.

(2) Prior to registering a move for a child who has previously shared a common residence with both parents, either parent not involved in the move shall be given the opportunity to express his or her views if that person is not a (co-)signatory to the change of address notice. The same shall apply prior to registering a move for a child who has previously shared common residence with one of the parents if that parent is not involved in the move and is not a (co-)signatory to the change of address notice.

(3) If, when reporting any moves covered by (2), there is any simultaneous surmise concerning name and address protection, cf. s 28, at the address the child will be moving to, presentation shall always be done by the municipality being vacated, which shall not disclose the new address in the process. The Minister for the Interior shall lay down more detailed rules in this respect.

(4) The city council can direct residential care service managers and similar to provide ongoing information as to persons moving into and away from the institution under the administration of the manager in question.

**Section 14.** Performance of compulsory military service per se does not entail any change in the residential registration of the conscript, but military service must be registered in CPR until such time as it has been completed.

(2) The Minister for the Interior shall lay down more detailed rules regarding reporting and registration of conscripts in CPR.

**Section 15.** No change shall be brought about in a person’s residential registration per se by that person being placed or incarcerated in one of the Prison Service’s institutions from his or her former home in Denmark, but placement shall be registered in the CPR until it desists.

(2) A person without any other dwelling residing at one of the Prison Service’s halfway houses and wishing to be registered there may be so.

(3) By agreement with the Minister for Justice, the Minister for the Interior shall lay down more detailed rules for reporting and registration in CPR of persons covered by (1).

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**Part 5**

*Immigration from abroad*

**Section 16.** Registration of immigration from abroad in CPR can only take place if the stay in Denmark is to last more than three months.

(2) Persons immigrating from a Nordic country or an EU or EEA country are only obliged to report immigration if their stay is due to last more than six months. Persons immigrating from any other foreign country are obliged to report immigration if their stay is due to last more than three months. The moving party shall report the immigration to the new municipality of residence no later than five days after the conditions in (5) and s 17 have been fulfilled. Reporting may also include those members of the household simultaneously immigrating and fulfilling the conditions for registration, thereby exempting them from reporting the move themselves.

(3) Brief visits abroad do not result in an interruption of the time limits in (1) and (2) for stays in Denmark as long as the person in question mostly sleeps in Denmark during the period stated.
(4) If the city council has special reason to doubt that the stay in Denmark will last more than three months, the city council can wait to register the immigration, unless the person in question can present documentation which in the opinion of the city council renders it probable that the stay will be of the requisite duration. Persons arriving for the first time with a residence permit issued with a view to staying permanently shall invariably be regarded as meeting the time condition for registration.

(5) The city council can only register immigration if the person in question has a residence or fixed place of abode in Denmark, cf. s 6(1)-(2), and further meets the conditions in s 17.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions in (1)-(5), a Danish national entering the country in order to serve his or her military duty in Denmark shall be registered as having immigrated on entering the country.

Section 17. For non-Nordic nationals, registration of immigration from abroad in CPR shall require that they either have a residence permit or entry clearance in accordance with the Danish Aliens Act or regulations issued in pursuance thereof, or have confirmation from the Danish Immigration Service that in accordance with the Aliens Act they are exempted from a residence permit or entry clearance, cf. however (4).

(2) A previously used residence permit or entry clearance can only be used if the immigration authorities confirm that the residence permit or entry clearance has not lapsed or cannot be regarded as having lapsed. If the final ruling is that the residence permit has lapsed, the immigration authorities shall notify the city council, which shall register the person concerned as having left the country on the date indicated in the immigration authorities’ letter as the day of departure, irrespective of whether he or she might still be staying in the country.

(3) A visa or exit limit in a passport is not commensurate with a residence permit. An allocated exit limit entailing the right to stay in Denmark for more than three months cannot form the basis for registration.

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

Section 18. Foreign nationals who are either registered in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ records or whose stay in Denmark is regulated in agreements governing the legal status of the forces or military headquarters acceded to by Denmark shall not be registered in CPR as having immigrated to the country.

(2) Similarly, foreign family members of persons covered by (1) shall not be registered in CPR as having immigrated to the country if they are part of the relevant person’s household.

Section 19. When reporting immigration from another Nordic country, inter-Nordic relocation papers shall be surrendered.

(2) At the same time, the following shall be stated:

1. any Danish civil registry number and
2. any membership of the Danish National Church or of a Lutheran religious organization abroad.

(3) Furthermore, on inquiry, information shall be given about own children, spouse and parents not listed on the inter-Nordic relocation papers.

Section 20. Moreover, in reporting immigration from abroad, the following shall be disclosed:

1. full name,
2. any Danish civil registry number,
3. 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. date of any marriage and registration authority,
9. any membership of the Danish National Church or of a Lutheran religious organization abroad,
10. own children, spouse and parents not covered by the report, and
11. nationality.

Section 21. The requisite documentation shall be presented for the information in ss 19-20 and to prove that the person in question complies with s 17.

(2) The city council can require any person covered by a report about immigration to report in person prior to registration.

(3) The city council shall expressly draw the attention of any immigrants stating that they are members of the Danish National Church or of a Lutheran religious organization abroad to the fact that this will result in their being recorded as members of the National Church.

(4) The Minister for the Interior may determine that in the event of immigration more information needs to be given than indicated in ss 19-20.

Section 22. On immigration from abroad the immigration date recorded shall be the date of arrival subject to the exceptions mentioned in (2) and (3).

(2) For refugees, registration in CPR shall be carried out according to the rules for such in the law on the integration of foreigners in Denmark (Danish Integration Act).

(3) Other foreigners whose immigration is registered on the basis of a residence permit or entry clearance in accordance with the legislation on foreigners that has been issued after their arrival shall be registered as having immigrated on the date the residence permit or entry clearance was issued.

Section 23. The Minister for the Interior lays down rules for the city councils’ involvement in the reporting of immigration from another Nordic country.

(2) The Faeroe Islands shall be placed on the same footing as any other Nordic country in this part.

Part 6

Moving abroad

Section 24. Anyone moving abroad shall be registered in CPR as having left the country, cf. however (5) and (6), and s 25(3). The person concerned shall report the move to the municipality of residence prior to departure. A stay of more than six months abroad shall always be reported as a move abroad. If the stay abroad lasts six months or less and the former dwelling is maintained at full availability, upon request the person shall have the right to remain registered as resident there, cf. s 25(2), however. If the former dwelling is not maintained at full availability during a stay of six months or less abroad, the city council shall make a concrete evaluation of whether or not a move abroad is involved.

(2) Brief visits to this country shall not be regarded as an interruption of the stay abroad as long as the person in question mostly sleeps abroad during the period stated.

(3) During stays abroad covered by (1), forth sentence, (5), and (6), the person in question is entitled, but not obliged, to have the foreign address current at any time as the supplementary address in CPR.
A foreign national leaving the country to serve his or her military service shall be registered as having left the country regardless of the length of stay abroad.

Persons employed by the Danish government and who have been ordered for service outside the Kingdom of Denmark shall never be registered as having left the country regardless of the provision in s 24(1).

A person cohabiting at an address shared with a person covered by (5) shall not be registered as having left the country if the two cohabitants in question have contracted a marriage or registered partnership with each other or meet the conditions for entering into marriage or registered partnership with each other and had established a common residence prior to leaving the country. The same shall apply to their children under the age of 18, where they are resident with the parents.

Section 25. Upon receiving the report of a move to a Nordic country, the city council shall issue inter-Nordic relocation papers, which the moving party is obliged to surrender to the local registration authority at the place of immigration.

Anyone staying in another Nordic country shall be registered as having left Denmark if the local registration authority in the country of immigration notifies that the person must be registered as having immigrated to that country.

The city council cannot register persons who have reported a move to another Nordic country as having left Denmark until the local registration authority in the country of immigration has notified that the person in question has been registered as resident there or that registration need not take place owing to the provisions of the country of immigration concerning extraterritorial persons. In all other cases the person shall remain registered in his or her former municipality and/or as having vacated the previous address.

The city council shall provide the registration authorities in a Nordic country with the information necessary for them to make their evaluation of the residency issue, cf. (2) and (3).

Section 26. Reports concerning a move abroad shall contain information about the moving party's

1. civil registry 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.

The date registered by the country of immigration as the immigration date shall be used as the relocation date for persons being registered in another Nordic country. In all other cases the date of exit from the country shall be registered as the date of the move. This also applies to stays abroad that subsequently become so protracted that the person in question needs to be registered as having left the country, cf. s 24(1).

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

Section 27. The Minister for the Interior lays down rules for the city councils’ involvement in reporting a move to another Nordic country.

The Faeroe Islands shall be placed on the same footing as any other Nordic country in this part.

Part 7

Protection of registrees from disclosure of information
Section 28. Upon application to their municipality of residence, anyone shall be entitled to obtain name and address protection so that the person’s name and address in CPR may not be disclosed to private individuals, cf. however s 34, s 38(4), s 42(3)-(5), s 43(1), and s 45. Protection shall lapse after one year unless the person wishes it to lapse prior to that or the city council deems that unique conditions make the person eligible for protection for longer than one year.

Section 29. Upon application to their municipality of residence, anyone shall be entitled to have local directory protection registered in CPR so that the person in question is not listed in local directories, cf. s 47.

(2) Upon application to their municipality of residence, anyone shall be entitled to have a mark inserted in CPR ensuring that the person in question does not receive enquiries in connection with statistical and scientific studies to which the Ministry of the Interior, in accordance with ss 35-36, supplies information from CPR or undertakes the addressing and dispatch of material.

(3) Upon application to their municipality of residence, anyone shall be entitled to have a mark inserted in CPR exempting that person from approaches which are made for marketing purposes. Such a mark provides both the protection against marketing laid down in s 6a of the Danish Marketing Practices Act combined with s 40(4) and (5) of this Act and the protection against disclosure etc. for use in another company’s marketing laid down in s 36 of the Danish Act on Processing of Personal Data.

Section 30. Persons enjoying name and address protection under s 28 are likewise protected in accordance with the provisions of s 29(1) and (2) as long as the name and address protection remains in force.

(2) Where the person has had separate protection registered under one or more of the provisions in s 29(1) and (2), such protection shall not lapse until the person issues the municipality of residence with instructions to do so.

(3) The Minister for the Interior lays down more detailed provisions on the city councils’ procedure in connection with allocating name and address protection.

Part 8

Disclosure of information to public authorities by the city councils and the Ministry of the Interior

Section 31. Information in CPR and older national register material may be passed on to another public authority in accordance with the rules in the Danish Act on the Processing of Personal Data.

Section 32. When a public authority needs information that is registered in CPR, the authority may obtain the information from CPR, cf. s 33(1), however.

(2) The Ministry of the Interior lays down the terms, including those for safety precautions and payment, governing disclosure of information from CPR in accordance with (1).

Section 33. Public authorities’ one-off enquiries concerning information from CPR shall be addressed to a city council, which may levy up to DKK 27 per enquiry to cover its costs, cf. (3), however.

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

(3) The Ministry of Social Affairs’ enquiries with a city council for use in its administration of the pension rules stipulated in pursuance of the EC regulation on social protection for employees etc. moving within EU or EEA countries, and cases concerning pension paid under rules set out in agreements with other countries shall be free of charge.

(4) The city council can determine that enquiries under (1)-(3) are to be made in writing.

http://www.cpr.dk/cpr/print.htm
Section 34. An authority may only disclose information, including protected names and addresses received under ss 31-33, to other public authorities or private individuals if such disclosure follows from the law or provisions stipulated in pursuance of the law, or the Ministry of the Interior has given permission for such.

(2) Any authority receiving information about protected names and addresses under ss 31-33, cf. s 28, shall ensure in handling such information that these names and addresses are not made available to private individuals. The authority shall further register information about protection in all cases involving a name and address. This information shall always be communicated in connection with any disclosure of a name and address to others, cf. (1).

(3) The provisions in (2) shall not apply, however, where otherwise specified by law or by provisions stipulated in accordance with the law.

Part 9

Disclosure etc. of information by the city councils and the Ministry of the Interior for statistical or scientific purposes

Section 35. For use for statistical or scientific purposes the Ministry of the Interior may pass on information from CPR or undertake addressing to a specifically defined group of persons. This is conditional on the recipient being entitled to treat the information in accordance with the Danish Act on the Processing of Personal Data. The Ministry of the Interior lays down the terms, including those for safety precautions and payment, governing disclosure of information or addressing and dispatch.

Section 36. For statistical or scientific purposes the Ministry of the Interior may provide access to electronic searching and retrieval in CPR. This is conditional on the recipient being entitled to treat the information in accordance with the Danish Act on the Processing of Personal Data. The Ministry of the Interior lays down the terms, including those for safety precautions and payment, governing access to electronic searching and retrieval.

Section 37. For statistical or scientific purposes the city council may decide to supply information that is not registered in CPR but is available in older national register material within the municipality. This is conditional on the recipient being entitled to treat the information in accordance with the Danish Act on the Processing of Personal Data. The city council may stipulate that the recipient covers the costs associated with the supply.

Part 10

The Ministry of the Interior’s disclosure of information to private individuals

Section 38. Public limited companies, private limited companies, trusts, foundations, enterprises, and other bodies corporate and natural persons operating a business shall, in accordance with the provisions in this section and in s 40, be entitled to have information in CPR supplied by the Ministry of the Interior about a substantial group of persons which the parties in question have previously identified individually, cf. (5). For associations it is also a condition that they have a creditable objective.

(2) The information that can be disclosed under (1) is

1. present name, unless protected, cf. s 28,
2. present address, unless protected, cf. s 28, and the date of the move to it,
3. position, where stated,
4. any mark exempting that person from approaches which are made for marketing purposes cf. s 29(3),
5. Any death, date of the death and the deceased’s address at the time,
unless protected, cf. s 28,
6. any disappearance and the date of such,
7. any exit from the country and the date of such, any new address abroad, unless protected, cf. s 28, and the date of such,
8. any contact address and the date of such, and
9. any guardianship in accordance with s 6 of the Danish Guardianship Act, the date of such and the guardian’s name and address, or
10. ongoing amendments to the data listed in paragraphs 1-9.

(3) Companies and pension funds covered by the Danish Act on Insurance Transactions and financial institutions in their management of savings for pension purposes, cf. Part 9a of the Danish Commercial Banks and Savings Banks Act, shall, in addition to the information in (2), be entitled to be provided with information concerning marital status and date of marital status, apart from information on separation.

(4) Credit reference agencies granted permission to make credit status enquiries by the Danish Surveillance Authority shall be entitled to have names and addresses from CPR disclosed irrespective of whether these are protected under s 28.

(5) Identification of the individual persons under (1)-(4) shall be provided by means of

1. civil registry number,
2. date of birth and name (present or previous) or
3. address (present or previous) and name (present or previous).

(6) The supply of information under (1)-(4) is conditional on the recipient being entitled to handle the information under the Danish Act on the Processing of Personal Data.

Section 39. Public limited companies, private limited companies, trusts, foundations, enterprises, and other bodies corporate and natural persons operating a business shall be entitled to be allowed by the Ministry of the Interior to make one-off enquiries covered by s 42 (1)-(2), cf. s 42(6), as one-off electronic queries to CPR. For associations it is also a condition that they have a creditable objective.

Section 40. The Ministry of the Interior lays down the terms, including those for safety precautions and payment, governing disclosure of information in accordance with s 38(1)-(4) and s 39.

(2) Information obtained under ss 38 and 39 may not be disclosed to other private individuals unless so implied by law or provisions laid down in accordance with the law, or unless the Ministry of the Interior has given permission for such. In disclosing name and address information, information concerning any name and address protection granted, cf. s 28, shall also be passed on.

(3) Protected names and addresses, cf. s 28, obtained by credit reference agencies in accordance with s 38(4), may not be disclosed by the same.

(4) Every quarter the Ministry of the Interior prepares a list containing information of current name and address as well as any most recent previous address within the past 3 years for all persons who under s 29(3) have a mark in CPR exempting these persons from approaches which are made for marketing purposes. Persons with name and address protection under s 28 are not included in the list.

(5) Businessmen are entitled to receive a copy of the list mentioned in (4) against payment of an amount covering the costs connected with the disclosure. Organisations which protect the businessmen’s industry interests are on equal terms entitled to receive the list mentioned in (4) with a view to disclosing the list to member companies. The list may not be disclosed to other parties or made public.
The Ministry of the Interior’s mailings for foreign authorities

Section 41. For public authorities in other countries, the Ministry of the Interior can address and dispatch electoral or referendum material to nationals of the relevant country living in Denmark who are registered in CPR. The party requesting addressing and mailing may not be supplied with the names and addresses of the addressees. The Ministry of the Interior lays down the terms, including those for safety precautions and payment, governing addressing and mailing.

Part 12

The city councils’ disclosure of individual items of information etc. to private individuals

Section 42. On application to a city council, anyone shall be entitled to receive information in CPR about a specific person whom the party in question has previously identified, cf. (6).

(2) The information that can be disclosed in accordance with (1) is

1. present name, unless protected, cf. s 28,
2. present address, unless protected, cf. s 28, and the date of the move to it,
3. position, where applicable,
4. any mark exempting that person from approaches which are made for marketing purposes cf. s 29(3),
5. any death, date of the death and the deceased’s address at the time, unless protected, cf. s 28,
6. any disappearance and the date of such,
7. any exit from the country and the date of such, any new address abroad, unless protected, cf. s 28, and the date of such,
8. any contact address and the date of such, and
9. any guardianship in accordance with s 6 of the Danish Guardianship Act, the date of such and the guardian’s name and address.

(3) Companies and pension funds covered by the Danish Act on Insurance Transactions and financial institutions in their management of savings for pension purposes, cf. Part 9a of the Danish Commercial Banks and Savings Banks Act, shall, in addition to the information in (2), be entitled to have such information disclosed concerning marital status and date of marital status, apart from information on separation, as well as information on the person’s blood relationships, including blood relatives’ names and addresses, whether or not protected under s 28, as is necessary to pay out an insurance sum to the beneficiary.

(4) Credit reference agencies granted permission by the Danish Surveillance Authority to make credit status enquiries shall be entitled to have names and addresses from CPR disclosed irrespective of whether these are protected under s 28.

(5) Protection of a person’s name and address, cf. s 28, cannot normally be maintained vis-à-vis creditors intending to take steps to collect or recover an outstanding debt. In the event of the existence of the debt being called into doubt, the city council shall obtain a statement from the debtor indicated before the information can be disclosed.

(6) Identification of the relevant person under (1)-(4) shall be provided by means of

1. Name (present or previous) and date of birth
2. Name (present or previous) and address (present or previous) or
3. Name (present or previous) and civil registry number.

Section 43. The city council may pass on protected names and addresses in CPR, cf. s 28, to private individuals having a legal interest in such information concerning a person previously identified, cf. s 42(6). It is a condition that the protectee has been given the opportunity to voice his or her views on the wish expressed and has not raised any objection to disclosure that the municipality deems worthy of being attributed greater importance than the legal interest of the person concerned in receiving the protected information.
Anyone able to substantiate that they have a legal interest in information in CPR concerning a person previously identified, cf. s 42(6), other than that which is mentioned in s 42(2)-(5), and s 43(1), can obtain such. This also applies to information about the name, address and date of birth of the identified person’s present and former spouse, and present children and parents, though information about civil registry numbers can never be given, cf. s 46, however.

Section 44. Information received in accordance with s 42(3)-(5) and s 43 may not be passed on to other private individuals unless implied in law or provisions stipulated in pursuance of the law. When disclosing name and address information in accordance with s 42(5) and s 43(1), information concerning any name and address protection, cf. s 28, shall also be disclosed.

(2) Names and addresses that have been supplied in accordance with s 42(5) and s 43(1), may only be used for purposes laid down by the city council.

(3) Protected names and addresses, cf. s 28, obtained by credit rating agencies in accordance with s 42(4), may not be disclosed by them.

Section 45. Anyone shall be entitled to have information disclosed by a city council concerning the names of persons who, according to CPR, are registered in a dwelling of which the person in question can document (co-)ownership or tenancy. This shall apply irrespective of whether the registered persons enjoy name and address protection in accordance with s 28.

Section 46. On application to a city council, anyone shall be entitled to receive certification in Danish of current and former information registered in CPR or other national register material in that municipality about the person him/herself, including the civil registry numbers of own children, spouse and parents. Any request for information concerning addresses prior to 1 January 1971 shall be directed to the municipality of residence at the time.

Section 47. For use in the printing of local directories, the city council may decide to disclose information about names, positions and addresses for people registered in CPR who are resident in the municipality, unless such individuals enjoy name and address protection in accordance with s 28 or local directory protection in accordance with s 29(1). The city council shall lay down the terms for such disclosure and in so doing may determine that residents of institutions of a special nature are not to be included in local directories. Ongoing amendments to previously disclosed information may not be supplied.

(2) As a condition of disclosure in accordance with (1), the city council shall stipulate that the information is not to be used or disclosed for the purpose of publication in electronic form.

Section 48. On application to a city council that has older national register material on the person identified, anyone entitled to information from CPR in accordance with ss 42 and 43 shall be entitled to obtain the same information from that material.

(2) The provisions in s 44 shall apply equally to information supplied in accordance with (1).

Section 49. On application to a city council that has registered such information on the deceased, anyone able to identify in advance a deceased person, as stated in s 42(6), shall be entitled to obtain the following information:

1. All names, including former names
2. Date and place of birth
3. Marital status date and place of marriage
4. Date of death and place of death registration
5. All addresses, indicating dates of vacation and relocation
6. Blood relationships with the deceased, indicating the relative’s name and date of birth and place of registration, though not for relatives still alive.

(2) Disclosure in accordance with (1) is further subject to the information not being available in CPR and additionally being more than 30 years old.

Section 50. On application to a city council, anyone able to identify a deceased person, cf. s 42 (6), shall be entitled to obtain information from CPR needed to administer an estate abroad. The
same applies if such information is available in older national register material in the municipality.

(2) On application to a city council, anyone able to identify a deceased person, cf. s 42(6), shall be entitled to obtain information from CPR for use in addressing a burial or cremation request to the burial authority. The same shall apply if this information is available in older national register material in the municipality.

(3) Information on a civil registry number can never be given in pursuance of (1) and (2).

Section 51. The city council may determine that enquiries in accordance with ss 42-43, ss 45-46, and ss 48-50 are to be made in writing.

(2) For each individual enquiry in accordance with ss 42, 43, 45, and 46, the city council may levy up to DKK 52 to cover its costs. The city council may also demand that all costs associated with disclosure in accordance with ss 47-50 be covered by the recipient. The city council may demand that payment for replying to the request or the disclosure be made in advance.

Part 13

Public authorities’ treatment of civil registry numbers

Section 52. If, in accordance with the Danish Act on the Processing of Personal Data, a public authority uses the civil registry number as a means of identification or record number, it shall be the civil registry number for the person to whom the case pertains.

(2) The provision in subs. 1 shall not apply, however, if it follows from laws or provisions stipulated in pursuance of the law, that it is necessary within an administrative domain to allocate several persons to the same case. In such instances the administration shall itself decide how to organize the internal case registration most expediently. In its organization, it shall pay heed to equal status considerations, amongst others.

Section 53. Where a public authority uses the civil registry number to approach a person about his or her circumstances, the authority shall use the person’s own civil registry number. Similarly, a person can only be asked for his or her own civil registry number when applying to public authorities in situations covered by s 52.

Section 54. Public authorities shall ensure that the civil registry number does not fall into the hands of unauthorized parties. Civil registry numbers may not be marked in completely legible form on the outside of letters, in window envelopes or in other despatches to the person concerned. Where necessary in such cases to state some form of identification, the civil registry number shall be obscured so as not to be immediately recognizable.

(2) The civil registry number can be stated in fully legible form on a giro paying-in slip as long as this is forwarded to the person concerned in a sealed envelope.

(3) The civil registry number may not be published, even in the official gazette, apart from notices advertising for beneficiaries of an estate, unless implied by law or provisions laid down in pursuance of the law.

Part 14

Readiness, safety precautions etc.

Section 55. The Ministry of the Interior shall take measures allowing the disposal or destruction of CPR in the event of war or similar conditions.
(2) During the period preceding any war or similar conditions, the Ministry of the Interior shall provide printouts from CPR for use in the city councils’ manual administration of the personal registration procedure.

(3) The Ministry of the Interior shall establish a special standby system, enabling information to be extracted at any time for use in compiling electoral registers and polling cards in connection with elections.

(4) If CPR is partly or fully destroyed or is rendered unserviceable, the city councils may, in accordance with more detailed directions from the Minister for the Interior, instruct public authorities and those residing or staying in the municipality to volunteer the information needed to restore CPR.

Part 15

Complaints and penalties

Section 56. Any complaint about a city council’s decision in accordance with this law may be brought before the Ministry of the Interior within four weeks of the complainant having received notification of the decision. This shall be done by delivering a complaint in writing to the city council that has made the decision.

(2) If the city council cannot uphold the complainant, the complaint shall be forwarded together with the reasoning for the decision and the re-evaluation to the Ministry of the Interior with a copy to the complainant. The copy to the complainant shall be endorsed with information stating that any comments the complainant may have concerning the re-evaluation must be presented to the Ministry of the Interior within four weeks of the complainant having received notification of the re-evaluation.

(3) A complaint about registration of residence cannot pertain to a registration that goes back further than two years prior to the presentation of the complaint unless the registration has been amended during that period.

(4) The decision of the Ministry of the Interior may involve dismissal, affirmation, remission for review or an amendment to the ruling complained about. In the event of an amendment to the ruling, the Ministry of the Interior may immediately undertake the necessary correction of the registration in CPR.

Section 57. Unless a higher penalty is merited in accordance with other legislation, punishment in the form of a fine shall be imposable on anyone deliberately or through gross negligence

1. failing to report a move promptly, cf. s 12(1), first sentence, s 13(1), s 16(2), and s 24(1),
2. failing to report an abandoned move, cf. s 12(6), first sentence,
3. surrendering wrong information about the actual move and the circumstances to be registered in connection therewith, cf. s 12(2), s 16(4), and ss 19-20,
4. violating s 40(2) and (3), s 40(5), third sentence, ss 44 and 47, and terms stipulated under s 32(2), s 35; third sentence, s 36, third sentence, and s 40(1), or
5. omitting to submit information under s 10(2) and (3), s 13(4), and s 55(4), or submitting misrepresentations, cf. s 10(2), paragraph 2.

(2) Companies etc. (legal persons) can be held criminally liable in accordance with the rules in Part 5 of the Danish penal code.

Section 58. The city council may advise the person concerned that a violation of the provisions set out in s 57(1), paragraphs 1-3 and paragraph 5, can be decided without legal proceedings in the event of the party pleading guilty to the violation and declaring him/herself willing to pay the municipal treasurer’s department a fine, within a period of time to be specified and extendable upon request, indicated in the proposed settlement.
Similarly, the provision in s 831(1), paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Danish Administration of Justice Act on the substance of the indictment shall apply to any proposed settlement made in accordance with (1).

(3) If the fine is paid promptly or collected following acceptance or a sentence is served, any further proceedings shall be dropped.

Part 16

Commencement etc.

Section 59. The Minister for the Interior shall stipulate the time for the coming into force of the Act.


(3) The Ministry of the Interior’s circular no. 28 of 20 February 1995 on updating and operating CPR’s road and dwelling register shall remain in force until rescinded or superseded by regulations issued in pursuance of this Act.

(4) Rulings appealed prior to the commencement of the Act shall be heard in full according to the appeal rules formerly in effect.

Section 60. The Act shall not apply to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, but in the event of a royal decree may be enacted for Greenland subject to the departures dictated by special Greenland conditions.

Schedule 1

The data content of the Danish Civil Registration System (CPR), cf. s 4, is as follows:

1. Civil registry number information: Civil registry number, cf. s 3, cross-reference between new and previous civil registry number stored in CPR (historical) in the event of change to civil registry number, e.g. in the event of error in sex and date of birth, cf. s 3(5).

2. Name information: Given name, middle name and surname, own surname, i.e. the person’s most recent surname acquired on some basis other than marriage, mark to denote lack of opportunity for correct registration of name, cf. s 5(3), and addressing name, cf. s 5(4)-(8). Former names are stored in CPR (historical).

3. Address information:
   a. Municipality, road/street, house number, floor, side-door number, building number, c/o name, locality, town/city name, postcode and postal district.
   b. Address abroad, cf. s 26(3).
   c. Previous addresses, including entry into country, exit, retracing and disappearance, as well as previous addresses abroad are stored in CPR (historical).
   d. Supplementary address, i.e. information on address abroad in connection with stay abroad of six months or less, cf. s 24(3), for persons ordered into service abroad by the Danish government and such persons’ households, cf. s 24(5) and (6), or information on the barracks in the case of military service being performed, cf. s 14(2).
   e. Contact address, cf. s 26(3), i.e. an address to which public authorities and private individuals can send the relevant person’s post during a registered stay abroad.
   f. Relocation order in accordance with planning legislation (second homes and holiday cottages).

4. Birth registration information: Place of birth registration, i.e. current name for parish or country of birth, continent where applicable, location of registered information, and date of birth and sex. Previous birth registration information is stored in CPR (historical).

5. Nationality information: Nationality, i.e. statement of current name for the
country of which the person in question is a national citizen, continent where applicable. If the person is stateless, this is indicated. Former nationality is stored in CPR (historical).

6. National Church information: Information about membership of the Danish National Church, voluntary union congregation combined with the National Church, the National Church but exempted from church tax during a stay abroad because church tax is payable to the Church of Denmark Abroad or to the Danish Seamen’s Church, or not a member of the National Church. Previous National Church information is stored in CPR (historical).


8. Marital status information: Information about single, married, divorced, widow or widower, registered partner, dissolution of registered partnership, longest-living partner or dead, as well as information about spouse or registered partner and about separation. Previous marital status information is stored in CPR (historical).

9. Status information: Indication of whether the person concerned is registered in CPR on account of current or previous residential connection with Denmark or Greenland in the form of residence, of no fixed abode, disappearance, exit from country or death, or whether person is registered solely on the grounds of inclusion under ATP (Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme), cf. s 3(1), paragraph 2, or processing of tax cases, cf. s 3(1), paragraph 3. In addition, for certain civil registry numbers, reservation, cancellation, alteration or deletion on account of misregistration is also registered.

10. Protection information, if any: Any name and address protection, cf. s 28, local directory protection, cf. s 29(1), protection from researcher’s enquiries, cf. s 29 (2), or any mark exempting that person from approaches which are made for marketing purposes, cf. s 29(3). Previous protection information is stored in CPR (historical).

11. Any occupational information: Any occupational title previously requested by the person in question, which the person can have changed or deleted on application to the municipality of residence.

12. Any information on municipal affairs: Any information held by the municipalities that the person is living separately from his or her spouse, is a foster child, pension matters, former district of residence, when this municipality has general obligation of payment (law on municipal compensation and general subsidies to municipal and county local government, s 25(3)), membership of a voluntary union congregation where the congregation and municipality have agreed that the municipality will levy church contributions for the congregation, and indication of collective housekeeping or family code.

13. Any information about municipal memoranda: Registration by the Ministry of the Interior and the municipalities of certain factual items of information of obvious importance to the performance of its tasks in accordance with national register legislation, e.g. information as to the unknown whereabouts of the person, or about incarceration or placement in one of the Prison Service’s institutions etc., cf. s 15(3).

14. Any markings of subscription to personal data: The authorities and private individuals who, in accordance with s 32 and s 38, respectively, subscribe to updated information from CPR for a substantial, defined group of individuals who are identified individually.

15. Any electoral information: Inclusion on electoral register for parliamentary elections, referenda and elections to the European Parliament for persons who have left the country, and certain special electoral information for use in connection with elections to the European Parliament.

16. Any guardianship information: Information that the person is under guardianship, with deprivation of legal capacity, cf. s 6 of the Danish Guardianship Act, and the name and address of the guardian.

17. Any basis for stay: Information about basis for stay in accordance with the Danish Aliens Act or regulations issued in pursuance thereof. Previously registered basis for stay is stored in CPR (historical).

18. For the information listed in paragraphs 1-17, the time of updating, start of validity and any final date etc. shall also be registered, together with the authority that has approved and/or updated the registration, and any special documentation for a given item of information as well as certain technical control data.