



BEGINNER'S *Guide* TO *Denmark*

by:

International Student Services





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Introduction

Congratulations on your acceptance to the Technical University of Denmark! You probably have a lot of questions about the logistics of moving to Denmark. This guide has been created by the **Introduction Week team**, and it is aimed at facilitating this new beginning for you. **We got your back!**

Note from the authors:

This is a non-official DTU document. The information presented in this guide has been collected through official Danish sources and the personal experience of the people in the team. **At the time of publication, the information was up to date, but ALWAYS crosscheck with the official information provided by the Danish government for the most up to date and correct information.**

Welcoming words from the Introduction Week team:



As one of the Introduction Week Coordinators, and 5th semester student of the MSc in Biotechnology, it is my biggest honor to welcome you to the Technical University of Denmark! It is a place full of opportunities and great fun. When I arrived in Denmark, I was burning with all sorts of questions and doubts, so I sincerely hope this guide will provide you with all the information you need. Should you have any other questions, do not hesitate to reach out to us! We are happy to help you kickstart your semester in the best way possible. Get ready for this crazy adventure, you are about to start some of the most amazing years of your life, and it is our privilege to be able to guide you through it!

Mica

As one of the coordinators of the Supertrio, I am truly happy to welcome you all to DTU. It is always exciting to see a new chapter begin for so many students, and it means a lot to be part of your very first steps here. We will do our best to guide you around DTU and help you settle in, until you soon know every tip and trick on campus, maybe even better than we do. I am really glad to walk alongside you on this journey, and I hope this guide helps you feel confident, supported, and ready for everything ahead.



Belin



As one of the Introduction Week Coordinators and a 5th-semester student in Mathematical Modeling, I'm really excited to welcome you to DTU. This place has been where I've grown the most, not just in my studies, but as a person. DTU is full of opportunities, no matter who you are or what path you're on, and I hope you'll experience that too. When I first arrived, I was full of doubts and questions, so I completely understand how you might be feeling right now. I hope this guide makes your first days a bit easier and helps you settle in. And if you ever need support, tips, or just someone who's been through it before, feel free to reach out. We're here to help you get started and make the most of this new chapter. Welcome to DTU! I hope it becomes as meaningful to you as it has been to me!

Vassoula

Social Media

We understand that moving to a new country for studies can be nerve-wracking, but luckily there is a whole community of Master students who are or have been in the same boat, and they are always happy to connect!

You are more than welcome to join the **Goin'** app to reach out to new students, and to older students that are there to help you. You will get an email about how to set up your profile on your student email.

Additionally, you can follow us on Instagram, where we would be happy to answer any question you may have!

✉ [Introduction Week Email](#)

📷 [Introduction Week Instagram](#)

✉ [International Student Services Email](#)

Emergency Numbers

In Denmark, these are the following numbers you should preferably memorize by heart:

- 112 – Emergency number
- 1813 – Medical advice. Let's say you hurt your leg, but you are not in immediate danger nor need an ambulance. In Denmark, you'd call 1813 and they would assign you a time in which you can go to the hospital.
- 114 – Non-emergency police contact (for example, if something gets stolen).

Priority Checklist

Settling in Denmark has, luckily, become very digitalized. Entering the system is relatively simple and a lot faster than it is in most countries. Use this priority list as a guide on how to adhere to the Danish system (and the faster you do it, the easier your life can be!). Keep in mind that the process is different for students coming from an EU country than from those coming from a non-EU country, so keep an eye on it!

	<i>I am an EU citizen</i>	<i>I am a non-EU Citizen</i>
1	Find accommodation	Sort out your residence permit
2	Do your EU Registration	Find accommodation
3	Get your CPR	Get your CPR
4	Get a Rejsekort (personal or anonymous)	Get a Rejsekort (personal or anonymous)
5	Get your MitID	Get your MitID
6	Open a Danish bank account	Open a Danish bank account
7	Receive your Yellow Health Card	Receive your Yellow Health Card
8	Get a Danish Phone number	Get a Danish Phone number
9	Get a bike	Get a bike

The Introduction Week

We know that you must be stressed about coming to Denmark, its not only a new place, but new people all around. Do not worry about having the chance to meet people, as the week before the new semester starts, we host the **Introduction Week**.

The Introduction Week is an event that lasts 5 days, where you will be assigned to a Buddy Group, composed of new students and led by your Buddy, an older student who will function as your mentor throughout this new adventure!

We strongly encourage you to sign up to the Introduction Week, as it is designed for you to get to know your fellow colleagues, both from and outside your Study Line.

If you are interested in joining the Introduction Week, check [this link](#).

Your way to Denmark

By road:

- You can totally drive to Denmark, but keep in mind that in Copenhagen and in most areas the parking spots are hard to find and usually expensive.
- Car sharing is also possible; the most common platform is [Blablacar](#).

- You can also come by bus; the journey is usually cheaper than by train and plane. Check [Flixbus](#) for more information.

By train:

You can also come to Copenhagen by train. The recommended station for international travel is **Copenhagen Central Station, København H**.

The most convenient way to book your train tickets is to use [TrainLine](#), which allows you to book train tickets all around Europe.

By plane:

You can also come by plane to **Copenhagen Airport, Københavns Lufthavn**. If you choose this option, it will take you around 50 minutes to reach the Technical University of Denmark campus by public transport (metro and a bus, see below). Keep in mind that Ubers and Taxis are expensive in Denmark.

Get to DTU from the Airport:

Luckily for us, arriving at DTU by public transport is very simple. Keep in mind that depending on the time of the day you arrive, the waiting time in the stations could be longer. You are more than welcome to check out Google Maps, which may propose a faster route, or follow the suggested one.

1. Once you exit the arrival hall of the airport, head towards the Metro.
2. Take the line M2 towards Vanløse.
3. Get off at Nørreport Station.
4. Get out of the underground, and look for the bus station Nørreport St. (Nørre Voldgade)
5. Get on bus 150s, towards Gl. Holte Øverødvej or Kokkedal Station (both buses head to DTU, the first one just finishes at a different end station, nothing to worry about)
6. Get off at Rævehøjvej, DTU (Helsingørmotorvejen).
7. Cross the bridge over the highway and walk straight to arrive to Building 101. Welcome to DTU!

[Link to Google Maps route](#)

Get a public transport ticket:

Copenhagen's public system is a bit tricky to follow, and it can be easy to, unfortunately, get a fine. For your first trip to DTU, I recommend you download the **Rejsebillet app** and follow the instructions below. Otherwise, you can get an **anonymous Rejsekort** at the airport, for that, see instructions on the **Rejsekort** section.

- 
1. Download Rejsebillet in your App Store or Google Store. You might have to change the region of your phone to Denmark.
 2. Enter your phone number to start, it can be a foreign number, but additional charges might arise due to them sending a verification code.
 3. Enter your day of birth.
 4. Write where you are traveling from, CPH Lufthavn.
 5. Write where you are going to, DTU (Anker Engelunds Vej).
 6. It will show you different options you can take, the prices might differ among them. **Be careful and take the route you paid for.** Copenhagen's transport system is confusing and if you end up taking another route you could catch a fine.
 7. The price will be around 50 DKK.
 8. The ticket is valid for 2 hours and 15 min.
 9. You do not need to do validate the ticket, but keep in mind that your phone needs to be charged and ready to show your ticket if an inspector comes.



Find Rejsebillet in the App Store/Google Store

Where to stay?

One of the first dilemmas you will face is whether to stay at DTU, around DTU, or in Copenhagen. Depending on your budget, lifestyle, and goals, you may choose a slightly different option.

DTU Campus: Many international students live at dorms located on the DTU campus (either from BDTU or PKS), and many choose to start their MSc or Exchange there. The campus has a very lively atmosphere, and it also has most things you need, such as supermarkets around, and the city of Lyngby is only a 20-minute walk from the main university campus. There is a direct bus that goes to Copenhagen centrum (150S), which takes about 40 minutes, and several buses that go to Lyngby Station, where you can later take a train to the center of Copenhagen (takes about 30 minutes). Ideal option if you do not want to spend time commuting. Nevertheless, the trip to Copenhagen can be a bit tedious, especially in winter.

For more information on DTU dorms, look on the section **Searching for Housing**.

Around DTU (Lyngby, Gentofte, Nærum, etc): Living in Lyngby or nearby towns (Kongens Lyngby, Sorgenfri, Virum, Gentofte, etc.) gives you a nice balance between student life and “normal” Danish everyday life. You’re still close to DTU, often a short bike



ride or quick bus trip away, so commuting is easy, but you also get access to local cafés, supermarkets, parks, and lakes where it actually feels like a small city or suburb, not just a campus bubble. Lyngby in particular has a good mix of shops, a mall, cinema, and places to study or hang out, so you don't have to go to Copenhagen every time you want to do something. It's a good choice if you like calm, green surroundings, want slightly more space, and still want to be within "DTU radius" for group work and social events. Lyngby is connected to Copenhagen centrum by train, which takes 20 minutes. **Always check the public transport available to DTU from your place of living, if commuting time is an important factor for you.**

Copenhagen: Living in Copenhagen gives you the big-city student experience: more nightlife, more culture, more food, more everything. You'll have easy access to bars, concerts, museums, festivals, and international communities, which can be a huge plus if you're social and curious about Danish/European city life. The downside is the commute to DTU, often 30–50 minutes each way by S-train + bus or bike, so you must be okay with planning your day a bit more and maybe staying longer on campus when you're there. But if you like the idea of studying in a calm-ish place (DTU) while living in a vibrant capital with lots of people your age, Copenhagen is very attractive. It can also be nice if your friends and hobbies are based in the city rather than around Lyngby. Keep in mind that rent in Copenhagen is very high, and you might have to go to the neighborhoods farther away from DTU to find affordable housing, such as Sydhavn, Vestamager, and Ørestad. The closest neighbourhoods in Copenhagen to DTU are Nørrebro, Østport, and Nordhavn, all which are connected to Lyngby Station/DTU either by train or bus. Many MSc students decide to move to the city sometime after their first year of studies.

Searching for Housing

The Copenhagen housing market is fairly competitive, so it is good to prioritize finding a place as soon as you have been accepted into DTU. Keep in mind that scams can appear in your search if you look into private housing, so **never pay a deposit without signing a contract and seeing the place, would it be on a videocall or in person.** Always use reputable portals such as the ones mentioned in this guide. Additionally, always make sure that you can register your CPR in the place where you will live.

Dormitories:

BDTU: International students and employees at DTU can apply for housing at one of the student residences administrated by BDTU, which is a private non-profit housing foundation. Prices go from 5000 DKK and above, but rooms with a kitchen qualify for Housing Benefits of around 900 DKK (only for EU students). The dorms available for students located at DTU's Lyngby Campus are *Hempel Kollegiet*, *Lundtofte Student Residences*, and *U2 Campus Apartments*. *Linde Alle Student Residence* is located close

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to DTU (about 20 min bike ride, one bus station, though the station is a bit far from the dorm). *Studio Ballerup* is on DTU's Ballerup Campus, located about 40 minutes away from Lyngby by bus. *Tåsingade Studio* apartments are in Copenhagen. All rooms are furnished. There are different types of rooms available, such as apartments, suites, and rooms with shared kitchens. To apply for housing through them, check [BDTU's guide](#).

Basecamp by Xior: 30 minutes by walk, by the *Sorgenfri* station you will find Basecamp. Rooms go from 6495 DKK and above, from which some also qualify for Housing Benefits (only for EU students). They have single rooms with a shared kitchen, single rooms with a kitchen and different sized studios. All rooms are furnished. They have several services, such as 24/7 laundry facilities, workspaces, social areas as foosball, table tennis, gaming rooms and event spaces, etc. It is a very social dormitory, and many DTU students choose to live there for their first few semesters. To get housing through them, check their [webpage](#).

PKS: PKS is a non-profit cooperative founded by a group of dormitories and led by an unpaid board, in which representatives of dormitory boards and residents constitute the majority. PKS dorms are located both in DTU Lyngby Campus and surroundings. Their rooms go from 3000 DKK and above. PKS works like many other dormitory cooperatives in Copenhagen, through a waiting list. It takes about a year to score a room, so if you are interested it is recommended to join as soon as possible. PKS will contact you through email when a room is available, and then you get a short deadline. All rooms are unfurnished. If you are interested in PKS, check their [webpage](#).

Private housing:

It is also possible to rent through dedicated rental platforms, which include apartments, houses and rooms across the whole Capital region. You can easily find such platforms online.

Subletting:

Subletting is a popular alternative for students, which allows them to take over the room of another person for a semester, usually of students going on an exchange. This is available both at BDTU, PKS, and private rooms. On PKS's platform you can find some rooms up for subletting, and you can look into Facebook groups. Additionally, there is an accommodation WhatsApp group chat for DTU students, where people often post opportunities for subletting or they are looking for a roommate. Subletting through Facebook or WhatsApp is **always** under your own risk, and you should be careful about possible scams.

[WhatsApp Group Link](#)

Furniture

Furnished rooms or suites are available, but they are rare in comparison to unfurnished ones.

You can look at dba.dk (it is like a Danish eBay), Facebook Marketplace, IKEA, JYSK. Additionally, there are several recycling centers around the city, from where you can pick up furniture for free. It is not uncommon for the Danes to leave free furniture around on the street or around trash containers.

EU Registration – EU/EEA/Swiss or Nordic Citizen

As a citizen of an EU/EEA country or Switzerland, you can reside in Denmark under EU regulations. If you reside in Denmark for longer than 3 months (such as being a student), you have to apply for an EU residence document within 3 months after entering Denmark (but we recommend it to do it as soon as possible, as it is needed for other services). You can find the relevant application pages for all types of grounds for EU residence on [New to Denmark: EU residence](#). There you can find all the necessary information on how to apply, including the relevant application form, in addition to a step-by-step guide to successfully submit the application. Your application will be processed by the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI). **Keep in mind that you need to meet up with SIRI within 30 days of making your application, so do not start your application if you do not have the opportunity to go to SIRI in this time window.**

Registration - Non-EU Citizen

If you are a non-EU/EEA citizen, you must have a residence permit before entering Denmark if you plan to stay more than 90 days (as you will). For information on getting the residence permit, approach the Danish mission/embassy present on your country of residence.

The admissions team at DTU supplies exact information on how to navigate this process. For any questions, feel free to contact the email linked on their [webpage](#).

CPR

Everyone who lives in Denmark is required to have a civil registration number, called a CPR number. It is needed to open a bank account, access your health insurance, borrow books from the library, pay taxes, receive a salary and so on.

It consists of 10 digits, of which the first 6 are your date of birth (day, month and year), while the last four digits provide a unique identification number for all citizens of Denmark.



To get a CPR number, you must fulfill the following requirements:

- You are staying in Denmark for more than 3 months.
- You have an EU residence document, if you are an EU citizen.
- You have a residence permit, if you are a non-EU citizen.
- You have a place to live.

The last point is particularly important, as it must be a valid address, meaning that you have the right to register your address in the CPR system. You cannot register for your CPR until you live at your residence. The process of changing your address registered to the CPR is simple and can be done online if you move.

To get the CPR you need to set up an appointment, and it is recommended to get one as soon as possible as the wait can be long.

For more information regarding the CPR, please visit [The City of Copenhagen's website.](#)

Keep in mind that your address of living might not fall within the Copenhagen's Municipality jurisdiction, so you might have to contact a different municipality. If you live in Ballerup, please visit [this website.](#)

MitID

MitID is your personal digital ID and is designed to help ensure that you can safely navigate the internet, and it simplifies a lot of bureaucratic processes.

It can be used to transfer money in online banking or logging into public self-service solutions like skat.dk, borger.dk, and sundhed.dk. It is primarily an app where you can approve actions online with a swipe.

You can get your MitID once you have received your CPR.

You can get MitID from your home if you have a passport or ID card with a chip, and you also have a phone that can scan passports. Otherwise, you can get it at a Citizen Service Center.

For more information, check [MitID's website.](#)

Bank Account

If you are staying in Denmark for a couple months, it is possible to go by without opening a bank account. Nevertheless, a Danish bank account makes it easier to pay rent, get a cheap phone subscription, and avoid foreign card fees. If you plan to work in Denmark or

receive public money (such as salary, housing benefits, SU for EU students, among others), you will have to get a NemKonto, a bank account registered for government payments. Setting a NemKonto connected to a Danish bank is extremely easy. It is possible to link a NemKonto to foreign banks, but the registration is different and will not be discussed in this guide. Having a Danish bank account, alongside a Danish phone number, will also give you access to MobilePay, an app used to swiftly transfer money between accounts.

To get a Bank account, you will need a CPR number.

There are multiple different banks that you are able to choose from, and some have special youth/student accounts. Notably, Lån i Spar has an agreement with the student union IDA, which presents favorable conditions.

The process for each bank is fairly similar, and you can usually sign up online first and then visit a branch to verify. It is recommended to check the individual websites of each bank for more specific information.

Yellow Health Card

The Yellow Health Card (Sundhedskort in Danish) entitles you to medical treatment in Denmark. You will receive it on your mailbox within 4 weeks of receiving your CPR. It will display your name and address, your CPR number and the name and address of your doctor. It is proof that you can receive medical treatment in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

You must always bring the health card when you see your doctor and to municipal offices, and it can be used at libraries and as an identification document for stores. It is also available on an app.

If you would like to read more about the Yellow Health Card, please visit their [website](#).

Contacting a doctor

You are automatically assigned a doctor (General Practitioner) when you register for your CPR number. You can find their name, address and telephone number on your Yellow Health Card.

Before you go to your doctor, you need to call and make an appointment or use the online booking system MinLæge.

You can access your medical records using sundhed.dk.



If you would like more information regarding healthcare in Denmark, please visit [this website](#).

Taxes – Tax Card

Everyone who works in Denmark (including students) must have a tax card. It is digital information that SKAT (the Danish Tax Agency) sends to your employer's payroll system telling them how much tax to withhold, and which allowances you have. Make sure to have applied for a tax card before you start your student job.

For more information, check this [website](#).

Transport Card – EU Citizen

EU citizens have access to the Ungdomskort, which is the Danish youth card for “cheap” public transport for students. It gives access to buses, metro, S-trains and local trains in the capital region.

For further information, please visit this [website](#).

Transport Card – Non-EU Citizen

Unfortunately, non-EU citizens are not eligible for Ungdomskort in Copenhagen, but there are other options you can count on for transport cards.

Rejsekort:

Rejsekort is Denmark's standard electronic travel card system. You can get an anonymous one (if you don't have a CPR) or a Personal one (once you have the CPR).

You need to check in at start and check out at the end of each journey. The price is calculated based on distance/zones travelled. It is very flexible, and you pay as you go. They also have an app.

Pendlerkort:

Also known as a commuter card, it is a zone-based monthly pass for public transport, which is valid on buses, metro, s-trains and local trains in the zones you choose. You pay a fixed price for unlimited travel within those specific zones. You can buy it in the Rejsebillet app.

14 Phone Plan

There are a few benefits to have a Danish number: using MobilePay, when doing online purchases, or signing up to things online, sometimes you cannot put an international phone number. Of course, you can use the roaming from your phone plan from home, but this might cause you extra costs.

In Denmark there are 2 main types of mobile plans:

1. Prepaid (using top-ups)
 - a. You buy the SIM, load credit, and buy the data or minutes.
2. Subscription
 - a. Monthly plan, with an automatic payment from a Danish bank account

You can buy a SIM card from them in convenience stores or supermarkets such as Netto, Føtex, Bilka, and 7/11 (including the one in the airport). Some providers also give the option of an eSIM.

Bikes

Denmark is known for its cycling, and the country largely runs on bikes! The number of bikes, lack of elevation and good quality bike paths make biking an easy way to get to university and around Copenhagen!

To get a bike, you have different options.

Buy a Bike

You can try contacting older students that might be selling bikes. DTU students have a [WhatsApp](#) group where people post things they are selling, which might be worth checking out. You can also check Facebook Marketplace, which is a platform used by many Danes to sell their stuff. Additionally, you can check dba.dk for other options. While Denmark is a very safe country, sometimes there is bike theft, so be careful if you have a fancy bike and either make sure it is properly locked with a good lock, or park it only in safe spaces. Always keep in mind that any purchase you make on these platforms are your own responsibility.

Rent a Bike

A popular option is renting a bike. There are several different providers you can choose from, which you can find on the internet.

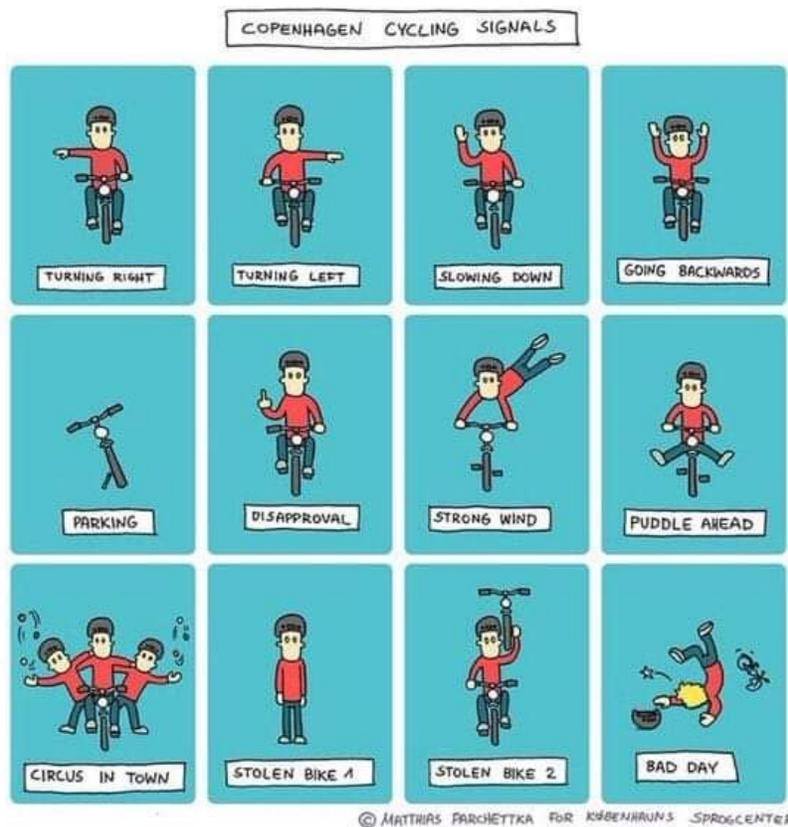
Bike hand signals

In Denmark, bike hand signals are part of the traffic law, and if not used properly, you can be fined. Danish rules say you must signal whenever you change direction or stop.

Left turn: Stretch your left arm straight out to the side, palm down. You need to sign before the junction and keep it out until other traffic has seen you.

Right turn: Stretch your right arm straight out to the side, palm down. You need to sign before the junction and keep it out until other traffic has seen you.

Stopping and strong braking: Raise one arm straight up in the air (ideally the left, as it is more visible for traffic behind you). Use when stopping at a red light, and especially when braking harder than people expect.

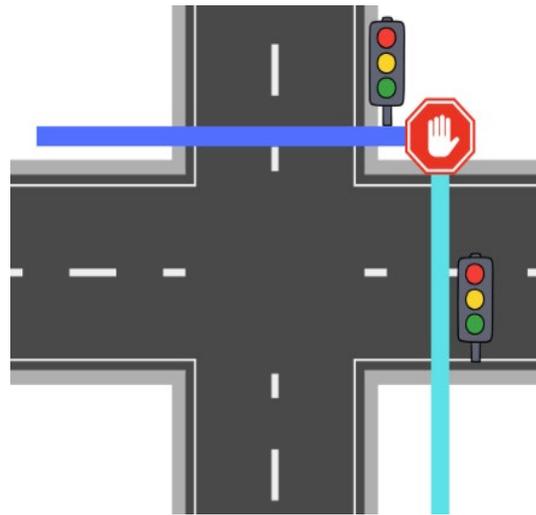


Signals at junctions and bike lights

At big junctions, you will find small bike traffic lights with a bicycle symbol. Follow those lights and not the car lights. Often, there is a little button next to the place where you should stop, press it for the light to turn green!

Left turns in Copenhagen work slightly differently than in other countries, like the Netherlands. Usually, they work in a two-step fashion. First, go straight through to the far

corner in your line, signal stop (arm up), and face the new direction. Go straight when the second light turns green.



Remember to always use light at night or low visibility, as otherwise you can get a big fine.

Rain and Winter Clothing

Denmark is infamous for its weather, and it is not necessarily for a good reason 😞

Denmark is not THAT cold in winter, but the combination of the wind and rain can make it feel way colder than what numbers might suggest.

Important rain clothing to consider is:

- A waterproof shell jacket:
 - Preferably not just water resistant, windproof, and breathable.
 - A lightweight shell to layer is especially useful.
- Rain pants (if you bike a lot)
 - Also known as regnbukser.
 - Pull them over jeans/normal trousers.
- A waterproof backpack or a raincover is desirable for protecting your devices in the rain.
- Reflective details, as it can get pretty dark, and high visibility and reflective clothing significantly improve the cyclist's safety.

Important winter clothing to consider is:

- A good base layer, such as a thin wool or synthetic thermal top and leggings.
- A fleece, wool sweater, or light down/synthetic puffer.
- A wind and waterproof coat. One good one beats 1000 mid ones.

- Accessories are essential, such as:
 - Beanies.
 - Scarfs.
 - Gloves.
 - Wool or wool blend socks.

We know this is a lot to take in, but do not worry. Here are some places where you can find clothing options for all budgets:

- Big supermarkets have cheap, good rain sets.
- Common fashion retailers sell affordable puffer jackets, beanies, scarves, and basic layers.
- Second-hand and thrifting, which is huge in Denmark. Check Facebook Marketplace, dba.dk, thrift shops and second-hand markets.

Lost and Found

If you lose something in the public transport:

- DSB has an online Lost and Found form to register what you lost. If they find it, they keep it up to 7 days and then send it to the lost property police office in Copenhagen.
- You can report it to the Metro's own Lost and forgotten items page. If found, you will be told where to pick it up.

Copenhagen has an official Police Lost and Found office, called Hittegodskontoret. You can find their phone and email information on the police site under Lost and found.

There is no unified lost and found office for all DTU, but in the administration there is a secretary who usually keeps items left in the meeting center. Additionally, the library has its own lost and found. For both, you can go in person to ask for your items.

Language

Danes are extremely good at speaking English, and you will find that it is easy to communicate with almost everyone, ranging from older people to younger people. Nevertheless, learning Danish is always recommended if you would like to stay in Denmark for longer term.

If you have a CPR number, and arrived less than 5 years ago to Denmark, you are entitling to the official Danish Education paid by your municipality. Classes (some at DTU) are offered day, evening and online by schools like UCplus, Studieskolen, and Speak.

It is free, but you have to pay a refundable deposit of 2000 DKK, which is only lost if you do not manage to pass the module. The normal Danish education that most students go for has 5 modules, which ends up in the PD3 exam, later used for permanent residence, citizenship, and great look on a CV.

You can hear more about language schools during the IntroFair at the Introduction Week or check out their websites.

Supermarkets

As students, we unfortunately do not get the luxury to eat out all the time, as prices in Denmark are way too high for the common student budget. Nevertheless, you have several different options for supermarkets to choose from.

Meny is the most expensive supermarket chain. Here you can find a wide variety of products of a high standard.

Føtex is one of the largest supermarket chains in Denmark. It is relatively expensive.

Netto is a discount supermarket chain known for its low prices but has a more limited selection compared to larger supermarkets.

Rema 100 is another popular discount supermarket chain, like Netto on its focus on low prices.

Superbrugsen is another affordable supermarket chain, but usually bigger than Nettos and with a wider selection.

Supermarkets in Denmark are generally open 7 days a week, with relatively long hours. Notably Netto is open until 10 pm.

In Denmark there is a bottle return system called “pant”. You pay a small amount every time you buy a glass bottle or can, and then you are able to return it to most supermarkets to get back the deposit you paid for. Afterwards, that money can be used on your own groceries.

Using DTU's WiFi

DTU is part of the universities that utilize Eduroam as its internet source. Therefore, if you come from another university and registered to Eduroam here, you will be able to use DTU's wifi.

Otherwise, feel free to check [this guide](#) on how to connect to Eduroam.

Useful Apps

Depending on the region where you are from, you might have to change the Region settings of your phone to be able to find the following apps in your App Store/Google Store.

MazeMap

DTU's campus is large, so a map helps you find lecture halls, canteens and study spaces. Download Mazemap to navigate campus.



MitID

It is Denmark's digital ID. You can use it to log in to online banking, public websites, tax, SU, etc., usually by swiping to approve. It's basically your "digital passport" in Denmark.



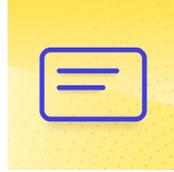
MobilePay

The easiest way to pay friends, small shops, cafés, and even market stalls. It's linked to your Danish bank account and phone number; more than 4.4 million people in Denmark use it, so expect people to say "Can you MobilePay me?" a lot.



Sundhedskortet

Digital version of the yellow health card. The app is officially accepted everywhere you'd use the plastic card, and it proves your right to healthcare in Denmark.



E-Boks/Digital Post

You will get digital mail from the state (tax, region, kommune) in e-Boks/digital post. Having the app means you actually see your letters.



Rejseplannen

The standard public transport planner for all of Denmark. The app lets you plan trips by metro, S-train, regional train, buses and even shows walking routes and live delays.



Rejsebillet

Rejsebillet is the main ticket app for Copenhagen and Zealand: you can buy tickets and it also suggests convenient routes in one place.



Min Læge

Min Læge is the official Danish app that connects you directly to your own GP (family doctor) and a lot of your basic health information. You can see and contact your GP, send messages for e-consultations, book, change or cancel appointments, and see test results.





Financial Support (SU) - EU Citizen

SU (Statens Uddannelsesstøtte) is the Danish State Education Grant (with an optional state loan on top). It is meant to help you with living costs while you study full-time.

The SU went through a reform, and now you are entitled to receive SU only for the prescribed study time only (so 24 months).

You do not get automatically SU just from being a student, but you must apply to get equal status with Danish citizens. You can do so in one of the following ways:

- As a worker in Denmark (EU rules)
 - You are an EU/EEA/Swiss citizen.
 - You work in Denmark 10-12 hours per week on average, and usually for at least 10 consecutive weeks before applying.
 - You keep working alongside your studies while you receive SU.
- After 5 years of residence in Denmark
- As a family member of an EU/EEA/Swiss worker
 - You can get SU if you are the child, spouse or parent of an EU/EEA citizen who is working in Denmark or has achieved equal status, even if your own citizenship is non-EU.

You need to keep in mind that you have to show study activity, and it is checked regularly (twice a year). You cannot be more than 30 ECTS behind the prescribed schedule.

To get more guidance on SU and its application, please visit DTU's [SU Office's website](#).