

Bornholm

Overview:

Bornholm is a Danish Island in the Baltic Sea. It is a municipality which covers the whole island.

Territory:

The island has a land area of 587square kilometres.

Location:

The island lies within the South Baltic Sea.

Latitude and Longitude:

55 15 N, 14 92 E

Time Zone:

GMT -1

Total Land Area:

EEZ:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

ECONOMY:

Total GDP:	
2005	8,430,000,000.00 USD

Per Capita GDP:	
2005	194,000.00 USD

% of GDP per Sector:			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2005	238000000%	1372000000%	5534000000%

% of Population Employed by Sector			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

External Aid/Remittances:

Growth:

Labour Force:	
2006	19,220

Unemployment	
Year:	Unemployment Rate (% of pop.)
2007	6.7%

Industry:

Niche Industry:

Tourism:

Imports and Exports:	
Tot. Value of Imports	0.00 ()
From Eu:	



Import Partners (EU):	
Partners Outside EU:	
Import Partners:	
Tot. Value of Exports	()
To Eu:	
Export Partners:	
Partners Outside EU::	
Export Partners:	
Main Imports:	
Main Exports:	

TRANSPORTATION/ACCESS

External:

Number of Airports: 1

Bornholm has one airport. Bornholm Airport (Danish: Bornholms Lufthavn) is a Danish airport located 2.7 nautical miles (5 km) southeast of Rønne.

Number of Main Ports:

Bornholm is linked to mainland Sweden and Denmark by a network of ferry services.

Internal:

Air

Road:

In 2007 Bornholm had 1108km of total road network. The stock of passenger cars on the island, as at 2007, was 16,220.

Sea:

Other Forms of Transportation:

Economic Zones:

Energy Policy:

Around 60% of the island's electricity comes via a cable, which links Bornholm to the nordic electricity supply network with 40% being produced locally (combined power and heat production plus windturbines). Bornholm has for many years aimed at a green island concept. Since the mid 1980s the island has encouraged renewable energies, energy savings and energy savings. This policy is consistent with the efforts to reduce the impact of high oil prices, improve the local environment, create local employment and take advantage of the island's potential of local renewable energy sources. Since 1982 the percentage of total energy demand covered from renewable energy sources has increased from 5% to around 30%.

Year	Total Energy Production (Mwh)	Type			Total Energy Consumption (Mwh)	Sector				
		Thermic (Mwh)	Geothermic (Mwh)	Other (Mwh)		Domestic (Mwh)	Commercial (Mwh)	Public Service (Mwh)	Industry (Mwh)	Public Lighting (Mwh)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Official Currency:

Banking and Insurance:

Number of Banks and Credit Unions:

Number of Agricultural Credit Unions:

Number of Insurance Companies:

Financial Services:

Communications/E-Commerce:

Public Ownership:

Land Use:

Agriculture/Forestry:

Marine Activity:

Fishing:

Marine Life:

Critical Issues:



JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

Capital:
RÅ, nne

Political System:

Bornholm was one of the three last Danish municipalities not belonging to a County— the others being Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. On 1 January 2007, the municipality lost its county privileges and became part of Region Hovedstaden (i.e. the Copenhagen Capital Region). Bornholm Regional Municipality is the local authority covering the entire island. It comprises the five former municipalities on the island (Allinge-Gudhjem, Hasle, NexÅ, RÅ, nne and Aakirkeby) and the former Bornholm County. The seat of the municipal council is the island's main town, RÅ, nne.

Political Parties:

Important Legislation:

Principal Taxes:

Associated Power:

Citizenship:

Paradiplomacy:

HUMAN RESOURCES

Island	Area (km sq.)	Population	% of Total Population
2007	588	43,040	0.8%

Population:	
Year	Resident Population

Age of Population:	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65 and up
2007	7108	4,102	12,557	10,648	8,525

Migration:

Crude Birth Rate:	
2006	0.8%

Life Expedctancy:

Crude Death Rate:	
2006	1.3%

Ethnicity:

Class Division:

Languages:

Many inhabitants speak bornholmsk, a dialect of Danish that retains three grammatical genders, like Icelandic and most dialects of Norwegian, but unlike standard Danish.

Religion:

Literacy:

Education System:

Total Pre-schools:()	
Total Primary Schools	
First Level:	
Second Level:	
Third Level:	
Total Secondary Schools:	
Total Professional Schools	
Universities:	



Number of Schools per Island:											
		Pre-school		Elementary			High-school		Prof.	University	
		Pub	Priv	1	2	3	Pub	Priv		Pub	Priv

Students Enrolled:					
Year:	Pre-School	Elementary	High-school	Prof.	University

Teachers							
Year	Pre-School	Elementary			High-School	Prof.	University
		1	2	3			

Medical Services:

HISTORY AND CULTURE

History:

In Old Norse the island was known as Borgundarholm, and in ancient Danish especially the island's name was Borghand or Borghund; these names were related to Old Norse borg "height" and bjarg/berg "mountain, rock", as it is an island that rises high from the sea. Bornholm formed part of the historical Lands of Denmark when the nation united out of a series of petty chiefdoms. It was originally administratively part of the province of Scania and was administered by the Scanian Law after this was codified in the 13th century. Control over the island evolved into a long-raging dispute between the See of Lund and the Danish crown culminating in several battles. Bornholm, as a part of Denmark, was captured by Germany relatively early in the Second World War, and served as a lookout post and listening station during the war, as it was a part of the eastern front. The island's perfect central position in the Baltic Sea meant that it was an important "natural fortress" between Germany and Sweden, effectively keeping submarines and destroyers away from Nazi occupied waters.

Referenda:

Recent Significant Events:

Music, Dance, Handicraft and Patrimony:

Sources:

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Useful Links:
IslandStudies.ca
www.upei.ca
www.google.ca

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