STATISTICS DENMARK

Documentation of statistics for Manufacturers' sales of goods 2025

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1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to describe the Danish industrial production by detailed type of goods. Manufacturers' sales of goods is the source for Danish Prodcom statistics, regulated by and submitted to Eurostat.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics describe manufacturers' sales of goods measured in terms of volume and value by detailed types of goods according to the international classifications CN and SITC. In addition to this, total sales (turnover) are distributed by industries (NACE groups).

2.1 Data description

The statistics describe manufacturers' sales of goods measured in terms of volume and value by detailed types of goods. In addition to this, sales are distributed by industries (NACE groups). The variables for the statistics are documented at the homepage of Statistics Denmark.

2.2 Classification system

Goods are classified according to the CN, the Combined Nomenclature and to SITC, Standard International Trade Classification. For submission to Eurostat, data are converted from CN to Prodcom codes using the key between the two lists of commodities. Industrial activity is classified according to Dansk Branchekode 2025, which is the Danish national classification based on NACE rev. 2.1

2.3 Sector coverage

Mining and quarrying (B) and manufacturing (C) in Dansk Branchekode 2025. Exemptions are units in 10.71.20 (Production of fresh bakery products) and 32.11.00 (Striking of coins). Units in 10.71.20 are retrailers with own bakeries, which is included in the Retail trade index. 32.11.00 only includes the Royal Danish Mint, which has a special role and is not considered part of the regular business sector.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Industrial sales: Sales or invoice value at current prices, excluding VAT. All sales are included, regardless if its to domestic and export markets.

Good manufactured in-house: Good that is extracted, produced, processed or assembled by the reporting enterprise. Own goods are also products manufactured by a subcontractor, if the reporting enterprise owns the inputs for the subcontracted manufacturing. Good for resale are not included.

Good for resale: Good that are bought and sold without any processing. Repackaging does not constitute processing.

Contract work for other enterprise: Work done for another enterprise, which owns the input for the manufacturing work.

2.5 Statistical unit

The unit for the tables by commodity code is the good/product/commodity. The tables with industrial classification are based on kind of activity unit. A kind of activity unit consists of all local units within an enterprise that has the same industrial classification. In most cases the enterprise is the same as the kind of activity unit, but for specially large enterprises with activities in several industries the kind of activity unit will be a subdivision of the enterprise. Due to this turnover is divided differently among industries than in statistics based on the enterprise (the economic unit).

2.6 Statistical population

Kind of activity units (KAU's) with main activity in mining and quarrying or in manufacturing.

2.7 Reference area

The statistics cover enterprises in Denmark, excluding the Faroe Islands and Greenland. In some cases, goods that are physically manufactured outside Denmark are included if they are produced by a subcontractor where the Danish enterprise owns the raw materials or the intellectual property rights to the product, also referred to as factoryless manufacturing.

If the Danish enterprise does not own the raw materials or the intellectual property rights, but leaves this to the subcontractor, the manufactured goods are instead classified as trading goods. The Danish enterprise is no longer classified as a manufacturing enterprise, but according to its remaining main activity in Denmark, for example wholesale trade or research and development.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistics cover the period from 2021 onwards. Data is collected the first time in 2025, and the years back to 2021 have been recalculated/reclassified to comply with Dansk Branchekode 2025. For earlier quarters and years covering the period 1995–2024, please refer to the archived tables: VARER, VARER1, VARER2S, VARER3, OMS5, and OMS6, which cover 1995–2024 and were compiled according to Dansk Branchekode 2007.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Values of sales are collected and published as '1000 DKK' in StatBank Denmark. Quantities are collected and published in units linked to different commodity codes.

2.11 Reference period

The responding units report sales during the calendar year.

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2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics are released in yearly national publications. Prodcom data are submitted annually to Eurostat and published annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Section 8 of the Act on Statistics Denmark. The Council Regulation (EEC) No 3924/91 of 19 December 1991 (PRODCOM).

2.14 Cost and burden

The reporting burden for 2025 has been estimated at:

Approximately 1,500 hours Approximately 1.2 full-time equivalents (FTEs) Approximately DKK 750,000

2.15 Comment

The statistics have a subject page.

3 Statistical processing

Data are collected through a yearly survey of all enterprises in manufacturing (including mining and quarrying) with at least 10 employees or a yearly turnover over 100 mio. dkk, approx. 3,000 units. Reported data are validated, by checking against previous reports as well as against other sources. Data are then aggregated by industrial groupings as well as commodity groups.

3.1 Source data

The frame population for these statistics are all kind of activity units (KAU's) with main activity in mining and quarrying or in manufacturing and having at least 10 employees or a yearly turnover over 100 mio. dkk. The population is selected annually, based on the employment registered for 3rd quarter of the year before the reference year. The information on industrial classification is based on the Statistical Business Register as of the beginning of the reference year. Data is collected from approx. 3,000 units who are part of the survey. For Manufacturers' sales of goods, revenue is reported across a number of categories: Sales of goods (on CN commodity codes), including production on own account, production outsourced to others and production as subcontractor, as well as industrial services. In addition, there are sales of trading goods and other turnover.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The statistics are an annual survey, first collected in this form in 2025.

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3.3 Data collection

Data are collected via an electronic reporting solution or through an upload solution using a standardized Excel spreadsheet. Guidance, etc., can be found on the statistics reporting page.

3.4 Data validation

The electronic reporting solution includes a number of automatic checks. This means that if a respondent is about to submit a report that differs significantly from what is expected (compared with their most recent report), they will immediately be asked to consider whether it is correct. Once the reports are received by Statistics Denmark, they are subjected to a number of checks, for example in relation to large fluctuations compared with the previous period or in relation to the typical price (value/quantity) for the commodity codes used. It is also checked whether the reported commodity codes are plausible in relation to the enterprise's industry. The reported data are also compared with other comparable statistics, primarily 'Production and turnover in manufacturing industries' and 'Purchases and sales by enterprises'. The latter is particularly useful for identifying cases of underreporting. Comparisons with other statistics are carried out both at the enterprise level and at the industry level.

3.5 Data compilation

After data validation, imputation is carried out for missing reports. Imputation means that missing data are replaced with plausible values calculated on the basis of other available information. In this statistic, imputation is performed by copying the most recent report from the unit that has not yet reported. This is usually the previous year, but it may also be an older report if data are missing for several years. For new respondents who have not reported at all, no imputation is performed. Consequently, these are not covered, as there is also no grossing up. This has no significant impact on the overall figures, as new respondents are small.

Missing quantity information is estimated based on reports for the same commodity code from other respondents in the same quarter. If there are insufficient reports with quantity information for a given commodity code, no quantity estimation is carried out. In such cases, the quantity information will be missing in the published figures.

An extended quantity estimation is carried out when data on Prodcom codes are compiled for Eurostat. In this case, all missing quantity information is estimated, incorporating data from external trade in goods and from other EU countries.

There is no grossing up.

3.6 Adjustment

No adjustments are made for this annual statistic.

4 Relevance

The statistics are in high demand from many different users, including the National Accounts, ministries, trade associations, market analysts, researchers, consultants and businesses.

4.1 User Needs

There are many users of the statistics on manufacturers' sales (Prodcom):

- National accounts make use of industrial commodity statistics, for the annual national accounts.
- Trade associations and many others use information on the development of the sales of products from the manufacturing industry.
- The public authorities need knowledge about, for instance, the sales of commodities potentially harmful to the environment.
- Researchers and analysts investigate the developments in the industrial structure and the sales of goods, e.g. focussing on 'green products', medico-products etc.
- International organisations, like EU and UN, need internationally comparable figures on Danish industrial production
- Sales organisations, enterprises and journalists want to know about the Danish market for specific products. This is not shown directly by the statistics, but apparent consumption may be calculated by combining with data on exports and imports. Read more here.
- The statistics are used for an annual control of the industrial classification of all responding units. This control improves the quality of the industrial classification in the Statistical Business Register, used also by all other business statistics.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Not relevant for these statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

All codes for goods of the Prodcom-regulation are covered and collected according to the Combined Nomenclature, as well as the Prodcom-service codes are also covered in the collection of data.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The main non-sampling error is the measurement error concerning classification at the most detailed CN level, as respondents do not always report sales according to the correct codes. Furthermore, data on quantities are generally less reliable than those on values, as some respondents estimate quantities and others do not answer, implying that estimations must be made in the statistical production process.

5.1 Overall accuracy

At the first publication of data for a given year, reports are typically missing from 3.45 per cent of the units included in the survey. In subsequent publications (one year later), this figure decreases as additional reports are received after the initial publication. Follow-up procedures for missing reports prioritize the largest enterprises.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

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5.3 Non-sampling error

The statistical frame population consists of legal units with at least 10 full-time employees (cut-off). This covers approximately 93 percent of total turnover in mining and manufacturing. The published data are not grossed up to cover the full target population, and units below the cut-off are therefore excluded. Consequently, the design does not provide coverage of enterprises with fewer than 10 full-time employees.

The frame population is delineated using industry and employment information from the ESR. The quality of these sources is generally high, resulting in only minor coverage errors. Each year, 100–200 new units are included, of which 20–30 are subsequently exempted—most often because the unit had been assigned an incorrect industry code and is in fact not a manufacturing enterprise.

Respondents are required to allocate their product sales across very detailed product codes from the Combined Nomenclature, which contains around 10,000 codes. Reporting under incorrect codes is therefore a common measurement error that is not always detected—although checks against industry codes, atypical unit values, user feedback, and other controls identify a share of such errors. This type of error has the greatest impact at the most detailed level; when codes are aggregated to, for example, 6- or 4-digit levels, the effect is reduced, since most incorrect codes are still relatively close to the correct ones in the nomenclature.

When respondents use incorrect product codes, the reasons are either lack of knowledge about classification or the fact that allocating sales across codes is too time-consuming. The latter is particularly relevant for enterprises producing many different and changing products, e.g. subcontractors producing to order. There is typically some degree of overreporting on so-called "residual codes," such as "articles of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified"—in the sense that sales are reported under such codes that should more appropriately have been placed under a more specific code.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

The main non-sampling error is the measurement error concerning classification at the most detailed CN level, as respondents do not always report sales according to the correct codes. Furthermore, data on quantities are generally less reliable than those on values, as some respondents estimate quantities and others do not answer, so that estimations must be made in the statistical production process.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark. The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

With each release of data for a new year, data for previous years are also released in revised form. Data are always provisional at the first release.

In theory, data for Manufacturers' sales of goods are never final. This means that it is always possible to revise the data if significant errors are found. In practice, data are not revised indefinitely, but are revised in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Late data reports are always incorporated, but normally data are never reported more than one year late
- When Statistics Denmark finds errors in reported data, they are corrected. Errors are not always detected before the first release, especially errors regarding the detailed distribution according to CN codes and the data on quantities. Errors are normally corrected in all quarters of the year when they are found, plus in all quarters of the three previous years.
- Once a year, a revision of industrial classification for reporting units is carried out. Based on reported CN codes and other sources, some units are allocated with a different classification. This is implemented with the first release of the fourth quarter each year, but the three previous quarters are also revised with the altered classification. Normally, between 30 and 70 units change classification.

Data on manufacturer's sales of goods are submitted to Eurostat annually for the previous reference year. If major revisions have been made since the last data submission, a revised version of previously reported data is also submitted.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published four months after the end of the reference year. Publications are released on time, as stated in the release calendar.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are always published four months after the end of the reference year. In connection with the publication of a new year, revised data for previous years are also published.

6.2 Punctuality

Over the latest 5 years, 100 pct. of announced publication dates have been met. All deadlines for submission to Eurostat have also been fulfilled in this period.

7 Comparability

In its present form and as available in StatBank Denmark, the statistics are comparable since 1995, but the statistics have been produced in some form since 1905. The Prodcom-version of the statistics can be compared to Prodcom statistics of other EU countries. The statistics can be compared to Foreign Trade in Goods to create statistics on apparent consumption - for this, it is important to note the difference in coverage and the potential quality issues at the most detailed CN code level. The tables with sales by industry are consistent from 2000 to 2024 following the DB07 classification and from 2021 to 2025 following the DB25 classification.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

All EU member states produce Prodcom statistics. Manufacturers' sales of goods is the Danish Prodcom statistics and can be compared to those of other EU member states. Manufacturers' sales of goods differ in a few aspects from the Prodcom statistics described in the regulation and commonly implemented. Firstly, industrial services are not covered in the detail prescribed by the Prodcom list. This is only up to the year 2020. In 2021 the statistics changed and is now fully comparable with the Prodcom list. Though, coverage is not defined as production on the physical territory of Denmark, but by the economic ownership of goods sold and produced by Danish enterprises (cf. Geographical coverage).

7.2 Comparability over time

Historically, the statistics date back to 1905 as a survey measuring the industrial production. In 1944, the name was changed to Industrial Production Statistics. In 1967, the name became 'Product statistics for industry', and the statistics no longer measured production, but sales instead. From 1968, the survey has been conducted quarterly, before it became an annual survey. The present name, 'Manufacturers' sales of goods' was introduced in 2007.

The statistics use two sets of classifications: one for products and one for economic activities. Changes in the classifications affect comparability over time.

The classification of products is the 8-digit Combined Nomenclature (CN). The CN is changed every year, which normally only affects 100-600 of the groups. Years with major CN revision typically affect up to 2,000 groups.

CN codes have 8 digits and are regulated by the EU. Prior to 2008, the CN codes were, for selected product categories (e.g. wind mills), further divided as Danish national codes using a 9th and 10th digit. This was discontinued to reduce response burden.

Industrial classifications are changed only at long intervals. The current industrial classification, Dansk Branchekode 2025, was introduced in the statistics from 2025 and retrospectively applied back to 2021. Prior to 2025, the statistics were collected and published according to Dansk Branchekode 2007 (and earlier industrial classifications) and can be found in archived tables in the StatBank.

For the period 2000–2008, the statistics were reclassified according to Dansk Branchekode 2007,

meaning that comparable industry-distributed data are available from 2000 onwards.

There are special circumstances for 2025 that mean the data are not directly comparable with 2021–2024:

Kind of activity units (KAU's): In 2025, Statistics Denmark carried out a consolidation of KAU's, which generally means that there are fewer but broader KAU's in 2025 than previously. This affects which local units reporting enterprises must include in their reporting for these statistics. For some respondents, this may mean that they must include their sales of trading goods in 2025 even though this was not previously required. It may also mean that a larger share of the enterprise's total sales must be included in 2025 compared with earlier years. This affects the comparability of data between 2025 and previous years, as data for 2021–2024 are merely distributed according to Dansk Branchekode 2025, while the underlying data were collected under Dansk Branchekode 2007 and on more numerous and narrower KAU's. However, the impact is assessed to be minimal to negligible in this context.

New definition of manufacturing enterprises and factoryless goods production: The new industrial classification of Danish enterprises – Dansk Branchekode 2025 (DB25) – entered into force on 1 January 2025. The new classification includes a new definition of factoryless goods production. This new definition may affect enterprise reporting in two different ways:

- Some enterprises that were not previously classified as manufacturing enterprises will now be classified within manufacturing industries under DB25. These enterprises may therefore become subject to reporting obligations based on this new classification.
- Some goods that previously had to be reported as trading goods must now instead be reported as own goods produced by a subcontractor (factoryless manufacturing).

The expanded definition of manufacturing reflects increasing globalization within manufacturing industries. Under the new definition, ownership of raw materials and/or production facilities is no longer the sole criterion for determining whether an enterprise is classified as a manufacturer.

Under DB25, a factoryless goods producer (FGP) is defined as a principal that: - controls the production of a good by carrying out the initiating activities and supplying the technical specifications (intellectual assets and rights) required to produce the good, BUT outsources all or part of the material transformation required to produce the good.

The new FGP definition in DB25 affects the definitions of production methods:

- Traditional manufacturing – unchanged definition: The enterprise owns the factory, raw materials, and finished goods. Revenue from traditional manufacturing continues to be reported as revenue from own-produced goods.
- Factoryless manufacturing – new, broader definition, applicable from 2025: The enterprise has its products manufactured at an external factory but owns the raw materials and finished goods. In this case, the enterprise effectively rents the labor force of the external factory and/or has its products manufactured externally while supplying the design, owning the intellectual property rights, or otherwise controlling the production process. Revenue from factoryless manufacturing where the enterprise owns the design, rights, etc. to externally manufactured goods must — regardless of ownership of raw materials — be included under goods produced by subcontractors. This revenue must be distributed across commodity codes, and quantities must be reported. Prior to this expansion of the ownership definition to include intellectual property rights, such production had to be reported as trading goods.

As a result, from 2025 onwards there are industries and type of turnover categories that show developments reflecting not only changes in sales, but also changes in the reporting population and ownership definitions compared with earlier years. The years prior to 2025 have not been grossed up to reflect the population or ownership definition used in 2025, as the statistics are based solely

on reported commodity code data, etc., for the respective years. In particular, the turnover categories Sales of goods produced by subcontractors and Sales of trading goods are affected by the new ownership definition under DB25. Users should therefore exercise particular caution when comparing developments between 2025 and earlier years.

Comparability between archived tables and new tables:

Publication of 2025 data takes place in four new StatBank tables: VARER10, VARER30, OMS10 and INTJEN10.

At the same time, six StatBank tables have been discontinued: VARER, VARER1, VARER2S, VARER3, OMS5 and OMS6.

Since the statistics became annual in 2025, it is natural that the quarterly tables VARER, VARER2S, and OMS5 have been discontinued, as data are no longer collected quarterly. However, because DB25 entered into force and commodity codes from 2025 onwards are 8-digit rather than 10-digit, the annual tables VARER1, VARER3, and OMS6 were also discontinued from 2025 onwards.

It is still possible to create comparable time series between the new and archived tables as follows:

- VARER10 and VARER3 can be merged, disregarding the fact that VARER10 uses 8-digit commodity codes instead of 10-digit codes. The last two digits are often 00. In VARER10, the years 2021–2024 have been converted to 8-digit codes, and since VARER3 contains data up to and including 2024 using 10-digit codes, the linkage is straightforward for constructing long time series covering 1995–2025, subject to other reservations described in earlier statistical documentation.
- VARER30 and VARER3 can also be merged. The only reason for the existence of two tables is that 2025 data were collected under DB25 rather than DB07. For SITC groups, this has no impact, which is why data in VARER30 have also been recalculated back to 2021.
- OMS10 and OMS6 differ in that they were collected under two different industrial classifications, DB25 and DB07. There is no direct one-to-one comparability between the two, due to differences in ownership definitions and thus the underlying reporting populations, as previously described.

There are also differences in turnover categories between the two tables:

- Total turnover in both OMS6 and OMS10 is comparable.
- Sales of own commodities, total (OMS6) and Sales of commodities, total (OMS10): Sales of own commodities are the sum of production on own account and production outsourced to others. Sales of goods, total, are the sum of production on own account, production outsourced to others and production as subcontractor.
- Sales of production on own account in OMS6 and OMS10 are comparable.
- Sales of production outsourced to others in OMS6 and OMS10 are comparable, though subject to differences in ownership definitions under DB07 and DB25.
- Sales of production as subcontractor (OMS10): These sales are not separately identified in OMS6, but correspond to a combination of values on commodity codes under sales of production as subcontractor plus approximately one-third of values on service codes, together constituting Contract work for other enterprises in OMS6.
- Invoiced discounts, freight charges etc., not distributed to commodities are identical in OMS6 and OMS10.
- Total Industrial services: In OMS6, this equals the sum of all values on service codes plus the sum of values on commodity codes under sales of production as subcontractor. In OMS10, it equals only the sum of all values on service codes. Thus: Industrial services, total (OMS6) = Industrial services, total (OMS10) + values for Sales of production as subcontractor (OMS10).
- Construction work for others enterprises (OMS6) is comparable with service code values in

INTJEN10 containing the wording “Installation of”.
- Reconditioning and repair work for others enterprises (OMS6) is comparable with service code values in INTJEN10 containing the wording “Repair and maintenance of”.
- Contract work for other enterprises (OMS6) is comparable with service code values in INTJEN10 not containing the wording “Installation of” or “Repair and maintenance of”, plus Sales of production as subcontractor in OMS10 (values only).
- Commercial (resale) turnover in OMS6 and OMS10 are comparable, though subject to differences in ownership definitions under DB07 and DB25.
- Other turnover in OMS6 and OMS10 is comparable.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics may be compared to a number of other statistics that describe the manufacturing industry. In all cases there are however differences in units, definitions and/or coverage, which need to be considered when comparing. The main related statistics are:

- Industrial production and turnover: The statistics is a monthly index based on a sample. The statistical unit used is the Kind of Activity unit, which is also used in the manufacturer's sales statistics. The industrial production and turnover statistics does however not include commercial resale turnover.

- External trades in goods: Exports and imports data are available according to the same commodity codes as manufacturer’s sales, so data can be combined. One should be aware that the enterprise is used as the statistical unit in the external trade statistics. Another difference between the two statistics is that the manufacturers sales of goods includes goods produced abroad under subcontracting for Danish enterprises, while the external trade statistics only includes goods that cross the Danish border. On the other hand, commercial resale turnover is divided on commodity codes in the external trade statistics, which is not the case in the manufacturer's sales statistics.

- Purchases and sales by firms: The statistics are based on the enterprises’ VAT reporting to the Danish tax authorities. The variable Total sales consists of domestic sales added export sales, and is comparable with the total turnover in the manufacturer’s sales. Inconsistencies between the two statistics is typically due to the fact that the Purchases and sales statistics has the enterprise as the statistical unit and that the two statistics have different definitions on turnover. Another reasons for inconsistencies is that the main purpose of the purchases and sales statistics is to collect information on VAT payments, while the statistical use of the data is secondary. Furthermore, sales that are subject to VAT in another EU country, is exempt from VAT in Denmark and will not be included in Purchases and sales by firms.

-Accounts statistics: The statistics provides key economic figures, also for manufacturing industries. The accounts statistics is based on the enterprise as the statistical unit.

In addition, for mining and quarrying, it is possible to compare to the annual statistics on mining and quarrying (volumes, not values)

The difference between manufacturers' sales and production as measured in the National Accounts is mainly different definitions and calculations in the National Accounts to ensure full coverage (for units with less than 10 employees) and consistency.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

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8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published annually at the beginning of May in a Danish press release. The figures are published in the StatBank under Sales of goods by manufacturing industries. Internationally, these statistics are available through Eurostat's database and at the UN, where the statistics are disseminated under Industrial Commodity Statistics.

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

8.4 News release

These statistics are published in a Danish press release once a year in the beginning of May.

8.5 Publications

Publications only in Danish.

8.6 On-line database

These statistics are published in the StatBank under Business in the following tables:

- VARER10
- VARER30
- OMS10
- INTJEN10

8.7 Micro-data access

Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions can be granted access to the underlying micro-data by contacting Denmark's Data Portal.

8.8 Other

These statistics are transmitted annually to Eurostat, who disseminates Danish figures together with similar statistics from other countries in Eurostat's database. You can read more about these statistics in European context on the Eurostat website on PRODCOM.

These statistics are also transmitted annually to the UN, where figures are disseminated under Industrial Commodity Statistics.

These statistics are part of The Enterprise Package in combination with Foreign Trade in Goods. The Enterprise Package is a standard solution specifically suited for private companies wishing to follow the foreign trade in certain goods. It may be items that you already deal with or goods you intend to import or export in future. Contact DST Consulting for more information.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Data Confidentiality Policy for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Confidential codes are defined on the CN level according to our confidentiality policy. Data on these specific codes are never published, nor are aggregates which would make it possible to calculate the values of confidential codes. Prodcom codes are often aggregates of CN codes - so if a Prodcom code contains one CN code flagged as confidential, it will be flagged as confidential as well. In tables on turnover in each industry group. confidentiality is obtained by aggregation of industry groupings if it is necessary in order to avoid that information on individual enterprises could be attained.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Short Term Statistics, Business Statistics. The contact person is Morten Skovrider Kollerup, tel.: + 45 2452 6168, and e-mail: MSL@dst.dk.