

**Documentation of statistics for  
International Trade in Goods 2025**

## 1 Introduction

The statistics shows the development in Denmark's external trade in goods at a detailed level (imports and exports) by country and type of commodity. The statistics have been compiled regularly since 1838 covering 1836 and onwards.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics show Denmark's imports and exports of goods from/to all countries in the world distributed by about 9,300 different commodity codes. The statistics do not cover the External trade of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

### 2.1 Data description

The statistics show Denmark's imports and exports of goods from/to all countries in the world distributed by about 9,300 different commodity codes recorded by value, net weight in kilograms and any supplementary unit (e.g. liters, units or square meters).

The indices calculated are based on the same microdata as the statistics International trade in goods.

### 2.2 Classification system

Commodity classifications are based on the groupings in the EU's Combined Nomenclature (CN). Furthermore, when statistical data are published, the current version of the UN's Standard Trade Classification (SITC) is applied.

The Combined Nomenclature (CN) is the merchandise nomenclature applied by the EU when reporting data on EU trade and trade with non-EU countries. In the Danish External Trade in Goods Statistics the most detailed statistics published are classified according to the Combined Nomenclature. The Combined Nomenclature consists of around 9,300 commodity codes. A detailed description of the CN codes is available in the EU Official Journal dissemination of Combined Nomenclature.

When disseminating External Trade in Goods Statistics by broader commodity groups, the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 4 is mostly used. The SITC Revision 4 has been used in the Danish external trade statistics since 1 January 2007 and consists of 2,970 5-digit commodity items, which can be aggregated to 1,033 4-digits, 260 3-digits, 66 2-digits, and 10 1-digit commodity items. Statistics on periods before 2007 are disseminated using older revisions of the SITC classification. The SITC classification was revised in 2007 because of a major revision in the Harmonized System (HS) Nomenclature which is the base for the SITC classification.

The distribution by partner countries is done according to the [Geonomenclature of Eurostat](#) which classified more than 200 different countries and territories.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Not applicable.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

**Partner Country:** The country distribution is conducted in accordance with Eurostat's Geomenclature classifying about 200 different countries and territories. In Extrastat import, the partner country is the country of origin in most cases. In Intrastat import, the partner country is the country of consignment. In Extrastat and Intrastat export, the partner country is the country of destination.

**Specific goods and movements:** A range of goods and movements of goods differ from the general external trade and in such cases the statistics are compiled according to other principles, e.g. vessels and aircraft, stores and supplies, sea products, electricity and natural gas.

**Statistical value:** The value of the external trade is published as the so-called statistical value. For imports this value is called the cif-value (cost, insurance and freight), i.e. the value of the commodity at the Danish border or sea port, including the service costs connected to the delivery of the commodity to the Danish border, e.g. transport costs and insurance.

For exports the statistical value is equal to the fob-value (free on board), i.e. the value of the commodity at the point of export at the Danish border, including the costs connected to the transport of the commodity from the exporter to the export point at the Danish border or sea port.

**Trade systems:** External trade can be compiled according to two different principles: the general trade system and the special trade system.

General trade comprises all goods being moved into or out of the country, unless exceptions have been laid down in special rules (see below). Thus, imports cover all goods entering the country, including goods intended for re-export or goods that are, in actual fact, re-exported. Similarly, exports cover all goods leaving the country, whether processed in the country or have previously been imported (re-export).

External trade according to the special trade system excludes transactions between other countries and Danish customs bonded warehouses. Goods imported to a bonded warehouse are thus excluded from external trade based on the special trade principle and are only included when the goods are declared by the customs to Denmark.

Goods in transit, i.e. goods that are only being transported through the country, are excluded from the external trade statistics for special trade as well as general trade. In connection with a revision of the external trade data in 1997, data from 1988 and onwards were revised according to the general trade system. However, the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat, publishes external trade statistics for the member states using the special trade system. Consequently, there are nominal differences between Statistics Denmark's and Eurostat's figures for Danish external trade in goods.

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## 2.5 Statistical unit

The units are cross-border goods transactions carried out by companies and private individuals, broken down by product and product groups, as well as by countries and country groups.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

This statistic covers all goods that either add to or subtract from Denmark's material resources when goods are imported into or exported from Denmark's economic territory. The statistics therefore follow international guidelines regarding what should be recorded in statistics on foreign trade in goods. In practice, this means that the statistics cover all Danish companies that trade goods to and from abroad. To a large extent, transactions by private individuals are also included in the statistics; however, there is greater uncertainty for periods up to and including 2021, as figures for trade by private individuals for these periods are largely estimated.

## **2.7 Reference area**

The statistics cover Denmark's imports and exports of goods from/to all countries in the world. The statistics do not cover the External trade of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

The statistics cover the period from 1988 and onwards. Time series covering previous years are only available in paper publications and are described further in section 'Comparability – over time'.

## **2.9 Base period**

In the indices covering External Trade of Goods the base period is 2015 for the Volume and Unit Value Indices.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

The units of measure in the statistics are value in Danish crowns (DKK), net weight in kilograms and for many commodity codes also a supplementary unit (e.g. litres, units or square metres), all distributed by commodity codes and partner countries.

## **2.11 Reference period**

Calendar month

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

The statistics are published monthly.

### 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal basis for data collection is found in the Act on Statistics Denmark, cf. Consolidation Act No. 1189 of 21 December 1992, most recently amended by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior's Consolidation Act No. 610 of 30 May 2018. Executive Order No. 2419 of 10 December 2021 on the provision of statistical information on trade in goods with EU countries and trade in seagoing vessels and aircraft. Regulation (EC) No. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1101/2008 on the transmission of confidential statistical data to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No. 322/97 on Community statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (Text with relevance for the EEA and Switzerland), including subsequent amendments. **EU legislation on business statistics** Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics and repealing ten legal acts in the field of business statistics. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics and repealing ten legal acts in the field of business statistics.

**Nomenclatures** Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff, including subsequent amendments. Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1779/2002 of 4 October 2002 on the statistical nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between its Member States, including subsequent amendments.

**Customs legislation** Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code, including subsequent amendments and related implementing and delegated acts.

### 2.14 Cost and burden

For Intrastat, the reporting burden is estimated at approximately DKK 35 million (calculated in 2020 prices) in 2025, distributed across about 4,500 companies. As an administrative source, Extrastat, on the other hand, does not impose any additional reporting burden on companies.

### 2.15 Comment

External Trade in Goods has a [subject page](#).

## 3 Statistical processing

Trade data is collected on monthly basis using various data sources. The collected data are validated for logical errors and completeness and a credibility check of the reported data is carried out.

The collected data are used to compile the trade figures and full coverage of trade is ensured by estimation for missing data. There is thus full coverage of International Trade in Goods in the disseminated statistics.

In connection with the release of trade figures some time series are seasonal adjusted and furthermore indices are calculated.

### **3.1 Source data**

The statistics are compiled on the basis of two main sources: Extrastat and Intrastat.

Extrastat covers Denmark's trade in goods (imports and exports) with non-EU countries (third country) on the basis of the data on customs and supplies reported by business enterprises to the Danish tax authorities concerning their trade in goods with countries outside the EU. Consequently, Extrastat is an administrative (secondary) source.

Intrastat is the system behind the statistics of the trade of goods between Denmark and the other EU countries. Prior to the introduction of EC's Single Market on 1 January 1993, this trade was also covered by the Extrastat-system. However, following the introduction of the Single Market, the requirement concerning customs and forwarding documents in connection with intra-EU trade was abolished. Consequently, Extrastat was no longer able to provide information about this trade and Intrastat was introduced on 1 January 1993.

In Intrastat, a statistical threshold is applied, based on the value of annual imports and exports to other EU Member States. The threshold on export is set by Statistics Denmark in compliance with the requirements of coverage stated in the EU legislation on Intrastat. The threshold for import is set with a view to ensuring the quality of the statistical product. Enterprises whose annual EU trade is below the limits for export or import are exempted from reporting detailed data under the Intrastat system. The Intrastat thresholds are set at levels where the enterprises reporting to Intrastat amount to minimum 81 per cent of the total value of EU imports and minimum 95 per cent of EU exports.

In addition to Intrastat and Extrastat, data from other sources are received for certain specific goods: - Vessels and aircraft: Data are obtained from the Danish Maritime Authority and the Danish Transport Authority. - Sea products: Data are obtained from the Danish Fisheries Agency. - Natural gas: Calculated using a combination of administratively determined average prices and collected meter measurements at the Danish border. Trade is recorded for countries to/from which Denmark has pipelines. A simple netting of gas volumes to/from Norway and Poland is carried out in order to exclude the transit of gas through the Baltic Pipe. - Electricity: Trade in electricity is based on meter measurements at the border, while price information is obtained from the Nordic electricity spot market. - Private purchases (internet trade): Calculated using a combination of customs declarations, data from the Danish Tax Agency's VAT systems (OSS), and exchanged export data from other EU countries.

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Intrastat data are collected monthly and the deadline for reporting data under Intrastat is the tenth working day after the reference month. Extrastat data are collected on daily basis when the customs declarations are submitted to the customs authorities.

### **3.3 Data collection**

In Intrastat it is mandatory to submit declarations digitally. The reporting tools is Idep.web. In Extrastat, reporting tools provided by customs authorities are used and almost all are digitally reporting tools.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Statistics on the Danish External Trade in Goods are compiled on the basis of customs declarations for the trade with non-EU countries and reports to the Intrastat system covering trade with EU countries.

The collected data are validated at several levels before the statistics are disseminated. First, the reporting obligation of the enterprises is monitored. Furthermore, the data are checked for any logical error (e.g. wrongful commodity code) or missing information. Trade reported on e.g. wrongful commodity codes is not included in trade figures before the information is corrected.

Credibility checks of the reported data are also carried out. In these checks the reported records are compared with records reported in the past. Those records which have a significant effect on the trade figures are checked manually. Records with less effect on the trade figures are automatically corrected. Significant errors are corrected quickly by telephone contact with the enterprises, while the other potential erroneous records are included in the statistics while investigations are carried out.

The reports are also checked for completeness. Large records are checked manually each month. In Intrastat, the reported figures are also compared with the enterprises' declaration of EU purchases and acquisitions stated on the VAT statements.

It is likely that not all erroneous records are identified and therefore the accuracy of the trade figures can be somewhat affected at detailed levels. Since the validation is targeted on large records, it is assessed that the effect of wrongful records is limited at aggregated level of the trade figures.

### 3.5 Data compilation

The reported EU trade is grossed up to full coverage of external trade in goods, by making estimation for trade from enterprises exempted from Intrastat reporting based on the stated value of purchases of goods from other EU countries (box A) and the value of sales of goods to other EU countries (box B) from the VAT statement and by making estimation from the enterprises obliged to Intrastat which have failed to report or have reported wrongfully. Consequently, the disseminated trade figures are thus covering the total trade.

The estimations are distributed by commodity codes and partner countries. For export, the distribution of goods is based on the industry-specific trade patterns of the reporting companies, while the geographical distribution is estimated from the administrative source EU sales without VAT, indicating which EU countries Danish companies have traded with. For those companies that are exempted from reporting to Intrastat, the industry-specific trade pattern is based on the trade of small and medium-sized companies. For reporting companies that have not reported, the industry-specific trade pattern is based on the trade of large and medium-sized companies and the companies' own historical data. For import, the distribution by commodity codes and partner countries of trade by companies which are exempted from reporting is based on exchanged export data from other EU member states. For trade by companies which have not reported, the distribution of estimates by commodity codes and partner countries is done in the same way as for export.

The unit value and volume indices based on international trade in goods data is as of May 11th 2020 based on microdata on firm level. Building the indices from a firm level micro-data helps to reduce the composition bias, i.e. the unit values have a better chance of reflecting the actual price changes and reducing the bias from changes in commodity composition. Previously the comparison was on commodity code level, hence data from several firms on the same commodity code was merged. More information on the new method can be found in this Danish [methodological paper](#).

### 3.6 Adjustment

No seasonally adjusted figures are published for foreign trade in goods. Seasonally adjusted figures for trade in goods calculated according to the balance of payments principles can be found in table UHM.

## 4 Relevance

There is great interest in the disseminated statistics of External Trade in Goods among users who monitor the Danish economy. The statistics are demanded widely by trade and industry organisations, the bank and finance sector, politicians, public and private institutions, researchers, enterprises, news media, embassies and international organisations.

The statistics is also used for compilation of National Accounts and Balance of Payments Statistics. Furthermore, Eurostat use the statistics to make joint EU trade statistics.

The users view the External Trade in Goods Statistics as an important short term indicator, and it often gets a lot of attention in the media and amongst professional users.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

Users are public authorities, private organisations and firms, international organisations, embassies, the media and private individuals. Furthermore, the detailed figures are widely used for conducting market analyses and research.

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

No user satisfaction survey have been carried out.

#### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Trade in certain commodity/partner country combinations can be made confidential according to the rules defining confidentiality. These combinations are not disclosed in the statistics.

Furthermore, at the first release of statistics 40 days after the reference month, detailed statistics on the EU trade is not disseminated. It is based on an assessment that these figures are not reliable enough so soon after the end of the reference month.

### **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The reliability of the final statistics at aggregated level is relatively high. In Extrastat, the reliability at detailed commodity/country levels is also high, while the reliability is comparatively lower in Intrastat due to the margins of uncertainty involved in estimating trade by enterprises exempted from reporting data.

However, the first publications of the external figures are subject to some uncertainty, as a relatively high number of erroneous data reports cannot be included at the time of publication. Compensation for this is made by estimation and a later correction. The reliability of figures for a given month is greatly increased by later publications of statistics. Similarly, the highest reliability is achieved at aggregated level.

## 5.1 Overall accuracy

The uncertainty levels of the two main sources for the statistics differ.

Extrastat covering trade with non-EU countries is generally of a high quality. However, the reliability of the figures at the detailed level is affected by:

- The figures on imports probably have a slightly higher quality compared to the figures on exports, due to the circumstance that import transactions are subject to greater control measures via the customs system.
- Information on weight and quantity may be subject to greater margins of uncertainty compared to information on value.

Intrastat covering trade with EU member countries is subject to considerably higher margins of uncertainty compared to Extrastat. Current data-editing measures give rise to corrections, but especially the lack of data reports constitutes a considerable source of uncertainty. Particularly in the first months, estimates for delayed data reports are replaced by actual data reports, which give rise to, e.g. changes in trade between different goods and countries. Estimating trade of the smallest business enterprises exempted from reporting data also contributes to the circumstance that the statistics at the most detailed level are subject to some degree of uncertainty.

The figures for total imports and exports from/to EU countries are considered to be of high quality in the final statistics as information is added with information from the VAT returns of the business enterprises, which cover all transactions of goods between Denmark and the EU countries.

At the detailed level, the reliability of the figures is affected by:

- No data reports from enterprises below the threshold limits of Intrastat.
- Imperfect and/or delayed data reports from enterprises obliged to report.
- Submission of inconsistent information, e.g. where the relationship between value and net weight in kg and/or supplementary unit seems unlikely.
- For reasons of resources, it is not possible to examine all data reports where (probably) inconsistent information has been submitted.

At the moment, there are no exact figures for the statistical uncertainty.

## 5.2 Sampling error

For trade with countries outside the EU (Extrastat), data sources have full coverage, and the statistical uncertainty is therefore zero. For trade with EU countries (Intrastat), a cut-off sample is used, which does not have a sampling error. However, there is uncertainty related to the estimation of the portion of trade originating from companies below the cut-off threshold, as described below under other sources of uncertainty.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

Non-sampling error in the statistics arise from missing or incorrect reports from companies that are required to report, or from incorrect estimation of the missing trade from exempt companies in EU trade (Intrastat). Since the total trade per company that is exempt from reporting is based on reported data from VAT declarations, the uncertainty at this level is relatively small. A greater uncertainty must be assumed to be associated with the estimated distribution of exempt companies' trade across goods and countries. However, this uncertainty cannot be quantified.

### **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 accuracy levels of the two main sources for the statistics differ.

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- Imperfect and/or delayed data reports from enterprises obliged to report.
- Submission of inconsistent information, e.g. where the relationship between value and net weight in kg and/or supplementary unit seems unlikely.
- For reasons of resources, it is not possible to examine all data reports where (probably) inconsistent information has been submitted.

At the moment, there are no exact figures for the statistical uncertainty.

## 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**

As the share of estimated figures is in the order of 20 to 30 pct. when the statistics are published for the first time, there are a number of deviations between the first and the final publication of external trade figures for a given month.

The inaccuracy with respect to the provisional statistics can be illustrated by the difference between the first provisional publication and the subsequent publications of statistics. Generally, there are greater differences between the figures for EU trade (Intrastat) between the first publication and the last publication of statistics than is the case for non-EU trade (Extrastat).

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

Aggregated statistics for selected countries and country groups and for aggregated commodity groups are published monthly 40 days after the end of the reference period. Detailed statistics are published 70 days after the end of the reference period.

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date, which is announced at least 3 months in advance on Statistics Denmark's website

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

Aggregated statistics for selected countries and country groups and for aggregated commodity groups are published monthly 40 days after the end of the reference period. Detailed statistics are published 70 days after the end of the reference period.

All months in the reference year are revised with each publication up to and including March of the following year. After that, the figures are revised in June, after which revisions of the figures are closed for one year. The figures are then revised again in June in the two subsequent years. This means that final figures for foreign trade in goods are published approximately 2½ years after the end of the statistical year. This revision practice is coordinated with the Balance of Payments and the National Accounts.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date, which is announced at least 3 months in advance on Statistics Denmark's website.

Trade data are without delay submitted to Eurostat on the same day as statistics are published.

## **7 Comparability**

At overall level, the statistics are comparable across time and with statistics from other countries.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

The statistics are comparable with other countries' external trade statistics, which follow the basic principles of the UN guidelines. Comparability can be influenced by the differences between general and special trade system.

## 7.2 Comparability over time

Any break in the time series as a result of changed collection methods, etc. are adjusted by means of estimations. Consequently, the statistics are comparable over time, ie. from 1988 and onwards .

However, the comparability at detailed commodity level can be affected by changes in the commodity code definition over time.

Time series before 1988 are only available in paper publications and are not comparable over time because of data break caused by changes in compilation methods.

## 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The External Trade of Goods Statistics are comparable with several other statistics and data sources:

- The partner country's recording of the same transaction (mirror transaction). The comparison is hampered by differences in the level of the value for the recording of imports and exports (respectively, cif and fob) and various methodological differences.
- Information on EU purchases and sales of goods on the VAT return is used by Statistics Denmark in the continuous control and grossing up of data reported to Intrastat.
- For exports of industrial products with figures from the recording of turnover of the industrial statistics in export markets. The comparison is hampered by the fact that the records of the industrial statistics are not distributed by country.
- Furthermore, comparisons are made for a number of commodities with information from commodity-specific statistics.
- The External Trade of Goods Statistics are incorporated into the statistics on Denmark's balance of payments. However, due to definitional differences concerning e.g. bunkering, the trade balance for goods in the Statistics of Balance of Payments are not identical to that of the External Trade of Goods Statistics. For further information, please see quality declaration for Balance of Payment Statistics.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

The statistics are internally coherent.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published monthly in a Danish press release, at the same time as the tables are updated in the StatBank. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under [Imports and exports in detail](#). For further information, go to the [subject page](#).

### 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 Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

### 8.4 News release

These statistics are published quarterly in a Danish press release.

### 8.5 Publications

These statistics was featured in the [Statistical Yearbook](#).

### 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Imports and exports in detail](#) in the following tables:

- [KN8MEST](#): Imports and exports CN (EU Combined Nomenclature) by imports and exports, commodities, country, unit, data source and time
- [KN8Y](#): Imports and exports CN (EU Combined Nomenclature) by imports and exports, commodities, country, unit and time
- [SITC2R4](#): Value of imports and exports (DKK 1.000) by main SITC groups, country, imports and exports, submission of goods and time
- [SITC5R4](#): Imports and exports (DKK 1.000) by main SITC groups, country, imports and exports, unit, submission of goods and time
- [UHIXM](#): Index on external trade in goods by imports and exports, index type, seasonal adjustment and time
- [UHIXY](#): Index on external trade in goods by imports and exports, index type and time
- [SITCIXM](#): Index on external trade in goods by imports and exports, index type, seasonal adjustment, main SITC groups and time
- [SITCIXY](#): Index on imports and export by imports and exports, index type, main SITC groups and time

## 8.7 Micro-data access

In addition to the statistical primary data described above, the primary data contain a range of identifiers (e.g. VAT registration number (so-called SE-no.) and a distribution by type of transaction (ordinary purchases/sales, processing, etc.).

The identifiers make it possible to match the External Trade in Goods Statistics with other business statistics.

Trade by enterprise characteristics is figures based on a match of data in the External Trade Statistics and Business sector statistics.

It is possible to get access to anonymised micro-data through [Denmark's Data Portal](#). Furthermore, [DST Consulting](#) can carry out special data extractions.

## 8.8 Other

The statistics are available from the OECD, the UN, the IMF and Eurostat, including Eurostat's COMEXT database.

## 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The compilation of the External Trade in Goods Statistics follows the Data Privacy Policy of Statistics Denmark. Trade in certain commodity/partner country combinations made confidential are not disclosed in the statistics, if necessary by applying secondary confidentiality. The secondary confidentiality ensures that the primary confidentiality data are not disclosed at 2-digit CN chapters and 2-digit SITC- level.

## 8.11 Documentation on methodology

Methodological documentation is only available in Danish.

## 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 External Economy, Economic Statistics. The contact person is Stefan Gottschalek Anbro, tel.: + 45 5160 5846, and e-mail: [SFB@dst.dk](mailto:SFB@dst.dk).