

**Documentation of statistics for
National Accounts: Annual 2025**

1 Introduction

The national accounts are a description of a country's economy and its development. It consists of a description of the economy as whole and the economic transactions between individuals, companies and institutions. The national accounts also include transactions between Denmark and abroad. The first Danish national accounts date back to the 1930's. Consistent time series of annual national accounts goes back to 1966, while quarterly national accounts are available as of first quarter 1990.

2 Statistical presentation

The National Accounts provide an overview of the activities and developments in the Danish economy. The statistics include figures for economic aggregates such as gross domestic product (GDP), household consumption, government finances, investment, export and import, employment and wages, and profits and productivity in the various industries. In addition, there are figures for the many subdivisions that can illuminate different 'sections' throughout the Danish economy.

2.1 Data description

The national accounts describe the Danish economic flows. Two general perspectives are considered in the national accounts: one functional and one institutional.

In the functional national accounts, detailed information on product flows is available in the shape of production, import and export, intermediate consumption, final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation, including information about the incomes generated in the process. Information is also available about the factors of production in the form of labour and capital goods that have participated in the production process. The functional national accounts are calculated in both current and previous year's prices. This means that the country's economic situation can be assessed both in terms of level and real growth.

The institutional national accounts highlight the distributive and financial transactions. Sectoral breakdown is done in non-financial corporations, financial corporations, public administration and services, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

2.2 Classification system

In the national accounts, several different international classifications are used - in some cases with Danish adaptations or subdivisions.

Industries

The industry classification used in the national accounts is based on Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2007 [(DB07)](Dansk Branchekode DB07). This national classification is based on NACE 2. In the national accounts, the following aggregation levels are used for industries: 10a3, 19a2, 36a2, 69 and 117. • Preliminary annual national accounts: 10a3, 19a2, 36a2 and 69. • Final annual national accounts: 10a3, 19a2, 36a2, 69 and 117.

Find more about the aggregation levels: [Branchegrupperinger i nationalregnskabet](#) (in Danish).

DB25, which is the national version of NACE 2 rev.1, will be implemented in the national publications in 2028 and implemented in transmissions to Eurostat in 2030.

Investment types

Investments in the national accounts are compiled in a Danish adjustment to a classification recommended in [SNA2008](#). • Fixed assets • Dwellings • Buildings other than dwellings • Other structures and land improvements • Transport equipment • ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems • Cultivated biological resources • Intellectual property products

Groups of consumption

The consumption of households is classified by Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose ([COICOP](#)). Government consumption is classified by Classification of the Functions of Government ([COFOG](#)).

Find more about the aggregation levels under Consumption groups in NA [Forbrugsgrupperinger i nationalregnskabet](#).

Sectors

Institutional sectors [ESA 2010](#).

One dimension in the national accounts is the product dimension. In Denmark, an adjusted version of Statistical Classification of Products by Activity ([CPA](#)) is used for product numbers. The final national accounts consist of approximately 2,350 product balances.

2.3 Sector coverage

The national accounts cover all sectors of the economy with breakdowns by economic activity and type of non-financial assets.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Gross domestic product, GDP, indicates the size of a country's economy. GDP can be calculated in three ways:

- Gross domestic product (GDP) in market prices is calculated from the production side by subtracting from production at market prices the total value of intermediate consumption at buyer prices.
- It can also be calculated from the income side as compensation of employees plus the surplus of production and mixed income plus taxes on production, net.
- Finally it can be calculated from the application side as the sum of all final uses in buyer prices minus the import of goods and services.

2.5 Statistical unit

The units in the national accounts are resident enterprises, households or other units characterised by economic decision-making autonomy and their ability to enter into economic transactions with other resident or non-resident units.

2.6 Statistical population

The annual national accounts cover all resident enterprises, households or other units characterised by economic decision-making autonomy and their ability to enter into economic transactions with other resident or non-resident units. The calculation of National accounts indicators requires the integration of data from many statistical sources. The concept of statistical population is not applicable in a national accounts' context.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark excl. Faroe Islands and Greenland. The Danish national accounts cover the activity carried out by Danish resident entities and is thus not defined by where the activity takes place geographically.

The economic area is understood as:

- The geographical area managed by a government within which persons, goods and services, and capital move freely. Faroe Islands and Greenland is not covered by Danish national accounts.
- Duty-free zones.
- The national airspace, territorial waters, and the part of the continental shelf that lies within the international waters under the sovereignty of the country.
- Territorial enclaves (e.g. Danish embassies and consulates abroad).
- Deposits of oil, natural gas, etc. in international waters outside the country's continental shelf, which are utilized by resident entities.

2.8 Time coverage

National accounts figures are available on a quarterly and annual basis. The quarterly national accounts cover the period from the first quarter of 1990 and onwards. The annual national accounts cover the period 1966 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not applicable. The volume estimates are calculated with 2020 as the reference year.

2.10 Unit of measure

DKK million. GDP and its components can also be expressed in previous year's prices, chain-linked values, percentages, per capita and in percentage points.

2.11 Reference period

The national accounts cover transactions that have happened within the year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual numbers are published 3 times annually. The first version of the preliminary annual national accounts is published at the end of February the following year. The annual national accounts are then revised in March and June of the same year, as well as in June of the following year. The final annual national accounts are published annually 2 and a half years after the year the data is collected for.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

[The Danish Statistics Act](#) § 6 and §§ 8-12.

[Regulation \(EU\) No. 549/2013](#) of 21 May 2013 on the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union (ESA2010) (OJ L 174 26. June 2013, p. 1).

[The Commission Decision](#) of 17 December 2002 further clarifying Annex A to Council Regulation No. 2223/96 as regards the principles for measuring prices and quantities in the national accounts.

2.14 Cost and burden

The statistics are based on information collected by Statistics Denmark for the compilation of other statistics. As such, there is no direct reporting burden in the compilation of the national accounts. Often, questionnaires for statistics included in the national accounts have been prepared in consultation with the national accounts to ensure sufficient data to meet the needs of the national accounts as well.

2.15 Comment

The most recent major revision of the national accounts took place in 2024. Major revisions of macro economic statistics take place every 5 years. It is an opportunity to incorporate improved sources and methods that cannot be incorporated as part of current revisions. In this version of the statistics has been revised back to 1966.

3 Statistical processing

Virtually all available economic statistics are applied as data sources when making the national accounts. When the first version for a given period is prepared, it takes place before all information about the period is available. Then the calculations are made on the basis of the structure of the latest final national accounts, which is projected with indicators from, for example, cyclical statistics. When new sources are ready, they are continuously incorporated into the national accounts according to a fixed rhythm. Three years after a given period, the national accounts are considered to be final.

3.1 Source data

Data sources include:

Administrative data, accounting statements, tax data, statistical surveys of businesses and households, trade statistics on goods and services, balance of payments information and energy accounts.

For an overview of sources on industry level see [Branchefordelt kildeoversigt](#) (In Danish).

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Sources for the national accounts are continuously collected. The frequency of each source depends both on how quickly the first version is used by the national accounts and how quickly it is declared as the final version.

3.3 Data collection

Most of the data for the national accounts are collected via deliveries from the primary statistics in Statistics Denmark. In addition, supplementary information is collected to a lesser extent to ensure that the national accounts achieve full coverage, among other reasons. The supplementary information is primarily publicly available information on companies' activities, products, and development through information on companies' websites, in newspapers and the like, but can also be obtained through direct contact with the companies and authorities.

3.4 Data validation

In addition to the data validation performed by the primary statistics, a number of other data validation procedures are performed after the national accounts receive the data. Among other things, there are validation procedures that ensure internal and external consistency for certain variables. In addition, a number of confrontation routines are carried out to ensure that a correct financial interpretation of the preliminary results can be made. There is no uniform procedure for this, but time series are often used for the individual variables, where any breaks or other irregularities are detected. This may give rise to further studies of sub-areas where the producers of primary statistics are involved. The scope and depth of the different validation procedures depend on the time available for the calculations, which is considerably shorter for the quarterly and preliminary annual national accounts than for the final national accounts.

3.5 Data compilation

The data processing takes place in several steps. The scope of the process depends partly on the

availability of sources and partly on calculation methods, as well as how much time is available.

Final annual national accounts

The final annual national accounts are prepared at a very detailed level where virtually all sources are incorporated, which also ensures that the final national accounts subsequently can be used as a benchmark for the quarterly and preliminary national accounts for later periods.

First, the sources are recoded to match the concepts of the national accounts, which in the final national accounts also include product numbers where possible. There are a total of approximately 2,350 products covering both goods and services. In order to ensure total coverage for the national accounts, enumeration or estimation is made using supplementary sources in areas where the source material does not have total coverage.

Then, based on the collected and processed statistics, totals for all parts of the national accounts are compiled. This includes among others production values and intermediate consumption for all industries, measurements for the various consumer groups and types of investment, as well as public consumption.

Next, supply-use matrices are compiled, which collect the full source material and provide an unreconciled national account to begin with. The matrices have two dimensions:

1. Industry / group of consumption / investment type dimension
2. Product dimension.

The matrices are reconciled in two rounds. In the first round, the product dimension of the matrices is balanced, which means that on the one hand the approach (production + import) and on the other the application (intermediate consumption + consumption + investment + export) for each of the approx. 2,350 product balances must balance.

As an example, it creates an imbalance if a company has reported their production and export on different product numbers for different primary statistics. In such a case the company's reports across primary statistics must be investigated, which may give rise to corrections or deviations from one or more primary statistics.

In the second round of reconciliation, it is attempted to bring each industry / consumer group / investment type close to the totals previously determined based on the primary sources. This process may also give rise to further investigations that result in corrections or deviations from primary statistics.

After reconciling the supply-use matrices at current prices, the same matrices are reconciled at fixed prices. Alongside the reconciliation of the supply-use matrices in current prices, the corresponding price indices are processed and prepared. When the matrices are ready at current prices, a detailed deflation of all values is done. The deflation eliminates the effect of price developments in the national accounts figures.

After this, the national accounts are available in both current and fixed prices. The fixed prices show the real development in the components of the national accounts. The most important part of the fixed-price calculations is the gross domestic product, GDP, at fixed prices, which is the basis for showing how much the economy has overall grown over the period - either by quarter or year-GDP growth.

Following the reconciliation of the final national accounts at current and fixed prices, the investment matrices are compiled and reconciled. The investment matrices show what the various industries invest in. The investment matrices are primarily based on the adjusted supply-use matrices in both current and fixed prices and are supplemented by detailed information primarily

from accounting statistics, public accounts, import and export.

Final quarterly national accounts

When a final annual national account has been calculated, a new benchmarking is done for the quarters of that year, so that the sum of the four quarters always corresponds to the annual figures. Then a manual reconciliation of supply and use is done in the figures, taking into account the sources available on quarterly basis.

Quarterly and preliminary annual national accounts

First, the sources are recoded to match the concepts of the national accounts (for example, industries and consumer groups). This ensures consistent processing of the sources across the primary statistics and that the sources can be used in conjunction with the final national accounts.

Then the actual national accounts calculations begin. In the quarterly and first bid of the annual national accounts, the general method is a projection of the individual series (industries, consumer groups, investment types, etc.) using the growth rates of selected indicators where the level in the previous versions of the national accounts is used as a benchmark. Price indices for each series are also incorporated. In addition, selected sources are incorporated directly in level (current prices) in the national accounts as they become available. Sources that are always incorporated in this way are general government expenditure and income, foreign trade, construction activity, stock figures, financial industries and FISIM.

This results in unreconciled national accounts (both in current and fixed prices), meaning that supply and use are not equal. In the next step, reconciliation takes place where the approach and application (both in current and fixed prices) are balanced with each other. The series that do not balance are corrected over several rounds. The assessment of which series need to be corrected for imbalances is done both by returning to the primary source statistics where they are available and by estimates.

The compilation of preliminary annual national accounts is based to a certain extent on the current quarterly national accounts. In addition, important supplementary information on annual basis, which is available at the time of calculation, is incorporated. This is mainly the Accounts statistics for the latest year.

The calculation period for the quarterly as well as the preliminary annual national accounts is typically 2-5 weeks.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant

4 Relevance

The National Accounts are relevant to anyone involved in economic matters ranging from the economic ministries use of the National Accounts in planning, analysis, forecasting and modeling purposes for industry organizations and other similar organizations, to the general interest in knowledge of the economy's structure and development. The National Accounts division is evaluating feedback from users at an ongoing basis.

4.1 User Needs

Annual national accounts figures form an important part of the basis for analyses of the economic structure of the country and provide an opportunity to compare the economy in Denmark with the economy in other countries. National accounts figures therefore have a broad user group, including citizens seeking information about society and public and private institutions that actively use figures from the national accounts in their ongoing tasks.

Other key users are the Ministry of Finance, Danmarks Nationalbank, research institutions and financial analysts. In addition, international organizations such as the IMF, the OECD, the World Bank, the UN, and Eurostat use national accounts data in their statistics and analyses.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There are no actual user satisfaction surveys for the national accounts, but Statistics Denmark has several forums where central users of the national accounts and adjacent statistics have the opportunity to participate, for example:

Economic Statistics User Committee

The Economic Statistics User Committee has the following general tasks:

- discuss and evaluate the results achieved and the planned development of economic statistics
- discuss users' use of economic statistics and their need for new statistics
- discuss the quality, documentation, and dissemination of economic statistics

Read more about the [Economic Statistics User Committee](#), where the commissariat and member list are available in Danish.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The completeness rate of transmitted data to Eurostat is very high.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The ability of the National Accounts to describe the economic reality accurately partly depends on the uncertainty associated with the sources and partly on the model assumptions underlying the calculation of the national accounts. Some parts can be calculated more accurately than others, as there is better access to source data. The first versions for a period's national accounts will be more uncertain than the final version, which comes after three years, as new sources are continuously revised.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Some parts of the national accounts can be calculated more accurately than others, because there is better source data in these areas. For example, for the industrial area there is generally quite accurate data, while for Danish-based companies that live from buying and reselling goods abroad, there is less accurate data. Finally, there are also areas where very limited source data exists, including, for example, consumption of owner-occupied housing and undeclared work. In these areas, the figures for the national accounts are almost exclusively based on calculations and estimates, and therefore the accuracy here is expected to be lower.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The National Accounts is a very comprehensive statistic with an elongated production process with many parties involved, undertaking both manual and automatic procedures. During the entire calculation process in the various versions, data consistency checks and checks of various sums and balances are performed on an ongoing basis, which means that many errors are found and corrected well before the figures are published. More rarely, errors are found that turn out to be more extensive or have been found for a number of years. In these cases, the developments in the series are weighted higher than the level in the series and therefore such errors are only corrected in the main revisions, which are made approx. every 5 years. Significant single-fault errors which for various reasons have not been corrected or given rise to increased uncertainty, will be addressed in the related News from Statistics Denmark.

Many of the sources used in the national accounts are not fully comprehensive. Therefore, in many areas enumerations are made to try to achieve full coverage of the economic transactions. For example, companies with few employees are not included in the accounting statistics and there is only limited information on their turnover, input and number of employees. In trying to cover these companies, one must therefore assume that the input structure or production per employee is not significantly different from comparable companies covered by the statistics.

As a result of large differences in statistical coverage, and thus the availability of data, of the various activities of the economy, there is a varying uncertainty in different areas. Particularly in the informal economy, where there is no accounting coverage, as well as the risk of under-reporting in questionnaires, uncertainty will be greater and the risk of coverage errors greater. As with all other parts of the national accounts, this area is calculated according to internationally agreed guidelines and methods of calculation, which try to take account of under-reporting by using enumeration factors. However, the relatively small share of the informal economy of the total economy means that the risk of coverage errors is not decisive for the accuracy of the overall national accounts. Globalization entails, among other things, that Danish companies are increasingly choosing to organize themselves internationally. Consistent treatment of globalized companies across different statistics presents major challenges. This is particularly problematic for the quarterly and preliminary national accounts, as it requires a very resource-intensive and manual approach to data collection and processing in primary statistics. Therefore, sources that are collected and incorporated into the earliest editions of the national accounts are likely to be inconsistent. The aggregated and very time-consuming calculations of the first editions of the national accounts sometimes mean that these inconsistencies are either not detected or cannot be addressed in both the primary statistics (eg the balance of payments) and the national accounts. In the final version of the national accounts, the problems with the statistical coverage of globalized companies are reduced, but still present. Statistics Denmark is still working to ensure faster, more efficient and consistent processing of globalized companies' reports across statistical areas. As the globalized companies are often very large, some corrections can lead to very large revisions that can directly affect the national accounts' main figures, including GDP. There are no actual statistics on investment activity in Denmark and currently the most reliable source is the accounting statistics. It is only available after approx. 1.5 years and therefore preliminary estimates of investment activity must be based on, inter alia, the number of employees and turnover in the construction industry. One source of uncertainty is that multi-annual investments must be accounted for in national accounts along the way, while in accounts they are often expensed when the investment is completed. A further source of investment uncertainty is the investment activity of globalized companies in other countries for which there is poor coverage. Work is currently underway in Statistics Denmark to improve statistical coverage of investment activity.

Calculations in constant prices are another source of revisions between the different versions of the national accounts and therefore a source of uncertainty. The reason that larger revisions may occur in fixed prices than in current prices, although the same price indices are available at two calculation times, are composition effect. The first preliminary versions of the national accounts are calculated in a more aggregated level than the final one and therefore a weighted price index is often used, which is typically based on the composition of goods and services in the final final year in, for example, an industry's total production. When calculating later versions of national accounts, the product dimension is added, which allows for a more detailed and accurate deflation. Thus, if the product mix is different from previous years, it may lead to revisions in fixed prices without necessarily having been revisions in current prices or in the price indices. Consequently, revisions can occur at fixed prices that cannot be traced back to revisions in the source statistics.

The estimate of real growth in output by general government is subject to several types of uncertainty. In the first versions of quarterly national accounts, real growth is calculated according to the input method, which means that the various cost components are deflated with the associated price index, for example input and labor costs. In later versions of both quarterly and annual national accounts, real growth in output by general government is calculated mainly according to the output method via so-called volume indicators. Volume indicators are a way of quantitatively measuring how much is produced in the public sector, for example classes taught in primary schools and hip surgeries in public hospitals. As there is no data for calculating volume indicators in the earliest versions of the national accounts, the transition from the input to the output method may give some variation in the measured real growth in the public sector. In addition, recalculating a quarter or year volume indicator may also give rise to revisions as the data base varies from version to version. In addition, the data methodology and methods of the output method continue to be under development and quality assurance. There are a number of notes regarding measurement of real growth in public consumption, under documentation on the Danish page for Real expenditures by general government.

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 ESA 2010 regulation requires that Eurostat assess the quality of data reported under the ESA transmission program. The report is prepared annually. Read the quality reports of national and regional accounts on Eurostat's homepage [Quality reports](#).

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

Regular or routine revisions of national accounts for previously published years and quarters are performed according to a fixed rhythm. The national accounts' publication calendar can be viewed under documentation on the subject page for National accounts [Nationalregnskab](#).

With 5-year intervals, main benchmark revisions are carried out, where long time series of final national financial years are updated. This improves the accuracy and reliability of the national accounts because all changes and corrections in the source statistics, as well as calculation errors, are taken into account. In addition, revisions of all national accounts series are made when new international manuals are adopted. The most recent one was carried out in 2014 (change from ESA95 to ESA 2010).

Major revisions of macro economic statistics take place every 5 years. It is an opportunity to incorporate improved sources and methods that can't be incorporated as part of current revisions.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The first preliminary annual figures are published at the end of February of the year following the reference year. The figures are subsequently revised in March and June of the same year and in June of the following year. Final annual figures are published in June 2.5 years after the end of the reference year. The national accounts are published in a timely manner and reported to Eurostat in accordance with the ESA2010 transmission programme.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The first compilation of provisional annual figures is published at the end of February of the year following the reference year. The figures are subsequently revised in March and June of the same year, as well as in June of the following year. The final compilation of the annual national accounts is published in June, two and a half years after the end of the reference year.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are published without delay according to the announced release dates in the release calendar. Data transmissions to Eurostat are made on time in accordance with the ESA2010 transmission programme.

7 Comparability

The national accounts are prepared in accordance with international guidelines and will therefore be comparable across countries. The current guidelines were implemented in 2014 and are used to revise the national accounts back to 1966. The national accounts reflect all parts of the economy, so most economic statistics contain figures that have their counterparts in the national accounts. However, be careful to compare figures from the national accounts with other economic statistics, as the transition is often complicated by different definitions and requirements for coverage. However, the national accounts are in full compliance with the balance of payments and government finance statistics.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The UN has prepared a manual for the preparation of the national accounts, the System of National Accounts (SNA), which the EU has prepared a European interpretation of (European System of Accounts (ESA)). The current SNA2008 manual is followed by most countries in the world, while the corresponding ESA2010 manual is followed by all European countries. Therefore, national accounts figures are internationally comparable to a high degree.

7.2 Comparability over time

Data are comparable over time without breaks in the series.

The first official Danish national accounts were made during the 1930s and in 1945 the first results covering the period 1930-1944 were published.

After a thorough revision of the national accounts figures, in 1962 comparable national accounts figures for the period 1947-1960 were published. Subsequently, the time series was expanded with the years until 1976. In 1968, the United Nations published the System of National Accounts, which gave rise to a major revision of the Danish national accounts.

In 1973, national accounts in accordance with SNA1968 for the period starting in 1966 were published.

In 1993, a new SNA was published, which was later accompanied by the ESA1995 manual as a European interpretation.

In 1997, the Danish national accounts went through a major revision and national accounts were published according to SNA1993 / ESA1995 back to 1966.

In 2008 the latest SNA was published and in 2010 the latest ESA manual was published. In 2014, SNA2008 / ESA2010 were implemented in the Danish national accounts figures back to 1966, which ensure that the national accounts are comparable from 1966 to the present.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There is full consistency between the national accounts and the statistics for the balance of payments as well as general government expenditure and income. National accounts are also connected to a number of other statistics, including accounting statistics, agricultural statistics, consumer survey, etc. However, there may be discrepancies for several reasons:

- Variable definitions may differ
- Differences in the calendar year delimitation, which is always the actual year in the national accounts
- The national accounts must cover all economic activities, including illegal activities
- Errors in the primary statistics found during the preparation and reconciliation of the national accounts are not always corrected in the primary statistics

7.4 Coherence - internal

There is by definition full internal consistency in the national accounts. The internal consistency includes both the functional and the institutional national accounts.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The National Accounts statistics are published in the StatBank under Economy and National accounts. The publications are accompanied by Danish press releases.

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

This statistics is published in this press release (in Danish):

- [Nationalregnskab \(år\)](#)

8.5 Publications

The national accounts are published only in Danish. In the period from 1999 to 2011, as well as in 2014, the National Accounts were published in the publication National Accounts.

Statistics Denmark's collection of historical statistics contains a large number of national accounts-related publications, also in Danish under [Historical Statistics](#).

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in a number of tables in the StatBank under [Economy](#).

8.7 Micro-data access

More detailed data are available at a charge. It is possible to buy data from the approximately 2,350 product balances at current prices, prices of the previous year and at constant prices, typically in the form of, e.g. a single product balance or the product composition of a given consumption group.

Information on gross fixed capital formation is also sold in its most detailed form, i.e. as information on the product composition of a given industry.

Please contact the office for National Accounts if you wish to hear more about the possibilities for tailored national accounts data.

8.8 Other

The national accounts provide table sets to Eurostat, so that Denmark's national accounts figures are included in the [Eurostat database](#). The figures are provided via Eurostat to the [OECD database](#).

A database of national accounts figures is also provided to [ADAM](#) (the macroeconomic model in Statistics Denmark). External users can access ADAM's database for a fee.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The primary statistics included in the national accounts each meet a level of discretion where individuals and companies cannot be identified. This means that further discretion is not required at the level that the national accounts are published at.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

The documents are in Danish unless otherwise noted.

Method description for national accounts can be found on the subject page for [National accounts](#).

An introduction to the national accounts can be found in textbook form: Bent Thage & Annette Thomsen: "Nationalregnskabet", the series Erhverv og Samfund, Handelshøjskolens Forlag, 2004 (Danish).

Christen Sørensen: "Nationalregnskab, betalingsbalance og udenrigshandel - økonomisk samfundsbeskrivelse", Forlaget Systime, 2000. (Danish).

Francois Lequiller & Derek Blades: "Understanding National Accounts", OECD, 2014 (English).

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 National Accounts, Climate and Environment, Economic Statistics. The contact person is Christina Just Brandstrup, tel.: + 45 2145 5279 and e-mail: CJB@dst.dk.