

**Documentation of statistics for
Foreign Owned Enterprises 2015**

1 Introduction (S.0)

The purpose of the statistics is to show the evolution and extent of foreign owned enterprise in Denmark. The statistics were compiled with the first reference year 2000. First as pilot projects and subsequent regulation determined in connection with the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of The European Parliament and of The Council of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates.

2 Statistical presentation (S.3)

The statistics analyze the ownership country in terms of land for the ultimate owners. Statistical data contain country of the ultimate owner and selected variables taken from the General enterprise statistics such as turnover, number of employees and number of enterprises.

2.1 Data description (S.3.1)

The statistics analyze the ownership country in terms of land for the ultimate owners. Statistical data contain country of the ultimate owner and selected variables taken from the General enterprise statistics such as turnover, number of employees and number of enterprises. The main distribution variable is foreign ownership, the owner country, kind of activity and geography.

The statistics are published in [NYT from Statistics Denmark](#) (only in Danish) and [Statbank Denmark](#). Summaries are given in the [Statistical Yearbook](#) and in the *Statistical Ten-Year Review*.

When preparing the basis for the statistics is calculated detailed information for all enterprises in the sectors. The statistical basis therefore allows for a number of alternative distributions beyond the published tables.

2.2 Classification system (S.3.2)

The industry coding

The industry coding follows the Danish industrial classifications, Dansk Branchekode 2007 (DB07), which is the national version of NACE rev. 2. A complete overview can be found at the [DB07 site](#).

The ultimate owner

The ultimate owner must be understood in relation to the direct owner, since a company can immediately be owned (directly) from a country, even if it ultimately (ultimately) is the owner of another country.

2.3 Sector coverage (S.3.3)

Includes all sectors.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (S.3.4)

Number of employees: Persons on the payroll in full-time equivalent units.

Enterprise: Usually corresponding to the legal unit, e.g. limited-liability corporations, sole traders, partnerships, etc. In a few cases several legal units which are run as one entity are gathered into one enterprise.

Turnover: Turnover represents the net sales. Included are capitalised work performed by the firm for own purposes and all charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer. Excluded are reduction in prices, rebates, discounts, VAT and excise duties. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is also excluded from turnover.

The ultimate owner: The statistics are defining a company's ownership attached to the ultimate owner who has control over the company, ie, have the ability to determine a company's consult the general policy, if necessary by select a board. As a rule interpreted the controlling unit as the ultimate owner, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per cent. of equity or shareholders' voting rights. The ultimate owner must be understood in relation to the direct owner, since a company can immediately be owned (directly) from a country, even if it ultimately (ultimately) is the owner of another country.

2.5 Statistical unit (S.3.5)

The unit in the statistics is enterprise. Usually corresponding to the legal unit, e.g. limited-liability corporations, sole traders, partnerships, etc. In a few cases several legal units which are run as one entity are gathered into one enterprise.

2.6 Statistical population (S.3.6)

Danish and foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

2.7 Reference area (S.3.7)

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage (S.3.8)

The statistics cover the period from 2004 onwards.

2.9 Base period (S.3.9)

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure (S.4)

The unit of measure is number, millions kr., thousand millions and percent depending on variable where it is published.

2.11 Reference period (S.5)

The statistics for a given year t , relate to annual accounts ending in the period from 1 May of year t to 30 April of year $t+1$.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination (S.9)

Annual statistics.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements (S.6.1)

Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of The European Parliament and of The Council of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates.

2.14 Cost and burden (S.16)

The statistics are based on administrative sources. There is no direct response burden, in connection with the calculation of this statistic.

2.15 Comment (S.19)

Other information can be found on the statistics [page](#) or available from Denmark's Statistics.

3 Statistical processing (S.18)

Information from the National Bank, the companies official accounts, the Business Register and other sources used to update the population of foreign-owned firms. There also used information from the General Enterprise statistics.

3.1 Source data (S.18.1)

Information from the National Bank, the companies official accounts, the Business Register and other sources used to update the population of Danish and foreign-owned firms. There also used information from the General Enterprise statistics.

3.2 Frequency of data collection (S.18.2)

Yearly.

3.3 Data collection (S.18.3)

Collected by retrieving information from registers and other statistics.

3.4 Data validation (S.18.4)

Information on foreign ownership compared between years.

3.5 Data compilation (S.18.5)

The population is formed on the basis of information about ownership from the National bank and the companies' official accounts.

National Bank collects data on foreign direct investment in Denmark. Statistics Denmark receives information from the National Bank on foreign owned enterprises in Denmark namely the direct owner, ultimate owner and ownership. National Bank collects information via questionnaire.

In addition to the information received from the National Bank used information from enterprises official accounts. This information is kept together with data from National bank. The Business Register is used to identify the enterprises. Non-foreign-owned enterprises are considered Danish-owned.

From the General enterprise Statistics obtained concerning turnover, number of enterprises and employees for all industries in the private sector.

3.6 Adjustment (S.18.6)

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance (S.12)

Users: Public authorities, Eurostat, employers' and employees' federations, private firms, politicians, economists, journalists, students.

4.1 User Needs (S.12.1)

Users: Public authorities, Eurostat, employers' and employees' federations, private firms, politicians, economists, journalists, students.

4.2 User Satisfaction (S.12.2)

There is not carried out a user satisfaction survey.

4.3 Data completeness rate (S.12.3)

Not relevant for the Danish publication.

5 Accuracy and reliability (S.13)

The foreign-owned companies include only those it has been possible to find using above sources. There may therefore be more foreign owned enterprises than those included in the statistics of foreign owned enterprises and this may affect the statistics overall precision and reliability. There is no uncertainty calculations. One source of uncertainty is that there may be more foreign-owned enterprises than those included in these statistics.

5.1 Overall accuracy (S.13.1)

There is not estimated for statistical reliability.

5.2 Sampling error (S.13.2)

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error (S.13.3)

There is no uncertainty calculations. One source of uncertainty is that there may be more foreign-owned enterprises than those included in these statistics. Another source of uncertainty is the uncertainty that is associated with the sources of statistics. This is especially about General Enterprise Statistics.

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 (S.11.2)

The foreign-owned companies include only those it has been possible to find using above sources. There may therefore be more foreign owned enterprises than those included in the statistics of foreign owned enterprises and this may affect the statistics overall quality.

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 (S.17.2)

There may be more foreign -owned firms than those included in the statistics of foreign-owned firms. There can therefore be revisions in previously published figures.

6 Timeliness and punctuality (S.14)

The statistics are published once a year. The statistics are usually published about 17 months after the reference year (30 April).

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results (S.14.1)

The statistics are published once a year. The statistics are usually published about 17 months after the reference year (30 April).

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

7 Comparability (S.15)

The statistics on foreign-owned enterprises are comparable over time and supplement the General enterprise statistics.

Every year figures are submitted to the statistical office of EU, Eurostat. This includes special industry aggregates, not published nationally.

7.1 Comparability - geographical (S.15.1)

Every year figures are submitted to the statistical office of EU, Eurostat. This includes special industry aggregates, not published nationally. Data for all EU countries can be found in the [Eurostat database](#). The statistics are produced following the principles of an EU regulation, so the results are comparable.

7.2 Comparability over time (S.15.2)

The statistics have been compiled since 2000 but are comparable in their present form since 2004.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain (S.15.3)

The statistics on foreign owned enterprises supplement the General enterprise statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal (S.15.4)

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity (S.10)

The statistics are published in [NYT from Statistics Denmark](#) (only in Danish) and [Statbank Denmark](#). Summaries are given in the [Statistical Yearbook](#) and in the *Statistical Ten-Year Review*.

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

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

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. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

8.4 News release (S.10.1)

The figures are published in a yearly news release, [NYT from Statistics Denmark](#) (only in Danish).

8.5 Publications (S.10.2)

Summaries are given in the [Statistical Yearbook](#) and in the Statistical Ten-Year Review.

8.6 On-line database (S.10.3)

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Foreign companies in Denmark](#) in the following tables:

- [IFATSF1](#): Foreign owned enterprises by industry, country, unit and time
- [IFATSF2](#): Foreign owned enterprises by countries, unit and time

8.7 Micro-data access (S.10.4)

The survey data are organized in annual files comprising a complete set of items for every single business enterprise, which can be used for tables and for research purposes.

8.8 Other (S.10.5)

The survey data are organized in annual files comprising a complete set of items for every single business enterprise. The survey files can easily yield alternative breakdowns and tabulations, in addition to those published.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy (S.7.1)

By publishing and service tasks the [Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark](#) is followed.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment (S.7.2)

When publishing the statistics the [Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark](#) is followed.

8.11 Documentation on methodology (S.10.6)

Not available.

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 are in the division of Business Development. The person responsible is Charlotte Hansen, tel. +45 39 17 31 77, e-mail: chh@dst.dk

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