

Statistical ten-year review 2001

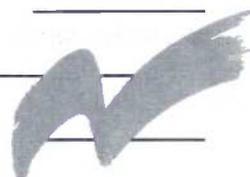
Feature on housing

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<i>Editing</i>	Bo Johansen Lizzie Jacobsen
<i>Diagrams</i>	Aase Andersen
<i>Index</i>	Anne Hermann
<i>Translation</i>	Poul Erik Olesen, Statistics Denmark Flex-Sprog A/S
<i>Cover</i>	Eleven Danes
<i>Address</i>	Statistics Denmark (Danmarks Statistik) Sejrøgade 11 DK-2100 København Ø Denmark www.dst.dk dst@dst.dk
<i>Telephone</i>	+45 39 17 39 17
<i>Fax</i>	+45 39 17 39 99
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PREFACE

The purpose of the Statistical ten-year review is to present comparable annual statistics which can illustrate developments in society over the past ten years. The ten-year review is organised so that it is well-suited for use in teaching.

This year the ten-year review starts with a feature article which provides a statistical examination of the issue of housing. The article was written by Bo Møller, Senior Adviser, in collaboration with Anita Lange, Senior Adviser, and Erik Nielsen, Head of Section.

We always welcome any comments or suggestions as to how the ten-year review could be improved. E-mail: bjø@dst.dk.

The tables in the Statistical ten-year review were compiled by the divisions at Statistics Denmark which cover the subjects concerned. Bo Johansen, Head of Section, was in charge of editing with the assistance of Lizzie Jacobsen.

Any corrections to the tables in the ten-year review will be available on our website at: www.dst.dk/tiaar.

Statistics Denmark, July 2001

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

SYMBOLS

- Nil.
- 0 Less than half of the final digit shown.
- 0.0 Less than half of the final digit shown.
- Category not applicable.
- ... Data not available.
- * Provisional or estimated figures.
- | Break in a series. Data are not fully comparable.
Due to rounding, the figures for individual items do not necessarily equal the corresponding totals shown.
- Word included in glossary section.
- ☞ Date when new figures are expected to be published at aggregate level in *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik*, which is available to view on-line at: www.dst.dk/nyt and in StatBank Denmark at: www.statistikbanken.dk. At the same time, or shortly afterwards, the statistics are published in more detail in the series *Statistiske Efterretninger* and on-line at: www.statistikbanken.dk.
When tables contain preliminary figures, e.g. in the national accounts, new revisions are made regularly. The date mentioned for updating is the date when new figures for a new year are available, and this corresponds to the figures in the table.

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Housing

By Bo Møller

The issue of housing and housing policy has regularly cropped up in the social debate over the past years. This is not difficult to understand as a country's housing situation plays an important role for both the individual and society at large:

- The home itself is the natural base for our everyday lives.
- The standard of our homes highly affects the quality of our lives.
- In most households expenditure on the dwelling makes up a substantial part of our total income.
- Investing in a dwelling is often the biggest financial decision a family will have to make.
- Housing construction is an important sector for Danish society as it creates production and employment.
- Denmark's housing and construction policy constitutes a substantial part of its total economic policy.

Political and economic analyses which either attempt to prove that there is a housing shortage and therefore new housing is needed, or that construction should be limited so as to prevent overheating of the economy are presented to the general public on a regular basis. Other analyses attempt to show that either homeowners or tenants are treated unfairly, not to mention the ongoing discussions about the development of residential areas, strained residential areas, etc.

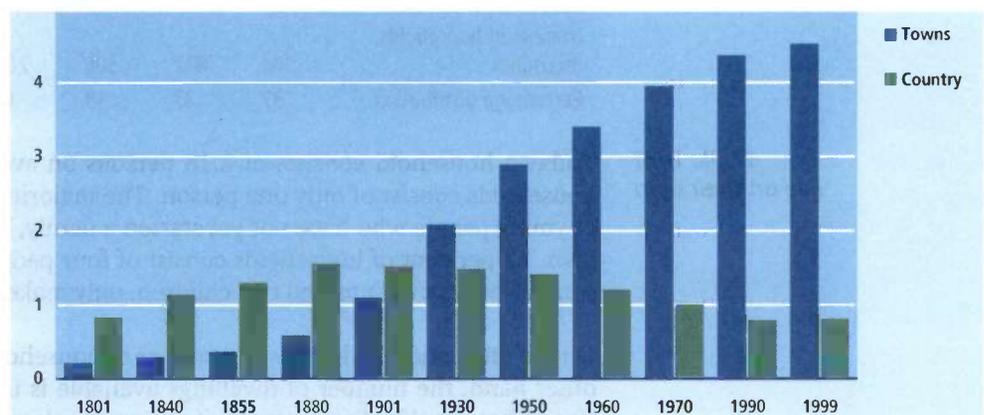
With this feature article we hope to contribute to this debate. We will attempt to illuminate some of the many facets to this issue through a series of short chapters on selected topics.

1. Urbanisation and migration

Historically, Denmark has been characterised by migration from the country to towns – urbanisation.

Figure 1 Migration from the country to towns

Population in millions



Migration from the country to towns

Today, the majority of the population live in urban areas. Due to the overall increase in the population, the rural population increased until approximately 1900, after which it was stable for the next 20-30 years. After the Second World War, the rural population fell again, but it appears to have stabilised in the 1990s. In contrast, the urban population has grown throughout the entire period, cf. figure 1.

Urbanisation puts demands on housing constructions

Obviously, the great increase in the urban population has led to a demand for more housing in the urban areas. And it is not just migration from the country to towns that has placed demands on the housing market. Also, moving from place to place, possibly within the same town, put demands on the housing market.

700,000 move every year

The Danes move a lot. Within the course of a year approximately 700,000 people move at least once, that is approximately 13 per cent of the population. Often the entire household moves. Sometimes only one or a few of the members of the household move. All this moving around is of course only possible if an excess capacity of housing is available.

2. Households are becoming smaller

Danish households are small – and they are becoming smaller. In turn, there are more and more of them.

Figure 2 Average size of households

Persons per household

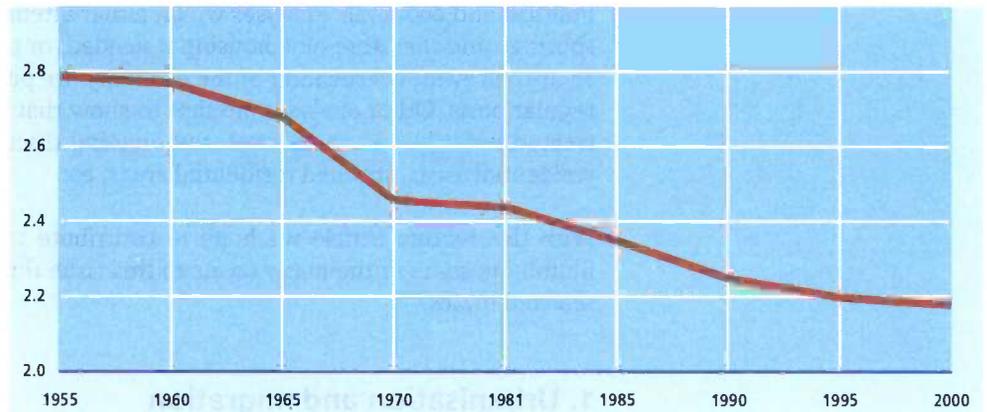


Table 1 Households by size 2001

	Number of persons per household							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
Number of households, thousands	906	812	306	289	96	23	12	2 444
Percentage distribution	37	33	13	12	4	1	1	100

37 per cent live on their own

Today a household consists of 2.18 persons on average. As many as 37 per cent of households consist of only one person. The majority of such households are made up of young people who have not yet started a family, and older people who are on their own. 12 per cent of households consist of four people; the 'traditional' family, consisting of two grown-ups and two children, only makes up 9 per cent.

On the one hand, the increasing number of households requires more housing, on the other hand, the number of dwellings available is in itself a factor that regulates the size of households. For example, if young people cannot find a place of their own to live in, they may have to live at home with their parents for a little longer than they really want to.

3. Housing and economics

Expenditure on dwellings constitutes 21 per cent of private consumption

Total expenditure on dwellings made up DKK 133 billion in 2000, which corresponds to more than 21 per cent of the total private consumption or 11 per cent of the gross domestic product. A further DKK 36 billion was spent on heating and lighting in dwellings.

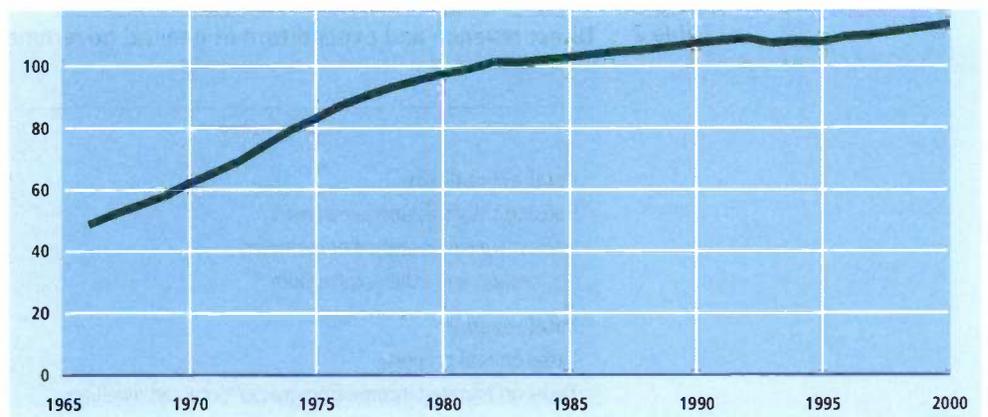
Expenditure on dwellings in the national accounts

Expenditure on dwellings in the national accounts includes:

- Rent for rented dwellings
- Imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings corresponding to the rent to be paid for corresponding rented dwellings
- Expenditure on repairs and maintenance
- Water and refuse collection

Figure 3 Expenditure on dwellings in real terms

DKK billions, 1995 prices



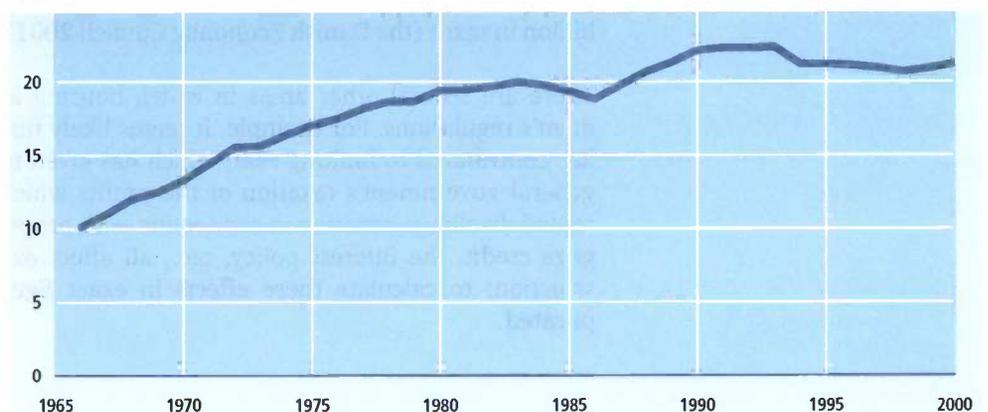
Reduced growth in expenditure on dwellings

Growth in the total expenditure on dwellings in real terms was at its greatest up until the early 1980s, after which growth has somewhat slowed down. In 1993-95 expenditure even fell slightly. In the past 10 years expenditure on dwellings has only increased by 4.7 per cent compared to 48 per cent in the period 1971 to 1980, cf. figure 3.

An important reason for these changes is that earlier, the number of households living in bigger and therefore also more expensive one-family dwellings increased. Later, the number of people who owned their own dwellings stabilised and then fell slightly from the late 1980s.

Figure 4 Expenditure on dwellings as percentage of total private consumption

Per cent



The share of expenditure on dwellings of total private consumption increased from approximately 10 per cent in 1966 to almost 20 per cent in 1980. In the following years it was fairly stable apart from a few fluctuations. From the late 1980s, it increased slightly to approximately 21-22 per cent. It peaked in 1993, at which time expenditure on dwellings made up more than 22 per cent, cf. figure 4.

4. Housing and the general government

In many ways the general government affects the housing market and the housing situation. On the one hand, the general government may wish to exert influence on the housing situation for the general public so as to ensure that everybody has access to a decent dwelling, and on the other hand, the general government may wish to use the housing situation and housing construction as a regulatory instrument.

Calculating the total impact of the general government's effect on the housing market is quite complicated, as these effects are not direct and therefore not measurable.

Table 2 **Direct revenue and expenditure of general government with regard to housing**

	2000
	DKK millions
Total expenditure	14 781
Housing subsidies and allowances	8 210
Interest subsidies and other subsidies	4 899
Restoration and other expenditure	1 672
Total revenue	22 201
Taxes on real property	13 700
Taxes on imputed income from owner-occupied dwellings	8 501

General government's net direct revenue from housing is DKK 7.4 billion, cf. table 2.

Expenditure on overall purposes, including urban planning, sewage systems, etc., has not been included.

In addition to the direct revenue from taxes on real property and taxes on value of property, the general government has other sources of indirect revenue as VAT and other duties are placed on several areas of housing consumption (e.g. maintenance and water). This indirect revenue is estimated to be approximately DKK 7-8 billion.

In addition to direct expenditure, the general government also has indirect expenditure with regard to owner-occupied dwellings. This is due to the fact that taxes placed on the 'return' on investment in real property is much lower than taxes placed on other types of investment. It is estimated that the general government suffers a revenue loss (indirect expenditure), while homeowners save approximately DKK 15 billion in taxes (the Danish Economic Council 2001).

There are several other areas in which housing is affected by the general government's regulations. For example, it seems likely that rent control of rented dwellings has contributed to limiting rent, which has given tenants a financial advantage. The general government's taxation of the profits which pension funds have made from rented dwellings, taxation in connection with property sales, etc., legislation on mortgage credit, the interest policy, etc., all affect expenditure on dwellings and construction; to calculate these effects in exact figures, however, is extremely complicated.

5. Housing construction

Expenditure on dwellings, i.e. expenditure on all aspects of having a home, increased quite substantially until it stabilised at a high level in the 1990s. The opposite applies to expenditure on construction of housing.

Housing construction

In this calculation, housing construction includes new buildings as well as substantial improvements, etc., however, ordinary repairs and maintenance are not included but is a part of consumption on housing.

Figur 5 Expenditure on housing construction as percentage of gross domestic product

Percentage of GDP



Housing construction makes up a smaller share of the GDP

The contribution from housing construction to the total production in society, the GDP, has decreased since the 1970s. Today, housing construction constitutes 4.6 per cent of the GDP, whereas it was approximately 10 per cent when it was at its peak.

Housing construction is sensitive to the economic cycle

Figure 5 illustrates the rather bumpy road investments in new housing have taken. This is due to housing construction's sensitivity to the economic cycle. The general government's policies have at times granted generous subsidies to the construction of new housing, while at other times such construction has been limited intentionally.

95,000 employed in housing construction and maintenance

In 1997, a total of 53,000 people were directly employed in housing construction, 23,000 of whom were employed in building new housing and 29,000 in repair work and maintenance of housing. To this comes 6,000 estate agents and lawyer's work connected to housing. In addition to this, 36,000 were indirectly employed in the manufacture of building materials, etc. All in all, housing construction creates almost 95,000 jobs or approximately 3.6 per cent of the total employment in Denmark.

6. New dwellings

Construction of one-family houses is particularly sensitive to the economic cycle

Housing construction fluctuates. In particular, construction of one-family houses is very sensitive to the economic cycle and is affected by changing tax rules, etc. A substantial fall in the number of one-family houses was seen in the early 1990s. In general, this was a period that was characterised by a decline in the market leading to a fall in employment and a very low or stagnating growth in production. In 1994/95, the trade cycle turned, which resulted in renewed growth in the construction of one-family houses.

Drop in construction of multi-family houses

The construction of multi-family houses has been much more stable than the construction of one-family houses. However, construction of multi-family houses has fallen since 1990. In particular, construction of privately owned rental dwellings has



almost ceased, and today construction of social housing makes up the majority of the construction of multi-family houses.

Type of dwelling

This survey includes:

One-family houses:

- with a garden
- undetached and semi-detached houses, double houses, etc.
- farmhouses.

Multi-family houses:

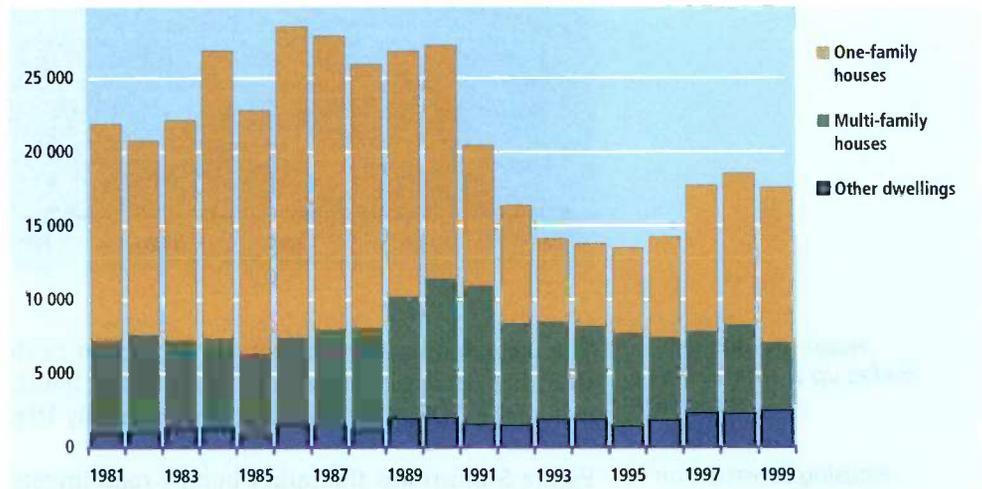
- dwellings in apartment buildings.

Other dwellings:

- student hostels
- dwellings in residential institutions
- other year-round dwellings.

Figure 6 New dwellings completed

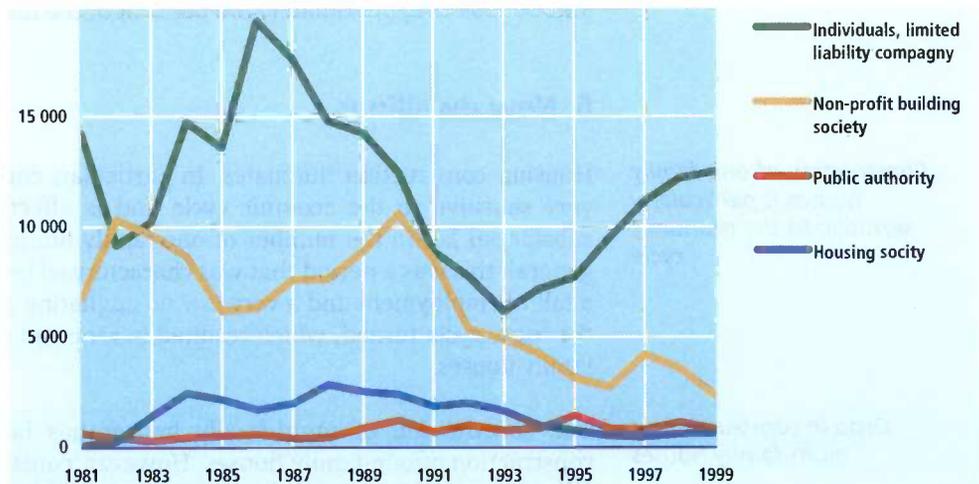
Number of dwellings



Building construction was at its highest in the late 1980s. In total 26.000-28.000 dwellings were completed at this time, however, in the 1990s, construction fell significantly, and in 1999, less than 18,000 dwellings were completed. In 1999, approximately a third of all dwellings were constructed as multi-family houses.

Figure 7 Dwellings completed by builder

Number of dwellings



77 per cent of dwellings are built by private builders

The majority of dwellings are constructed by private individuals or limited liability companies, etc., cf. figure 7. From the mid 1980s private construction fell, and in the early 1990s construction of social housing was almost on a par with the construction of private dwellings. This changed in 1993; construction of social housing continued to fall, while construction of private dwellings, in particular one-family houses picked up again. In 1999, 77 per cent of all dwellings were built by private builders and only 14 per cent were built by non-profit building societies.

The number of dwellings constructed by private housing societies has also fallen drastically since the late 1980s, and in 1999 only 600 dwellings were built by such societies. No clear trend can be detected for construction carried out by the public authorities, for example, construction of residential nursing homes.

7. The housing situation

Table 3 Residential dwellings by homeowners and tenants

	1981	2000	1981	2000
	number of dwellings		per cent of total	
Total	2 039 707	2 414 513	100	100
Owner-occupied	1 115 181	1 286 083	55	53
Tenants, etc.	924 526	1 128 430	45	47
One-family houses	1 175 416	1 420 547	58	59
Owner-occupied	1 010 564	1 144 587	50	47
Tenants, etc.	164 852	275 960	8	11
Multi-family houses and other	864 291	993 966	42	41
Owner-occupied	104 617	141 496	5	6
Tenants, etc.	759 674	852 470	37	35

Most are homeowners

There are slightly more homeowners than tenants – in 2000, 53 per cent of Danes owned their own home. The share of homeowners was a little bigger in 1981, at which time it was almost 55 per cent, cf. table 3.

Homeowners live in one-family houses – tenants in multi-family houses

By far the majority of homeowners live in one-family houses, while the majority of tenants live in multi-family houses. However, 11 per cent of Danes rent one-family houses, including social housing, and 6 per cent of all homeowners live in owner-occupied flats in multi-family houses. The share of households living in owner-occupied dwellings or rented one-family houses has in total risen slightly from 57.6 per cent to 58.8 per cent since 1981.

Table 4 Residential dwellings by construction year

	One-family houses	Multi-family houses and other	Total
	per cent		
All dwellings	100	100	100
Before 1900	10	10	10
1900-1944	23	35	28
1945-1969	28	30	29
1970-1979	21	13	18
1980-1989	12	6	10
1990-2000	6	6	6

Multi-family houses are oldest

Six per cent of all dwellings are less than 10 years old. In contrast, a total of 10 per cent of all dwellings are more than 100 years old. Multi-family houses are in general older than one-family houses. A total of 75 per cent of such houses were built before 1970 – only 61 per cent of one-family houses were built before 1970, cf. table 4.

Almost all dwellings have bath and toilet today

In 1981, 10.7 per cent of dwellings had no bath and 4.2 per cent had no toilet, cf. figure 8. Standards have improved significantly: in 2000 only 4.4 per cent of dwellings had no bath and only 1.6 per cent had no toilet.

Bigger dwellings, smaller households

An important indicator of the standard of dwellings is the size of a dwelling compared to the size of the household. One way in which to illustrate this is by gross square meters, cf. table 5.

Figure 8 Dwellings with and without facilities

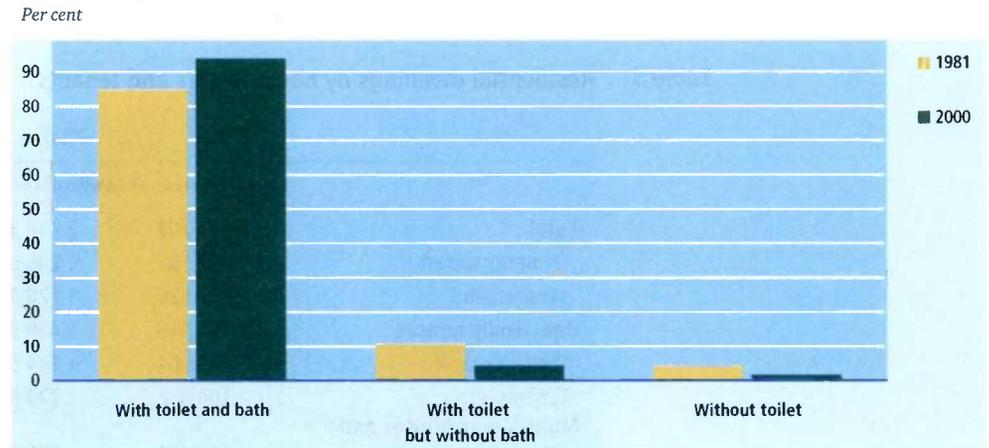


Table 5 Size of dwellings

	Persons per household					Total
	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
----- number of dwellings, thousands -----						
1981						
All	589	640	323	329	152	2 032
Smaller than 80 m ²	379	197	49	22	7	655
80-159 m ²	191	385	226	230	90	1 121
160 m ² or more	18	58	49	78	55	256
2000						
All	873	803	309	287	127	2 398
Smaller than 80 m ²	529	177	36	14	5	761
80-159 m ²	311	501	213	201	75	1 301
160 m ² or more	33	124	60	72	47	336
----- percentage of dwellings -----						
1981						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smaller than 80 m ²	64	31	15	7	5	32
80-159 m ²	33	60	70	70	59	55
160 m ² or more	3	9	15	24	36	13
2000						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Smaller than 80 m ²	61	22	12	5	4	32
80-159 m ²	36	62	69	70	59	54
160 m ² or more	4	15	19	25	37	14

In 2000, significantly fewer large households of four persons or more occupied dwellings smaller than 80 m²; that is 19,000 as opposed to 30,000 in 1981. This is because today households occupy bigger dwellings and the number of families with four or more members has fallen considerably from more than 481,000 to less than 414,000. At the same time, the number of households with just one or two persons occupying dwellings larger than 160 m² has more than doubled from 76,000 to 157,000.

Another way of measuring the size of dwellings is to count the number of rooms. This presents a problem, however, as the statistics available only provide us with reliable information about the number of rooms at the time they were constructed. Walls may have been knocked down or put up since then, and these changes may not be recorded. The following table has been prepared based on these premises. The table only covers 'ordinary' dwellings, i.e. student hostels and collective dwellings (which often have special common rooms) have not been included.

Table 6 Size of household and number of rooms

	Number of persons in household						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
	number of dwellings						
1981	555 284	628 846	318 616	326 135	111 930	37 352	1 978 163
1 room	58 486	5 792	908	384	110	42	65 722
2 rooms	216 118	100 129	17 012	6 361	1 670	567	341 857
3 rooms	143 450	198 176	73 274	42 997	10 246	3 379	471 522
4 rooms	86 698	185 923	119 082	120 205	30 778	8 856	551 542
5 or more rooms	50 532	138 826	108 340	156 188	69 126	24 508	547 520
2000	817 696	785 489	305 393	284 424	92 819	32 648	2 318 469
1 room	64 912	7 459	958	258	62	30	73 679
2 rooms	318 872	92 897	15 147	5 058	1 246	420	433 640
3 rooms	220 796	207 119	65 536	37 387	9 888	3 468	544 194
4 rooms	132 517	232 602	104 236	98 068	25 783	9 454	602 660
5 or more rooms	80 599	245 412	119 516	143 653	55 840	19 276	664 296
	percentage of dwellings						
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room	11	1	0	0	0	0	3
2 rooms	39	16	5	2	1	2	17
3 rooms	26	32	23	13	9	9	24
4 rooms	16	30	37	37	27	24	28
5 or more rooms	9	22	34	48	62	66	28
2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room	8	1	0	0	0	0	3
2 rooms	39	12	5	2	1	1	19
3 rooms	27	26	21	13	11	11	23
4 rooms	16	30	34	34	28	29	26
5 or more rooms	10	31	39	51	60	59	29

If the term 'good standard of dwelling' is taken to mean that each household has one room per person plus a common room, then the standard of dwellings has improved since 1981, which may be due to larger dwellings and smaller families.

In 1981, 713,769 households occupying dwellings of 1-4 rooms had more rooms than the standard set for 'good' dwellings. In 2000, this number had grown to 1,031,442. In contrast, in 1981, 481,196 households occupied dwellings which were of poorer standards as there were too many occupants in the dwelling. In 2000, this number had fallen to 438,031 households.

8. Who lives in which dwellings?

Figure 9 illustrates the age distribution for occupants in different types of dwelling. Dwellings in industrial and commercial buildings, holiday houses, institutions, etc. have not been included.

Figure 9 Types of dwelling by age of residents

Number of persons

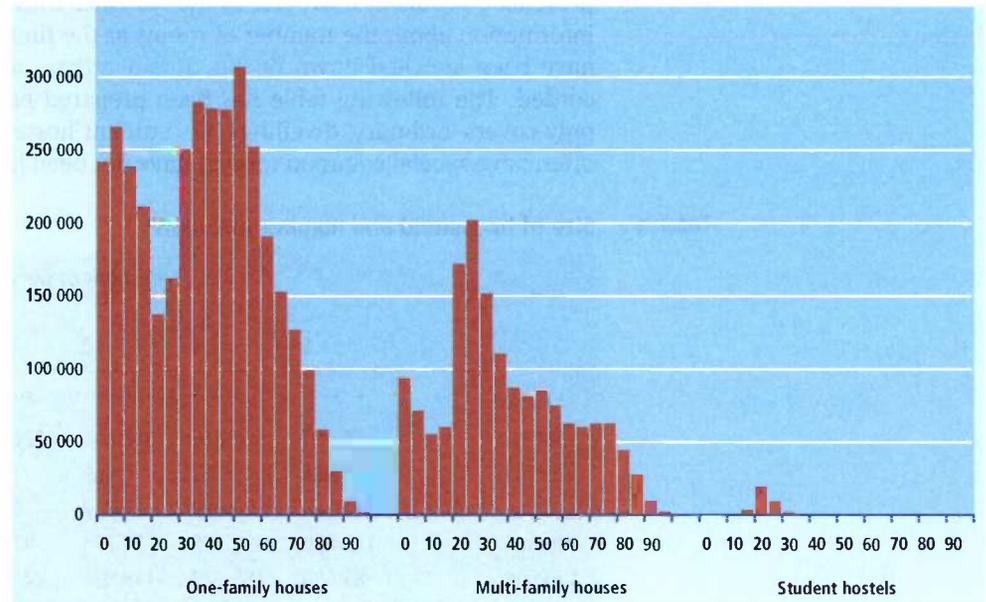


Figure 9 illustrates that

- Most children occupy one-family houses
- The majority of young people between the age of 20 and 29 occupy multi-family houses, and a small number occupy student hostels
- Individuals over the age of 29 primarily live in one-family houses, however, the number drops drastically for those older than 55. In contrast, the number of over-55 year-olds is more stable in multi-family houses, except for the very oldest segment of the population.

This characteristic distribution can be interpreted in terms of generation:

Children are born to parents who live in one-family houses.

- They get older and leave home to live in a smaller rented dwelling in a multi-family house, or possibly a student hostel.
- They start a family of their own and move into a bigger dwelling at some point, typically one-family houses with a garden.
- When their own children leave home, they might move back into a smaller rented dwelling.
- Some of the very oldest segments of the population move into residential nursing homes or another type of institution, etc.

Of course, the real world is much more complicated than this; in addition to the generation aspect, general historical and economic trends play a part in determining who lives where.

Construction of one-family houses with a garden boomed in the period 1960-1979, when 38 per cent of all one-family houses in Denmark were built. The majority of these houses were built within a five-year period between 1970 and 1974. People who today are over 70 years old were 40 or more when construction of these houses was at its peak. Some of these people already had older children who had left home or were about to leave home. Therefore they had little incentive to move from a smaller rented dwelling to a one-family house with a garden.

9. Developments in the price of housing

Price of housing increase more than other prices

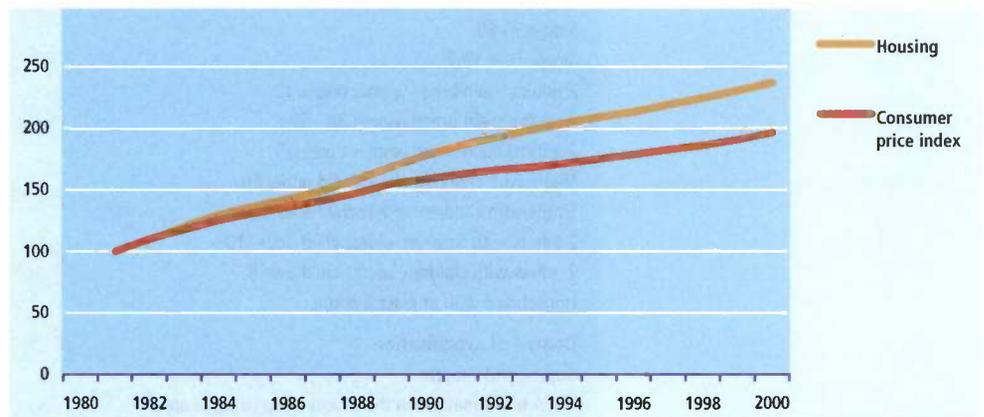
While the price of housing rose slightly more than consumer prices in general in the early 1980s, the price of housing has risen significantly since then. Since 1981, the price of housing has gone up a total of 137 per cent compared to the overall price increase of 96 per cent, cf. figure 10.

The price of housing in the consumer price index

Housing in the consumer price index includes expenditure on rent and maintenance. However, the price of buying owner-occupied dwellings is not included.

Figure 10 Developments in the price of housing

Index, 1981=100



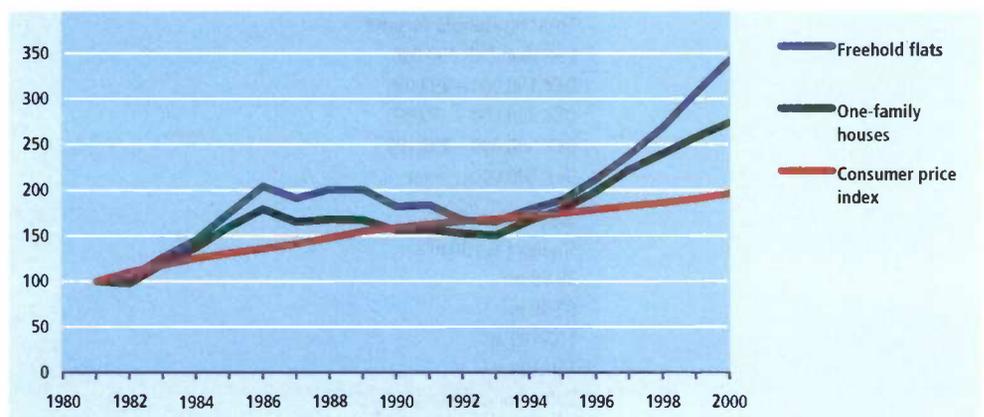
Almost 250 per cent increase on freehold flats since 1981

The price development of dwellings, that is the price when buying real property, has been far more erratic. In the second half of the 1980s, the price of dwellings rose considerably and then fell again in the early 1990s. Since 1994, prices have gone up again quite dramatically; freehold flats have seen the greatest rise, whereas the price of other types of dwellings has risen slightly less.

In the course of the past 20 years, the price of freehold flats has increased just less than 250 per cent, while the price of one-family houses has gone up 175 per cent. In the same period prices in general rose 96 per cent.

Figure 11 Developments in the price of dwellings

Index, 1981=100



10. Who owns and who rents their dwelling?

There are considerable differences between homeowners and tenants. Based on the household budget survey, owners and tenants in 1998 can be described as follows:

Table 7 Differences between homeowners and tenants 1998

	Homeowner	Tenant
	households, thousands	
Households in total	1 299	1 158
Household size		
1 person	268	643
2 people	534	313
3 people	190	94
4 people	222	71
5 or more people	86	37
Type of household		
Single under 30	17	190
Single 30-59	102	211
Single over 59 år	149	242
2 adults, main bread winner under 30	44	82
2 adults, main bread winner 30 - 59	277	92
2 adults, main bread winner t over 59	189	92
Single with children, oldest child under 10	15	39
Single with children, oldest child over 9	20	44
2 adults with children, oldest child under 10	175	79
2 adults with children, oldest child over 9	186	57
Households with at least 3 adults	125	30
Degree of urbanisation		
Capital and suburbs	260	469
Other municipalities in the Greater Copenhagen area	162	55
Municipalities including towns with pop. of more than 100,000	156	220
Municipalities including towns with pop. between 40,000-99,999	76	71
Municipalities including towns with pop. between 20,000-39,999	164	134
Municipalities including towns with pop. between 10,000-19,999	94	67
Other municipalities	387	142
Socio-economic status of main bread-winner		
Self-employed	84	29
Employees, higher level	222	85
Employees, medium level	174	103
Employees, basic level	444	339
Unemployed	10	15
Students	0	22
Pensioner or early retirement	305	397
Other outside the labour market	60	167
Total household income		
Less than DKK 150,000	52	352
DKK 150,000 – 299,999	276	454
DKK 300,000 – 499,999	372	228
DKK 500,000 – 799,999	452	101
DKK 800,000 or more	146	22
Size of dwelling		
Smaller than 30 m ²	1	48
30-59 m ²	31	217
60-99 m ²	255	701
100-149 m ²	627	155
150-199 m ²	281	20
200 m ² or more	103	17
Annual expenditure on dwelling		
Less than DKK 20,000	30	153
DKK 20,000-39,999	421	575
DKK 40,000-59,999	483	339
DKK 60,000-79,999	182	72
DKK 80,000-99,999	68	14
DKK 100,000 or more	115	7

- 53 per cent of the 2,457,00 private households in Denmark are homeowners.
- Small households typically rent their dwelling, whereas larger households typically occupy their own dwelling.
- Young single people are almost always tenants, whereas households with two adults over 30 are much more likely to be homeowners.
- Tenants are predominantly to be found in the Copenhagen area and other large towns, whereas homeowners are more predominant in the country.
- There is a close connection between owner-occupied dwellings and household income: households with low income rent their dwelling, whereas households with high incomes own their dwelling.
- Households occupying rented dwellings typically pay between DKK 20,000 and DKK 39,999 per year in rent, etc., whereas expenditure on dwellings for owner-occupied dwellings is typically in the range DKK 40,000 to DKK 59,999.

11. Homeowners versus tenants

Tenants Comparing the expenses involved in owning one's dwelling and renting it is very complicated. It is easy to compute expenditure on dwellings for tenants as the rent paid, etc. To this must be added subsidies from the general government which can either be direct in the form of housing subsidies and allowances, etc., (these types of subsidies are only rarely granted to homeowners) or indirect in the form of the general government having granted subsidies to construction of non-profit housing, etc.

Homeowners pay interest and instalments

With regard to homeowners, there is no expenditure as such on dwellings apart from expenditure on real property taxes, maintenance, etc. However, in general these dwellings are financed by mortgage loans and both interest and instalments on the loan must be paid. The instalments may of course be perceived by the household as expenditure, but in reality the loan is being paid off, i.e. it is really a type of savings.

The comparison is further complicated by the fact that the Danish tax system affects the homeowners' economy in at least two ways: on the one hand the homeowner can deduct any interest paid on mortgage loans, and on the other hand owner-occupied dwellings are subject to taxes on the rental value of own property (up until 1999) or Tax on imputed income from owner-occupied dwellings (from 2000) as well as the actual real property tax.

Imputed rent for homeowners

Based on international recommendations, Statistics Denmark has imputed the rent of owner-occupied dwellings. The main idea is as follows: If DKK 1 million is deposited in a bank, this money will generate interest. But if the money is spent on buying a house instead, the homeowner will not receive any return cash in hand. However, there is an indirect return as homeowners do not have to pay rent. Therefore, one can impute the income homeowners earn corresponding to the money saved on rent, i.e. what a corresponding rented dwelling would cost per year.

This so-called imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is therefore included in the national accounts and the household budget survey as both income and imputed expenditure on dwellings for homeowners. Thereby rendering it possible to compare households' expenditure on dwellings, i.e. the actual consumption on housing, the utility value, which one has regardless of whether one owns or rents one's dwelling.

Homeowners spend more on furniture, etc.

In addition to the imputed rent, homeowners have a number of other expenses, for example, real property taxes and maintenance, i.e. expenditure which tenants mainly pay through their rent.

So as to illustrate the differences between homeowners and tenants, table 8 compares the financial situation in households consisting of two adults who earn between DKK 400,000 and DKK 700,000 (without imputed rent of owner-occupied dwelling). In this group, the average income is almost the same for both homeowners and tenants.

Table 8 Expenditure ratio for homeowners and tenants who earn between DKK. 400,000 and DKK 700,000. 1998

	Home	Tenants	Home	Tenants
	owners		owners	
	— DKK per household —		percentage of total income	
Total income				
(without imputed rent)	510 559	509 016	100	100
Income taxes, etc.	175 169	188 153	34	37
Private interest payments, etc.	43 735	14 990	9	3
Net saving	43 244	46 980	8	9
Total consumption				
(without imputed rent)	239 448	252 556	47	50
Food	28 687	26 982	6	5
Beverages and tobacco	14 216	16 378	3	3
Clothing and foot wear	13 341	12 324	3	2
Rent, housing	21 969	42 386	4	8
Electricity and heating	18 549	12 059	4	2
Furniture, household services, etc.	19 040	14 778	4	3
Medical products and services	9 472	7 401	2	1
Purchase of transport equipment	23 224	22 862	5	4
Other transport and communications	28 203	32 047	6	6
Recreation, entertainment and travel	29 834	32 967	6	6
Other goods and services	32 912		6	6

Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings has not been included, as only actual expenditure and income is included. Therefore it appears that expenditure on rent and housing is considerably lower for homeowners than for tenants.

Tenants pay more in taxes

Despite the fact that income for both types of households is almost the same, tenants pay DKK 13,000 more in taxes than homeowners. This is because homeowners have greater tax allowances due to the payment of the interest on their mortgage loans, which amounts to DKK 35,000.

Net saving the same

Homeowners and tenants have almost the same net savings, but the composition is different for the two groups. Homeowners' savings in pension and life insurance schemes is much higher than that of tenants, and the former group also has savings in their dwelling itself (amortisation of mortgage loan and investments in the form of extensions, etc. added to the dwelling).

In addition to the significant differences in expenditure on dwellings, homeowners' expenditure on heating, furniture and other household services, etc., in particular, is relatively high. However this can be explained due to the fact that owner-occupied dwellings are much bigger than rented dwellings, namely 133 m² against 83 m².

When comparing consumption without expenditure on dwellings and heating, there is little difference between tenants and homeowners. Consumption for both groups is approximately DKK 198,000, and this amount is spent in much the same way for both groups.

12. Composition of expenditure on dwellings

Table 9 below lists all expenditure on dwellings in detail for both homeowners and tenants.

Households in owner-occupied dwellings are biggest and earn the most

Households in owner-occupied dwellings are substantially larger than households in rented dwellings – 2.5 persons on average against 1.8 for rented dwellings. This entails that households in owner-occupied dwellings most often consist of 2 em-

ployed adults. The income of these households is therefore almost twice that as for households in rented dwellings.

Tenants received DKK 7,000 in housing subsidies on average

Households in rented dwellings receive almost DKK 7,000 in housing subsidies, etc., from the general government, whereas the amount granted to homeowners is insignificant. This is because these subsidies are usually only given to tenants, whose income is often not very high.

Table 9 Expenditure by type of household. 1998

	Homeowners	Tenants
	DKK per household	
Total income	511 319	265 264
Housing subsidies and allowances	298	6 869
Income taxes, etc.	157 637	84 038
Interest payments on dwelling	38 509	743
Disposable income	309 671	174 680
Net saving	37 387	4 468
Value of extensions and rebuilding, etc., of dwelling	19 718	3 109
Total consumption	264 579	166 315
Consumption without rent, housing and heating	189 359	119 240
Housing and heating, total	75 222	47 074
Rent	379	30 582
Permanent rent of holiday home and camp site, etc.	43	88
imputed rent of own dwelling, etc, year-round dwelling	34 681	166
Taxes on real property, year-round dwelling	4 686	61
Stamp duties, etc., for mortgage loans in year-round dwelling	327	8
Value of freedwelling	0	91
Imputed rent, etc., secondary dwelling	990	715
Taxes on real property, secondary dwelling	327	216
Stamp duties, etc., for mortgage loans in secondary dwelling	9	2
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	2 017	528
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 017	264
Flagstones, etc., for garden	607	31
Repairs, etc., workman	4 227	355
Water	1 537	996
Refuse collection	1 488	1 048
Drainage charges, sewers	1 731	1 254
Miscellaneous maintenance, etc.	1 364	141
Collective expenses, membership fees, etc.	1 399	77
Electricity	6 914	3 954
Town gas, natural gas	2 972	492
Portable gas	35	29
Liquid fuels	2 606	415
Coal, coke, fuels, etc.	655	78
District heating, etc..	5 211	5 483

Homeowners consumption 60 per cent higher

Total consumption was approximately 60 per cent higher for homeowners than for tenants. The relationship between expenditure on the dwelling and heating compared to other items of expenditure is almost the same for homeowners and tenants. With regard to both groups, expenditure on the dwelling and heating makes up more than 28 per cent of the total consumption of the household.

Rent most significant item

Furthermore, the table reflects the composition of expenditure on dwellings for both groups. Imputed rent is the largest item for homeowners, i.e. the rent that the household would pay if renting a dwelling the same size, quality, etc., as the owner-occu-

ried dwelling. Therefore imputed rent reflects the actual household consumption, disregarding financing of the actual dwelling, etc., see section 11. With regard to tenants, rent is also the largest item. Note that households in owner-occupied dwellings also can have 'expenditure on rent' and vice-versa. This could, for example, be because the household has moved from one type of dwelling to another in the course the year.

Substantial difference in expenditure on maintenance

In addition to imputed rent, homeowners pay real property taxes, in particular, and a number of other expenses in connection with maintenance of the dwelling. Tenants only have limited direct expenses with regard to maintenance as most of the maintenance is covered by the rent paid. This also applies to real property taxes.

Homeowners' expenditure on heating highest

Expenditure on heating, etc., is considerably higher for homeowners, which is due to the fact that households in owner-occupied dwellings consist of more persons and because owner-occupied dwellings are much bigger than rented dwellings (132 m² against 77 m²).

11 per cent have a secondary dwelling

For all households expenditure on secondary dwellings (without heating and some maintenance expenditure which cannot be divided as year-round dwellings and secondary dwellings) is a little more than DKK 1,500. With regard to the 11 per cent of households that have a secondary dwelling, etc., expenditure on this dwelling (without heating, etc.) is approximately DKK 13,000.

13. Where do households with high expenditure on dwelling cut down?

Table 10 Consumption in households where total consumption is DKK 250,000 – DKK 350,000

	Total expenditure on dwelling	
	less than DKK 50,000	DKK 50,000 and more
	DKK per household	
Total income	498 077	620 985
Income taxes, etc.	158 597	201 405
Private interest payment, etc.	35 072	49 038
Disposable income	307 793	370 598
Net saving	8 027	63 863
Total consumption	291 769	297 572
Food	32 380	34 663
Beverages and tobacco	18 498	14 794
Clothing and footwear	19 955	16 266
Rent, housing	36 872	73 301
Electricity, heating	15 992	19 299
Furniture, household services, etc.	18 248	18 604
Medical products and services	5 645	7 448
Purchase of transport equipment	34 157	8 426
Other transport and communications	33 020	32 788
Recreation, entertainment and travel	34 307	28 560
Other goods and services	42 695	43 425
Persons per household	2,8	3,0
Number of households in Denmark – thousands	231	235
Population in Denmark – thousands	657	692

Table 10 above lists the differences between consumption in households with high and low expenditure on the dwelling. So as to make the comparison easier, only households where total consumption is between DKK 250,000 and DKK 350,000 have

been included. On average, total consumption for these households is almost identical.

Lower expenditure on cars and tobacco, etc.

Households with high expenditure on the dwelling spend much less on purchasing cars. Spending on beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear, recreation and entertainment, etc., is also considerably lower. High rent is thus compensated for by cutting down on luxury items.

14. Dwellings and the workplace

The dwelling is the base of the household or family. However, the workplace also plays an important role for the working segment of the population. The geographical location of the dwelling in relation to the workplace is interesting for a number of reasons: transport to and from the workplace can be a burden with regard to family life, it costs money and it has an adverse effect on the environment. On the other hand, many families have chosen to settle far away from the workplace, possibly to escape city life or because of the lower prices on houses.

Commuters

A commuter is a person who lives in one municipality, but works in another. Only transport to a workplace where the person in question collects his or her pay has been included in the table, whereas transport of persons receiving education to and from the place of education has not been included. In general, commuters cover those people who commute to and from work every day, however, also people who commute on a less regular basis have been included.

Table 11 **Commuting**

	1981	1990	2000
Total no. of commuters, thousands	830	1 009	1 181
Millions of km commuted, total	19.7	25.5	31.9
Km per commuter	23.8	25.3	27.0

Must cross the municipality border

Some people may have a long way to go to get to work without leaving the municipality they live in (e.g. in Copenhagen), but this group has not been included in the statistics. In turn, those people who only have a short distance to work, but cross the border to another municipality have been included in the statistics.

Only one way is included

In table 11, the number of kilometres commuted has been calculated as the distance from the centre of the municipality of residence to the centre of the municipality in which the workplace is located, and is not based on the actual address of dwelling or workplace. The distance has been calculated as the distance *one way*, even though commuters usually cover this distance twice daily.

The table does not include sailors or employees who commute to another country, etc., as it is not possible to calculate the distance commuted for such individuals.

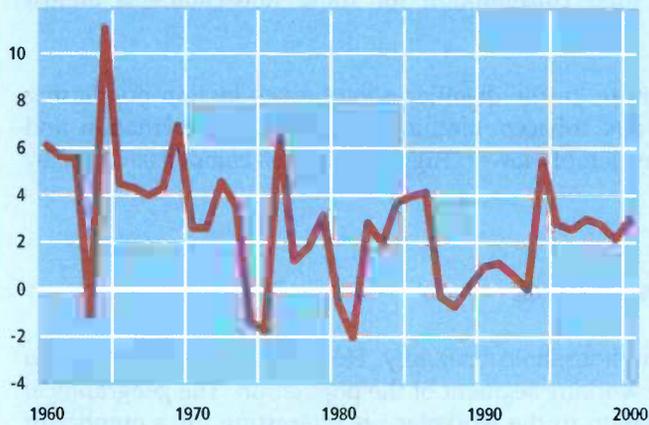
We are commuting more and more

Almost 1.2 million people commute corresponding to more than 40 per cent of the labour force. The number of commuters has increased by 42 per cent since 1981, and the distance commuted has increased by 62 per cent.

14 billion km annually

If we assume that each commuter travels back and forth every day, and that he or she works 220 days a year, a distance of approximately 14 billion kilometres is covered on an annual basis. That is almost 100 times the distance to the sun!

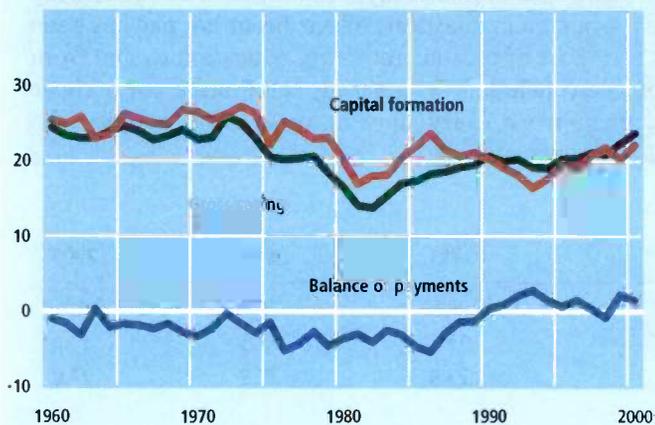
Annual change in per cent



Growth rate in GDP

The economic growth rate reflects annual growth in the economic activity of a country. It is traditionally measured as the percentage change in the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices, i.e. exclusive of inflation. An economic boom at the end of the 1950s lasted until the first oil crisis of 1973, although there were large fluctuations from year to year. Two years with negative growth followed, but was eventually reversed and economic growth became moderate. After the oil crisis of 1979, another fall in GDP was recorded over the next two years, which was followed by an economic boom until the mid-1980s. Growth resulted, however, in considerable deficits in the balance of payments. The Danish economy was tightened and seven years with low growth rates were seen until 1993, when a new economic recovery began.

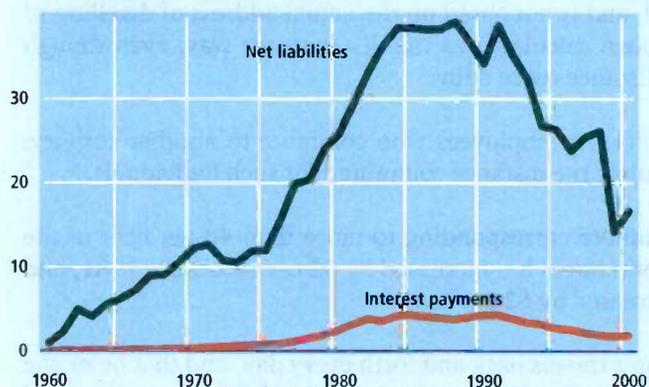
Per cent of GDP



Capital formation, gross saving, and balance of payments

The diagram shows both capital formation in Denmark by way of maintenance and extension of the stock of real capital, and gross saving reflecting the level of capital formation financed by Denmark. Until 1990 capital formation exceeded gross saving, resulting in a deficit in the current account of the balance of payments, which implied that capital formation was to some extent financed from abroad. A substantial increase in exports of goods and services, concurrently with stagnant imports brought about a surplus on the current account from 1990, and thereby a surplus on savings. The surplus has been maintained with the exception of 1998.

Per cent of GDP



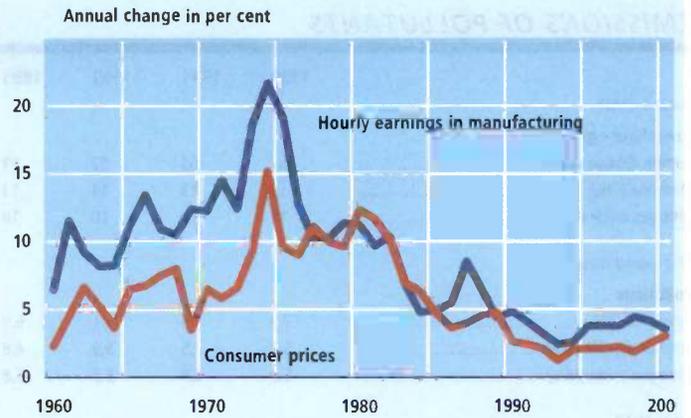
Foreign debt

Denmark's net foreign debt reflects trends in the current account of the balance of payments. As a general rule, foreign debt tends to increase, when the balance on current accounts is in deficit, but also changes in exchange rates and losses have an impact on foreign debt estimated in DKK.

The continuous deficits on the balance of payments in the 30-year period from 1960 to 1990 implied that net foreign debt increased considerably in relation to GDP. As a result of the surpluses on the balance of payments since 1990 foreign debt has declined, but it is still necessary to service substantial foreign debt. During 1999, however, foreign debt fell by DKK 125 bn., particularly because of price rises on foreign shares. At the end of 2000, net debt was DKK 219 bn. And net interest payments DKK 24.4 bn., corresponding to 16.7 pct. and 1.9 pct. respectively of total Danish output.

Earnings and inflation

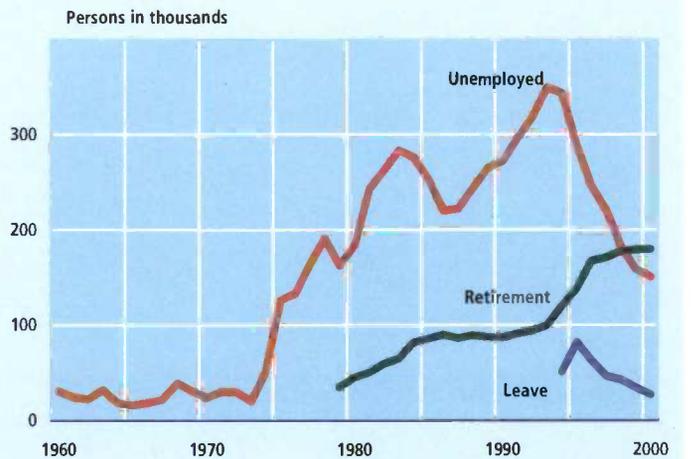
The trend in the ratio between hourly earnings and consumer prices (inflation) is an indicator of real earnings - reflecting the quantity of goods and services that can be purchased. In the 1960s and until the middle of the 1970s hourly earnings increased considerably more than consumer prices; the period thus saw substantial real-earnings increases. At the end of the 1970s this trend was reversed as increases in wages and salaries were swallowed up by price increases. In the mid-1980s the trend was again reversed and employees experienced substantial real-earnings increases. The 1990s have been marked by considerably low increases in both earnings and prices, but as increases in earnings are higher than in prices, a continuous improvement of real earnings has taken place.



Labour market

Unemployment was at an all time low in the 1960s. After the first oil crisis of 1973 the trend was reversed. Over the years that followed the level of unemployment rose almost every year until the temporary economic recovery of 1983-1985. The Danish economy over-heated and when a new tax reform and the October 1986 economic-policy package were implemented, unemployment rose again. This trend was not reversed until 1994.

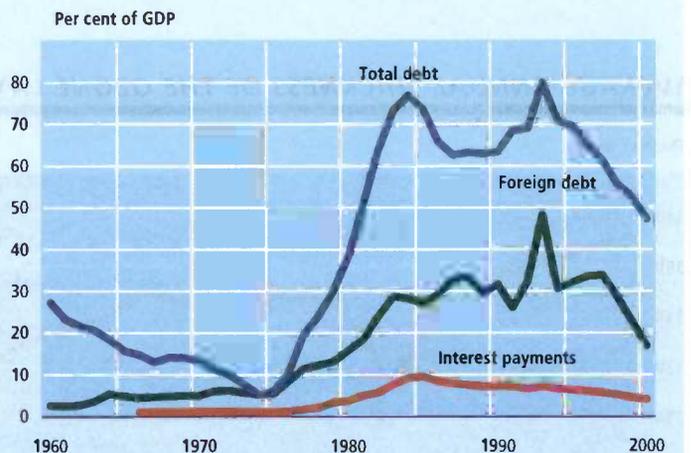
In 1979 the first scheme for early retirement benefits was adopted. This was later followed by a scheme for transitional benefits. Finally, various leave schemes were introduced in 1994. The three groups comprising persons out work made up about 357,000 whole-year recipients of benefits in 2000.



Public sector debt

The surplus on public finances in the 1960s led to a fall in central government debt, and in the early 1970s total central government debt was almost zero. With the oil crisis of 1973 trends were dramatically reversed, and total debt increased sharply until 1984, when public finances again began to show a surplus, implying a fall in total debt. There was another increase in total debt in the early 1990s, following a deterioration of government finances. Since 1993 the improvement of public finances has again led to a fall in total debt in recent years, corresponding to about 50 pct. of GDP.

The increase in interest payments until 1985 was naturally due to changes in total debt. The fall in the burden of interest since 1985 is the result of both stabilisation in domestic debt compared with GDP and a fall in the level of interest.



EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
<i>Billions GWP</i>											<i>Thousand tons</i>	
Greenhouse gases												
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	52	63	57	59	62	59	73	63	59	56	52 244	56 042
Methane (CH ₄)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	633	623
Nitrogen oxide (N ₂ O)	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	36	31
<i>Thousand tons PAE</i>												
Pollutants												
Ammonia (NH ₃)	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	128	96
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	5.7	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	183	56
Nitrogen oxide (NO _x)	5.9	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.6	272	210
<i>Tons ODP</i>												
Substances which deplete the ozone layer												
Total	4 231	3 270	2 761	1 600	584	106	108	111	102	...	...	...

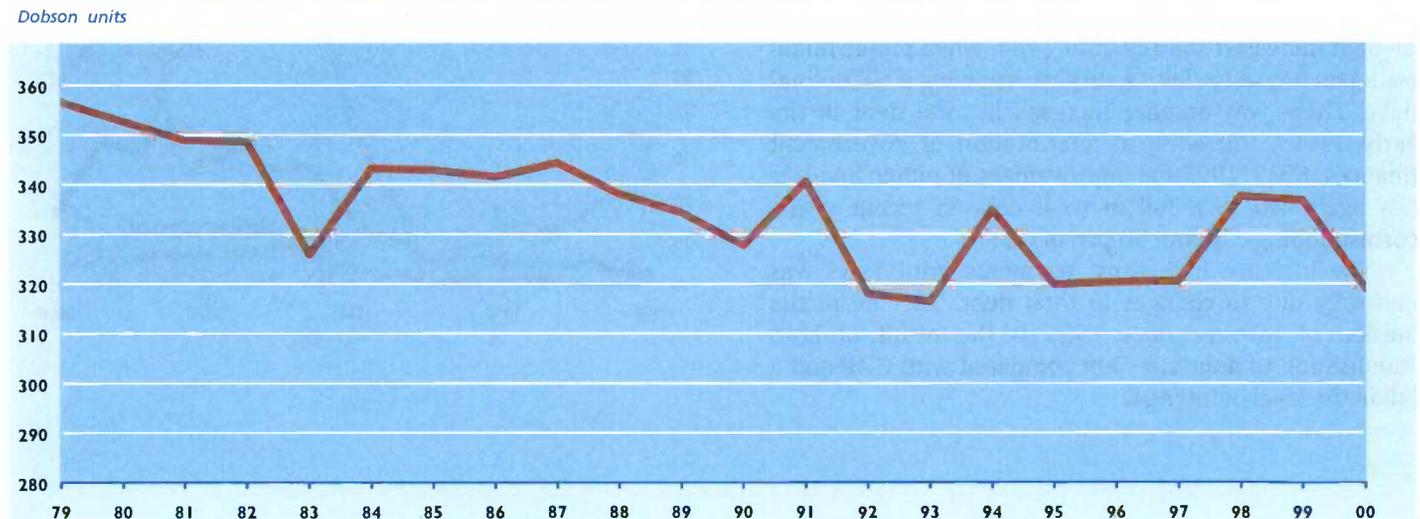
Note: 1. GWP (Global Warming Potential) indicates the effect of the various greenhouse gases converted to the quantity of CO₂ that would have the same climatic impact. 1 kg CO₂ corresponds to 1 GWP.

Note: 2. PAE (Potential Acid Equivalents) indicates the acidification effect of acidic substances to make them comparable.

Note: 3. ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential) indicates the depletion effect of different substances on the ozone layer.

Source: Corinair database (National Environmental Research Institute) and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

AVERAGE ANNUAL THICKNESS OF THE OZONE LAYER OVER DENMARK



Note: Dobson units indicate the thickness of the ozone layer in hundredths of a millimetre if the ozone was all at ground level in order to correct for pressure and temperature.

CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURE

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Active substance in tons</i>											
Total consumption	5 795	5 650	4 628	4 566	4 103	3 919	4 809	3 669	3 675	3 619	2 874
Herbicides	3 969	3 128	2 867	2 824	2 632	2 685	3 281	2 915	2 726	2 619	1 892
Plant growth regulators	330	867	189	281	331	247	310	87	104	175	221
Fungicides	1 270	1 396	1 426	1 333	1 033	892	1 055	631	794	770	715
Insecticides	226	259	146	128	107	95	163	36	51	55	46
<i>Treatment per year</i>											
Total treatment frequency	3.26	3.56	2.93	2.73	2.57	2.51	3.49	1.92	2.63	2.40	2.45
Herbicides	1.61	1.34	1.29	1.28	1.24	1.28	1.72	1.28	1.66	1.47	1.37
Plant growth regulators	0.17	0.38	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.11
Fungicides	0.73	0.84	0.83	0.71	0.57	0.53	0.58	0.38	0.59	0.58	0.60
Insecticides	0.76	1.00	0.71	0.61	0.61	0.58	1.04	0.21	0.32	0.26	0.37

Note: Effective substances are those substances which have the intended effect. The treatment frequency indicates the number of times it is possible to use pesticides in the total area, if a standard dose is used.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

SUPPLY OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

	1989/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	89/90	99/00
<i>Million kg per year (1 July - 30 June)</i>												<i>Kg. per hectare</i>	
Content of pure nutrients¹													
Nitrogen	400.4	394.9	369.5	332.9	326.2	315.9	290.8	287.6	283.2	262.7	251.5	144	95
Phosphorus	41.4	38.7	33.2	28.1	23.9	22.4	21.5	23.3	21.7	20.3	17.8	15	7
Potassium	129.0	124.3	111.8	90.9	86.8	82.5	82.4	88.1	86.0	80.9	72.6	47	27

¹ The compounded or mixed fertilizers are converted to quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Source: Plant Directorate, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

SUPPLY OF NATURAL FERTILIZERS

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
<i>Million kg per year</i>												<i>Kg. per hectare</i>	
Content of pure nutrients¹													
Nitrogen	289.2	289.7	292.8	299.2	306.3	303.8	300.7	301.8	302.4	309.3	302.8	103	115
Phosphorus	46.5	46.2	46.8	48.4	49.5	49.4	48.9	49.1	49.9	51.3	50.3	17	19
Potassium	178.9	180.4	181.1	181.9	185.3	181.2	180.2	181.0	178.7	180.5	176.0	64	67

¹ The compounded or mixed fertilizers are converted to quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

² New figures are expected to be published in August 2001.

DISCHARGES OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS TRANSPORTED FROM DENMARK TO THE SEA

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Tons</i>										
Total nitrogen	112 000	92 000	104 300	107 900	128 400	92 800	48 000	49 800	100 600	101 200
Carried by watercourses	97 100	78 500	91 800	98 200	119 100	84 400	42 500	45 400	96 500	97 700
Carried by waste water	14 900	13 500	12 500	9 700	9 300	8 400	5 500	4 400	4 100	3 500
Total phosphorus	6 670	4 830	4 010	3 620	4 490	3 320	1 970	1 820	2 600	3 030
Carried by watercourses	3 570	2 330	1 960	2 040	2 960	2 190	1 230	1 220	2 090	2 590
Carried by waste water	3 100	2 500	2 050	1 580	1 530	1 130	740	600	510	440

QUARRYING²

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousand m³</i>											
Total quarried	28 106	26 237	26 938	24 536	26 139	28 558	29 136	31 447	30 610	34 994	33 603
Stone, gravel, and sand	22 534	20 375	20 584	18 845	19 648	21 721	22 546	24 993	24 890	28 414	27 381
Quartz sand	186	185	172	132	162	191	232	206	191	279	479
Granite	810	809	976	567	652	662	378	216	183	180	199
Clay	462	493	734	540	611	739	727	803	779	828	788
Expanded clay	303	250	263	263	332	311	327	366	325	352	313
Moler	195	196	174	170	171	186	182	248	256	197	227
Lime/chalk	2 924	3 237	3 201	3 322	3 522	4 049	3 718	3 923	3 445	3 343	3 405
Peat/sphagnum	399	359	357	297	279	259	328	430	336	253	247
Other raw materials	292	345	477	386	763	440	700	264	205	1 149	563

² New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

ABSTRACTION OF UNFILTERED WATER, ETC. FOR DRINKING WATER

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Millions m³</i>											
Abstraction of ground water	601.7	568.9	565.2	550.9	525.5	505.6	492.2	490.9	473.2	445.8	441.4
+ Abstraction of surface water	1.0	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	4.7	1.7	4.3	3.7
Abst. of unfiltered water, total	602.7	571.3	566.9	552.9	529.0	508.0	494.8	495.6	474.9	450.1	445.1
÷ Used for filter rinsing, etc.	14.8	15.3	15.8	13.3	16.6	14.8	14.0	12.1	10.1	8.8	8.8
Drinking water supplies	587.8	556.0	551.2	539.6	512.5	493.2	480.8	483.5	464.8	441.3	436.3
Households	360.3	341.6	325.7	324.4	309.9	300.7	280.6	290.7	277.1	266.2	269.7
Institutions and industry	169.4	164.2	174.7	169.1	160.0	149.3	152.2	150.5	147.0	142.6	136.2
Losses, etc.	58.1	50.1	50.8	46.0	42.5	43.2	48.0	42.3	40.7	32.5	30.3

Note: Excluding abstraction of water for large-scale industries, agriculture, etc., if abstraction is based on single borings for water.  New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

WATERWORKS BY CONTENT OF NITRATE IN DRINKING WATER

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent</i>											
0.0-4.9 mg nitrate per litre	74	73	72	70	71	70	72	73	73	76	74
5.0-24.9 mg nitrate per litre	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	16
25.0-49.9 mg nitrate per litre	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7
> 50 mg nitrate per litre	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3

Note: Figures are based on control measurements from waterworks in the GEUS (Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland) Drinking Water Database. The recommended limit of nitrate in drinking water is 25 mg/litre and highest permissible limit is 50 mg/litre.  New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

AMOUNT OF WASTE ANALYSED BY TREATMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Thousand tons</i>						<i>Per cent</i>						
Total amount of waste	10 863	11 486	12 885	12 859	12 358	12 328	100	100	100	100	100	100
Recycling	5 957	7 076	7 742	8 098	7 715	7 885	55	62	60	63	62	64
Incineration	2 216	2 306	2 525	2 593	2 661	2 913	20	20	20	20	22	24
Landfilling ¹	2 588	1 959	2 523	2 083	1 898	1 433	24	17	20	16	15	12
Special treatment	102	145	95	86	84	97	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Waste is taken to landfills where it is stored under controlled and environmentally appropriate conditions. The aim is to ensure that, within 30 years, the groundwater is not affected unacceptably by substances in the waste.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency, electricity companies, sugar factories and the recovery/recycling industry.

AMOUNT OF WASTE ANALYSED BY SOURCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Thousand tons</i>						<i>Per cent</i>						
Total amount of waste	10 863	11 496	12 885	12 859	12 358	12 328	100	100	100	100	100	100
Construction	2 457	2 581	3 118	3 421	2 962	2 968	23	22	24	27	24	24
Manufacturing	2 246	2 579	2 632	2 756	2 781	2 653	21	22	20	21	23	22
Households	2 551	2 590	2 741	2 776	2 795	2 963	23	23	21	22	23	24
Institutions, wholesale and retail trade	655	831	847	861	952	955	6	7	7	7	8	8
Waste water treatment plants	979	1 199	1 186	1 271	1 388	1 469	9	10	9	10	11	12
Power plants	1 962	1 699	2 332	1 774	1 479	1 304	18	15	18	14	12	11
Other sources	14	6	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Environmental Protection Agency, electricity companies, sugar factories and the recovery/recycling industry.

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
<i>Peta joules (10¹⁵ joules)</i>											
Total	396.3	421.4	506.1	540.7	585.5	638.0	656.6	736.8	843.8	854.2	1 009.2
Crude oil	235.1	255.4	302.7	328.3	355.0	395.7	395.5	432.2	476.2	495.0	641.9
Natural gas	117.9	120.2	154.7	160.8	175.6	189.5	203.0	245.8	304.7	291.8	296.1
Waste	15.2	15.2	16.4	17.5	19.2	19.2	23.4	24.1	26.3	26.8	29.4
Wood and waste timber	14.3	15.2	15.4	16.0	17.1	17.2	16.9	14.9	15.0	15.5	15.7
Straw	11.7	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.9	11.0	12.2	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.7
Wind	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	7.0	10.1	10.9
Other renewable energy	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5

↗ New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

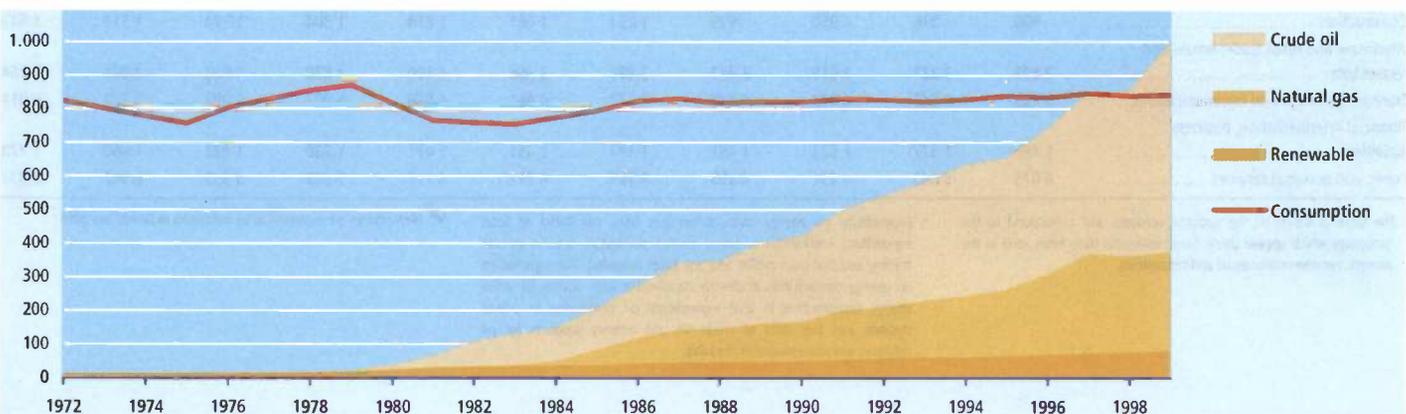
CONSUMPTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
<i>Peta joules (10¹⁵ joules)</i>											
Consumption of primary energy, total	681.5	701.4	812.2	758.7	787.1	838.8	818.7	972.4	885.0	840.8	807.3
Coal, total	234.1	255.8	346.0	288.5	304.4	328.1	274.1	375.3	279.0	236.6	199.1
Hard coal	232.8	254.4	344.4	287.3	302.7	326.5	272.4	374.0	277.6	235.2	197.7
Coke and furnace coke	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Brown coal	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Renewable energy, total	43.2	45.7	48.7	52.1	55.1	53.0	58.2	59.0	63.0	67.8	72.5
Waste wood and biogas	29.4	30.3	31.9	34.1	36.5	36.6	40.3	39.2	41.4	42.8	46.4
Straw	11.7	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.9	11.0	12.2	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.7
Other renewable energy	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.7	6.1	8.2	11.6	12.4
Oil products, total	321.9	315.0	323.0	320.7	317.2	338.4	345.0	374.3	377.9	356.9	345.2
Kerosene	1.8	5.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Jet fuel	30.6	29.0	27.8	27.2	28.8	30.3	28.6	31.9	36.1	31.7	29.4
Motor gasoline	65.7	69.4	73.7	77.3	78.9	80.6	82.9	83.7	85.9	90.6	91.9
Gas and diesel oil	173.5	166.8	172.4	168.3	165.5	165.3	166.4	171.9	177.8	161.7	156.5
Fuel	45.0	38.3	43.1	42.2	36.6	52.8	40.3	42.6	30.3	33.5	26.2
Petroleum coke	4.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	5.8	8.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.8
Other oil for energy purposes	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	20.6	37.7	41.3	33.6	34.2
Gas, total	82.3	84.8	94.5	97.3	110.4	119.3	141.5	163.9	165.1	179.5	190.6
Liquid gas (LPG)	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.2
Refinery gas	14.4	13.8	14.4	14.6	15.1	14.3	19.2	21.4	18.4	18.3	18.3
Natural gas	62.4	66.4	76.2	78.8	91.3	100.9	118.2	138.3	143.1	157.2	168.1

↗ New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION IN DENMARK AND GROSS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Peta joules (10¹⁵ joules)



Note: Consumption has been corrected for differences in climate and net exports of electricity.

Source: Danish Energy Agency.

ELECTRICITY BALANCE SHEET

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
<i>Peta joules (10¹⁵ joules)</i>											
Production	74,8	85,3	121,2	102,2	113,7	136,4	124,1	180,9	149,7	139,2	131,9
Imports	42,0	43,1	11,1	31,1	22,6	5,6	14,4	13,6	13,7	11,8	17,9
Amount available	116,8	128,4	132,3	133,4	136,4	142,0	138,6	194,5	163,3	151,0	149,8
Commercial consumption	66,4	67,5	69,6	71,0	72,3	73,8	75,4	78,4	79,4	80,7	80,1
Household consumption	34,9	35,3	37,0	37,3	38,3	37,7	37,9	38,2	37,1	36,6	36,7
Waste and grid losses	7,5	7,9	7,6	7,4	7,7	6,5	8,0	8,9	7,0	6,3	6,8
Exports	7,9	17,7	18,2	17,6	18,0	24,0	17,3	69,1	39,8	27,4	26,2

✓ New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

ESTIMATED GROSS ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS¹

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
<i>Peta joules (10¹⁵ joules)</i>											
Total²	789,4	783,2	811,2	811,0	816,8	814,5	832,9	867,0	855,2	836,1	820,7
Households	292,3	292,3	309,2	308,4	312,6	304,1	311,6	322,5	313,4	302,9	298,6
Industry, total	497,1	490,9	502,0	502,6	504,2	510,4	521,3	544,4	541,8	533,2	522,1
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	72,5	72,5	74,4	76,8	77,6	77,3	77,9	80,0	85,6	86,5	88,9
Manufacturing.....	184,4	181,0	184,2	184,4	186,6	191,2	197,4	206,3	199,3	198,0	194,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,5	4,2	4,4	4,6	5,0	5,0	4,9	5,4	4,7	4,8	4,5
Construction	15,6	15,6	16,1	15,7	14,4	14,7	15,7	16,0	16,4	17,1	17,6
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	63,1	61,8	62,9	61,9	60,1	58,7	60,3	62,6	59,9	60,9	60,4
Transport, storage and communications ..	84,9	84,4	83,3	83,4	84,1	89,2	91,0	95,4	98,1	91,8	89,7
Financial intermediation, business activities	19,4	19,1	20,3	19,6	17,6	17,4	17,3	19,0	18,3	17,1	15,7
Public and personal services	52,8	52,4	56,5	56,2	58,8	56,9	56,7	59,8	59,4	57,0	50,8

¹ The table is based on the national accounts and corresponds to the classifications which appear there. Some estimates have been used in the analysis between commercial and households.

² In the statement of energy consumption in the national accounts, electricity, gas, and district heating are recalculated to primary energy (coal, oil, etc.). Energy consumption in the conversion sector is distributed proportionally amongst consumers of the converted energy. Thus, energy consumption by the conversion sector is set at zero. As gross energy consumption of oil products is calculated by refinery, refineries' own consumption of crude oil and refinery products are not included. The conversion to giga joules is based on the fuel values used by the Danish Energy Agency.

✓ New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION (EXCL. VAT), BY INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS¹

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
<i>DKK million</i>											
Total²	52 029	52 159	54 726	53 853	56 422	57 135	60 726	68 522	69 586	69 628	75 438
Households	29 613	29 813	31 213	30 270	31 449	31 646	34 700	37 908	37 958	38 376	41 203
Industries, total	22 416	22 346	23 513	23 583	24 973	25 489	26 026	30 614	31 628	31 252	34 235
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	2 503	2 507	2 640	2 565	2 654	2 601	2 591	2 967	3 109	2 693	3 050
Manufacturing.....	5 759	6 310	6 124	5 947	6 676	6 661	6 751	7 830	8 124	8 249	10 350
Electricity, gas and water supply	356	265	253	267	281	386	305	339	305	297	298
Construction	900	876	950	979	1 054	1 061	1 214	1 304	1 374	1 313	1 547
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	3 607	3 227	3 618	3 742	3 881	3 956	4 100	4 820	4 882	4 981	5 264
Transport, storage and communications ..	3 735	3 942	4 073	4 248	4 472	4 661	4 876	5 907	6 082	5 277	6 011
Financial intermediation, business activities	1 480	1 377	1 523	1 481	1 387	1 451	1 471	1 760	1 821	1 860	1 778
Public and personal services	4 075	3 840	4 331	4 355	4 569	4 711	4 717	5 685	5 931	6 582	5 937

¹ The table is based on the national accounts and correspond to the groupings which appear there. Some estimates have been used in the analysis between commercial and households.

² Expenditure on energy consumption has been calculated as total expenditure (excl-VAT) on actual energy purchased. Figures include trading and transport profits and any taxes refunded. The expenditure on energy consumption is directly comparable with figures for gross energy consumption in that expenditure on conversion in power stations and the costs of crude oil and refinery products for oil refineries are not included in the table.

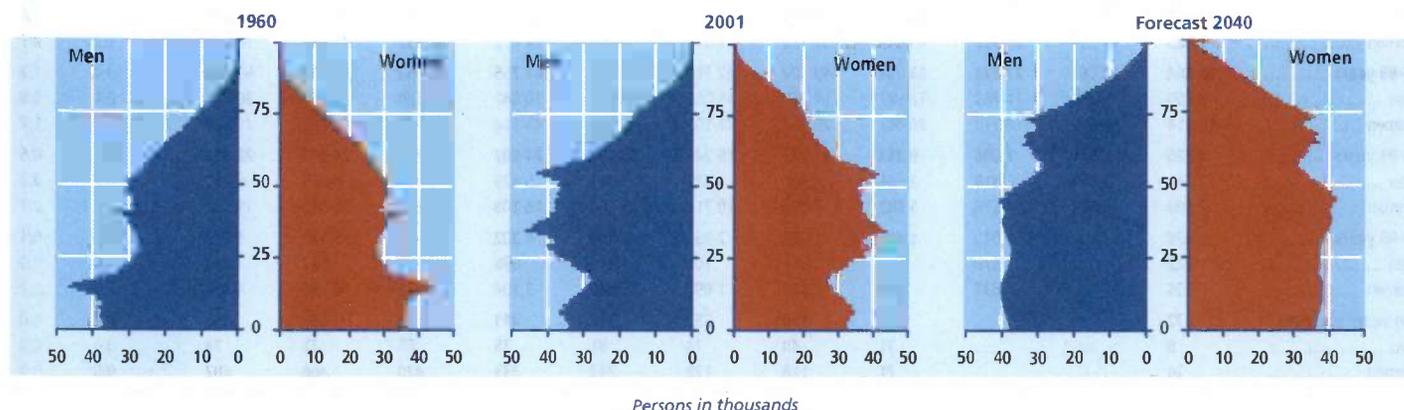
✓ New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

POPULATION BY AGE AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1991	2001
												Per cent	
Total population	5 146 469	5 162 126	5 180 614	5 196 642	5 215 718	5 251 027	5 275 121	5 294 860	5 313 577	5 330 020	5 349 212	100.0	100.0
Men	2 536 391	2 544 454	2 554 594	2 563 442	2 573 324	2 592 222	2 604 937	2 615 669	2 625 421	2 634 122	2 644 319	100.0	100.0
Women	2 610 078	2 617 672	2 626 020	2 633 200	2 642 394	2 658 805	2 670 184	2 679 191	2 688 156	2 695 898	2 704 893	100.0	100.0
0-5 years	351 384	362 274	374 772	386 247	397 429	408 096	412 788	415 573	413 540	411 855	408 796	6.8	7.6
Boys	180 355	185 956	192 430	198 180	203 638	209 297	211 767	213 237	212 223	211 259	209 742	7.1	7.9
Girls	171 029	176 318	182 342	188 067	193 791	198 799	201 021	202 336	201 317	200 596	199 054	6.6	7.4
6-15 years	595 020	578 987	570 949	566 453	564 329	570 965	579 581	591 940	607 796	624 150	642 756	11.6	12.0
Boys	303 887	295 813	291 651	289 624	288 762	292 186	296 780	303 375	311 610	320 134	329 729	12.0	12.5
Girls	291 133	283 174	279 298	276 829	275 567	278 779	282 801	288 565	296 186	304 016	313 027	11.2	11.6
16-19 years	295 546	293 516	284 743	276 028	267 575	256 723	250 085	242 132	233 877	226 476	221 932	5.7	4.1
Men	151 167	149 650	145 573	141 064	136 857	131 505	127 809	123 514	119 359	115 366	113 105	6.0	4.3
Women	144 379	143 866	139 170	134 964	130 718	125 218	122 276	118 618	114 518	111 110	108 827	5.5	4.0
20-24 years	389 685	378 503	374 324	372 865	373 891	377 173	369 767	357 920	350 075	339 787	326 414	7.6	6.1
Men	200 006	194 217	191 684	190 383	190 288	191 621	187 542	181 637	177 534	172 217	165 369	7.9	6.3
Women	189 679	184 286	182 640	182 482	183 603	185 552	182 225	176 283	172 541	167 570	161 045	7.3	6.0
25-59 years	2 468 578	2 503 433	2 532 173	2 556 050	2 574 810	2 602 447	2 626 306	2 647 456	2 662 710	2 677 128	2 690 424	48.0	50.3
Men	1 253 007	1 271 119	1 286 357	1 298 934	1 308 661	1 322 707	1 334 841	1 345 250	1 352 165	1 358 314	1 363 848	49.4	51.6
Women	1 215 571	1 232 314	1 245 816	1 257 116	1 266 149	1 279 740	1 291 465	1 302 206	1 310 545	1 318 814	1 326 576	46.6	49.0
60-64 years	244 226	241 440	240 318	237 913	239 027	240 105	243 607	248 371	255 112	260 222	267 062	4.7	5.0
Men	117 212	116 223	115 655	114 680	115 375	116 221	118 215	120 861	124 406	127 627	131 368	4.6	5.0
Women	127 014	125 217	124 663	123 233	123 652	123 884	125 392	127 510	130 706	132 595	135 694	4.9	5.0
65 and over	802 030	803 973	803 335	801 086	798 657	795 518	792 987	791 468	790 467	790 402	791 828	15.6	14.8
Men	330 757	331 476	331 244	330 577	329 743	328 685	327 983	327 795	328 124	329 205	331 158	13.0	12.5
Women	471 273	472 497	472 091	470 509	468 914	466 833	465 004	463 673	462 343	461 197	460 670	18.1	17.0

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY AGE AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	1960	2001
												Per cent	
Total population ...	4 585 256	4 741 008	4 920 966	5 054 410	5 122 065	5 111 108	5 135 409	5 215 718	5 313 577	5 330 020	5 349 212	100.0	100.0
Men	2 273 208	2 350 377	2 442 481	2 504 217	2 529 053	2 517 072	2 530 597	2 573 324	2 625 421	2 634 122	2 644 319	100.0	100.0
Women	2 312 048	2 390 631	2 478 485	2 550 193	2 593 012	2 594 036	2 604 812	2 642 394	2 688 156	2 695 898	2 704 893	100.0	100.0
0-4 years	367 474	387 637	389 412	361 247	321 300	266 185	287 077	335 093	344 685	340 593	337 589	8.0	6.3
Boys	188 070	198 176	199 893	184 811	164 317	135 827	147 296	171 740	176 937	174 829	173 150	8.3	6.5
Girls	179 404	189 461	189 519	176 436	156 983	130 358	139 781	163 353	167 748	165 764	164 439	7.8	6.1
5-9 years	369 450	367 752	390 356	395 743	363 350	321 133	269 796	291 893	333 791	341 804	348 058	8.1	6.5
Boys	189 394	188 493	199 640	202 945	185 710	164 105	137 643	149 755	171 237	175 268	178 562	8.3	6.8
Girls	180 056	179 259	190 716	192 798	177 640	157 028	132 153	142 138	162 554	166 536	169 496	7.8	6.3
10-14 years	413 442	372 625	367 268	388 669	396 781	363 397	323 684	273 930	289 167	298 751	308 866	9.0	5.8
Boys	211 496	190 674	188 281	198 652	203 405	185 670	165 472	139 803	148 297	153 268	158 652	9.3	6.0
Girls	201 946	181 951	178 987	190 017	193 376	177 727	158 212	134 127	140 870	145 483	150 214	8.7	5.6
15-19 years	386 378	421 432	372 108	370 343	390 803	398 209	366 630	328 417	287 570	281 333	278 971	8.4	5.2
Men	197 236	216 133	191 019	190 365	199 741	204 324	187 516	167 959	146 721	143 394	142 212	8.7	5.4
Women	189 142	205 299	181 089	179 978	191 062	193 885	179 114	160 458	140 849	137 939	136 759	8.2	5.1
20-24 years	303 976	365 033	417 272	377 236	371 748	391 867	402 112	373 891	350 075	339 787	326 414	6.6	6.1
Men	153 802	186 169	214 653	193 301	190 444	200 389	206 614	190 288	177 534	172 217	165 369	6.8	6.3
Women	150 174	178 864	202 619	183 935	181 304	191 478	195 498	183 603	172 541	167 570	161 045	6.5	6.0
25-29 years	278 137	298 066	370 469	422 402	374 797	369 801	395 977	408 250	382 635	383 401	384 918	6.1	7.2
Men	138 479	150 190	190 010	217 770	191 785	189 292	203 793	209 560	194 454	194 097	194 438	6.1	7.4
Women	139 658	147 876	180 459	204 632	183 012	180 509	192 184	198 690	188 181	189 304	190 480	6.0	7.0
30-34 years	285 259	278 579	300 889	363 469	419 026	371 797	371 020	399 003	424 268	414 200	402 345	6.2	7.5
Men	141 174	138 683	152 505	186 095	215 098	189 748	190 126	204 846	217 619	212 026	205 419	6.2	7.8
Women	144 085	139 896	148 384	177 374	203 928	182 049	180 894	194 157	206 649	202 174	196 926	6.2	7.3
35-39 years	308 638	287 936	279 248	298 372	361 265	415 649	370 490	372 292	392 458	403 244	413 175	6.7	7.7
Men	152 208	142 599	139 713	151 010	184 439	212 760	188 443	189 979	200 309	206 094	211 014	6.7	8.0
Women	156 430	145 337	139 535	147 362	176 826	202 889	182 047	182 313	192 149	197 150	202 161	6.8	7.5
40-44 years	303 161	314 003	285 205	276 999	295 381	357 294	412 205	369 254	372 863	373 592	376 257	6.6	7.0
Men	150 154	154 852	141 729	138 301	149 015	181 845	210 290	187 275	189 451	189 995	191 253	6.6	7.2
Women	153 007	159 151	143 476	138 698	146 366	175 449	201 915	181 979	183 412	183 597	185 004	6.6	6.8
45-49 years	304 783	291 818	305 803	282 462	272 289	290 425	352 128	407 605	368 572	366 867	366 109	6.6	6.8
Men	150 753	144 567	150 899	139 908	135 409	145 949	178 635	207 159	186 230	185 337	185 260	6.6	7.0
Women	154 030	147 251	154 904	142 554	136 880	144 476	173 493	200 446	182 342	181 530	180 849	6.7	6.7
50-54 years	293 195	300 281	288 311	302 270	274 841	264 896	283 171	344 907	407 240	400 776	390 999	6.4	7.3
Men	144 225	148 059	142 272	148 380	135 285	131 044	141 558	174 124	206 384	202 690	197 185	6.3	7.5
Women	148 970	152 222	146 039	153 890	139 556	133 852	141 613	170 783	200 856	198 086	193 814	6.4	7.2
55-59 years	258 917	279 026	288 395	273 418	289 570	263 481	253 874	273 499	314 674	335 048	356 621	5.6	6.7
Men	125 136	135 812	141 104	133 749	140 524	128 393	124 390	135 718	157 718	168 075	179 279	5.5	6.8
Women	133 781	143 214	147 291	139 669	149 046	135 088	129 484	137 781	156 956	166 973	177 342	5.8	6.6
60-64 years	224 699	240 232	263 560	271 262	256 177	270 920	246 860	239 027	255 112	260 222	267 062	4.9	5.0
Men	106 167	113 779	125 857	130 096	122 918	128 809	118 163	115 375	124 406	127 627	131 368	4.7	5.0
Women	118 532	126 453	137 703	141 166	133 259	142 111	128 697	123 652	130 706	132 595	135 694	5.1	5.0
65-69 years	180 573	199 733	218 125	236 748	245 935	231 513	244 832	224 767	217 087	218 504	219 974	3.9	4.1
Men	84 231	91 826	100 166	109 128	114 041	107 433	112 767	104 954	102 391	103 340	104 457	3.7	4.0
Women	96 342	107 907	117 959	127 620	131 894	124 080	132 065	119 813	114 696	115 164	115 517	4.2	4.3
70-74 years	137 838	149 354	169 339	184 529	202 261	211 181	199 423	210 865	198 066	194 795	193 071	3.0	3.6
Men	63 550	67 531	74 392	80 260	88 118	92 682	87 960	92 719	88 873	87 826	87 602	2.8	3.3
Women	74 288	81 823	94 947	104 269	114 143	118 499	111 463	118 146	109 193	106 969	105 469	3.2	3.9
75-79 years	94 494	102 490	114 668	130 038	144 260	158 975	167 724	158 106	166 560	168 266	165 216	2.1	3.1
Men	43 293	45 696	48 885	53 210	57 728	63 290	68 013	64 723	68 264	69 168	68 318	1.9	2.6
Women	51 201	56 794	65 783	76 828	86 532	95 685	99 711	93 383	98 296	99 098	96 898	2.2	3.6
80-84 years	51 042	56 724	65 054	75 308	87 912	98 401	110 548	116 864	112 574	111 204	115 150	1.1	2.2
Men	23 417	24 985	27 104	29 667	32 384	34 825	38 892	42 251	41 022	40 874	42 493	1.0	1.6
Women	27 625	31 739	37 950	45 641	55 528	63 576	71 656	74 613	71 552	70 330	72 657	1.2	2.7
85-89 years	18 864	22 361	27 373	33 054	40 307	47 787	55 332	61 755	66 652	67 059	66 641	0.4	1.2
Men	8 450	9 750	11 163	12 587	14 050	15 280	16 982	18 641	20 680	20 857	20 833	0.4	0.8
Women	10 414	12 611	16 210	20 467	26 257	32 507	38 350	43 114	45 972	46 202	45 808	0.5	1.7
90-94 years¹	4 326	5 926	7 096	9 333	11 917	15 346	18 608	21 687	24 116	24 913	25 971	0.1	0.5
Men	1 743	2 403	2 818	3 451	3 961	4 632	5 044	5 479	5 830	6 065	6 379	0.1	0.2
Women	2 583	3 523	4 278	5 882	7 956	10 714	13 564	16 208	18 286	18 848	19 592	0.1	0.7
95-99 years¹	578	...	1 015	1 406	1 987	2 599	3 594	4 202	4 907	5 177	5 320	0.0	0.1
Men	222	...	378	500	641	701	919	898	979	997	998	0.0	0.0
Women	356	...	637	906	1 346	1 898	2 675	3 304	3 928	4 180	4 322	0.0	0.2
100 years and over ..	32	...	...	102	158	252	324	411	505	484	485	0.0	0.0
Men	8	...	...	31	40	74	81	78	85	78	78	0.0	0.0
Women	24	...	...	71	118	178	243	333	420	406	407	0.0	0.0

¹ The figure for 90-94 year-olds in 1965 includes all persons over 90.
The figure for 95-99 year-olds in 1970 includes all persons over 95.

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

POPULATION TRENDS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births^a	63 433	64 358	67 726	67 369	69 666	69 771	67 638	67 636	66 170	66 232	67 081
Boys	32 620	33 005	34 812	34 609	35 639	35 886	34 819	34 741	34 055	33 885	34 431
Girls	30 813	31 353	32 914	32 760	34 027	33 885	32 819	32 895	32 115	32 347	32 650
Deaths	60 926	59 581	60 821	62 809	61 099	63 127	61 043	59 898	58 442	59 156	57 986
Men	31 170	30 085	30 542	31 273	30 536	31 267	30 388	29 526	28 984	28 793	28 262
Women	29 756	29 496	30 279	31 536	30 563	31 860	30 655	30 372	29 458	30 363	29 724
of whom under 1 year	473	471	444	367	380	353	376	351	309	281	358
Boys	278	268	261	210	219	200	219	188	161	169	209
Girls	195	203	183	157	161	153	157	163	148	112	149
Natural increase^a	2 507	4 777	6 905	4 560	8 567	6 644	6 595	7 738	7 728	7 076	9 095
Net migration	8 332	10 938	11 462	11 056	10 251	28 557	17 133	11 712	11 032	8 896	9 498
Immigration	40 715	43 567	43 377	43 400	44 961	63 187	54 445	50 105	51 372	50 236	52 915
Emigration	32 383	32 629	31 915	32 344	34 710	34 630	37 312	38 393	40 340	41 340	43 417
Annual increase in population^a	10 839	15 715	18 367	15 616	18 818	35 201	23 728	19 450	18 760	15 972	18 593
<i>Per thousand inhabitants</i>											
Births ^a	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.5	12.6
Deaths	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.1	10.9
Natural increase ^a	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
Net migration	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	5.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8
Increase in population ^a	2.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	6.7	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.5

Note: Births^a exclude still births^a.

^a New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

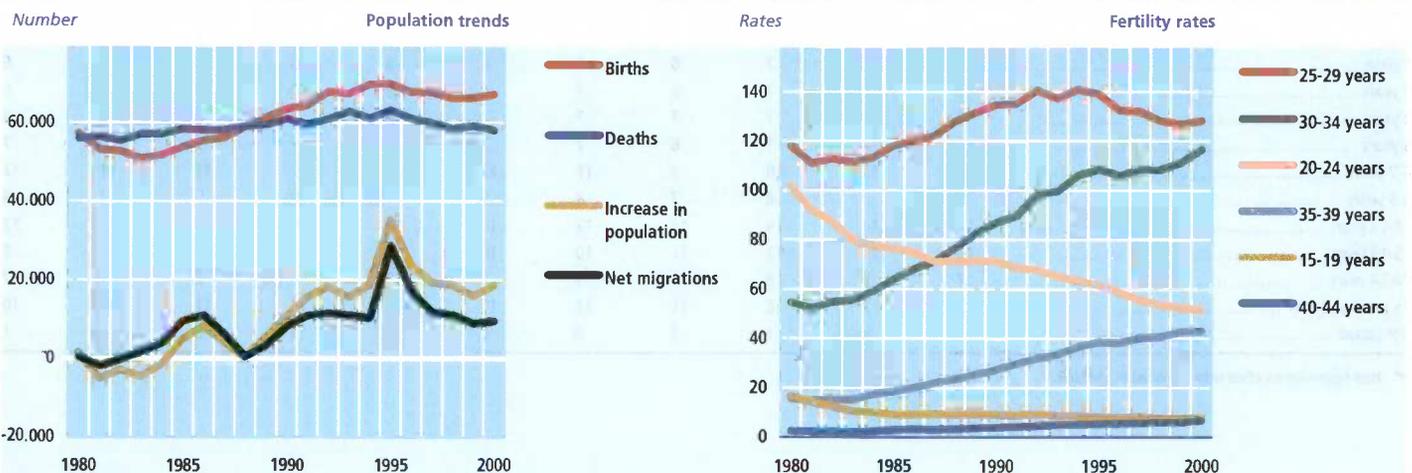
AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Live births^a per thousand women</i>											
Age of mother											
15-19 years	9.1	8.8	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.8
20-24 years	71.4	68.8	67.9	65.2	63.4	61.6	58.9	55.7	53.6	52.4	51.7
25-29 years	134.8	135.2	140.6	137.3	141.0	139.1	132.6	132.1	128.3	126.9	128.3
30-34 years	86.9	89.7	98.4	99.8	106.2	108.5	106.1	108.2	108.4	111.3	116.7
35-39 years	27.3	29.8	31.8	33.5	36.6	38.5	38.2	40.2	40.6	42.6	43.0
40-44 years	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.7
45-49 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
General fertility rate¹	48.5	49.0	51.6	51.4	53.4	53.8	52.4	52.9	52.1	52.5	53.5
Total fertility ^a	1 668	1 683	1 764	1 749	1 806	1 807	1 747	1 752	1 724	1 735	1 771
Gross reproduction rate ^a	810	820	857	850	882	878	848	852	837	848	862
Net reproduction rate ^a	798	808	845	839	871	867	838	842	827	838	853

¹ Live births^a per thousand women aged 15-49.

^a New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

POPULATION TRENDS AND FERTILITY RATES



LEGAL ABORTIONS

	1973	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Legal abortions ^a	16 536	27 884	23 334	19 919	20 589	18 833	18 687	17 598	17 720	18 135	17 152	16 592	16 271

^a New figures are expected to be published in October 2002.

AGE-SPECIFIC LEGAL ABORTION RATES

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Legal abortions^a per thousand women</i>													
Age of woman													
15-19 years	15.7	16.6	17.6	17.2	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.1	14.8	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.0
20-24 years	29.9	30.4	32.1	30.2	27.8	26.1	25.4	23.4	22.5	23.0	22.1	20.7	20.4
25-29 years	24.8	25.6	25.4	25.4	24.7	23.2	23.6	21.3	21.4	21.3	20.4	20.0	18.7
30-34 years	18.8	18.9	19.1	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.2	19.2	19.6	18.5	18.0	18.5
35-39 years	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.6	12.5	13.2	12.8	12.7	13.5
40-44 years	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.7
45-49 years	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
General abortion rate¹	16.1	16.3	16.4	15.7	15.0	14.3	14.3	13.5	13.7	14.1	13.4	13.1	12.9
Total abortion rate^a	549	559	570	547	526	504	501	475	479	490	468	457	451

¹ Legal abortions^a per thousand women aged 15-49.

^a New figures are expected to be published in October 2002.

MARRIAGES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Marriages	31 513	31 099	32 188	31 638	35 321	34 736	35 953	34 244	34 733	35 439	38 844
Marriages per 1,000 unmarried men over 18	33.3	32.3	33.2	32.1	35.7	34.9	35.8	33.9	34.2	35.0	38.3
Marriages per 1,000 unmarried women over 15 ...	27.6	26.9	27.7	26.9	30.1	29.3	30.1	28.5	28.8	29.4	32.1

^a New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

DIVORCES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Divorces	13 731	12 655	12 981	12 971	13 709	12 976	12 776	12 774	13 141	13 537	14 394
Divorces per 1,000 married men	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.4	13.2
Divorces per 1,000 married women	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.9	12.5	13.2

^a New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

DIVORCES BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Total	6 682	9 524	13 593	13 731	13 709	12 976	12 776	12 774	13 141	13 537	14 394
<i>Per cent</i>											
Under 1 year	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
1 year	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
2 years	7	7	7	8	8	6	6	6	7	6	6
3 years	8	8	7	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
4 years	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8
5 years	8	8	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6-7 years	12	13	10	9	11	12	12	12	11	11	12
8-9 years	8	9	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
10-14 years	17	14	19	14	12	14	14	15	16	16	17
15-19 years	11	10	12	11	10	10	10	9	10	10	9
20-24 years	7	8	8	11	9	9	8	8	8	7	7
25 years and over	7	8	8	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	10
Not stated	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

^a New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Age	Men						Women					
	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1997-98	1999-2000	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1997-98	1999-2000
0 year	72.0	72.4	72.6	72.9	73.7	74.3	77.7	77.9	77.9	78.0	78.7	79.0
5 years	67.8	68.2	68.2	68.4	69.2	69.8	73.3	73.5	73.4	73.5	74.1	74.4
10 years	62.8	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.3	64.8	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.5	69.1	69.4
15 years	57.9	58.3	58.3	58.5	59.3	59.9	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.6	64.2	64.4
20 years	53.1	53.5	53.5	53.7	54.5	55.1	58.6	58.7	58.6	58.6	59.2	59.5
25 years	48.3	48.7	48.7	48.9	49.7	50.3	53.7	53.8	53.6	53.7	54.3	54.6
30 years	43.6	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.9	45.5	48.8	48.9	48.7	48.8	49.4	49.7
35 years	38.9	39.3	39.2	39.4	40.2	40.7	43.9	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.5	44.8
40 years	34.3	34.7	34.6	34.8	35.5	36.0	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.7	40.0
45 years	29.7	30.1	30.1	30.3	31.0	31.4	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.5	35.1	35.3
50 years	25.4	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.5	27.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	30.0	30.5	30.7
55 years	21.2	21.6	21.5	21.6	22.3	22.7	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	26.1	26.3
60 years	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.3	18.7	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.9	22.0
65 years	14.1	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.7	15.0	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.1
70 years	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.8	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.6
75 years	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.4
80 years	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.5
85 years	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1
90 years	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
95 years	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8

New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

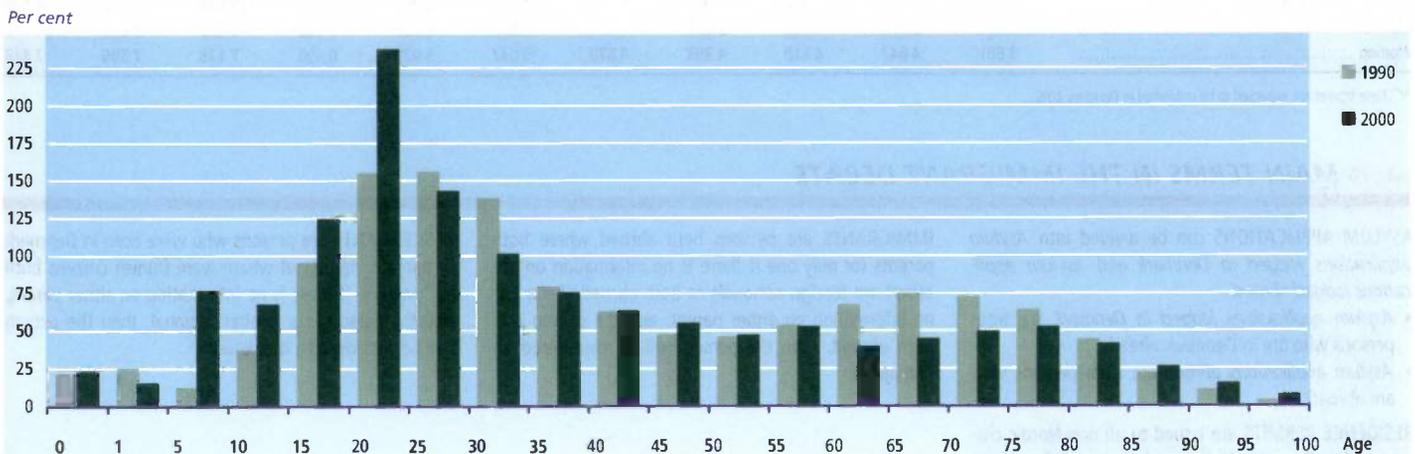
DEATHS PER THOUSAND INHABITANTS IN EACH AGE GROUP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Men	12.31	11.84	11.98	12.22	11.89	12.12	11.70	11.32	11.07	10.95	10.71
0 years ¹	8.52	8.12	7.50	6.07	6.14	5.57	6.29	5.47	4.73	4.99	6.07
1-19 years	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.28
20-39 years	1.34	1.40	1.32	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.24	1.19	1.10	1.10	1.03
40-49 years	3.76	3.58	3.62	3.64	3.75	3.58	3.67	3.55	3.42	3.23	3.27
50-59 years	9.91	9.37	9.04	8.78	8.68	8.33	8.36	7.72	7.58	7.67	7.56
60-69 years	25.91	24.62	25.10	25.18	24.73	24.82	23.74	22.55	22.35	20.66	19.74
70-79 years	62.81	59.77	60.00	61.79	58.98	61.39	59.52	57.16	55.41	54.73	53.68
80-89 years	139.02	133.69	135.18	139.79	136.23	140.03	134.83	133.67	131.38	132.57	126.34
90 years and over	298.32	287.18	308.01	319.80	291.81	315.39	307.25	304.40	286.35	299.00	288.38
Women	11.41	11.28	11.55	11.99	11.59	12.03	11.51	11.36	10.98	11.28	11.01
0 years ¹	6.33	6.47	5.56	4.79	4.73	4.52	4.78	5.05	4.61	3.46	4.56
1-19 years	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16
20-39 years	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.59	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.49
40-49 years	2.37	2.30	2.25	2.35	2.43	2.39	2.29	2.30	2.05	2.11	1.96
50-59 years	6.77	6.21	6.14	6.10	5.85	5.82	5.40	5.40	5.01	5.13	5.02
60-69 years	15.05	15.07	15.21	15.72	15.41	16.13	15.45	15.07	14.74	14.37	13.92
70-79 years	35.51	35.17	35.43	37.05	35.56	36.54	35.62	35.19	35.05	35.29	34.71
80-89 years	95.89	93.27	95.39	98.76	94.66	98.12	93.99	93.53	87.89	92.76	88.99
90 years and over	246.78	240.73	249.21	255.29	242.19	256.84	247.16	237.01	229.29	239.36	230.53

¹ Per 1,000 live births.

New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

MEN'S EXCESS MORTALITY COMPARED WITH WOMEN'S MORTALITY



ASYLUM APPLICATIONS LODGED

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Asylum applications lodged in Denmark	5 292	4 609	13 884	14 347	6 651	5 104	5 893	5 092	5 702	6 530	10 347
Asylum applications abroad	13 702	8 303	6 187	2 126	1 341	4 951	1 498	477	380	562	2 658

↗ New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

PERMITS GRANTED IN ASYLUM CASES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Permits granted, total	20 154	21 652	21 397	17 613	20 268	37 879	32 332	29 505	31 034	29 245	34 881
In asylum cases	3 044	4 014	3 807	3 424	2 818	20 347	8 717	5 925	4 758	4 443	5 156
Refugee status	2 853	3 505	3 683	3 246	2 508	19 931	6 387	4 940	4 442	4 223	4 388
Other status	191	509	124	178	310	416	2 330	985	316	220	768
Family unification	7 872	8 517	8 091	5 033	6 017	6 327	8 727	7 708	9 687	9 422	12 571
Marriage or cohabitation	5 481	5 874	5 215	3 570	4 436	4 580	6 112	5 665	6 442	6 637	6 399
Minors	2 001	2 120	2 214	1 257	1 425	1 631	2 429	1 843	3 004	2 585	5 934
Parents over 60 years	390	523	662	206	156	116	186	200	241	200	238
Permits granted according to EC rules	1 846	1 670	2 280	2 825	4 342	3 780	5 887	5 919	6 101	5 706	5 925
Permits granted for employment reasons	2 790	2 395	2 439	2 058	2 124	2 232	2 750	3 062	3 256	3 074	3 620
Permits granted for other reasons	4 602	5 056	4 780	4 273	4 967	5 193	6 251	6 891	7 232	6 600	7 609

↗ New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Immigrants ^a and descendants ^b , total	226 202	239 241	253 372	266 069	278 459	308 723	330 292	347 033	363 422	378 165	395 947
From more developed countries ^a	117 048	119 552	122 220	125 188	128 836	149 415	158 383	163 714	167 841	170 919	174 518
From less developed countries ^a	109 154	119 689	131 152	140 881	149 623	159 308	171 909	183 319	195 581	207 246	221 429
Immigrants ^a	189 649	198 898	208 865	217 154	224 995	249 885	265 794	276 781	287 681	296 924	308 674
From more developed countries ^a	103 520	105 335	107 439	109 753	112 763	132 170	139 920	144 214	147 424	149 549	152 193
From less developed countries ^a	86 129	93 563	101 426	107 401	112 232	117 715	125 874	132 567	140 257	147 375	156 481
Descendants ^b	36 553	40 343	44 507	48 915	53 464	58 838	64 498	70 252	75 741	81 241	87 273
From more developed countries ^a	13 528	14 217	14 781	15 435	16 073	17 245	18 463	19 500	20 417	21 370	22 325
From less developed countries ^a	23 025	26 126	29 726	33 480	37 391	41 593	46 035	50 752	55 324	59 871	64 948

↗ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY NATIONALITY AND SEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net migration	8 332	10 938	11 462	11 056	10 251	28 557	17 133	11 712	11 032	8 896	9 498
Immigrants ^a total	40 715	43 567	43 377	43 400	44 961	63 187	54 445	50 105	51 372	50 236	52 915
Danish citizens	21 000	21 445	21 893	22 921	23 984	24 041	22 918	22 694	22 542	22 353	22 105
Men	10 793	10 425	10 663	10 985	11 560	11 664	11 398	11 239	11 123	11 069	10 963
Women	10 207	11 020	11 230	11 936	12 424	12 377	11 520	11 455	11 419	11 284	11 142
Foreign nationals	19 715	22 122	21 484	20 479	20 977	39 146	31 527	27 411	28 830	27 883	30 810
Men	10 077	11 259	11 053	10 561	10 877	20 310	15 972	13 767	14 515	13 653	15 306
Women	9 638	10 863	10 431	9 918	10 100	18 836	15 555	13 644	14 315	14 230	15 504
Emigrants ^a total	32 383	32 629	31 915	32 344	34 710	34 630	37 312	38 393	40 340	41 340	43 417
Danish citizens	23 528	22 167	22 557	22 350	23 819	23 521	24 355	24 336	24 693	25 098	26 887
Men	11 603	10 641	10 766	10 688	11 742	11 699	12 265	12 095	12 429	12 762	13 864
Women	11 925	11 526	11 791	11 662	12 077	11 822	12 090	12 241	12 264	12 336	13 023
Foreign nationals	8 855	10 462	9 358	9 994	10 891	11 109	12 957	14 057	15 647	16 242	16 530
Men	4 994	5 815	5 140	5 631	6 021	6 077	7 037	7 562	8 469	8 646	8 717
Women	3 861	4 647	4 218	4 363	4 870	5 032	5 920	6 495	7 178	7 596	7 813

↗ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

FACTS MAIN TERMS IN THE IMMIGRANT DEBATE

ASYLUM APPLICATIONS can be divided into *Asylum applications lodged in Denmark* and *asylum applications lodged abroad*.

- *Asylum applications lodged in Denmark* are from persons who are in Denmark already.
- *Asylum applications abroad* are from persons who are abroad.

RESIDENCE PERMITS are issued to all non-Nordic citizens to legally reside in Denmark for more than three months.

IMMIGRANTS are persons born abroad where both parents (or only one if there is no information on the other) are foreign nationals or born abroad. If there is no information on either parent, and the person was born abroad, then the person will be considered an immigrant.

DESCENDANTS are persons who were born in Denmark to parents, neither of whom were Danish citizens born in Denmark. If there is no information on either parent, and the person is a foreign national, then the person will be considered a descendant.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS AS OF 1 JANUARY, BY AGE

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Immigrants^a and their descendants^a											
Total	226 202	239 241	253 372	266 069	278 459	308 723	330 292	347 033	363 422	378 165	395 947
0-5 years	19 759	21 958	24 072	25 908	27 817	31 548	34 167	35 913	36 938	37 938	39 474
6-15 years	25 958	28 115	30 313	32 201	33 867	39 403	43 223	46 094	49 450	52 252	55 893
16-24 years	29 216	30 761	32 803	34 338	35 658	39 359	43 089	45 297	47 884	49 805	52 350
25-59 years	122 544	129 085	135 979	142 894	149 923	165 865	176 236	184 933	193 205	200 932	209 523
60-64 years	7 254	7 521	7 905	8 084	8 228	8 747	9 215	9 800	10 461	11 230	12 077
65 years and over	21 471	21 801	22 300	22 644	22 966	23 801	24 362	24 996	25 484	26 008	26 630
Immigrants^a											
Total	189 649	198 898	208 865	217 154	224 995	249 885	265 794	276 781	287 681	296 924	308 674
0-5 years	4 365	4 306	4 135	3 930	3 800	5 075	5 250	4 879	4 576	4 353	4 413
6-15 years	13 842	15 365	16 631	17 193	17 537	21 442	23 452	24 064	24 531	24 253	24 587
16-24 years	25 709	26 549	27 830	28 529	28 839	31 509	34 183	35 444	37 439	39 008	41 127
25-59 years	117 879	124 254	130 992	137 712	144 566	160 294	170 324	178 620	186 195	193 092	200 861
60-64 years	7 006	7 286	7 675	7 867	8 010	8 514	8 980	9 557	10 224	10 997	11 844
65 years and over	20 848	21 138	21 602	21 923	22 243	23 051	23 605	24 217	24 716	25 221	25 842
Descendants^a											
Total	36 553	40 343	44 507	48 915	53 464	58 838	64 498	70 252	75 741	81 241	87 273
0-5 years	15 394	17 652	19 937	21 978	24 017	26 473	28 917	31 034	32 362	33 585	35 061
6-15 years	12 116	12 750	13 682	15 008	16 330	17 961	19 771	22 030	24 919	27 999	31 306
16-24 years	3 507	4 212	4 973	5 809	6 819	7 850	8 906	9 853	10 445	10 797	11 223
25-59 years	4 665	4 831	4 987	5 182	5 357	5 571	5 912	6 313	7 010	7 840	8 662
60-64 years	248	235	230	217	218	233	235	243	237	233	233
65 years and over	623	663	698	721	723	750	757	779	768	787	788

^a New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS AS OF 1 JANUARY, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

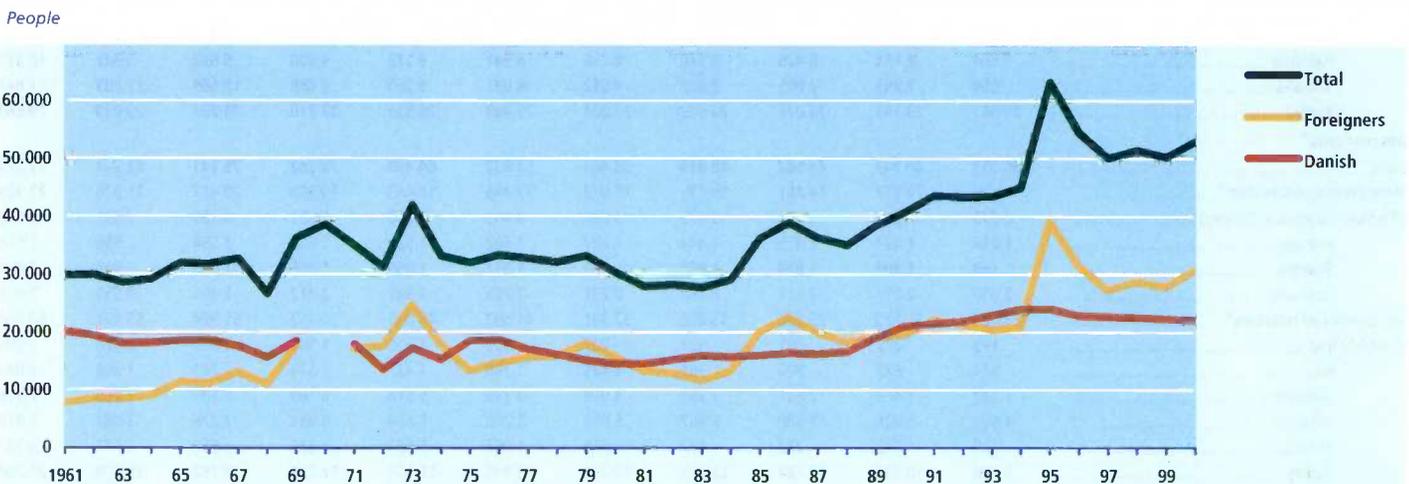
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Immigrants^a and their descendants^a											
Total	226 202	239 241	253 372	266 069	278 459	308 723	330 292	347 033	363 422	378 165	395 947
More developed countries ^a	117 048	119 552	122 220	125 188	128 836	149 415	158 383	163 714	167 841	170 919	174 518
Of which: Yugoslavia (former)	11 141	11 950	12 600	13 047	13 534	30 675	35 377	37 418	38 588	39 879	41 227
Norway	13 144	13 190	13 223	13 237	13 447	13 605	13 929	14 177	14 405	14 648	14 915
Sweden	13 653	13 637	13 594	13 629	13 594	13 659	13 859	14 230	14 494	14 606	14 568
Germany	23 791	23 715	23 658	23 869	24 154	24 333	24 795	25 038	25 382	25 448	25 319
Less developed ^a	109 154	119 689	131 152	140 881	149 623	159 308	171 909	183 319	195 581	207 246	221 429
Of which: Iraq	2 866	3 393	4 570	5 585	6 415	7 521	8 816	10 327	12 751	14 902	18 097
Iran	9 247	10 033	10 525	10 908	11 157	11 358	11 874	12 264	12 712	12 980	13 391
Lebanon	9 623	11 381	13 074	14 205	15 110	15 957	16 857	17 634	18 368	19 011	19 839
Pakistan	12 555	13 160	13 806	14 237	14 692	15 229	15 827	16 353	16 969	17 509	18 143
Somalia	743	1 395	2 237	3 789	5 280	7 091	9 885	12 113	13 535	14 856	16 209
Turkey	31 347	34 078	36 256	37 901	39 222	40 936	43 087	45 008	46 994	48 773	50 470
Immigrants^a											
Total	189 649	198 898	208 865	217 154	224 995	249 885	265 794	276 781	287 681	296 924	308 674
More developed countries ^a	103 520	105 335	107 439	109 753	112 763	132 170	139 920	144 214	147 424	149 549	152 193
Of which: Yugoslavia (former)	8 368	8 958	9 369	9 572	9 846	26 232	30 177	31 567	32 199	32 868	33 579
Norway	11 746	11 767	11 798	11 789	11 960	12 103	12 409	12 645	12 851	13 095	13 360
Sweden	11 890	11 828	11 765	11 761	11 685	11 728	11 890	12 265	12 502	12 617	12 573
Germany	21 741	21 638	21 531	21 685	21 923	22 048	22 453	22 626	22 891	22 889	22 716
Less developed countries ^a	86 129	93 563	101 426	107 401	112 232	117 715	125 874	132 567	140 257	147 375	156 481
Of which: Iraq	2 673	3 121	4 179	5 064	5 688	6 562	7 557	8 730	10 791	12 476	15 099
Iran	8 703	9 351	9 705	9 927	10 036	10 090	10 453	10 686	10 969	11 112	11 348
Lebanon	8 381	9 522	10 543	10 945	11 091	11 181	11 341	11 474	11 629	11 742	11 924
Pakistan	7 864	8 134	8 426	8 570	8 736	8 941	9 173	9 400	9 693	9 942	10 313
Somalia	654	1 253	2 005	3 382	4 612	6 031	8 360	9 888	10 669	11 283	11 847
Turkey	21 561	23 141	24 072	24 542	24 868	25 488	26 533	27 270	28 207	29 039	29 680
Descendants^a											
Total	36 553	40 343	44 507	48 915	53 464	58 838	64 498	70 252	75 741	81 241	87 273
More developed countries ^a	13 528	14 217	14 781	15 435	16 073	17 245	18 463	19 500	20 417	21 370	22 325
Of which: Yugoslavia (former)	2 773	2 992	3 231	3 475	3 688	4 443	5 200	5 851	6 389	7 011	7 648
Norway	1 398	1 423	1 425	1 448	1 487	1 502	1 520	1 532	1 554	1 553	1 555
Sweden	1 763	1 809	1 829	1 868	1 909	1 931	1 969	1 965	1 992	1 989	1 995
Germany	2 050	2 077	2 127	2 184	2 231	2 285	2 342	2 412	2 491	2 559	2 603
Less developed countries ^a	23 025	26 126	29 726	33 480	37 391	41 593	46 035	50 752	55 324	59 871	64 948
Of which: Iraq	193	272	391	521	727	959	1 259	1 597	1 960	2 426	2 998
Iran	544	682	820	981	1 121	1 268	1 421	1 578	1 743	1 868	2 043
Lebanon	1 242	1 859	2 531	3 260	4 019	4 776	5 516	6 160	6 739	7 269	7 915
Pakistan	4 691	5 026	5 380	5 667	5 956	6 288	6 654	6 953	7 276	7 567	7 830
Somalia	89	142	232	407	668	1 060	1 525	2 225	2 866	3 573	4 362
Turkey	9 786	10 937	12 184	13 359	14 354	15 448	16 554	17 738	18 787	19 734	20 790

^a New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

IMMIGRANTS* BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	40 715	43 567	43 377	43 400	44 961	63 187	54 445	50 105	51 372	50 236	52 915
Faroe Islands	1 675	1 314	1 578	2 395	2 808	1 969	1 507	1 406	1 380	1 188	1 116
Greenland	3 433	3 065	2 959	2 509	2 372	2 601	2 741	2 796	2 892	2 819	2 688
From abroad, total	35 607	39 188	38 840	38 496	39 781	58 617	50 197	45 903	47 100	46 229	49 111
Europe	20 053	22 473	21 958	22 777	25 042	42 413	31 932	28 279	27 834	27 330	28 240
of whom: Norway	2 781	2 520	2 343	2 317	2 789	2 865	2 788	2 841	2 852	3 188	3 263
United Kingdom	3 125	3 672	3 695	3 712	3 931	3 880	3 809	3 934	4 028	3 965	3 824
Sweden	3 183	3 014	2 499	2 327	2 358	2 608	2 780	2 672	2 570	2 298	2 232
Turkey	1 223	1 986	1 362	887	791	1 074	1 480	1 153	1 377	1 352	1 303
Germany	2 016	2 425	2 741	3 678	4 036	3 977	4 119	3 795	3 759	3 530	3 499
Africa	2 438	2 851	2 743	3 318	3 422	3 660	4 918	4 103	3 773	3 313	3 033
of whom: Somalia	216	583	700	1 264	1 036	1 259	2 012	1 508	1 010	583	430
North America	3 857	4 131	3 944	3 962	3 873	3 923	3 849	3 903	4 092	4 027	3 894
South and Central America	892	972	918	928	948	1 083	1 149	1 166	1 235	1 355	1 383
Asia	7 003	7 244	7 929	6 247	5 212	6 025	6 815	6 878	8 559	7 387	9 161
of whom: Iraq	430	443	1 055	782	534	738	1 024	962	1 913	899	1 377
Iran	713	781	560	400	304	261	375	357	374	342	601
Thailand	458	518	524	504	523	563	618	662	709	809	859
Oceania	989	1 077	929	900	858	930	969	1 015	1 109	997	1 085
Stateless and not stated	375	440	419	364	426	583	565	559	498	1 820	2 315

✓ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

IMMIGRATION BY DANISH CITIZENS AND FOREIGN NATIONALS

Note: No figures on foreign immigrants for 1968-70. No figures on Danish immigrants for 1970.

FAMILIES BY FAMILY TYPE AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Families^a total	2 800 349	2 815 723	2 832 553	2 849 341	2 858 267	2 869 899	2 879 692	2 884 904	2 886 203	2 885 417	2 885 212
Families^a without children	2 130 084	2 149 824	2 170 390	2 192 376	2 202 949	2 211 105	2 220 753	2 225 971	2 226 272	2 221 932	2 216 663
Single persons ^a	1 395 964	1 407 615	1 421 531	1 436 491	1 441 337	1 444 514	1 449 353	1 449 314	1 443 889	1 436 974	1 429 882
Men	690 726	697 312	705 581	714 139	717 225	720 005	722 841	723 046	719 635	716 473	713 538
Women	705 238	710 303	715 950	722 352	724 112	724 509	726 512	726 268	724 254	720 501	716 344
Married couples	580 733	586 218	591 045	595 475	598 728	601 679	605 789	608 433	610 741	611 168	611 721
Other couples	153 387	155 991	157 814	160 410	162 884	164 912	165 611	168 224	171 642	173 790	175 060
Registered partnerships	636	810	940	1 029	1 132	1 227	1 342	1 425	1 529	1 653	1 772
Couples in consensual union ^a ..	1 270	1 789	2 300	2 824	3 400	3 939	4 574	5 183	5 807	6 386	6 994
Cohabiting couples ^a	151 481	153 392	154 574	156 557	158 352	159 746	159 695	161 616	164 306	165 751	166 294
Families^a with children	655 274	651 349	647 938	642 848	641 170	644 444	644 556	644 258	645 119	648 157	652 630
Single persons ^a	118 001	118 072	119 221	119 570	119 535	119 450	119 372	118 910	117 804	118 560	120 042
Men	16 129	15 745	15 526	15 207	15 035	14 609	14 589	14 788	14 931	15 244	15 840
Women	101 872	102 327	103 695	104 363	104 500	104 841	104 783	104 122	102 873	103 316	104 202
Married couples	438 654	430 216	422 374	413 745	410 883	411 957	411 432	410 373	410 960	412 704	414 657
Other couples	98 619	103 061	106 343	109 533	110 752	113 037	113 752	114 975	116 355	116 893	117 931
Registered partnerships	27	41	46	49	59	81	91	106	150	176	220
Couples in consensual union ^a ..	77 132	81 598	85 274	88 803	90 612	92 915	93 841	95 116	96 050	95 525	95 546
Cohabiting couples ^a	21 460	21 422	21 023	20 681	20 081	20 041	19 820	19 753	20 155	21 192	22 165
Childr. not liv. with parents	14 991	14 550	14 225	14 117	14 148	14 350	14 383	14 675	14 812	15 328	15 919

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

HOUSEHOLDS¹ BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Households^a total	2 287 592	2 309 177	2 324 865	2 338 868	2 357 615	2 374 055	2 391 547	2 407 010	2 423 208	2 434 112	2 444 467
Households^a with 1 family^a total	1 934 245	1 957 576	1 971 347	1 982 322	2 006 257	2 026 544	2 047 411	2 069 023	2 094 718	2 114 139	2 132 519
Single persons ^a with/without children	884 196	902 133	914 995	926 071	942 286	952 998	965 710	977 082	988 632	996 380	1 003 829
Men	343 710	353 361	361 129	367 306	376 125	382 280	389 592	397 006	405 207	411 279	416 870
Women	540 486	548 772	553 866	558 765	566 161	570 718	576 118	580 076	583 425	585 101	586 959
Married couples with/without children	805 663	804 593	801 155	796 074	800 739	806 345	813 683	820 351	829 903	839 126	847 986
Other couples with/without children	243 214	249 709	254 062	259 133	262 146	266 053	267 009	270 591	275 198	277 651	279 757
Children not living with their parents	1 172	1 141	1 135	1 044	1 086	1 148	1 009	999	985	982	947
Households^a with more than 1 family^a	353 347	351 601	353 518	356 546	351 358	347 511	344 136	337 987	328 490	319 973	311 948
A family ^a with adult children living with parents	191 012	192 921	195 767	199 262	196 485	194 393	192 826	190 130	185 022	178 414	172 459
Other households with more than 1 family ^a	162 335	158 680	157 751	157 284	154 873	153 118	151 310	147 857	143 468	141 559	139 489

¹ A household^a comprises all persons living at the same address.

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Households^a total	2 287 592	2 309 177	2 324 865	2 338 868	2 357 615	2 374 055	2 391 547	2 407 010	2 423 208	2 434 112	2 444 467
1 person	790 525	808 062	819 809	830 368	846 170	857 134	869 578	880 868	893 282	900 145	906 017
2 persons	749 508	757 251	762 908	768 491	774 706	779 308	784 180	791 641	799 501	806 288	812 330
3 persons	339 085	338 827	337 869	335 740	332 974	329 763	327 516	322 016	315 825	310 605	306 218
4 persons	295 919	292 981	290 922	289 445	287 113	287 894	287 395	287 566	287 780	287 822	288 559
5 persons	82 984	82 339	82 975	84 037	85 079	87 225	89 169	90 896	92 322	94 096	95 758
6 persons and over	29 571	29 717	30 382	30 787	31 573	32 731	33 709	34 023	34 498	35 156	35 585

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

INTERNAL MIGRATIONS BY TYPE OF MIGRATION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
												Per cent	
Migrations, total	850 828	854 344	855 125	872 223	906 394	909 476	908 401	900 513	881 905	866 363	857 633	100.0	100.0
Within municipalities	536 372	543 535	547 141	562 955	580 414	575 628	573 965	568 939	555 166	544 170	535 844	63.0	62.5
Between municipalities	314 456	310 809	307 984	309 268	325 980	333 848	334 436	331 574	326 739	322 193	321 789	37.0	37.5
Of which: between counties	188 784	186 016	185 326	187 955	196 619	200 350	198 432	195 634	193 564	191 198	193 167	22.2	22.5

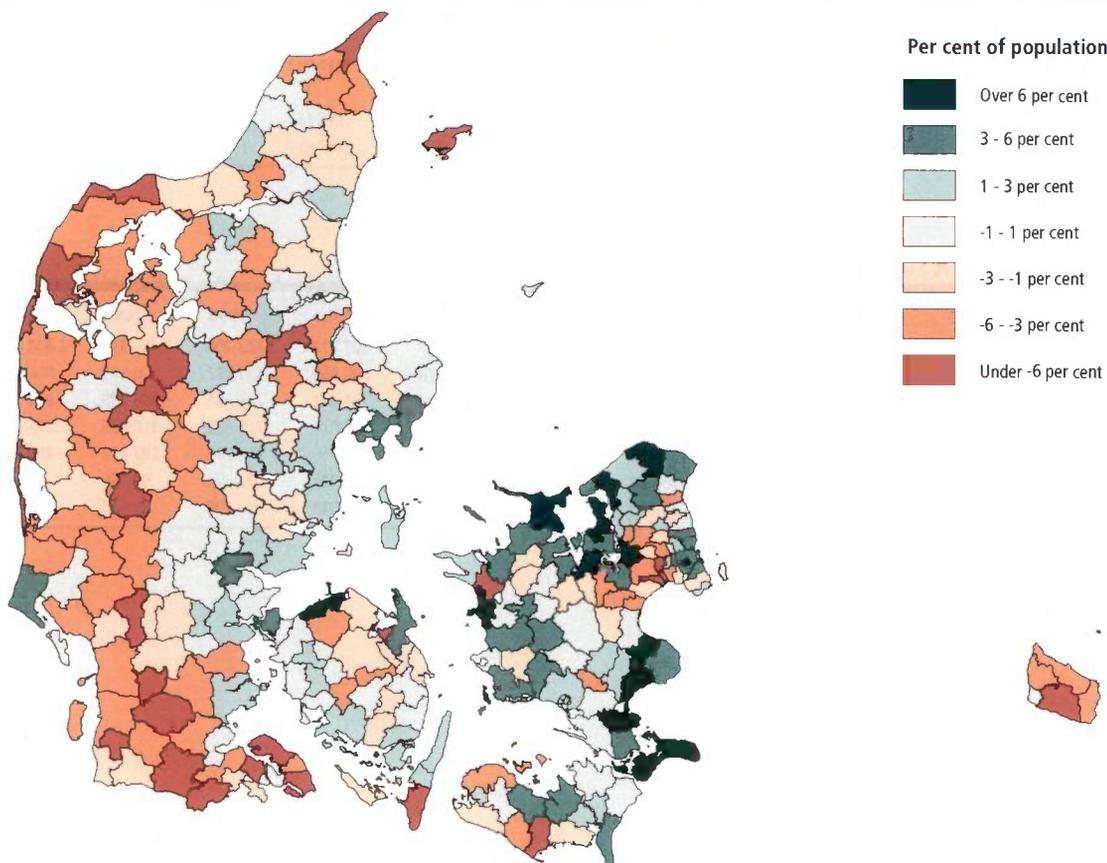
➤ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

INTERNAL MIGRATIONS BY SEX AND AGE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
												Per cent	
Total	850 801	854 344	855 125	872 223	906 394	909 476	908 401	900 513	881 905	866 363	857 633	100.0	100.0
Men, total	440 106	442 863	444 424	453 138	468 805	470 284	471 571	467 846	457 597	448 045	442 868	100.0	100.0
0-14 years	61 023	61 702	61 857	63 226	69 248	72 474	73 712	73 104	72 162	70 702	69 998	13.9	15.8
15-24 years	148 262	143 960	140 036	139 958	139 449	134 473	131 664	125 896	122 507	118 872	116 319	33.7	26.3
25-49 years	189 436	194 595	199 507	205 126	213 214	216 072	217 207	217 930	213 363	208 533	206 797	43.0	46.7
50-69 years	29 377	30 401	30 802	32 093	33 619	33 993	35 394	36 950	36 313	36 146	36 220	6.7	8.2
70 years and over	12 008	12 205	12 222	12 735	13 275	13 272	13 594	13 966	13 252	13 792	13 534	2.7	3.1
Women, total	410 695	411 481	410 701	419 085	437 589	439 192	436 830	432 667	424 308	418 318	414 765	100.0	100.0
0-14 years	59 000	59 631	59 553	61 036	66 643	69 050	70 487	69 253	68 329	67 291	66 962	14.4	16.1
15-24 years	163 514	158 947	154 907	154 263	155 640	151 297	146 002	141 572	138 069	135 178	132 437	39.8	31.9
25-49 years	140 023	143 802	146 790	152 150	161 058	164 030	163 906	163 816	161 599	159 130	159 224	34.1	38.4
50-69 years	27 962	28 815	28 846	30 110	31 902	31 826	33 411	34 463	34 159	33 698	33 762	6.8	8.1
70 years and over	20 196	20 286	20 605	21 526	22 346	22 989	23 024	23 563	22 152	23 021	22 380	4.9	5.4

➤ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

MIGRATION BY MUNICIPALITIES 1990-2000



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Net migrations 1990-2000 in per cent of population on 1 January 2000, by municipalities.

Note: A negative percentage rate indicates that more persons moved from than to the municipality over the last 10 years.

ELECTIONS TO THE FOLKETING, SUMMARY

	8 Dec. 1981	10 Jan. 1984	8 Sept. 1987	10 May 1988	12 Dec. 1990	21 Sept. 1994	11 March 1998
The electorate	3 775 333	3 829 604	3 907 454	3 911 897	3 941 666	3 988 787	3 993 099
Votes cast	3 143 444	3 386 733	3 389 201	3 352 651	3 265 420	3 360 637	3 431 926
Invalid votes	19 881	24 723	26 644	23 522	25 758	33 040	25 929
Valid votes	3 123 563	3 362 010	3 362 557	3 329 129	3 239 662	3 327 597	3 405 997
of which personal votes	1 393 239	1 578 281	1 567 227	1 616 285	1 624 915	1 710 701	1 635 871
Turnout	83.3	88.4	86.7	85.7	82.8	84.3	86.0
invalid votes in pct. of votes cast	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Personal votes in pct.	44.6	46.9	46.6	48.5	50.2	51.4	47.7
Candidates ¹	1130/844/286	1139/840/299	1517/1047/470	1195/828/367	1274/876/398	940/662/278	1127/816/311
Elected candidates ¹	175/133/42	175/128/47	175/123/52	175/120/55	175/116/59	175/116/59	175/109/66

Note: Two candidates were elected in Greenland as well as in the Faroe Islands. ¹ Total/men/women.
Further information is available in publications on elections to the Folketing.

ELECTIONS TO THE FOLKETING

	8 Sept. 1987		10 May 1988		12 Dec. 1990		21 Sept. 1994		11 March 1998	
	Votes	Elected ¹	Votes	Elected^{1}	Votes	Elected^{1}	Votes	Elected^{1}	Votes	Elected^{1}
Total	3 362 557	175/123/52	3 329 129	175/120/55	3 239 662	175/116/59	3 327 597	175/116/59	3 405 997	175/109/66
A. Social Democratic Party	985 906	54/41/13	992 682	55/39/16	1 211 121	69/45/24	1 150 048	62/38/24	1 223 620	63/39/24
B. Social Liberal Party	209 086	11/6/5	185 707	10/5/5	114 888	7/4/3	152 701	8/4/4	131 254	7/3/4
C. Conservative Party	700 886	38/25/13	642 048	35/24/11	517 293	30/23/7	499 845	27/18/9	303 965	16/11/5
D. Centre Democratic Party	161 070	9/5/4	155 464	9/5/4	165 556	9/4/5	94 496	5/3/2	146 802	8/3/5
E. Justice Party	16 359	-	•	•	17 181	-	•	•	•	•
F. Socialist People's Party	490 176	27/18/9	433 261	24/16/8	268 759	15/9/6	242 398	13/10/3	257 406	13/8/5
G. Green Party	45 076	-	44 960	-	27 642	-	•	•	•	•
H. Humanistic Party	5 675	-	•	•	763	-	•	•	•	•
I. Inter-Social. Labour Party	1 808	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
K. Communistic Party	28 974	-	27 439	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
L. Marxist-Leninist Party	987	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
O. Danish People's Party	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	252 429	13/9/4
P. Common Course	72 631	4/4/-	63 263	-	57 896	-	•	•	•	•
Q. Christian People's Party	79 664	4/3/1	68 047	4/3/1	74 174	4/3/1	61 507	-	85 656	4/3/1
U. Democratic Renewal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 768	-
V. The Danish Liberal Party	354 291	19/17/2	394 190	22/19/3	511 643	29/20/9	775 176	42/29/13	817 894	42/26/16
Y. Left-Wing Socialists	46 141	-	20 303	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
Z. Progress Party	160 461	9/4/5	298 132	16/9/7	208 484	12/8/4	214 057	11/8/3	82 437	4/3/1
Ø. Unity List	•	•	•	•	54 038	-	104 701	6/5/1	91 933	5/4/1
Independents	3 366	-	3 633	-	10 224	-	32 668	1/1/-	1 833	-

Two candidates were elected in Greenland as well as in the Faroe Islands. ¹ Total/men/women.
Further information is available in publications on elections to the Folketing

EU REFERENDUMS

	27 February 1986 <i>Danish accession to the Single European Act</i>	2 June 1992 <i>Danish accession to the Treaty on the EC Union</i>	18 May 1993 <i>Danish accession to the Edinburgh Package and Maastricht Treaty</i>	28 May 1998 <i>Danish accession to the Amsterdam Treaty</i>	28. September 2000 <i>Danish participation in the Economic and Monetary Union</i>
The electorate	3 883 429	3 962 005	3 974 672	3 996 333	3 999 325
Votes cast	2 927 652	3 290 610	3 436 940	3 046 781	3 503 525
of which invalid votes	29 383	30 879	34 635	56 494	40 358
Turnout	75.4	83.1	86.5	76.2	87.6
Votes for in pct. of valid votes	56.2	49.3	56.7	55.1	46.8
Votes against in pct. of valid votes	43.8	50.7	43.3	44.9	53.3

Note: The 1986 referendum was consultative.

ELECTIONS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

	14 June 1984		15 June 1989		9 June 1994		10 June 1999	
	Votes	Elected ¹	Votes	Elected^{1}	Votes	Elected^{1}	Votes	Elected^{1}
Total	1 990 280	16/10/6	1 789 395	16/10/6	2 079 937	16/9/7	1 970 276	16/10/6
A. Social Democratic Party	387 098	3/2/1	417 076	4/2/2	329 202	3/2/1	324 256	3/2/1
B. Social-Liberal Party	62 560	-	50 196	-	176 480	1/-/1	180 089	1/-/1
C. Conservative Party	414 177	4/2/2	238 760	2/1/1	368 890	3/3/-	166 884	1/1/-
D. Centre Democratic Party	131 984	1/1/-	142 190	2/2/-	18 365	-	68 717	-
F. Socialist People's Party	183 580	2/1/1	162 902	1/1/-	178 543	1/-/1	140 053	1/-/1
J. June Movement (anti-EU)	•	•	•	•	316 687	2/1/1	317 508	3/2/1
N. People's Movement against EU	413 808	4/3/1	338 953	4/2/2	214 735	2/1/1	143 709	1/1/-
O. Danish People's Party	•	•	•	•	•	•	114 865	1/1/-
Q. Christian People's Party	54 624	-	47 768	-	22 986	-	39 128	-
V. The Danish Liberal Party	248 397	2/1/1	297 565	3/2/1	394 362	4/2/2	460 834	5/3/2
Y. Left-Wing Socialists	25 305	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
Z. Progress Party	68 747	-	93 985	-	59 687	-	14 233	-

¹ Total/men/women.

STUDENTS ENROLLED AS OF 1 OCTOBER

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Students, total	1 000 064	994 288	988 670	984 059	987 216	983 221	990 109	1 007 955	1 029 801	1 051 485	1 067 642
Basic school ^a	652 939	637 651	639 578	629 276	624 144	619 717	615 691	622 162	633 680	649 255	660 044
General upper-secondary education ^a	105 095	108 076	107 992	108 277	109 737	108 891	106 784	106 985	105 214	100 416	99 233
Vocational upper-secondary education ^a	110 187	109 077	97 648	99 993	102 271	100 441	106 574	111 773	116 227	117 498	118 919
Short-cycle higher education ^a	10 696	11 861	12 212	14 106	14 657	13 818	13 704	14 136	15 283	17 013	20 255
Medium-cycle higher education ^a	39 960	41 076	42 434	43 221	45 945	49 228	55 580	58 457	61 560	64 951	66 456
Bachelors ^a	14 510	17 906	20 062	21 496	26 231	28 725	30 725	33 569	37 646	40 579	43 257
Long-cycle higher education ^a	66 677	68 641	68 744	67 690	64 231	62 401	61 051	60 873	60 191	61 773	59 478
Female students, total	492 892	490 233	490 510	488 662	490 570	488 607	494 866	505 732	518 784	532 287	540 277
Basic school ^a	320 113	312 155	310 423	305 251	302 952	301 725	300 310	303 918	309 878	317 295	322 762
General upper-secondary education ^a	60 221	61 850	62 045	61 934	62 623	61 314	59 977	60 473	59 457	56 951	55 816
Vocational upper-secondary education ^a	44 628	43 562	42 551	44 749	45 346	43 633	46 542	48 909	52 047	53 930	54 514
Short-cycle higher education ^a	4 499	5 042	5 131	5 863	5 945	5 237	5 372	5 721	6 208	6 972	8 076
Medium-cycle higher education ^a	25 463	26 289	27 353	27 827	29 933	32 495	37 708	40 014	42 428	45 292	46 307
Bachelors ^a	8 121	10 022	11 094	11 563	13 587	14 587	15 526	17 087	19 447	21 299	23 030
Long-cycle higher education ^a	29 847	31 313	31 913	31 475	30 184	29 616	29 431	29 610	29 319	30 548	29 772

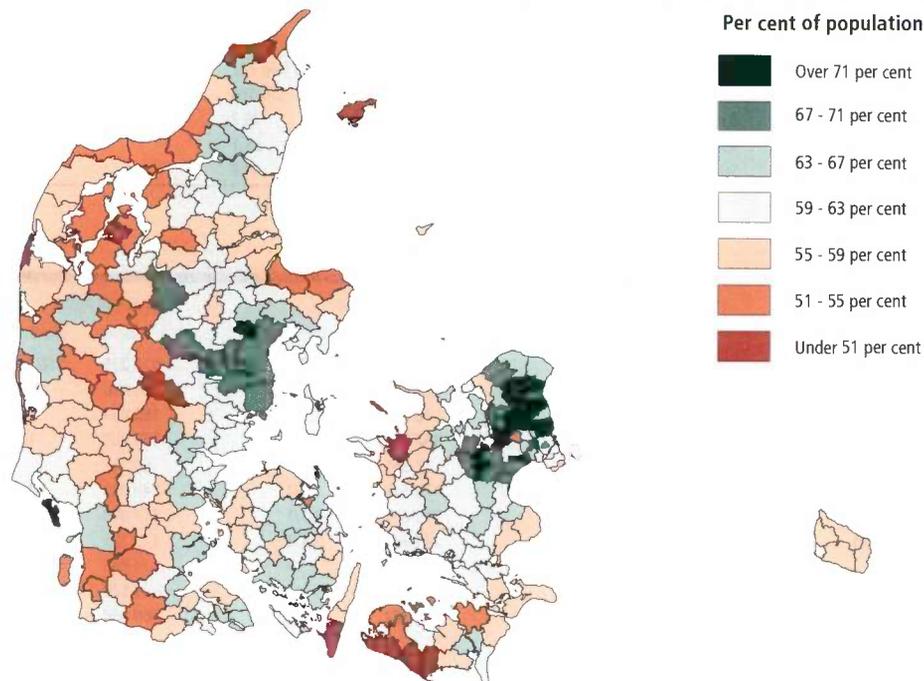
^a New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

EDUCATION COMPLETED 1 OCTOBER - 30 SEPTEMBER

	1988/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99
Students, total	189 368	184 772	191 544	206 361	201 473	208 251	203 031	203 478	196 684	199 535	193 058
Basic school ^a	84 573	83 969	85 714	98 694	93 255	91 349	89 455	86 651	81 257	78 806	80 277
General upper-secondary education ^a	33 444	35 846	38 865	38 719	38 224	39 072	39 150	37 251	36 506	37 761	33 677
Vocational upper-secondary education ^a	49 012	41 104	39 995	41 883	41 982	45 895	45 176	47 251	46 733	48 494	44 133
Short-cycle higher education ^a	4 655	4 709	6 220	5 302	5 151	6 717	6 092	5 508	5 332	5 422	4 405
Medium-cycle higher education ^a	9 521	10 097	10 678	10 332	10 690	11 174	8 951	12 512	12 803	13 978	14 641
Bachelors ^a	2 366	2 444	2 942	3 952	4 501	5 664	5 482	5 580	5 433	6 001	6 678
Long-cycle higher education ^a	5 797	6 603	7 130	7 479	7 670	8 380	8 725	8 725	8 620	9 073	9 247
Female students, total	96 123	94 893	98 490	104 917	103 008	107 220	104 061	106 492	103 843	106 285	105 327
Basic school ^a	42 098	41 953	42 374	46 692	43 912	43 355	43 116	42 609	40 294	39 484	40 098
General upper-secondary education ^a	19 468	20 822	22 687	22 454	22 219	22 491	22 701	21 634	21 094	21 876	20 162
Vocational upper-secondary education ^a	22 999	19 671	19 106	21 307	22 042	24 340	23 486	24 688	24 286	25 817	24 932
Short-cycle higher education ^a	1 834	1 844	2 557	1 909	1 865	2 760	2 142	1 964	2 109	2 037	1 815
Medium-cycle higher education ^a	6 121	6 560	7 129	6 829	7 103	7 480	5 647	8 697	8 950	9 675	10 329
Bachelors ^a	1 257	1 342	1 615	2 299	2 562	3 064	3 010	2 863	2 871	3 073	3 509
Long-cycle higher education ^a	2 346	2 701	3 022	3 427	3 305	3 730	3 959	4 037	4 239	4 323	4 482

^a New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION (30-64 YEARS) WITH GENERAL OR VOCATIONAL QUALIFYING EDUCATION 2000



RECEIVING EDUCATION 3 MONTHS AFTER LEAVING BASIC SCHOOL

Year	1988/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98
<i>Percentage</i>										
Total	78.0	78.8	78.0	77.6	79.9	77.6	77.6	77.7	78.0	76.1
Boys	75.6	77.1	76.7	76.9	79.1	76.8	76.9	76.9	77.0	75.2
Girls	80.5	80.5	79.2	78.5	80.7	78.6	78.1	78.6	79.1	76.9
General upper-secondary education [■]	29.7	30.5	30.7	30.4	33.9	35.0	34.4	34.9	34.1	34.3
Boys	23.4	24.4	24.1	23.5	25.8	26.8	25.5	25.8	25.2	24.9
Girls	36.2	36.7	37.5	37.6	42.3	43.7	43.9	44.3	43.6	43.8
General (vocational orientation) upper-sec. ed. ^{1■}	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6	13.8	14.3	14.3
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5	15.2	16.1	16.3
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	12.5	12.4	12.3
Vocational upper-secondary education ^{1■}	48.3	48.3	47.3	47.2	46.0	42.6	29.6	29.0	29.6	27.5
Boys	52.2	52.7	52.6	53.4	53.3	50.0	35.9	35.9	35.7	34.0
Girls	44.3	43.8	41.7	40.9	38.4	34.9	22.7	21.8	23.1	20.8

Note: Compiled as of 1 October.

¹ Until August 1995 common intake to general/vocational upper-secondary education and to vocational upper-secondary education.  New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 5 YEARS AFTER LEAVING BASIC SCHOOL

Year	1983/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
<i>Percentage</i>										
Have not commenced education	11.3	11.1	10.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.6
Boys	11.1	11.0	10.3	9.3	9.2	8.1	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.7
Girls	11.5	11.1	10.0	8.7	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.5
Interrupted education	17.4	18.0	18.9	19.3	17.8	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8
Boys	17.7	19.1	20.6	20.0	17.7	19.6	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.4
Girls	17.1	17.0	17.0	18.7	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.4	17.3	17.2
Completed education	44.7	42.3	40.1	38.6	39.2	40.0	40.5	40.0	39.2	38.7
Boys	46.6	43.3	40.9	40.0	41.0	41.2	42.1	41.5	41.3	41.8
Girls	42.7	41.2	39.4	37.1	37.2	38.9	39.1	38.5	37.1	35.7
Receiving education	26.6	28.6	30.8	33.1	34.4	33.5	34.3	35.0	36.1	36.8
Boys	24.6	26.6	28.2	30.8	32.1	31.1	32.2	32.9	33.3	33.1
Girls	28.7	30.7	33.6	35.5	36.9	35.9	36.5	37.3	39.1	40.7

Note: Compiled as of 1 October.

 New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

VOCATIONAL QUALIFYING EDUCATION 10 YEARS AFTER LEAVING BASIC SCHOOL

Year	1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88
<i>Percentage</i>										
Completed general and vocational qualifying education	50.6	50.6	50.4	51.1	50.5	50.5	48.6	47.7	47.0	47.6
Boys	52.5	52.2	52.1	52.7	52.0	51.7	49.7	47.8	47.8	48.6
Girls	48.7	49.1	48.6	49.3	48.8	49.2	47.5	47.4	46.3	46.4
Vocational upper-secondary ed. [■]	37.4	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.0	37.6	35.3	33.6	32.6	32.9
Boys	41.7	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.5	37.6	35.4	35.3	36.1
Girls	33.1	35.1	34.7	35.2	34.8	34.6	32.9	31.7	29.9	29.6
Short-cycle higher education [■]	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8
Boys	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
Girls	6.7	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.1
Medium-cycle higher education [■]	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.6	8.0
Boys	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9
Girls	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.4	9.1	10.2	11.1
Long-cycle higher education [■]	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Boys	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Girls	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
Receiving education	13.2	13.4	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.9	17.5	18.6	20.6	22.4
Boys	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.2	14.9	16.1	17.0	18.7	20.7
Girls	12.8	13.3	14.8	15.0	15.6	16.9	19.0	20.3	22.4	24.2
No vocationally qualifying education	36.2	36.0	35.4	34.7	34.8	33.6	33.8	33.9	32.3	30.0
Not receiving education	15.4	14.2	12.4	11.5	11.3	10.1	9.7	8.9	7.7	7.2
Interrupted education	16.0	16.8	17.6	18.5	18.3	18.8	19.3	20.2	20.0	18.5
Completed gen. upper-sec. ed.	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3

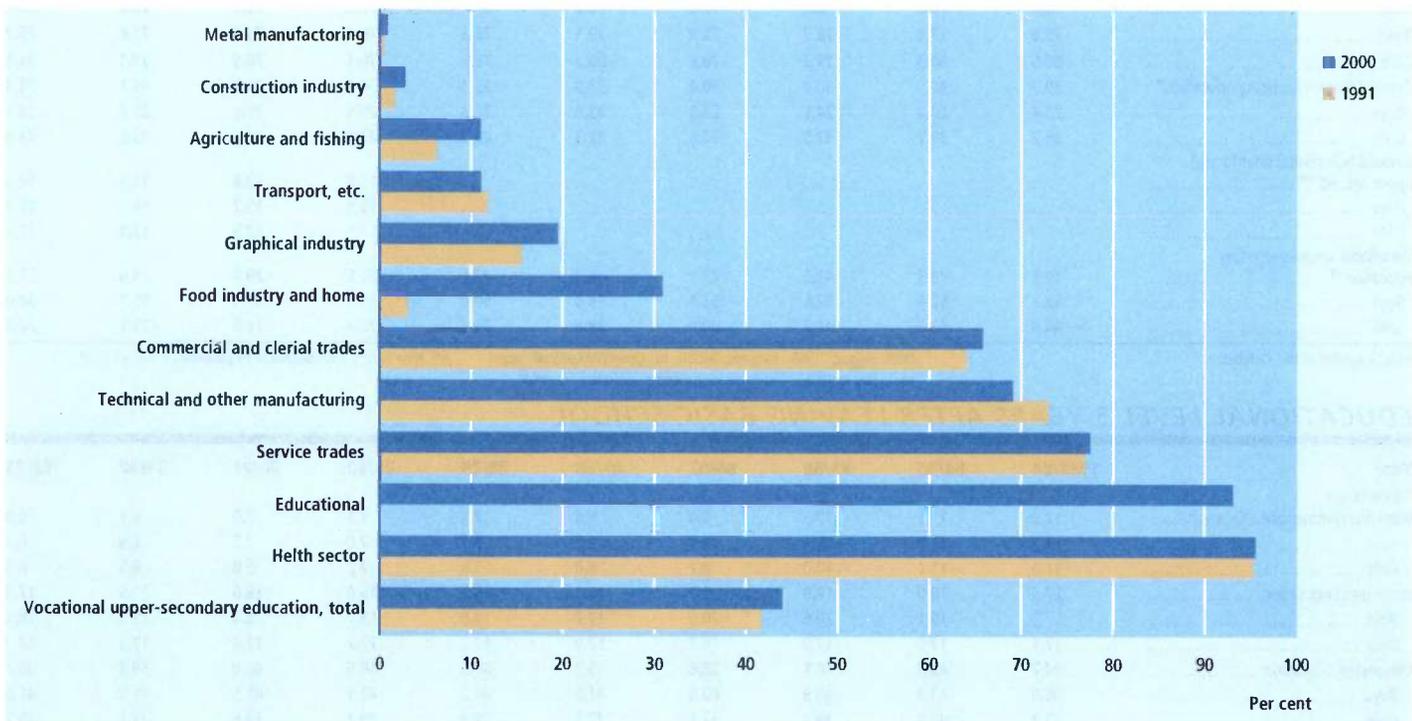
Note: Compiled as of 1 October.

 New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS LEAVING BASIC SCHOOL

Year	1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88
Total	82 487	83 012	82 640	84 553	84 340	77 438	73 783	72 845	74 427	75 274
Boys	41 779	41 895	41 532	43 210	42 764	39 675	37 722	37 204	37 527	38 325
Girls	40 708	41 117	41 108	41 343	41 576	37 763	36 061	35 641	36 900	36 949
Total	72 242	70 695	71 081	69 247	63 010	63 510	63 354	61 799	58 977	56 800
Boys	36 599	35 736	36 242	35 192	32 010	32 558	32 535	31 368	30 230	28 742
Girls	35 643	34 959	34 839	34 055	31 000	30 952	30 819	30 431	28 747	28 058

FEMALE PERCENTAGE FOR PERSONS (30-64 YEARS) WITH HIGHEST LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT WITHIN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING



POPULATION AGED 30-64 YEARS, BY HIGHEST COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>										
Total	2 307	2 325	2 349	2 376	2 406	2 445	2 483	2 512	2 536	2 554
Basic school education ^a and not known	965	950	937	923	911	901	888	871	852	837
General upper-secondary education ^a	51	53	56	60	64	69	73	78	81	83
General (vocational orientation) upper-sec. ed.	12	13	15	17	19	21	23	24	25	27
Vocational upper-secondary education ^a	828	843	860	879	899	922	945	965	982	994
Short-cycle higher education ^a	87	90	93	96	99	103	108	112	117	120
Medium-cycle higher education ^a	260	267	274	282	289	296	306	314	323	330
Bachelors ^a	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	16
Long-cycle higher education ^a	100	104	108	112	117	123	129	135	142	147
<i>Per cent</i>										
Female percentage:										
Total	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	49	49
Basic school education ^a and not known	57	57	56	56	56	55	55	55	54	54
General upper-secondary education ^a	46	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	49
General (vocational orientation) upper-sec. ed.	37	39	42	45	47	49	50	51	51	51
Vocational upper-secondary education ^a	42	42	42	42	42	43	43	43	44	44
Short-cycle higher education ^a	52	52	52	52	51	51	50	50	50	49
Medium-cycle higher education ^a	58	58	59	59	59	59	60	60	60	61
Bachelors ^a	19	22	26	30	35	40	44	47	49	51
Long-cycle higher education ^a	29	30	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	36

Note: The highest completed level of education for the population aged 30-64 comprises the education course with the longest length of time, regardless of whether this education course is used in the present employment.

New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

NATIONAL CHURCH

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent</i>											
Church members as pct. of the population ¹	88.9	88.2	87.7	87.4	87.0	86.5	86.1	85.8	85.4	85.1	84.7
Baptisms as pct. of births in year	80.6	79.3	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.7	79.8	79.2	79.0	78.8	78.0
Confirmations as pct. of pop. aged 14-15	81.0	82.2	82.4	80.8	81.6	79.1	80.0	78.5	80.1	79.9	79.2
Church marriages as pct. of all marriages	55.1	54.7	55.8	53.3	53.1	54.4	54.5	52.2	49.5	48.1	47.7
Church funerals as pct. of deaths in year	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.5	92.2	92.1

¹ End of year.

New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Thousands</i>											
Stock of books at end of year	55 521	54 976	52 952	52 324	51 767	48 058	51 671	54 464	55 532	58 467	56 158
Lending of books during the year	115 689	114 888	110 139	107 105	103 707	100 441	97 953	111 925	112 647	103 445	99 734
Public libraries											
Stock of books at end of year	34 709	34 285	32 873	32 479	32 337	29 317	31 580	33 880	34 454	34 372	32 087
Lending of books during the year	78 280	78 298	75 511	74 291	74 415	71 997	70 768	85 069	85 880	75 514	72 997
Phonogrammes (cd's, records and tapes)											
Stock at end of year	2 601	2 582	2 560	2 527	2 546	2 435	2 542	2 563	2 596	3 116	3 043
Lending during the year	8 855	9 119	9 027	9 258	9 573	9 764	10 337	10 836	10 986	13 643	14 124
School libraries											
Stock of books at end of year	20 812	20 691	20 079	19 845	19 430	18 741	20 091	20 584	21 078	24 095	24 071
Lending of books during the year	37 409	36 590	34 628	32 814	29 292	28 444	27 185	26 856	26 767	27 931	26 737

Source: Biblioteksårbogen

THE PRESS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
The daily press											
Daily newspapers, no. as of 1 January	47	44	42	42	37	37	37	37	36	33	33
Sunday newspapers, no. as of 1 January	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10
Circulation in 1000s/weekdays, 1st half-year	1 810	1 727	1 710	1 668	1 616	1 610	1 628	1 615	1 613	1 558	1 507
Circulation in 1000s/Sundays, 1st half-year	1 513	1 505	1 490	1 482	1 495	1 482	1 500	1 501	1 509	1 482	1 415
<i>Daily circulation in thousands</i>											
Major daily newspapers, on weekdays											
B.T.	212	196	192	181	164	155	147	138	134	124	123
Berlingske Tidende	130	129	132	135	134	133	154	155	157	156	156
Børsen	43	42	42	42	42	41	42	41	43	45	53
Dagbladet/Frederiksborg Amts Avis ¹	29	59	65	63	62	61	61	60	60	58	56
Aktuelt	50	47	45	42	40	39	37	36	30	28	26
Ekstra Bladet	238	210	198	185	177	168	166	169	159	148	134
JydskeVestkysten ²	54	84	79	96	95	96	96	96	94	92	91
Information	26	27	25	25	24	23	22	22	22	22	22
Jyllands-Posten, Morgenavisen	140	144	144	145	152	161	173	176	183	179	180
Fyens Stiftstidende	70	68	66	66	66	66	66	66	68	70	66
Politiken	152	149	159	154	153	150	147	147	150	148	143
Aalborg Stiftstidende/Nordjyske Stiftstidende	75	74	73	73	72	73	72	70	69	97	82
Århus Stiftstidende	69	66	64	62	62	62	63	63	88	77	72
Kristeligt Dagblad	15	15	15	15	14	15	16	16	17	17	17

¹ Until 1990 Frederiksborg Amts Avis only.² Until 1990 Vestkysten only.

Source: Dansk Oplagsbulletin.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES AND OUTDOOR LIFE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Active members in thousands</i>											
Danish Sports Confederation	1 542	1 528	1 535	1 522	1 547	1 570	1 573	1 588	1 598	1 605	1 621
Of which: Athletics	27	28	28	30	28	30	28	29	29	28	23
Badminton	164	157	157	151	145	138	133	134	127	119	121
Football	269	266	256	259	266	272	273	278	281	287	287
Gymnastics	109	114	117	119	122	126	128	132	134	141	149
Handball	147	138	132	128	124	131	128	137	141	137	133
Tennis	117	118	117	113	111	103	96	91	85	78	75
Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations ^{1,2}	{ 896 868 }	{ 918 874 }	1 582	1 472	1 478	1 510	1 534	1 555	1 454	1 470	...
Danish Federation for Company Sports	208	221	224	216	227	231	232	243	331	339	345
Children and youth organisations (scout associations, etc.)	134	131	126	128	126	122	122	119	113	114	112

¹ The Danish Gymnastics and Youth Federation and the Danish Rifle, Gymnastics and Athletics Federation merged in 1992.² From 1998 excl. Danish Federation for Company Sports.

Source: Reported by the organisations.

RADIO AND TV

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR) and TV 2/DANMARK											
Radio licences, total in thousands	2 037	2 064	2 104	2 131	2 148	2 154	2 173	2 208	2 216	2 222	2 241
TV licences, total in thousands	1 962	1 983	2 016	2 039	2 054	2 060	2 081	2 115	2 121	2 125	2 159
Radio broadcasting, total hours	25 908	26 632	31 272	30 447	43 987	45 990	51 786	55 351	54 808	51 520	...
Broadcasting by the DR, total hours	3 105	3 254	3 348	3 347	3 741	4 115	4 818	6 233	6 982	7 540	...
Broadcasting by TV 2, total hours	3 652	4 107	4 361	4 711	4 958	5 557	6 590	7 608	8 009	7 606	...

Source: Annual accounts from DR and TV 2.

AVERAGE DAILY VIEWING BY TV CHANNEL¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Hours:minutes</i>											
All stations, total .....	...	...	2:28	2:32	2:41	2:44	2:46	2:42	2:42	2:39	2:32
Danish Broadcasting Corporation (DR1)	0:47	0:41	0:51	0:49	0:48	0:45	0:44	0:44	0:47	0:44	0:44
TV 2/DANMARK	0:45	0:49	1:01	1:06	1:07	1:09	1:09	1:05	1:02	0:57	0:55
TV 2/ZULU	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0:01
TV3 .....	...	...	0:10	0:11	0:16	0:17	0:21	0:17	0:17	0:17	0:14
TV3+	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0:05
TV-Danmark	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0:09	0:12	0:12	0:11
DR2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0:03	0:03	0:04	0:04
Neighbouring countries .....	...	...	0:07	0:07	0:06	0:05	0:04	0:05	0:04	0:03	0:03
Satellite TV (excluding TV3) .....	...	...	0:12	0:11	0:14	0:16	0:15	0:16	0:15	0:17	0:12
Other TV stations .....	...	...	0:07	0:08	0:09	0:11	0:13	0:03	0:02	0:03	0:04

¹ 13 years and over. From 1998: 4 years and over.

Source: Gallup A/S and DR Media Research.

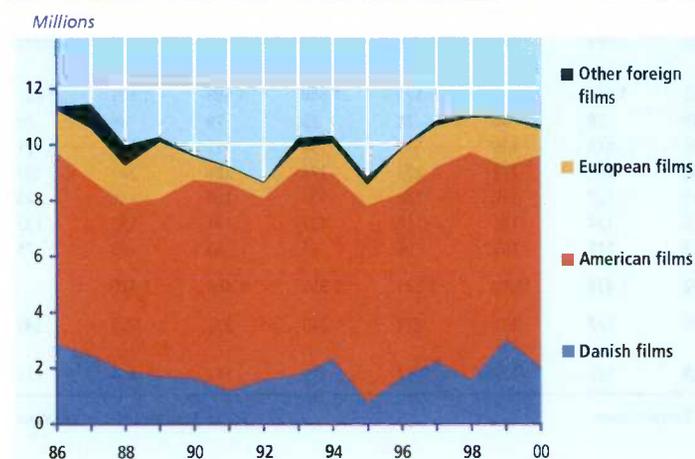
MUSEUMS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Admissions in thousands</i>											
Museums under the National Museum	511	418	745	1 231	749	650	686	818	623	624	554
Local history museums	2 017	2 289	2 475	2 544	2 328	2 266	2 466	2 561	2 832	2 599	2 483
Special-subject history museums	4 077	3 808	3 903	4 189	3 841	4 079	4 250	3 400	3 685	3 686	3 999
Art museums	2 524	2 313	2 432	2 671	2 619	2 472	3 078	2 387	2 531	2 825	2 574
Natural science museums	361	352	378	403	336	346	353	330	288	285	292
Zoological gardens, etc.	1 762	1 641	1 985	2 089	2 101	2 179	2 375	2 372	2 408	2 473	2 580
Major art and history museums											
Frederiksborgmuseet, Frederiksborg Slot	200	192	193	214	203	216	272	237	242	204	231
Fregatten Jylland	69	98	128	207	302	230	217	183	163	153	132
Kronborg Slot, Helsingør	207	189	210	211	204	192	199	197	208	199	212
Købstadmuseet "Den gamle By", Århus	289	300	309	286	306	312	293	281	313	348	324
Louisiana, Humlebæk	628	462	600	531	640	511	537	403	425	472	505
Museet på Koldinghus	124	117	122	217	202	169	163	148	179	133	129
Nationalmuseet, Prinsens Palæ	155	106	427	740	387	335	406	579	409	410	346
Nordsømuseet, Hirtshals	245	269	289	283	242	229	245	211	440	367	322
Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, København	192	204	198	234	194	216	292	361	373	345	340
Skagens Museum	237	251	242	231	205	212	195	181	183	176	147
Statens Museum for Kunst, København ¹	229	169	114	207	208	188	416	10	91	450	246

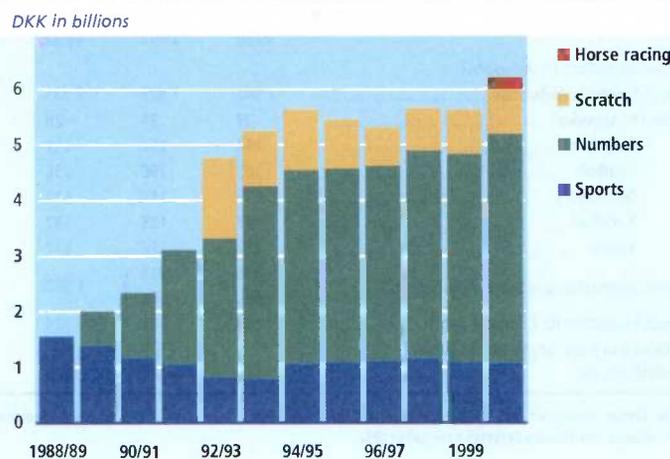
¹ Main collection was closed throughout 1997 and most of 1998.

New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

PAID ADMISSIONS TO CINEMAS



DANISH POOLS & LOTTO COMPANY TURNOVER



FILMS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Films shown in cinemas, total	841	771	696	611	540	524	558	583	561	620	621
Danish films	185	171	192	152	121	106	104	108	125	116	118
European films	215	171	145	138	121	116	141	177	154	189	159
American films	411	408	342	307	274	275	290	273	258	289	315
Other foreign films	30	21	17	14	24	27	23	25	24	26	29
Film premiers, total	173	147	134	152	151	150	183	170	176	176	192
Danish films	13	9	9	11	14	12	22	17	23	22	21
European films	34	29	28	27	23	36	46	59	42	53	51
American films	120	105	92	109	102	91	110	89	101	95	108
Other foreign films	6	4	5	5	12	11	5	5	10	6	12
Cinemas											
Number of cinemas in 4th quarter	180	176	171	166	161	163	166	164	166	167	164
No. of cinema screens in 4th quarter	347	334	318	310	309	313	322	320	328	345	350
<i>Number in thousands</i>											
Seating capacity	57	55	53	52	50	50	50	51	51	51	55
<i>Number in thousands</i>											
Paid admissions, total	9 624	9 218	8 648	10 222	10 298	8 817	9 894	10 843	11 011	10 915	10 691
Danish films	1 639	1 193	1 577	1 761	2 318	776	1 660	2 239	1 589	3 006	2 050
European films	803	547	508	752	1 033	699	1 568	1 453	1 203	1 644	918
American films	7 110	7 430	6 521	7 370	6 675	7 057	6 607	6 961	8 159	6 228	7 573
Other foreign films	72	48	42	339	272	285	59	190	60	37	150

☞ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

THEATRES (SEASON 1 JULY - 30 JUNE)

	1989/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00
<i>Number</i>											
Performances, total	10 049	10 217	11 771	11 793	12 492	11 856	12 221	12 379	11 767	11 629	11 269
The Royal Theatre	562	690	554	628	648	688	678	631	699	630	610
Regional theatres of Greater Copenhagen	1 300	1 178	1 310	1 452	1 466	1 379	1 214	1 375	1 213	1 064	1 094
Odense, Århus, Aalborg theatres	1 073	940	1 022	1 123	1 148	1 085	1 181	1 259	1 292	1 169	1 254
Other state-subsidised theatres ¹	7 114	7 409	8 885	8 590	9 230	8 704	9 148	9 114	8 563	8 766	8 311
<i>Number in thousands</i>											
Attendance, total	2 301	2 249	2 565	2 612	2 545	2 568	2 617	2 511	2 386	2 329	2 327
The Royal Theatre	374	379	416	421	408	456	471	406	455	370	373
Regional theatres of Greater Copenhagen	536	518	546	666	605	603	545	600	510	437	488
Odense, Århus, Aalborg theatres	279	271	254	259	270	277	297	307	336	330	316
Other state-subsidised theatres ¹	1 112	1 081	1 349	1 266	1 262	1 232	1 304	1 198	1 086	1 192	1 150

¹ Det Danske Teater, the Danish National Opera, the Children's Itinerant Theatre and regional theatres receiving state subsidies.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

THE DANISH POOLS AND LOTTO COMPANY (TURNOVER)

	1989/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Turnover, total	2 007	2 332	3 108	4 765	5 251	5 636	5 460	5 308	5 668	5 630	6 215
Sports games	1 395	1 175	1 056	825	794	1 071	1 095	1 118	1 169	1 092	1 081
Football pools	1 395	1 175	987	777	645	498	441	397	354	346	312
Oddset	•	•	•	•	149	573	632	641	769	746	769
Måltips	•	•	•	•	•	•	22	80	46	•	•
Super 5	•	•	69	48	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number games	612	1 157	2 052	2 494	3 462	3 469	3 475	3 507	3 722	3 742	4 113
Lotto	612	1 157	2 052	2 381	2 610	2 614	2 635	2 809	2 799	2 859	2 771
Viking Lotto	•	•	•	113	852	855	791	698	747	757	718
Dusino	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	176	126	78
Joker	•	•	•	•	•	•	49	•	•	•	545
Scratch games	•	•	•	1 446	995	1 096	890	683	777	796	821
Quick	•	•	•	1 446	913	636	516	379	408	365	404
Other scratch games	•	•	•	•	82	460	374	304	369	431	417
Horse-racing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	200

Source: Danish Pools and Lotto Company.

POPULATION, BY SEX AND ACTIVITY STATUS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number of persons</i>											
Total population	5 135 409	5 146 469	5 162 126	5 180 614	5 196 642	5 215 718	5 251 027	5 275 121	5 294 860	5 313 577	5 330 020
Men	2 530 597	2 536 391	2 544 454	2 554 594	2 563 442	2 573 324	2 592 222	2 604 937	2 615 669	2 625 421	2 634 122
Women	2 604 812	2 610 078	2 617 672	2 626 020	2 633 200	2 642 394	2 658 805	2 670 184	2 679 191	2 688 156	2 695 898
Persons outside the labour force¹	2 227 664	2 243 086	2 252 067	2 270 289	2 288 339	2 319 768	2 378 934	2 411 791	2 426 553	2 433 910	2 453 023
Men	967 067	979 264	984 451	997 400	1 008 372	1 014 485	1 042 121	1 061 042	1 073 935	1 080 217	1 094 037
Women	1 260 597	1 263 822	1 267 616	1 272 889	1 279 967	1 305 283	1 336 813	1 350 749	1 352 618	1 353 693	1 358 986
Labour force population²	2 907 745	2 903 383	2 910 059	2 910 325	2 908 303	2 895 950	2 872 093	2 863 330	2 868 307	2 879 667	2 879 997
Men	1 563 530	1 557 127	1 560 003	1 557 194	1 555 070	1 558 839	1 550 101	1 543 895	1 541 734	1 545 204	1 540 085
Women	1 344 215	1 346 256	1 350 056	1 353 131	1 353 233	1 337 111	1 321 992	1 319 435	1 326 573	1 334 463	1 336 912
Unemployed³	233 913	253 289	284 480	300 466	323 437	278 854	223 285	193 672	168 993	132 179	117 689
Men	109 054	119 019	134 338	145 265	159 299	134 176	106 493	91 071	76 479	62 266	57 599
Women	124 859	134 270	150 142	155 201	164 138	144 678	116 792	102 601	92 514	69 913	60 090
Employed	2 673 832	2 650 094	2 625 579	2 609 859	2 584 866	2 617 096	2 648 808	2 669 658	2 699 314	2 747 488	2 759 308
Men	1 454 476	1 438 108	1 425 665	1 411 929	1 395 771	1 424 663	1 443 608	1 452 824	1 465 255	1 482 938	1 482 486
Women	1 219 356	1 211 986	1 199 914	1 197 930	1 189 095	1 192 433	1 205 200	1 216 834	1 234 059	1 264 550	1 276 822
Part-time employees	488 387	499 796	471 105	445 315	409 473	396 006	387 030	380 579	378 799	384 985	385 666
Men	148 163	162 763	157 488	154 983	143 901	147 191	150 725	155 887	158 324	163 164	165 661
Women	340 224	337 033	313 617	290 332	265 572	248 815	236 305	224 692	220 475	221 821	220 005
<i>Per cent</i>											
Activity rates, 16-66 years²	80.3	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.4	78.9	77.8	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.5
Men	84.6	84.0	83.8	83.4	83.2	83.1	82.2	81.7	81.6	81.7	81.4
Women	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.6	74.5	73.2	72.9	73.3	73.6	73.6
Employment rates, 16-66 years³	73.6	72.7	71.7	71.1	70.3	71.0	71.5	71.9	72.8	74.0	74.2
Men	78.4	77.2	76.2	75.3	74.3	75.6	76.3	76.7	77.4	78.3	78.2
Women	68.6	68.0	67.1	66.8	66.2	66.2	66.6	67.1	68.0	69.6	70.2

Note: Population as of 1 January 1999 and activity status in the last week of November of the previous year.

¹ Unemployed persons¹ are compiled as persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November.

² Activity rates indicate the number of persons aged 16-66 in the labour force as a percentage of the total population aged 16-66.

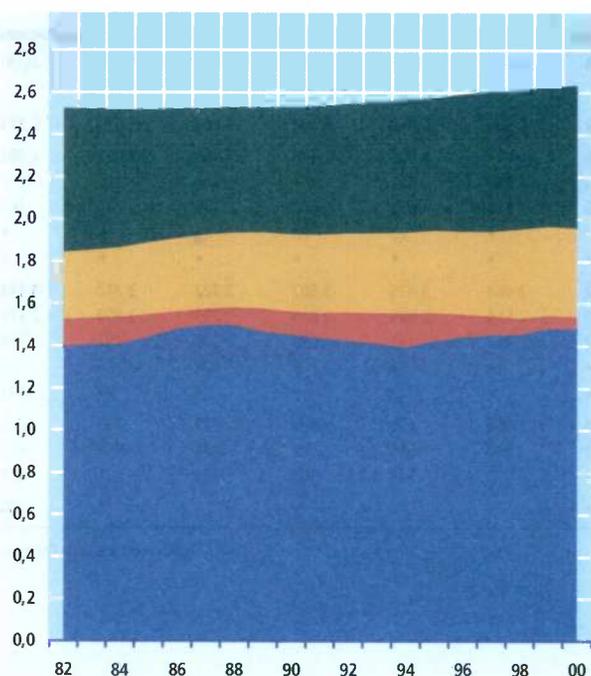
³ Employment rates indicate the number of employed persons aged 16-66 in employment as a percentage of the total population aged 16-66.

➤ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

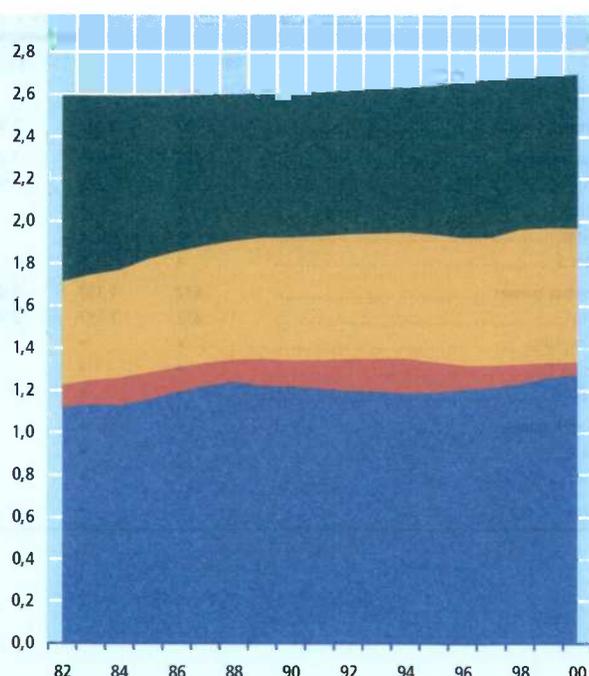
MALE POPULATION, BY ACTIVITY STATUS

FEMALE POPULATION, BY ACTIVITY STATUS

Millions



Millions



FACTS SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Peoples' socio-economic status indicates the most important attachment to the labour market. The part of the population who are in the labour force is divided into self-employed, assisting spouses, salaried employees, and the unemployed. The population outside the labour force is broken down according to potential attachment to the labour market. Groups consist of persons who are temporarily outside the labour force^a (activation and leave from unemployment), retired from the labour force^a (early retirement and transitional allowances), pensioners (recipients of civil-servant pensions, old-age pensions, and disability pensions), and others outside the labour force^a (recipients of cash benefits, those waiting to start

education, children, and others outside the labour force^a).

Employees are further broken down in the following six groups:

- ◆ Top managers including managers at the highest level.
- ◆ Salaried employees at upper level including people with work which requires the highest degree of competence (e.g. actuary, doctor, lawyer, librarian, musician, and priest).
- ◆ Salaried employees at intermediate level including people with work which requires the intermediate-level of competence (e.g. laboratory technician, programmer, photographer, nurse).

- ◆ Salaried employees at basic level including people with work which requires basic-level competence (e.g. office clerk, customer service, builder, agricultural worker).
- ◆ Other salaried employees including people with work which does not fall into the above categories (e.g. cleaner, delivery courier, security guard).
- ◆ Employees not further specified including people who cannot be placed in a category.

POPULATION BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number of persons</i>					
Total	5 251 027	5 275 121	5 294 860	5 313 577	5 330 020
Self-employed	222 246	219 493	211 509	212 111	212 063
Assisting spouses	21 086	19 456	17 692	15 970	14 096
Salaried employees	2 405 476	2 430 709	2 470 113	2 519 407	2 533 149
Top managers	65 506	73 985	70 871	72 841	73 666
Salaried employees at upper level	283 507	290 213	308 808	326 226	327 505
Salaried employees at intermediate level	373 931	384 116	390 703	398 018	414 396
Salaried employees at basic level	1 154 605	1 158 249	1 179 548	1 186 717	1 192 673
Other salaried employees	261 545	264 949	276 384	278 807	272 966
Employees, not further specified	266 382	259 197	243 799	256 798	251 943
Temporarily outside the labour force ^a	79 656	77 896	73 026	83 309	93 558
Retired from the labour force ^a	156 127	170 083	169 744	175 785	179 958
Pensioners	885 713	885 894	888 996	883 070	872 408
Others outside the labour force ^a	1 257 438	1 277 918	1 294 787	1 291 746	1 307 099

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

EMPLOYED PERSONS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number of persons</i>											
Total	2 673 832	2 650 094	2 625 579	2 609 859	2 584 866	2 617 096	2 648 808	2 669 658	2 699 314	2 747 488	2 759 308
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying ^a	157 153	149 819	143 083	139 927	132 885	127 790	123 563	120 590	115 739	112 395	107 877
Manufacturing	503 923	505 793	502 702	483 451	462 993	480 517	485 828	476 052	477 527	479 653	464 250
Electricity, gas and water supply	18 760	18 705	18 637	18 142	17 829	18 531	18 346	17 810	17 662	16 963	16 159
Construction	167 222	160 282	152 215	140 104	139 600	151 659	154 163	156 595	160 790	165 475	167 603
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	461 260	450 788	447 537	450 436	439 807	453 232	470 358	478 487	486 496	496 024	503 029
Transport, storage and telecomm.	181 943	183 019	182 461	179 348	171 522	173 494	174 310	178 098	177 836	180 824	183 447
Financial intermediation, business activities	282 281	279 943	277 365	279 165	278 090	288 164	291 544	296 343	307 584	327 115	344 225
Public and personal services	886 464	887 235	887 213	896 113	920 824	909 639	916 130	931 801	942 518	959 115	962 198
Activity not stated	14 826	14 510	14 366	23 173	21 316	14 070	14 566	13 882	13 162	9 924	10 520
<i>Women in per cent</i>											
Total	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.9	46.0	45.6	45.5	45.6	45.7	46.0	46.3
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying ^a	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.2	23.7	22.8	22.4	22.1	22.3	22.6	22.4
Manufacturing	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.2	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.9	32.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	18.8	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	20.8	21.0	20.9	21.1	22.0
Construction	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	45.0	45.0	44.6	44.2	43.7	43.5	43.1	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.3
Transport, storage and telecomm.	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.0	26.6	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.6	27.9
Financial intermediation, business activities	49.9	49.2	48.7	47.6	46.9	46.2	46.2	46.0	45.6	45.7	46.0
Public and personal services	66.9	66.3	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7
Activity not stated	62.3	61.0	61.7	48.5	50.0	54.6	55.3	55.0	53.9	49.7	47.2

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

UNIONS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Membership</i>											
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)	1 440 186	1 446 354	1 471 064	1 509 828	1 509 698	1 502 429	1 495 850	1 483 828	1 478 440	1 458 742	1 449 298
Men	750 534	740 851	755 736	779 844	782 564	774 562	772 060	758 219	762 306	751 787	745 425
Women	689 652	705 503	715 328	729 984	727 134	727 867	723 790	725 609	716 134	706 955	703 873
General Workers' Union in Denmark (SID)	312 777	301 585	302 898	298 903	316 130	306 763	306 773	319 680	315 978	315 379	325 739
Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark (HK)	335 943	349 556	360 053	362 336	361 125	360 980	356 855	354 534	359 767	374 120	377 190
Men	78 364	83 244	87 494	89 904	90 301	91 003	89 625	88 379	90 438	102 656	104 929
Women	257 579	266 312	272 559	272 432	270 824	269 977	267 230	266 155	269 329	271 464	272 261
Danish Metal Workers' Union	138 411	140 369	142 608	143 745	144 326	143 808	143 362	142 456	140 815	138 674	136 575
Danish Trade Union of Public Employees (FOA)	192 685	193 408	197 131	197 614	199 305	202 479	204 603	203 900	202 854	198 695	197 487
Men	23 580	23 455	23 532	23 724	24 067	24 378	24 548	24 075	24 347	23 555	23 657
Women	169 105	169 953	173 599	173 890	175 238	178 101	180 055	179 825	178 507	175 140	173 830
Women Workers' Union (KAD)	96 750	95 455	94 264	93 041	92 987	92 516	90 628	88 232	87 025	84 637	82 277
Other unions under LO	363 620	365 981	374 110	414 189	395 825	395 883	393 629	375 026	372 001	347 237	330 030
Men	243 726	239 689	247 507	271 290	255 751	255 075	254 122	248 332	247 465	228 313	214 364
Women	119 894	126 292	126 603	142 899	140 074	140 808	139 507	126 694	124 536	118 924	115 666
Central organisations for civil servants and salaried employees¹	454 337	464 344	463 992	405 118	406 894	414 280	418 111	421 674	426 405	430 033	431 652
Civil Servants' and Salaried Employees' Federation (FTF)	328 169	338 800	338 306	331 774	332 256	338 372	341 510	344 360	347 244	350 255	351 981
Association of Danish State Employees' Organisations, the section of civil servants (CO1) ²	55 621	53 507	52 747	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Danish Association of Managers and Executives	70 547	72 037	72 939	73 344	74 638	75 908	76 601	77 314	79 161	79 778	79 671
Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)³	106 044	112 736	116 592	127 786	131 541	137 231	141 170	143 420	146 270	150 060	152 405
Outside the federations⁴	118 528	127 080	124 978	113 548	114 626	115 783	116 238	118 027	120 454	122 781	120 514

Note: Membership is compiled as of 1 January. Changes may be due to a change in membership of those trade unions which were also affiliated with the central organisation in the previous year.

¹ Excluding the Confederation of Professional Associations.

² From 1994 transferred to other central organisations.

³ Comprises only members who are employees.

⁴ From 2001 the following organisations: Central Association of Permanent Defence Personnel, Danish Prison Officers' Union, Danish Union of Journalists, Danish Union of Sales Representatives, Union of Church and Churchyard Employees (*Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte*), Union of civil servants in the Ministry of Education (*Forbun det for Tjenestemænd u/Undervisningsministeriet*), Association of executives

and technicians (*Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen*), sector department transport and railways (*Brancheafdelingen Trafik og Jernbane*), Agricultural Technologists in Denmark, Christian Trade Union.

➤ New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

WORK STOPPAGES[■]

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number	232	203	151	218	240	424	930	1 023	1 257	1 079	1 081
Number of employees involved	37 386	37 861	32 938	58 764	36 788	124 496	65 736	75 349	502 258	75 170	75 656
Working days lost, in thousands	97.6	70.0	62.8	113.7	75.0	197.3	75.7	101.7	3 173.0	91.8	124.8

Note 1. Includes work stoppages[■] due to strikes or lockouts.

Note 2: From 1996 all work stoppages are included in the statistics. Previously, only work stoppages over 100 working days were included.

➤ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

FACTS FIGURES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The attachment of the entire population to the labour market is calculated once each year in the register-based labour force statistics (RAS). Employment is calculated on the basis of the last week in November, while in the national accounts employment is calculated as a simple average of employment in two consecutive RAS statistics. Subsequently, a number of adjustments are conducted due to, e.g. leave and black work. Persons working part-time are incorporated into the statistics with the same weight as persons wor-

king full-time in both the register-based labour force statistics and the national accounts.

Unemployment is calculated in the RAS as the number of persons who have been unemployed for the whole of the last week in November. The statistics for unemployment indicate the number of people who have been affected by unemployment during one month, and a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person in relation to the hours insured or to 37 hours per week. Average unemployment is calculated on the basis of the degree of unemployment,

and this indicates how many would have been unemployed if everyone had been full-time unemployed throughout the period.

In order to facilitate international comparison, unemployment statistics are calculated according to rules laid down by the International Labour (ILO) and the EU. For national figures there are stricter requirements on whether a person is available for work, or actively seeking work.

REGISTERED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED^a BY SEX AND AGE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Total	272	296	318	349	343	288	246	220	183	158	150
16-24 years	55	54	55	56	52	39	30	23	18	16	13
25-34 years	88	99	106	115	104	85	79	70	56	47	43
35-54 years	97	110	121	137	139	117	101	95	81	71	68
55-59 years	20	23	26	30	35	30	20	21	19	17	19
60-66 years	11	11	10	10	14	17	15	12	9	7	7
Men	124	137	149	169	164	134	116	99	81	73	68
16-24 years	25	25	26	27	24	19	15	11	8	8	6
25-34 years	38	44	48	54	49	39	35	30	23	20	18
35-54 years	46	52	58	68	67	55	48	43	36	33	31
55-59 years	9	11	12	14	16	14	10	9	9	8	9
60-66 years	6	6	5	5	7	9	8	6	4	4	4
Women	148	159	169	180	180	154	130	121	102	85	82
16-24 years	30	29	29	29	27	21	16	12	10	8	6
25-34 years	50	55	58	61	55	47	44	40	33	27	25
35-54 years	51	57	63	69	72	62	53	52	44	38	37
55-59 years	11	12	14	16	19	16	10	11	11	9	10
60-66 years	5	5	5	5	7	8	7	6	4	3	3
<i>Per cent of the labour force^a</i>											
Total	9.7	10.6	11.3	12.4	12.3	10.4	8.9	7.9	6.6	5.7	5.4
16-24 years	10.6	10.9	11.5	12.0	11.1	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.2	3.8	3.1
25-34 years	12.8	14.0	14.8	16.0	14.9	12.3	11.3	10.0	8.0	6.9	6.3
35-54 years	7.6	8.5	9.3	10.4	10.5	8.9	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.1
55-59 years	10.5	11.7	13.0	14.7	16.8	15.1	9.9	9.5	8.4	7.0	7.8
60-66 years	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.4	13.6	16.6	15.5	12.6	8.8	7.0	7.5
Men	8.4	9.2	10.0	11.3	11.0	9.0	7.8	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.6
16-24 years	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.9	9.9	7.5	6.2	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.9
25-34 years	10.6	11.8	12.8	14.3	13.1	10.4	9.4	8.0	6.3	5.6	5.0
35-54 years	6.9	7.7	8.5	9.9	9.7	7.9	7.0	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.5
55-59 years	8.7	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.1	12.4	8.6	7.9	6.8	6.0	6.6
60-66 years	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.5	11.3	13.5	12.7	10.1	7.0	5.8	6.4
Women	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.7	13.8	12.0	10.1	9.3	7.8	6.5	6.3
16-24 years	12.5	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.4	9.6	7.4	5.8	4.8	4.2	3.4
25-34 years	15.2	16.4	17.1	17.9	16.8	14.4	13.3	12.2	10.0	8.3	7.7
35-54 years	8.4	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.5	10.0	8.4	8.1	6.9	5.9	5.7
55-59 years	12.6	14.0	15.6	17.2	20.2	18.5	11.5	11.6	10.5	8.3	9.4
60-66 years	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.7	17.4	21.8	20.3	17.0	11.9	9.3	9.5

Note: The table shows the number of people affected by unemployment converted to full-time unemployed. Thus, a person who was unemployed for 3 months is 0.25 full-time unemployed. The basis of the age classification is age at end of the year.

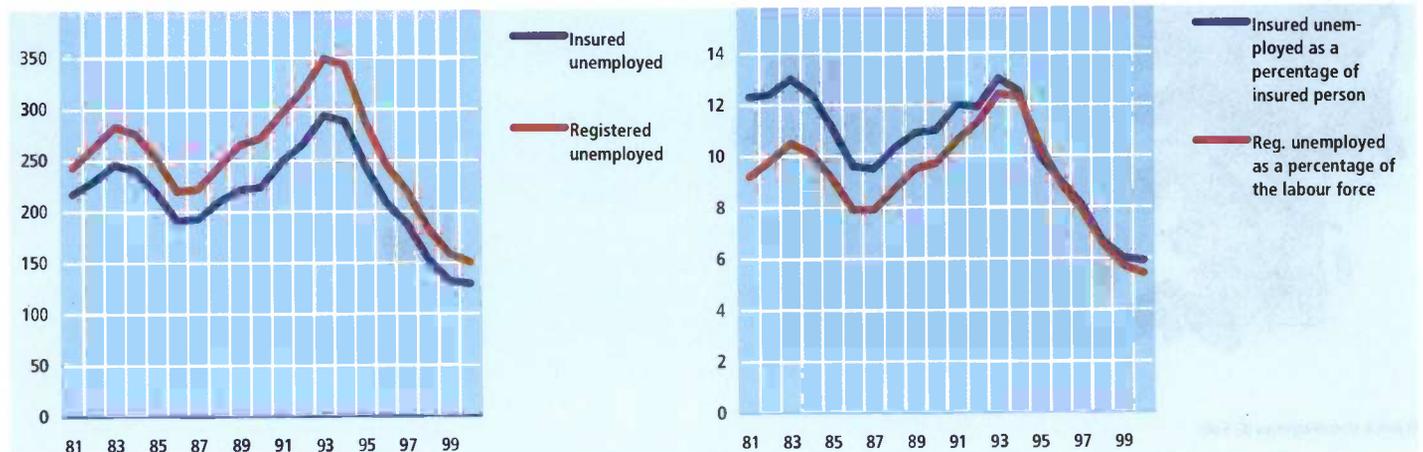
☞ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE^a

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Thousands

Per cent



PERSONS AFFECTED BY UNEMPLOYMENT^a

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Total	737	761	796	842	818	783	756	697	657	606	560
Under 73 days	285	268	272	282	291	323	352	338	349	329	299
74 - 146 days	155	164	170	172	152	154	151	136	127	127	115
147 - 219 days	121	131	136	144	122	111	101	86	80	73	68
220 - 292 days	81	88	98	100	94	81	67	60	50	41	40
293 days and over	95	109	121	144	159	114	85	77	51	37	38

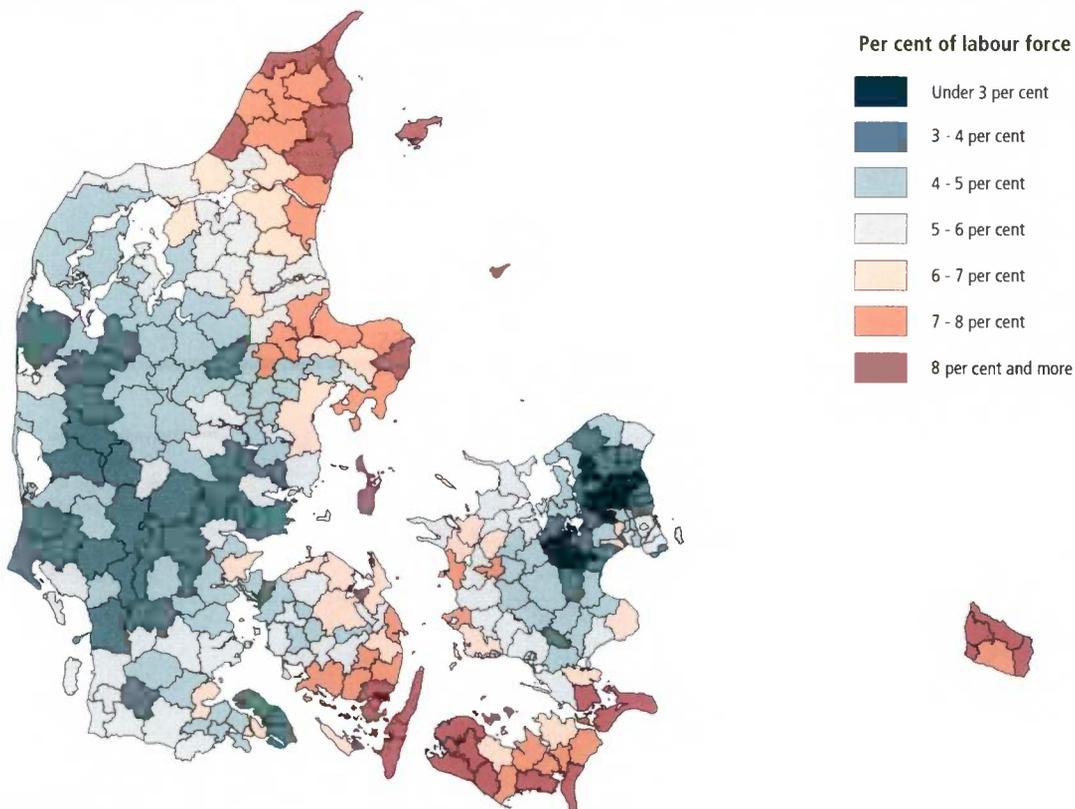
^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

REGISTERED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED^a, BY COUNTY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent of the labour force^a</i>											
Total	9.7	10.6	11.3	12.4	12.3	10.4	8.9	7.9	6.6	5.7	5.4
Copenhagen Municipality	12.8	13.8	15.3	16.0	16.6	15.4	13.3	11.5	9.1	7.0	5.9
Frederiksberg Municipality	10.1	11.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	10.2	9.2	7.5	5.9	5.4
Copenhagen County	6.9	7.9	9.2	10.3	10.6	9.3	7.9	7.1	5.6	4.4	4.2
Frederiksberg County	6.6	7.4	8.4	9.4	9.7	8.5	6.9	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.7
Roskilde County	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.8	9.7	9.0	7.2	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.8
West Zealand County	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.9	13.0	11.0	9.3	8.4	6.8	5.8	5.6
Storstrøm County	11.5	12.1	12.8	14.0	14.3	12.2	10.6	9.7	8.3	7.4	6.7
Bornholm County	10.0	10.5	11.7	13.8	13.3	12.4	11.5	11.9	10.6	9.8	8.9
Funen County	11.1	12.1	12.7	14.1	14.1	11.1	8.9	8.0	6.7	6.8	6.5
South Jutland County	9.6	10.3	10.6	11.4	10.8	8.2	7.2	6.7	5.4	5.3	5.2
Ribe County	9.0	9.4	9.9	11.0	9.9	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.2	4.9	4.6
Vejle County	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.8	11.3	8.9	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.1	4.8
Ringkøbing County	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.9	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1
Århus County	10.5	11.3	12.0	13.0	12.8	10.6	9.3	8.5	7.2	6.3	6.2
Viborg County	8.6	9.3	9.5	10.6	9.6	7.8	7.2	6.3	5.1	4.5	4.6
North Jutland County	12.9	14.0	14.5	15.6	15.1	12.9	10.7	9.4	8.1	7.2	7.2

Note: The geographical distribution is based on residence of the persons. ^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002. Unemployed persons resident outside Denmark or for whom residence is not stated, are included in the totals.

UNEMPLOYMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES 2000



REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED¹, BY AGE GROUP AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Unemployment as a pct. of the labour force¹ in the population group</i>											
16-66 years, total	8.8	9.6	10.3	11.4	11.3	9.2	7.7	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.6
No vocational training	11.2	12.0	12.7	14.0	14.5	11.9	10.0	8.8	7.2	6.3	5.7
Vocational training completed ¹	7.6	8.7	9.5	10.7	10.0	8.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.4
Short-cycle higher education ¹	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.2	4.0
Medium-cycle higher education ¹	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.5
Bachelors ¹ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Long-cycle higher education ¹	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.2
16-24 years	10.4	11.0	11.5	12.1	11.3	8.4	6.7	5.0	4.0	3.6	3.0
No vocational training	10.3	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.7	8.2	6.3	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.6
Vocational training completed ¹	11.2	13.2	14.5	16.6	13.6	10.0	9.0	7.7	6.1	5.5	4.9
Short-cycle higher education ¹	10.6	11.7	13.1	16.7	17.0	9.6	8.6	8.3	6.8	5.2	4.3
Medium-cycle higher education ¹	7.5	9.0	9.8	11.9	12.0	6.3	4.9	5.3	4.2	3.3	4.5
Bachelors ¹ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Long-cycle higher education ¹	6.1	7.0	7.5	5.8	8.0	6.5	4.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	5.6
25-29 years	12.1	13.2	14.0	15.3	13.9	10.9	10.0	8.8	6.9	5.9	5.4
No vocational training	17.0	18.1	19.0	20.7	20.5	15.9	14.5	12.9	9.8	8.3	7.4
Vocational training completed ¹	9.2	10.5	11.3	12.6	10.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.7
Short-cycle higher education ¹	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.9	8.0	5.8	5.5	5.7	4.6	3.6	3.6
Medium-cycle higher education ¹	5.8	7.1	8.2	9.1	7.9	5.5	5.1	4.9	3.7	3.0	3.0
Bachelors ¹ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1
Long-cycle higher education ¹	7.6	9.0	10.4	11.2	10.5	7.4	5.9	6.8	5.8	4.8	4.7
30-49 years	7.6	8.4	9.1	10.2	9.9	8.1	7.3	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.6
No vocational training	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.7	15.1	12.8	11.6	10.6	8.9	7.8	7.1
Vocational training completed ¹	6.0	7.0	7.7	8.8	8.1	6.4	5.9	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.9
Short-cycle higher education ¹	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.4	2.8	3.8
Medium-cycle higher education ¹	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3
Bachelors ¹ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
Long-cycle higher education ¹	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.1
50-59 years	8.9	9.9	10.9	12.4	13.8	11.5	7.9	7.6	6.6	5.6	5.5
No vocational training	10.8	12.1	13.2	15.0	17.1	14.2	9.8	9.5	8.5	7.3	7.1
Vocational training completed ¹	8.6	9.7	10.8	12.4	13.8	11.8	8.1	7.7	6.7	5.5	5.5
Short-cycle higher education ¹	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.0	9.0	7.6	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.0	4.7
Medium-cycle higher education ¹	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.8
Bachelors ¹ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9
Long-cycle higher education ¹	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9
60-66 years	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.6	7.4	10.4	10.2	8.2	5.1	3.8	3.9
No vocational training	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.2	11.3	10.9	8.7	5.6	4.2	4.2
Vocational training completed ¹	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	8.6	12.4	12.4	9.9	5.8	4.2	4.3
Short-cycle higher education ¹	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.8	9.1	8.7	7.8	5.2	3.9	4.7
Medium-cycle higher education ¹	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.7
Bachelors ¹ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6
Long-cycle higher education ¹	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.9

¹ Persons resident in Denmark on 1 January and aged 16-66 at the end of November in the previous year.  New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED^a IMMIGRANTS^a AND DESCENDANTS^a

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>									
Total	27 955	31 692	34 713	31 321	28 586	27 106	24 047	21 040	19 250
More developed countries ^a	11 134	12 263	12 808	11 418	10 427	10 238	9 182	7 883	7 202
Immigrants ^a	10 302	11 366	11 881	10 571	9 640	9 543	8 576	7 387	6 730
Descendants ^a	832	897	927	846	787	695	606	496	472
Less developed countries ^a	16 821	19 430	21 905	19 903	18 159	16 868	14 865	13 157	11 970
Immigrants ^a	16 676	19 220	21 576	19 520	17 726	16 437	14 421	12 727	11 526
Descendants ^a	145	210	329	389	432	431	445	430	445
<i>Unemployment as pct. of the labour force^a in the population group</i>									
Total	25.5	27.6	29.2	25.5	22.2	19.8	16.5	14.0	12.8
More developed countries ^a	17.4	18.8	19.1	16.6	14.5	13.5	11.5	9.7	8.8
Immigrants ^a	17.6	19.1	19.5	16.9	14.8	13.8	11.8	10.0	9.1
Descendants ^a	14.8	15.2	15.0	13.1	11.8	10.1	8.5	6.7	6.3
Less developed countries ^a	36.7	39.1	42.5	36.9	31.9	27.8	22.6	19.1	17.5
Immigrants ^a	37.4	40.0	43.7	38.2	33.1	29.1	23.7	20.2	18.4
Descendants ^a	12.3	13.7	15.5	13.7	12.6	10.3	8.7	7.4	7.7

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED^a IMMIGRANTS^a AND DESCENDANTS^a BY AGE

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>									
Total	27 955	31 692	34 713	31 321	28 586	27 106	24 047	21 040	19 250
16-24 years	3 990	3 948	4 064	3 521	2 992	2 427	2 171	1 976	1 590
25-49 years	20 411	23 543	25 697	23 247	22 004	20 942	18 299	15 967	14 552
50-59 years	3 157	3 740	4 354	3 836	2 918	3 137	3 106	2 720	2 722
60-66 years	397	461	598	717	672	600	471	377	387
<i>Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force^a</i>									
Total	25.5	27.6	29.2	25.5	22.2	19.8	16.5	14.0	12.8
16-24 years	27.5	26.8	26.1	20.6	16.2	12.0	9.6	8.4	6.7
25-49 years	26.4	29.0	31.0	27.1	24.5	22.2	18.4	15.6	14.3
50-59 years	20.6	22.7	25.0	22.5	16.3	16.2	15.1	12.7	12.7
60-66 years	14.6	17.4	21.5	25.1	23.1	20.6	15.7	11.6	11.9

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Total	1 958	2 008	2 138	2 174	2 198	2 204	2 199	2 200	2 193	2 185	2 183
Full-time insured	1 800	1 861	1 998	2 048	2 089	2 115	2 122	2 131	2 130	2 128	2 130
Part-time insured	158	147	140	127	109	88	78	70	63	57	53
<i>Per cent of the labour force^a</i>											
Total	70.1	71.7	76.2	77.4	78.6	79.5	79.4	79.2	78.8	78.5	78.4
Full-time insured	64.5	66.4	71.2	72.9	74.7	76.3	76.6	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.5
Part-time insured	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9

Note: The table covers members of state-recognised unemployment insurance funds at the year end and excludes early retirement pensioners. In compiling the number of persons insured against unemployment as a pct. of the labour force, data from the register-based labour force

statistics relating to the population in the labour force aged 16-66 are used, most recently for 2000. The percentage rates for full-time and part-time insured persons are compiled in relation to the labour force (16-66 years).

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

UNEMPLOYED WITH INSURANCE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number insured		
												1990	2000	
												Thousands		
<i>Per cent of insured persons</i>														
All unemployment insurance funds	13.9	14.7	12.4	13.5	13.1	11.1	9.5	8.5	7.0	6.0	5.9	1958	2 183	
Academics	8.7	9.8	10.1	9.9	8.8	7.9	7.1	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.5	33	57	
Self-employed (ASE)	6.3	6.3	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.7	5.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	3.0	118	134	
Plumbers	13.3	15.7	16.0	17.9	13.3	10.1	10.1	7.7	6.0	5.6	4.9	7	8	
Child and youth educators	13.6	7.8	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	77	50	
Business economists	8.6	10.3	11.1	13.1	12.4	10.1	8.1	7.3	5.7	4.5	4.3	9	24	
Self-employed (DANA)	8.1	8.0	7.6	8.5	9.3	9.8	8.2	7.5	5.2	4.4	4.6	33	39	
Danish qualified nurses	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	44	52	
Danish commercial travellers	5.9	6.6	7.1	8.1	8.6	7.6	5.9	5.2	3.9	3.6	3.7	23	25	
Edp staff, commercial diploma staff	6.5	8.3	9.3	10.3	10.7	8.8	6.2	5.6	4.2	3.5	3.8	9	13	
Electricians	5.6	7.6	9.0	11.0	9.4	6.0	4.2	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.8	22	24	
Professional linguists	9.5	10.8	10.6	11.9	11.1	10.1	9.4	9.6	8.3	7.1	7.0	7	8	
Salaried employees in companies	7.6	9.4	10.5	11.9	12.1	11.3	9.0	8.1	6.3	5.0	4.9	24	21	
School teachers	8.3	9.2	5.8	5.6	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	20	52	
National defence	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	10	8	
Hairdressers, artists, maritime	20.5	18.2	19.3	24.4	36.4	36.1	31.8	13.6	11.5	9.8	10.3	5	7	
Salaried employees, service sector	10.5	10.9	11.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	9.1	9.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	27	23	
Public civil servants	7.8	7.9	7.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.3	6.3	5.2	5.2	124	163	
Graphic staff	10.9	12.9	14.2	16.4	17.0	15.8	13.6	12.5	10.0	8.7	...	22	...	
Commercial and clerical employees	12.3	13.3	14.1	15.1	14.6	12.8	10.4	9.5	8.0	6.4	6.2	285	294	
Engineers	5.8	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.4	7.5	6.1	5.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	38	53	
Journalists	6.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.1	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.9	6.4	6	9	
Christian Insurance Fund	12.2	13.0	12.5	14.2	15.5	14.0	12.1	11.1	9.2	8.0	7.8	70	140	
Female workers	20.1	21.9	22.9	24.4	24.0	19.5	16.0	15.2	13.0	11.3	10.7	87	76	
Work supervisors and executives	3.9	4.3	4.5	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.6	3.4	2.9	3.0	69	78	
M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.6	10.9	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.4	8.5	23	37	
Painters	11.9	14.6	16.1	17.7	14.1	10.4	10.0	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.7	9	10	
Metal workers	7.9	9.1	10.1	13.0	11.2	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	105	106	
Food and allied workers	11.6	12.3	13.2	13.9	14.4	12.3	10.4	9.4	8.9	7.1	7.3	37	36	
Public-sector employees	9.2	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.8	11.4	7.6	7.1	6.0	5.1	5.1	175	165	
Assistants to educators .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	16.7	13.6	11.3	11.8	...	28
Restaurant and brewery workers	22.6	23.5	24.4	26.2	27.6	25.5	22.5	21.0	19.3	16.0	16.3	22	21	
Socio-educational teachers .....	...	9.4	8.8	7.7	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.1	...	27
Specialised workers	19.2	20.7	21.3	23.5	22.3	17.9	15.9	13.6	10.7	9.6	9.1	312	275	
Civil servants and telecomm. workers	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	26	37	
Technicians	13.8	15.8	16.3	17.6	17.4	14.9	11.9	10.9	8.6	7.3	7.4	31	31	
Wood and timber industry	13.8	15.8	16.1	17.8	13.4	10.2	9.9	7.6	6.0	6.1	5.2	51	52	

Note: Unemployment rate is calculated as the percentage of the total insured at the end of the year and excludes persons on disability pensions and transfer benefits.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

AVERAGE AGE OF RETIREMENT

	1970	1975	1981	1987	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	63	63	62	62	61	61	62	60	61	63	62	62
Men	64	65	63	63	62	62	64	61	62	64	63	63
Women	58	59	61	60	60	60	61	58	60	61	61	62

Note: Includes persons over 49 years. From 1994 excludes people temporarily absent from the labour force^a.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

LABOUR MARKET POLICY MEASURES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Average number of participants</i>						
Total	255 969	292 955	305 214	294 355	298 365	302 543
Activation, central government .....	...	44 606	45 741	47 471	46 484	54 560
Activation, local government ¹ .....	...	26 532	28 322	28 692	31 010	32 545
Supported employment	59 834	51 494	48 617	48 956	46 052	42 053
Individual job training	36 598	26 098	20 443	16 829	16 502	16 910
Special job training	7 425	10 856	13 317	13 960	15 249	16 584
Pool jobs	•	•	2 059	6 638	6 237	4 930
Voluntary non-paid activities	239	494	372	284	280	302
Start-up schemes	15 573	14 045	12 427	11 245	7 783	3 327
Leave	50 845	82 116	62 990	46 709	42 944	34 201
Sabbatical leave ²	2 783	7 480	998	599	463	107
Parental leave	35 791	42 135	30 580	22 228	19 624	20 269
Educational leave	12 272	32 502	31 412	23 882	22 856	13 826
Education ³	23 397	17 382	23 163	23 816	27 258	39 215
Adult education subsidies	1 050	1 174	1 182	792	810	786
Ordinary education with subsidies	17 633	9 638	15 979	16 844	19 615	31 789
Special education	4 713	6 571	5 981	6 104	6 693	6 496
Adult and supplementary education	•	•	23	77	140	143
Other activation	2 088	3 250	3 213	4 002	4 665	6 356
Specially arranged activation	1 925	2 763	3 006	3 931	4 468	5 433
Advisory and introductory activation ⁴	•	•	•	•	148	889
Pilot scheme	163	487	207	71	49	34
Retirement	119 439	138 464	166 947	170 653	177 109	180 451
Reduced daily benefits (section 32)	92	223	37	•	•	•
Transitional allowance	8 249	23 438	46 049	41 922	36 170	30 528
Early retirement pay	111 098	114 804	120 860	128 731	140 939	149 923
Not stated	366	248	283	219	338	267

¹ Only activation under the Act on local government activation (from 1 July 1998 Act on active social policy), i.e. persons who are not entitled to claim unemployment benefits.

² Sabbatical leave withdrawn as of 31 March 1999.

³ Persons participating in a training course and who are entitled to claim unemployment benefits are regarded as unemployed, and are therefore excluded from the statistics.

⁴ From 3rd quarter 1998, advisory and introductory activation is included in the statistics.

 New figures are expected to be published in August 2001.

INDICES OF AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>1996 = 100</i>								
Manufacturing	92.8	96.2	100.0	103.6	107.8	113.2	117.2	121.4
Electricity, gas and water supplies	95.7	97.4	100.0	105.1	109.6	114.6	119.2	122.8
Construction	92.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	108.0	113.4	117.0	121.8
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	93.0	96.2	100.0	104.0	108.8	114.0	118.4	122.6
Transport, storage and communications	94.6	97.5	100.0	103.0	107.6	112.9	116.2	121.0
Financial intermediation, business activities	92.5	96.2	100.0	103.4	107.6	112.4	117.4	122.6
Personal services and social institutions	94.0	96.9	100.0	104.8	108.1	112.2	115.4	119.5
Private sector, total	93.0	96.3	100.0	103.7	108.1	113.2	117.3	121.7
Central government* .....	...	...	100.0	104.3	107.7	112.7	116.1	121.0
Local government .....	...	...	100.0	103.0	107.5	112.5	114.8	119.3

Note: The term earnings includes all earnings, both employees' and employers' pension contributions. Earnings are related to the number of hours worked.

Figures refer to February in the relevant year.

See also the summary diagram on pay and prices 1960-2000.

 New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
<i>DKK millions</i>													
Social expenditure, total	219 770	230 979	249 233	261 867	279 788	308 633	316 448	324 723	330 181	339 728	351 526	100.0	100.0
Expenditure in connection with													
Sickness	43 961	45 383	48 952	50 579	52 685	54 321	56 466	57 602	59 782	65 511	68 905	20.0	19.6
Disability	19 172	20 210	21 510	22 424	23 817	29 351	33 487	34 782	35 781	39 261	42 603	8.7	12.1
Occupational injuries	1 837	1 863	1 972	1 991	2 648	1 626	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Old age ¹	81 718	84 425	88 643	92 269	96 141	114 122	118 965	126 014	129 789	130 034	133 687	37.2	38.0
Survivors	181	190	196	183	193	194	193	189	188	182	173	0.1	0.0
Families	26 766	28 022	29 594	31 688	33 377	37 933	39 128	40 345	41 669	44 080	45 789	12.2	13.0
Unemployment and employment	32 281	35 390	40 806	43 933	50 543	50 430	46 677	44 878	41 733	39 626	38 911	14.7	11.1
Housing	4 748	5 412	6 105	6 692	7 265	7 530	7 738	7 804	8 086	8 396	8 553	2.2	2.4
Other benefits	9 106	10 084	11 455	12 110	13 117	13 125	13 795	13 109	13 153	12 638	12 905	4.1	3.7
<i>Total social welfare as a per cent of gross domestic product</i>													
Social expenditure, total	28.7	28.8	29.9	30.3	31.9	32.9	32.1	31.3	30.8	29.9	29.7		
Cash benefits	17.8	18.0	18.6	18.9	20.1	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.0	18.1	17.7		
Benefits in kind	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.6	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.2		
Administration	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8		
<i>DKK millions at 1999 prices</i>													
Social expenditure at constant prices													
Social expenditure, total	270 740	277 331	292 166	300 688	317 331	343 105	344 715	346 350	344 618	348 123	351 526		
Cash benefits	172 470	178 140	186 712	192 232	205 359	226 872	225 617	224 799	220 491	217 243	215 683		
Benefits in kind	98 182	99 145	105 471	108 419	111 861	116 053	119 098	121 387	124 205	130 901	135 843		
<i>DKK per capita at 1999 prices</i>													
Social expenditure, total	52 752	53 943	56 681	58 144	61 158	65 906	65 869	65 805	65 208	65 744	66 054		
of which cash benefits	33 615	34 656	36 220	37 177	39 592	43 602	43 111	42 731	41 711	40 952	40 528		
<i>DKK millions</i>													
Financing													
Received, total	247 414	261 544	278 827	296 544	315 793	353 710	358 533	366 516	374 519	387 873	401 598	100.0	100.0
Central government ²	113 527	120 282	126 831	135 137	144 570	150 249	132 489	125 521	120 059	112 859	115 269	45.9	38.7
Local government ²	86 144	89 281	99 957	104 261	110 194	115 345	118 347	123 540	129 933	143 957	147 171	34.8	36.6
Employers	18 652	20 558	19 990	20 327	21 480	35 192	36 303	37 624	32 837	34 643	37 171	7.5	9.3
Insured	12 371	13 765	13 692	13 683	14 829	31 326	48 905	56 425	67 722	71 474	76 399	5.0	19.0
Interest income ÷ interest payments	16 720	17 658	18 357	18 609	21 656	21 598	22 490	23 406	23 969	24 938	25 589	6.8	6.4
Received, total ÷ social expenditure, total	27 644	30 564	29 594	30 147	32 935	45 077	42 085	41 794	44 339	48 144	50 072		
of which administration ³	6 572	6 835	6 914	7 275	7 470	8 749	9 007	8 907	9 069	9 523	10 111		

Note: As from 1991 and 1992 the statistics have been revised (and have been subject to the first phase of linking to the general government sector in the national accounts.) Consequently, there are minor differences between the previously published 1991 figures and the revised 1991 figures.

¹ Including ordinary and increased ordinary retirement pension^a and partial pension.

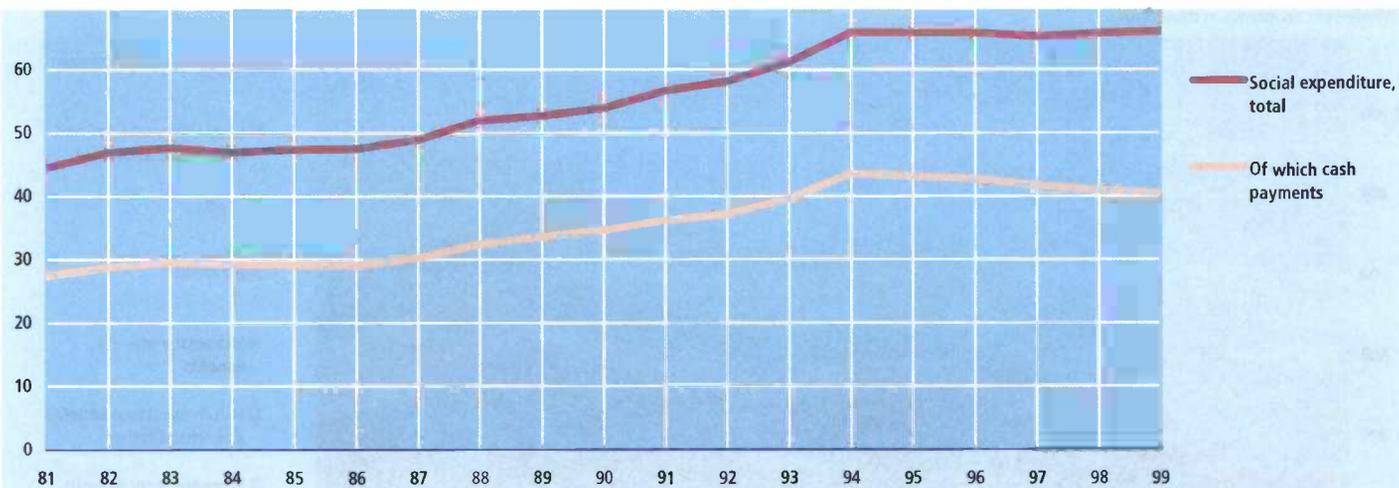
² Central and local government expenditure on pensions and other benefits for own staff members are included as employers financing social benefits.

³ Includes administrative expenditure which can be distinguished from other current expenditure.

 New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

SOCIAL EXPENDITURE PER INHABITANT (1999 PRICES)

DKK thousands



TRANSFER PAYMENTS*

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
<i>Persons in thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Recipients, total	2 146	2 151	2 180	2 236	2 309	2 272	2 330	2 302	2 278	2 234	2 214	100.0	100.0
Dominant benefit¹:													
Temporary	1 037	1 035	1 049	1 096	1 156	1 131	1 165	1 115	1 080	1 028	1 014	48.3	45.8
Permanent	1 108	1 116	1 131	1 140	1 153	1 141	1 165	1 187	1 198	1 206	1 199	51.6	54.2
Sex:													
Men	976	978	994	1 022	1 065	1 036	1 038	1 030	1 014	994	990	45.5	44.7
Women	1 169	1 173	1 186	1 214	1 244	1 236	1 292	1 272	1 264	1 240	1 224	54.5	55.3
Age:													
18-24 years	244	235	229	233	237	227	206	185	168	151	141	11.4	6.4
25-39 years	486	491	510	534	561	546	582	571	558	538	528	22.6	23.8
40-59 years	429	434	442	466	502	503	542	547	545	535	531	20.0	24.0
60-66 years	237	237	238	241	245	237	240	244	248	253	259	11.0	11.7
67 years and over	750	755	760	762	764	760	760	754	759	757	755	34.9	34.1
<i>Whole-year recipients in thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	1 472	1 475	1 521	1 554	1 618	1 691	1 690	1 668	1 647	1 616	1 590	100.0	100.0
Old-age pensioners	699	700	704	707	712	709	713	705	711	711	710	47.5	44.7
Transfer payments to persons aged 18-66													
Unemployment benefits	207	211	230	242	274	266	233	196	173	146	126	14.1	7.9
Social assistance benefits and rehabilitation	138	137	158	167	177	139	120	117	117	114	115	9.4	7.2
Sickness/maternity benefits	76	74	69	71	72	74	79	83	86	85	86	5.2	5.4
Activation .....	...	...	...	...	...	63	53	67	71	65	71	...	4.5
Leave benefits .....	...	...	...	...	...	51	80	63	44	37	32	...	2.0
Early retirement pay and transitional allowance	101	101	104	110	116	122	140	167	171	186	179	6.9	11.3
Early retirement pension	251	250	254	256	266	266	273	270	274	273	270	17.1	17.0
<i>DKK millions</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Amounts paid out, total	109 749	114 115	123 191	129 581	140 120	148 027	154 576	154 954	147 279	150 709	150 510	100.0	100.0
Temporary, total	40 753	42 136	47 212	50 799	56 824	60 410	61 964	58 460	53 807	49 872	47 808	37.1	31.8
Unemployment benefits	24 448	25 630	28 853	31 701	36 651	36 215	29 640	25 319	22 659	18 245	16 569	22.3	11.0
Sickness benefits	4 919	4 843	4 378	4 486	4 713	4 773	5 258	6 073	6 396	6 724	6 663	4.5	4.4
Maternity benefits	3 596	3 894	4 013	4 383	4 518	4 573	4 417	4 378	4 395	4 430	4 563	3.3	3.0
Social assistance benefits	6 130	6 233	8 510	8 578	9 120	10 738	9 603	9 403	9 307	8 985	8 488	5.6	5.6
Rehabilitation	1 660	1 536	1 458	1 651	1 822	2 401	2 039	2 209	2 409	2 787	1 828	1.5	1.2
Activation, local government .....	...	...	...	...	...	1 709	2 642	3 178	3 352	3 627	4 139	...	2.7
Activation, central government .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	1 694	1 759	1 979	2 739	...	1.8
Leave benefits .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 536	6 205	3 530	3 095	2 820	...	1.9
Permanent, total	68 996	71 979	75 980	78 781	83 296	87 618	92 611	96 494	93 472	100 837	102 702	62.9	68.2
Old-age pension ²	38 912	40 729	43 082	44 529	46 356	50 099	51 701	52 283	52 384	53 320	54 369	35.5	36.1
Early retirement pension ²	18 253	18 924	19 790	20 391	21 762	25 171	26 503	26 937	27 300	27 936	28 068	16.6	18.6
Civil servants' pension	3 345	3 624	3 803	4 127	4 156	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...
Early retirement pay ¹	8 486	8 702	9 304	9 735	11 022	12 347	14 407	17 274	13 789	19 581	20 265	7.7	13.5

Note 1: Figures on temporary benefits are influenced by changes in legislation, particularly legislation concerning sickness and maternity benefits.

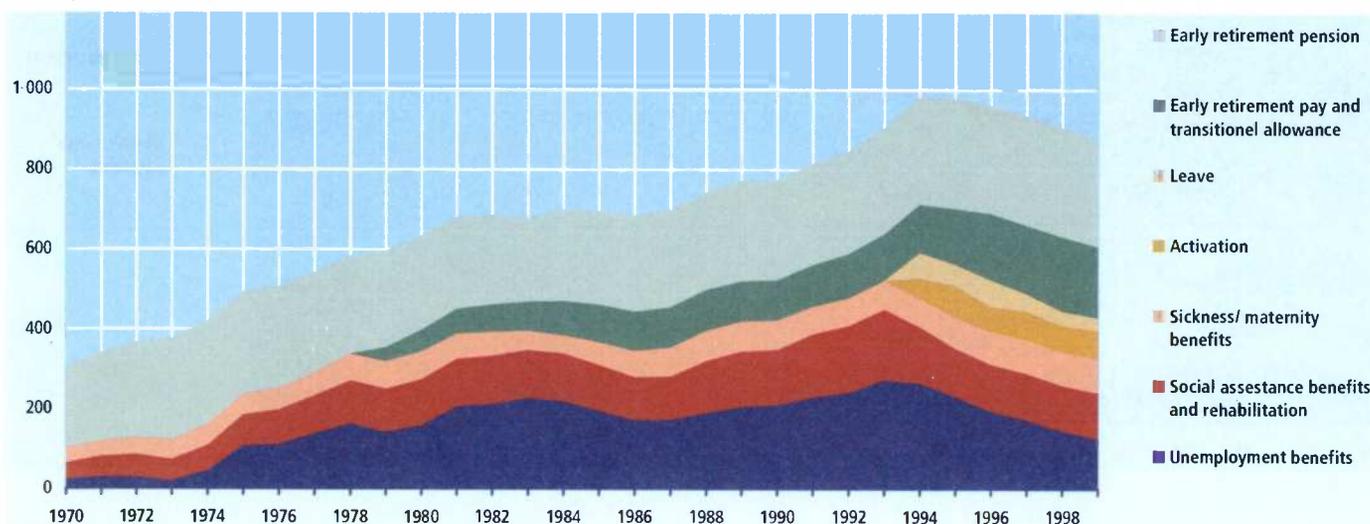
Note 2: As a result of different methods of calculation, the figures are not directly comparable with the table for total income transfers to households in the Public Finance section.

¹ As from 1994 including transitional allowance.

² New figures are expected to be published in July 2001 (concerning persons) and December 2001 (concerning amounts).

RECIPIENTS AGED 18-66 OF TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Whole-year recipients in thousands



RECIPIENTS OF TRANSFER PAYMENTS* (CONVERTED TO WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent</i>											
Transfer recipients in relation to the number of employed persons	58	59	61	63	67	70	69	67	65	62	61
Transfer recipients aged 18-66 in relation the number of employed persons	31	31	33	34	37	40	40	39	36	34	33
Transfer recipients in relation to the population	29	29	30	30	31	33	32	32	31	31	30
Transfer recipients in relation to the population aged 18-66	23	23	24	25	27	29	29	28	27	26	25

New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

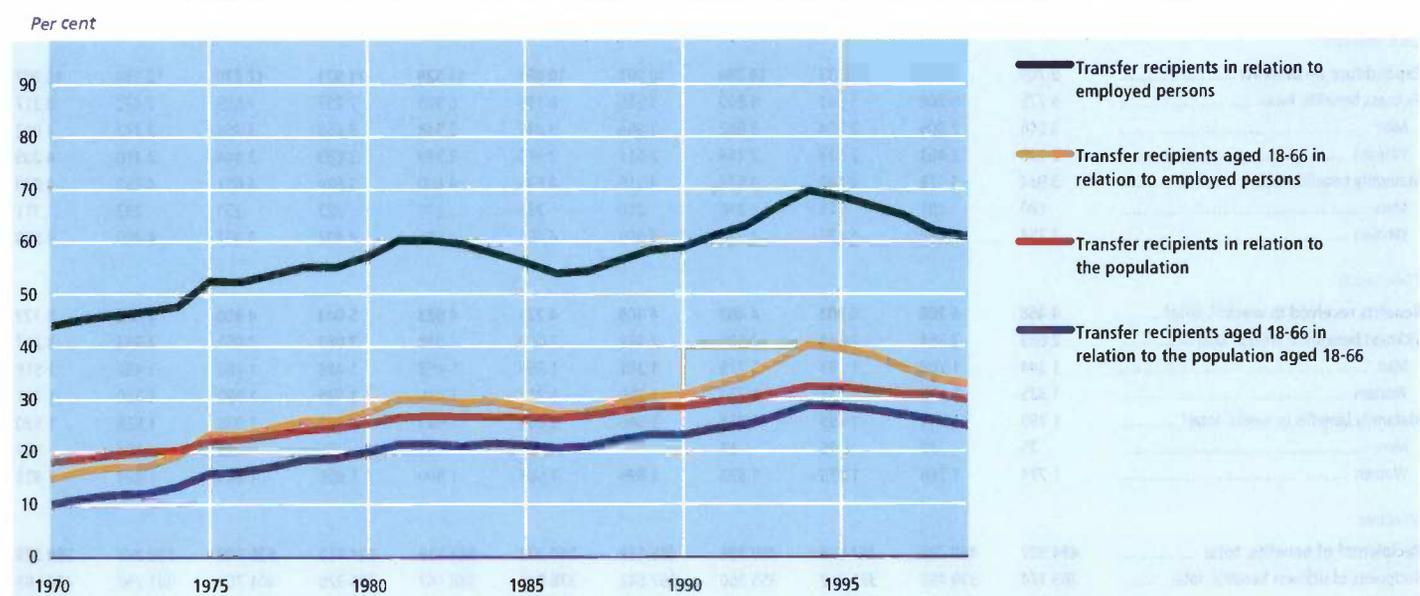
TRANSFER RECIPIENTS* AGED 18-66 BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
<i>Persons in thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	773	774	816	847	906	982	977	963	936	888	862	100.0	100.0
No vocational education or not stated	525	516	532	541	569	621	595	583	571	539	504	67.9	58.5
Apprenticeship training	192	199	218	232	257	263	276	276	276	262	261	24.8	30.3
Short-cycle higher education	21	22	24	25	27	31	36	36	32	29	23	2.7	2.7
Medium-cycle higher education	24	26	29	33	35	42	47	47	39	39	53	3.1	6.1
Bachelors .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0.4
Long-cycle higher education ¹	11	12	14	15	16	24	23	22	19	18	18	1.5	2.1

¹ Up to and including 1998 incl. bachelor.

New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

RECIPIENTS OF TRANSFER PAYMENTS* (CONVERTED TO WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS)



HEALTH INSURANCE

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Average number of consultations per capita</i>								
Total	7.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2
General medical care	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9
Ear specialist care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eye specialist care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other specialist medical care	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dental care	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other services ¹	0.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6

Note: From 1993 consultations with physiotherapists are included. This is the main reason for the increasing number of consultations from 1992 to 1993.

From 1993 histopathological examinations are transferred from "Other specialist medical care" to "Other services". Child psychiatry is transferred from "Other services" to "Other specialist medical care".

¹ Including regional laboratories, chiropractic, chiropody, physiotherapy and psychology.

New figures are expected to be published in October 2001.

ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Number as of 31 December</i>											
Placement outside own home.....	14 710	14 773	14 104	13 753	12 087	11 850	11 872	11 631	11 499	12 129	12 672
<i>By sanction provision:</i>											
With consent.....	13 980	13 990	13 210	12 955	11 230	10 916	10 856	10 548	10 364	10 891	11 438
Without consent.....	720	767	882	783	846	928	1 009	1 075	1 130	1 233	1 229
Temporary placement.....	10	16	12	15	11	6	7	8	5	5	5
<i>By type of place:</i>											
Private family.....	6 213	6 177	5 613	5 697	5 044	5 102	5 058	4 922	5 023	5 370	5 746
Residential institution.....	4 010	3 819	3 600	3 485	3 250	3 249	3 280	3 250	3 097	3 166	3 190
Socio-educational residence.....	870	932	981	958	1 076	1 068	1 089	1 133	1 202	1 386	1 595
Boarding school, etc.....	2 688	2 846	2 938	2 754	1 913	1 600	1 613	1 558	1 500	1 556	1 417
Own room, etc.....	814	911	887	776	739	770	770	713	613	593	667
Other ¹ and not stated.....	115	88	85	83	65	61	62	55	64	58	57
Preventive measures.....	2 515	2 341	1 876	1 638	5 463	6 928	7 349	8 021	8 646	9 607	10 286
Appointment of personal adviser.....	2 515	2 341	1 876	1 638	1 681	1 698	1 474	1 396	1 427	1 369	1 260
Fixed contact person.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	275
Relief stay for children/young people, with stay in their own home.....	•	•	•	•	2 948	3 981	4 476	5 120	5 638	6 226	6 548
Support for stay at boarding school/ continuation school.....	•	•	•	•	911	1 348	1 478	1 611	1 715	1 923	2 071
Receiving assistance, total (net).....	16 596	16 547	15 532	14 947	17 214	18 461	18 885	19 370	19 876	21 471	22 577

Note: Owing to changes in legislation, figures for 1993 are not strictly comparable with earlier years. ¹ In a hospital or on board a ship (skibsprojekt).

² New figures are expected to be published in October 2001.

SICKNESS AND MATERNITY BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Expenditure on benefits.....	9 709	9 346	9 833	10 384	10 091	10 851	11 528	11 921	12 270	12 184	13 087
Sickness benefits, total.....	5 775	5 268	5 391	5 850	5 575	6 156	6 928	7 297	7 609	7 432	8 217
Men.....	3 046	2 806	2 854	3 082	2 964	3 241	3 548	3 658	3 764	3 722	4 012
Women.....	2 730	2 463	2 538	2 768	2 611	2 915	3 379	3 639	3 844	3 710	4 205
Maternity benefits, total.....	3 934	4 078	4 442	4 534	4 516	4 695	4 600	4 624	4 661	4 752	4 870
Men.....	180	191	215	216	216	231	220	222	254	292	311
Women.....	3 754	3 888	4 227	4 318	4 300	4 465	4 381	4 402	4 407	4 460	4 559
<i>Thousands</i>											
Benefits received in weeks ² , total.....	4 468	4 208	4 303	4 463	4 468	4 721	4 923	5 044	4 990	4 882	5 177
Sickness benefits in weeks, total.....	2 669	2 364	2 344	2 505	2 482	2 666	2 938	3 063	3 052	2 953	3 247
Men.....	1 344	1 208	1 193	1 275	1 281	1 354	1 453	1 488	1 463	1 432	1 516
Women.....	1 325	1 156	1 151	1 230	1 200	1 312	1 486	1 575	1 590	1 520	1 731
Maternity benefits in weeks, total ³	1 799	1 844	1 959	1 958	1 986	2 055	1 985	1 981	1 938	1 929	1 930
Men.....	75	78	86	84	87	90	85	85	93	104	107
Women.....	1 724	1 766	1 873	1 875	1 899	1 965	1 900	1 896	1 845	1 824	1 823
<i>Number</i>											
Recipients ⁴ of benefits, total.....	484 327	448 799	457 566	480 598	485 158	510 278	514 539	524 118	525 988	529 267	558 385
Recipients of sickness benefits, total.....	369 174	330 495	331 718	355 360	357 842	378 940	388 147	399 328	401 761	401 799	430 169
Men.....	205 201	182 218	182 915	194 012	199 009	210 783	213 201	218 687	217 730	218 557	222 489
Women.....	163 973	148 277	148 803	161 348	158 833	168 157	174 946	180 641	184 031	183 242	207 680
Recipients of maternity benefits, total.....	115 153	118 304	125 848	125 238	127 316	131 338	126 392	124 790	124 227	127 468	128 216
Men.....	34 543	35 462	38 515	37 427	38 604	41 003	38 835	39 138	39 934	44 343	45 559
Women.....	80 610	82 842	87 333	87 811	88 712	90 335	87 557	85 652	84 293	83 125	82 657

¹ Until 1 April 1990 the employers' period for private employers was 1 week, and for public employers the period was 13 weeks. On 1 April 1990 the employers' period for private employers was increased to 2 weeks. As of the same date, local government ceased to pay sickness benefits to persons employed by public employers. Until 1 January 1999 the employer's period for the self-employed was 3 weeks, then 2 weeks. With respect to reimbursement of sickness benefits paid out by local government, public and private employees are equally treated from 2000.

² Compiled as net figures as a social case is only counted once, regardless of whether payments are made to the insured person as well as to the employer as a refund of the wages and salaries paid.

³ Included in connection with adoption and pregnancy.

⁴ The net number persons, i.e. when a person changes status from one group to another, the person is counted once e.g. from being pregnant to giving birth. A person having received both maternity benefits and sickness benefits will, however, be counted in both groups.

⁵ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

HOUSING SUBSIDIES IN DECEMBER (NON PENSIONERS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Recipients, total	148 094	162 398	173 297	181 243	181 711	179 167	172 948	171 499	169 242	169 735	173 654
Ordinary flats	143 921	158 258	168 354	176 823	177 440	174 875	168 660	166 761	164 334	164 967	169 670
Rehousing, improvements, shared housing.....	4 173	4 140	4 951	4 420	4 271	4 292	4 288	4 738	4 908	4 768	3 984
<i>DKK</i>											
Average rent allowance per household.....	852	869	882	904	879	899	934	948	962	966	951
Ordinary flats	857	874	887	909	883	902	936	952	967	971	955
Rehousing, improvements, shared housing	681	690	684	712	737	782	837	815	786	784	805

↗ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

HOUSING ALLOWANCE IN DECEMBER (PENSIONERS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Recipients, total	277 856	289 925	301 324	315 086	325 007	332 002	326 586	330 455	333 876	333 431	330 738
Tenants.....	255 716	265 908	275 231	283 802	290 763	295 319	297 005	299 689	302 258	300 509	298 266
Owners.....	6 491	6 411	6 462	9 795	11 032	12 232	4 387	4 050	3 749	3 508	3 244
Occupants in jointly owned blocks of flats.....	15 649	17 606	19 631	21 489	23 212	24 451	25 194	26 716	27 869	28 165	27 964
Shared housing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 249	1 264
<i>DKK</i>											
Average rent allowance per household.....	1 249	1 332	1 399	1 448	1 488	1 510	1 564	1 608	1 658	1 696	1 710
Tenants.....	1 284	1 374	1 448	1 516	1 569	1 602	1 637	1 685	1 739	1 780	1 794
Owners.....	1 096	1 121	1 140	838	697	621	1 212	1 213	1 224	1 225	1 225
Occupants in jointly owned blocks of flats.....	737	780	806	835	851	854	776	804	836	872	890
Shared housing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 310	1 313

↗ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

	1990 ¹	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Number of families</i>				<i>Number of persons</i>						
Families² receiving social assistance benefits, total²											
Maintenance benefits, etc.	328 007	346 571	359 235	363 694	387 545	361 125	358 501	357 437	355 276	313 374	312 092
Educational grants, etc.	250 134	268 379	272 268	281 007	221 192	195 625	190 447	189 422	186 383	178 406	173 350
Other special benefits	56 512	55 969	65 657	68 455	70 441	66 103	68 548	74 859	79 518	76 381	74 644
Persons in training schemes receiving social assistance benefits	198 863	186 622	187 891	166 075	197 668	172 646	172 500	171 641	167 921	122 600	122 392
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Social assistance benefits paid, total ³	•	•	•	•	90 493	99 450	98 577	95 411	95 302	98 074	101 772
Maintenance benefits, etc.	9 470	11 935	12 316	12 967	16 902	16 242	16 761	17 342	17 861	18 885	19 770
Educational grants, etc.	6 069	7 999	8 073	8 564	10 387	9 174	8 971	8 923	8 601	8 165	8 190
Other special benefits	2 006	2 389	2 733	3 297	3 139	2 963	3 057	3 279	3 779	4 685	4 937
Persons in training schemes receiving social assistance benefits	1 395	1 547	1 510	1 106	1 474	1 413	1 549	1 823	1 899	2 021	2 176
<i>Per cent</i>											
Families ² receiving social assistance benefits as percent of all families ⁴	•	•	•	•	1 912	2 692	3 185	3 317	3 583	4 014	4 466
	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	9

Note: From 1994, recipients of social assistance benefits are compiled as the number of persons. Consequently, the number of recipients in 1994 are not strictly comparable with the family-based statistics of earlier years.

¹ In 1990, some municipalities reported erroneous data on maintenance benefits, etc. Taking this into account, the number of families can be estimated at about DKK 335,500 and the amount of benefits paid at about DKK 10,014 mio.

² The total number of families are lower than the total sum of each type of benefit as the same family/person may have received several types of benefit.

³ From 1994, maintenance benefits etc. were increased and subjected to taxation (special support under Section § 37a is, however, tax free). As a result of grossing-up of maintenance benefits, etc., expenditure from 1994 is not immediately comparable with expenditure in previous years. Expenditure is compiled for 273 municipalities in 1991 and for 269 in 1992 and 1993, corresponding to 99.8 pct., 99.3 pct. and 99.4 pct. of all municipalities.

⁴ From 1994 compiled as persons receiving social assistance benefits as a pct. of the population aged 18-66.

↗ New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

RECIPIENTS AGED 50-66 OF EARLY RETIREMENT PENSION (CONVERTED TO WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent of the population in selected age groups</i>											
Total	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	19	19	18	18
50-54 years.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
55-59 years.....	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	16
60-62 years.....	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	24	23	22
63-66 years.....	36	36	37	36	36	36	35	34	34	33	32
Men	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14
50-54 years.....	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
55-59 years.....	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
60-62 years.....	18	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	19	18	17
63-66 years.....	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	24	23
Women	27	27	27	26	26	25	25	24	23	22	21
50-54 years.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
55-59 years.....	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	20	20	20	19
60-62 years.....	33	33	32	33	32	32	31	31	29	28	26
63-66 years.....	48	47	48	47	47	46	46	44	43	42	40

➤ New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

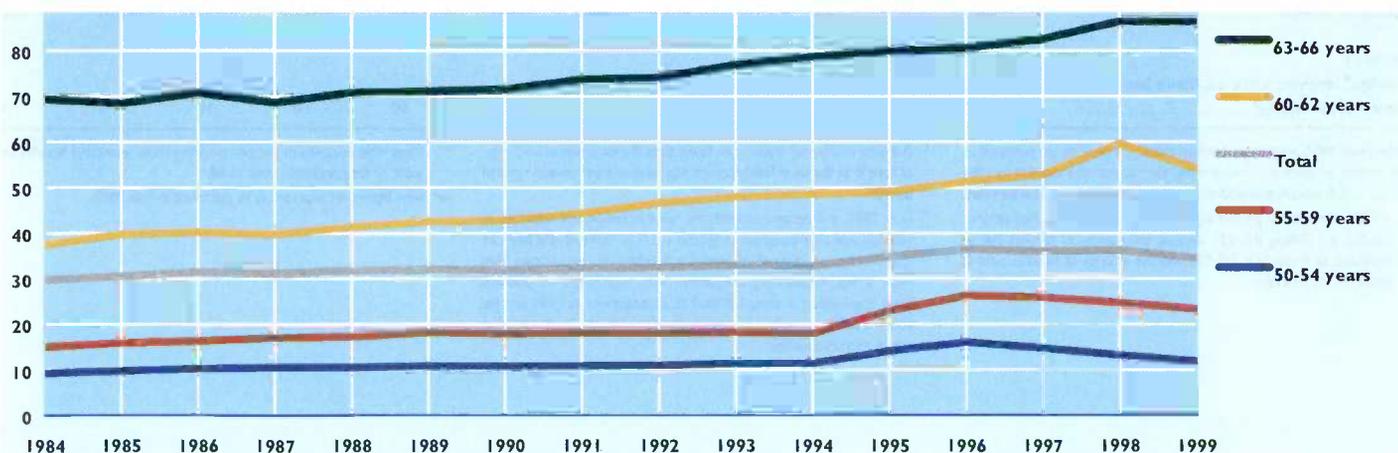
RECIPIENTS OF EARLY RETIREMENT PAY AND TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE (CONVERTED TO WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent of the population in selected age groups</i>											
Total	11	11	11	12	12	13	15	17	17	18	17
50-54 years.....	•	•	•	•	•	1	3	5	4	2	1
55-59 years.....	•	•	•	•	•	2	5	9	9	8	7
60-62 years.....	17	17	19	21	22	23	24	27	29	36	32
63-66 years.....	35	36	37	38	41	42	45	47	49	53	55
Men	12	12	13	13	13	14	15	16	16	17	16
50-54 years.....	•	•	•	•	•	0	2	3	2	2	1
55-59 years.....	•	•	•	•	•	1	3	6	6	5	4
60-62 years.....	18	18	19	21	23	23	23	26	27	34	29
63-66 years.....	42	43	45	45	48	49	51	52	54	58	58
Women	9	9	10	10	11	12	15	18	18	19	18
50-54 years.....	•	•	•	•	•	1	4	7	5	3	2
55-59 years.....	•	•	•	•	•	3	7	12	12	11	10
60-62 years.....	16	16	18	20	21	22	24	28	30	39	36
63-66 years.....	29	29	30	32	34	36	39	41	44	49	52

➤ New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

RECIPIENTS AGED 50-66 OF EARLY RETIREMENT PENSION, EARLY RETIREMENT PAY AND TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE (CONVERTED TO WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS)

Share of age group



INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Children in day-care institutions, etc.											
Total	308 039	325 089	349 324	377 095	404 938	417 712	447 254	480 746	518 571	541 383	548 422
Day-care	65 879	66 183	71 422	77 183	76 046	68 437	74 884	78 802	82 839	82 536	81 327
Nurseries	24 331	24 520	23 647	22 952	22 751	21 460	21 142	20 880	20 456	19 950	19 579
Kindergartens	89 774	92 423	92 947	97 466	101 966	105 234	109 866	115 783	120 074	126 375	126 906
Age-integrated institutions	56 627	60 180	67 680	69 873	85 942	89 032	97 377	103 514	111 798	119 656	121 546
Recreation centres	36 009	32 189	32 643	29 818	28 380	32 096	31 150	35 973	39 161	37 459	37 356
Outside school-hours care	35 419	49 594	60 985	79 803	89 853	101 453	112 835	125 794	144 243	155 407	161 708
<i>Number per 100 in selected age groups</i>											
Total 0-13 years	38.1	40.1	42.9	45.9	48.8	49.5	51.6	54.4	57.6	59.1	59.2
0-2 years	47.2	47.6	48.7	49.8	50.2	46.0	48.2	51.2	55.0	54.6	56.1
3-5 years	75.9	77.2	79.3	80.0	83.4	83.4	85.0	87.6	90.1	90.8	92.3
6-9 years	41.5	45.6	50.4	56.6	59.9	63.4	66.6	70.9	76.3	79.0	79.0
10-13 years	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.9	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.9	12.1	10.8

↗ New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

CHARGES PAID BY PARENTS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>DKK</i>											
Monthly charge per child enrolled for all day-care											
Day-care	1 361	1 398	1 388	1 434	1 482	1 519	1 580	1 649	1 728	1 820	1 969
Nurseries	1 442	1 566	1 704	1 764	1 885	1 972	2 075	2 133	2 256	2 336	2 505
Kindergartens	1 045	1 036	1 064	1 044	1 081	1 115	1 159	1 204	1 254	1 311	1 417
Age-integrated institutions	1 020	1 023	1 050	1 035	1 082	1 118	1 158	1 209	1 256	1 318	1 412
Recreation centres	678	686	697	763	779	793	814	859	876	881	924
Outside school-hours care	693	708	718	741	774	799	846	885	960	1 020	1 073

Source: From 2000: Ministry of the Interior.

HOSPITALS

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Number as of 31 December</i>											
Somatic hospitals											
Number of institutions	94	90	90	88	84	83	82	82	82	79	69 ²
Number of beds	26 235	25 474	24 615	24 134	23 976	23 905	23 603	22 733	22 336	21 922	21 114
Inhabitants per bed	196	202	209	214	216	217	221	232	237	242	252
Patient days ¹ (1,000)	7 661	7 531	7 387	7 486	7 488	7 391	7 071	6 993	6 860	6 770	6 657
Hospitalisations (1,000)	1 065	1 073	1 069	1 093	1 110	1 112	1 089	1 092	1 099	1 108	1 128
Medical treatment of out-patients ³ (1,000)	3 680	3 793	3 862	4 126	4 421	4 535	4 016	4 146	4 194	4 274	4 369
Doctors, qualified nurses and other nursing staff ^{4, 5}	77 573	74 829	76 213	76 977	76 652	76 915	77 725	79 353	...	...	...
Number of doctors ⁴	8 315	8 416	8 563	8 656	8 714	8 800	8 915	9 247	...	...	...
Number of qualified nurses ⁴	21 574	22 075	22 970	23 853	24 478	24 690	25 020	25 995	...	...	...
Other nursing staff ⁴	47 684	44 338	44 680	44 468	43 460	43 425	43 790	44 111	...	...	...
Psychiatric hospitals											
Number of institutions	17	16	16	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12
Number of stipulated beds	3 994	3 630	3 457	2 630	2 487	2 265	2 164	2 233	2 202	2 160	2 238
Inhabitants per bed	1 284	1 415	1 489	1 963	2 083	2 294	2 410	2 362	2 405	2 460	2 382
Patient days (1,000)	1 242	1 158	1 064	853	821	747	707	727	745	736	774
Hospitalisations ²	18 208	18 284	18 511	15 446	14 934	13 325	13 035	14 849	14 771	15 742	17 479
Medical treatment of out-patients ³ (1,000)	96	121	133	125	133	134	11	15	17	20	18
Physicians, qualified nurses and other nursing staff ^{4, 6}	7 743	7 546	7 382	6 049	5 896	5 369	5 365	5 358	...	...	...
Number of doctors ⁴	493	505	524	432	432	393	401	418	...	...	...
Number of qualified nurses ⁴	1 498	1 545	1 601	1 373	1 330	1 193	1 148	1 170	...	...	...
Other nursing staff ⁴	5 752	5 496	5 257	4 244	4 134	3 783	3 816	3 770	...	...	...

¹ Somatic hospitals, including psychiatric departments.

² The decrease is due to uniting of hospitals in Frederiksborg and Funen County.

³ 1994: number of calls by out-patients. From 1995: completed medical treatment of out-patients.

⁴ Calculated as full-time employees and converted on the basis of working hours. A full-time employee works 38 hours in 1989 and 1990 and 37 hours from 1991.

⁵ From 1992 including Nordvang at Glostrup.

⁶ From 1992 excluding Nordvang at Glostrup.

Source: National Board of Health.

HEALTH CARE STAFF OUTSIDE HOSPITALS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
General practitioners ¹	3 183	3 189	3 228	3 265	3 318	3 354	3 372	3 409	3 404	3 419	3 466
General practitioners per 1,000 inhabitants	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.65
Practising specialist doctors ²	793	775	770	769	770	769	773	775	787	765	803
Dentists in own practice	2 648	2 678	...	2 628	2 654	2 663	2 661	2 659	2 627	...	2 594
Midwives ³ .....	...	...	...	1 031	1 038	1 032	1 052	1 115	1 191	1 253	1 320
Public health nurses ^{4,5}	1 053	1 101	1 102	1 124	1 157	1 197	1 219	1 297	1 389	1 397	...

¹ General practitioners having entered into collective agreement with the Negotiation Committee of Public Health Security.

² Specialist physicians having entered into collective agreement with the Negotiation Committee of Public Health Security. Only full-time employed. Excluding hospital physicians with own practice.

³ In and outside hospitals.

⁴ Converted to full-time employed. Excluding qualified nurses with and without exemption.

⁵ The series has been moved one year forward compared to earlier publication.

Source: Negotiation Committee of Public Health Security, the Danish Dental Association, the Danish Association of Midwives, and material from Statistics Denmark.

STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE SOCIAL SECTOR

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number, converted to full-time employed</i>											
Distribution by area											
Total staff¹	108 080	143 854	169 258	190 713	210 706	210 121	218 735	226 764	233 009	237 576	241 991
Day-care ²	10 878	19 679	16 898	19 952	22 973	20 859	22 361	23 725	24 856	24 995	24 577
Day-care institutions for children and young people ³	25 167	34 996	40 737	44 635	51 998	52 334	53 988	56 921	59 642	61 629	60 613
Special day-care institutions for children and young people .....	...	299	484	575	703	684	747	811	859	1 009	1 024
Clubs for children and young people	1 710	2 338	3 651	4 458	3 990	3 895	4 032	3 993	4 039	4 120	4 102
Outside school-hours care ⁴	•	•	•	3 559	7 620	8 338	9 224	10 333	11 300	12 600	12 700
Institutions for drug addicts .....	...	556	672	607	521	564	573	707	686	736	808
Residential institutions for children and young people ^{5,11}	3 930	6 260	6 756	6 515	6 192	6 166	6 370	6 532	6 597	7 566	6 868
Residential institutions for disabled adults ^{5,12}	•	6 077	7 804	8 775	9 272	9 481	9 637	10 137	10 142	12 038	12 363
Special residential nursing homes ^{6,13} .....	...	772	762	3 376	3 842	4 703	4 814	4 870	4 920	4 428	4 465
Care of the elderly ⁷	50 285	68 749	81 620	87 255	91 018	90 226	92 945	93 927	93 899	93 567	94 425
Health care for babies and schoolchildren	980	1 214	1 325	1 383	1 430	1 356	1 416	1 481	1 550	1 566	1 712
Rehabilitation institutions ^{5,14}	750	2 022	2 994	3 855	4 716	4 712	4 819	4 850	5 054	5 853	7 520
Reception centres etc.	680	810	1 080	1 191	1 342	1 321	1 357	1 417	1 562	1 521	1 537
Social work activities without accommodation ¹⁷ .....	...	82	171	219	181	191	223	211	222	207	...
Municipal dental care .....	...	...	4 036	3 484	3 170	3 192	3 225	3 216	3 213	3 187	3 149
Institutions for alcoholics ⁸ .....	...	...	268	90	65	71	76	77	76	77	75
Shared housing etc. under the Social Assistance Act clause 68 ^{15,16}	•	•	•	784	1 673	2 028	2 927	3 557	4 391	2 477	3 276
Disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	127
Foster-families	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	302
Advisory ¹⁷	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	807
Preventive ¹⁸	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 542
Care for the mentally retarded ⁹	10 850	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other specialist care ⁹	2 850	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Distribution by functions											
Total staff¹	108 080	143 854	169 258	190 713	210 705	210 121	218 735	226 764	233 009	237 576	241 991
Management and administration .....	...	3 212	2 477	3 902	6 293	6 463	6 819	7 359	7 613	7 686	...
Care and nursing ⁹ .....	...	120 535	135 037	155 989	167 355	166 554	173 023	178 190	183 156	186 241	...
Kitchen, cleaning activities, etc. .....	...	20 107	18 994	18 038	14 508	14 183	14 104	14 838	14 643	14 326	...
Temporary workers .....	...	...	4 012	5 364	6 191	8 443	9 189	8 712	8 911	7 674	...
Persons in job-training .....	...	...	8 738	8 420	9 738	7 140	7 376	8 332	8 387	9 049	...
Staff in outside school-hours care ¹⁰	•	•	•	•	7 620	8 338	9 224	10 333	11 300	12 600	12 700

Note: The staff is indicated as full-time employees, converted on the basis of working hours. A full-time employed worked 40 hours per week in 1986, 39 hours in 1987 and 1988, 38 hours in 1989 and 1990, and from 1990 37 hours per week.

¹ Excluding staff in social and health administration.

² Persons engaged in day-care are indicated as full-time employees, regardless of actual working hours per week.

³ Including remedial teachers until 1999. From 2000 see note 18.

⁴ From 1993, the figures are calculated on the basis of information provided by the Danish Ministry of Education on staff members per pupil.

⁵ Including staff transferred from care of the mentally retarded and specialist care as from 1 January 1980.

⁶ Including nursing homes for senile dementia, i.e. psychiatric nursing homes under the hospital service. Transferred from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Social Affairs from 1 January 1987.

⁷ Including staff in nursing and day-care homes, day centres, sheltered dwellings, as well as integrated schemes. From 1999 including social education assistance and other treatment schemes. From 2000 excl. people in job training.

⁸ From 1987 excluding out-patients clinics for alcoholics.

⁹ Care of the mentally retarded and specialist care was transferred to the counties from 1 January 1980. Personnel can not be divided by function and are therefore included under "Care and nursing".

¹⁰ From 1993 staff engaged in outside school-hours care cannot be distributed by education and function, see item 4.

¹¹ From 1999: including family centres with 705 full-time employees. From 2000 see note 18.

¹² From 1999: Accommodation offered to persons with reduced capability, persons suffering from arrested development, the physically handicapped etc.

¹³ From 1999: Accommodation offered to persons with reduced capability, mental disorders etc.

¹⁴ From 1999: including rehabilitation staff outside the institutions.

¹⁵ From 1989: Assistance under Sections 59 and 68 in shared accommodation etc., from 1996 also assistance for persons with special social problems, in open meeting places and support and contact persons for people with mental disorders.

¹⁶ From 1999: Support and contact persons for people with mental disorders, assistance with housing schemes for temporary accommodation as well as companion schemes.

¹⁷ From 2000 local government's social work activities without accommodation are included.

¹⁸ Including, e.g. "home-visitors" and family centres.

• New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS' AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Pensioners, total	950 755	959 260	967 908	972 109	974 527	981 535	980 819	980 306	981 030	981 228	976 545
Old-age pensioners, total	701 409	706 003	710 894	712 561	710 490	711 069	709 109	707 575	707 953	709 333	710 162
Men	284 125	285 495	287 438	288 314	287 920	288 332	288 015	287 785	288 481	289 846	291 351
Women	417 284	420 508	423 456	424 247	422 570	422 737	421 094	419 790	419 472	419 487	418 811
Early retirement pensioners, total	249 346	253 257	257 014	259 548	264 037	270 466	271 710	272 731	273 077	271 895	266 383
Men	95 197	98 056	100 875	103 202	106 252	110 407	112 036	113 404	114 820	115 290	113 976
Women	154 149	155 201	156 139	156 346	157 785	160 059	159 674	159 327	158 257	156 605	152 407
Early retirement pensioners with highest / intermediate pension	154 594	156 140	158 002	158 587	160 781	166 029	166 646	166 281	165 690	165 624	164 793
Men	76 113	76 899	77 947	78 209	79 445	82 163	82 462	82 248	82 031	81 903	81 426
Women	78 481	79 241	80 055	80 378	81 336	83 866	84 184	84 033	83 659	83 721	83 367
Early retirement pensioners with ordinary/ increased pension	94 752	97 117	99 012	100 961	103 256	104 437	105 064	106 450	107 387	106 271	101 590
Men	19 084	21 157	22 928	24 993	26 807	28 244	29 574	31 156	32 789	33 387	32 550
Women	75 668	75 960	76 084	75 968	76 449	76 193	75 490	75 294	74 598	72 884	69 040
<i>Per cent</i>											
All pensioners in per cent of the population (15 years and over)	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22
Early retirement pensioners in per cent of the population (15-66 years)	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Social security pension payments ^a	50 535	54 058	55 998	57 581	59 540	75 077	77 667	79 253	79 335	80 954	81 955
Old-age pension payments ^a	32 654	35 020	36 375	37 541	38 812	49 722	51 150	52 181	51 925	52 924	53 901
Early retirement pension payments ^a	17 881	19 039	19 623	20 041	20 728	25 355	26 517	27 071	27 410	28 030	28 054

^a Including pensioners living in nursing homes.

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

HIV-POSITIVE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1 alt
<i>Number of first-time registered HIV positive</i>												
Total	139	327	380	331	298	304	269	273	211	284	248	3 064
Men	109	258	291	252	204	224	199	204	149	184	157	2 231
Homo/bisexual	80	152	143	130	103	116	101	105	75	93	71	1 169
Drug addicts	9	21	41	11	15	20	15	18	9	10	14	183
Heterosexual	14	65	69	88	64	69	59	66	52	69	65	680
Blood transfusions	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	13
Congenital	-	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	18
Other/unknown	3	17	31	19	20	17	21	13	12	11	4	168
Women	30	69	89	79	94	80	70	69	62	100	91	833
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug addicts	6	14	11	13	13	14	10	12	4	15	5	117
Heterosexual	22	51	67	62	70	58	57	47	50	78	74	636
Blood transfusions	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	2	1	4	14
Congenital	1	2	2	2	5	2	1	3	2	1	4	25
Other/unknown	1	2	8	1	4	3	2	7	4	5	4	41

Note: For 1990 figures are only for 1 Aug. - 31 Dec.

Source: The National Serum Institute.

CASES OF AIDS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1 alt
<i>Number of diagnosed AIDS patients</i>												
Men												
Total diagnosed	180	199	192	209	198	185	132	88	63	56	35	1 537
Of whom dead as of 31 Dec. 2000	174	190	184	192	162	120	64	28	15	12	2	1 143
Died during the year	141	164	174	205	207	205	128	56	35	32	14	1 361
Women												
Total diagnosed	17	11	17	30	38	29	26	21	11	17	16	233
Of whom dead as of 31 Dec. 2000	17	11	15	24	25	22	9	4	2	5	2	136
Died during the year	7	8	13	18	29	30	19	5	7	6	5	147

Source: The National Serum Institute.

CONSUMPTION OF MEDICINAL DRUGS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1994	2000
<i>DDD pr. thousand persons per day</i>								<i>DKK mio.</i>	
Total consumption of medicines	752.8	828.9	851.1	865.2	895.1	913.5	936.8	6 363.2	9 405.3
Digestion and metabolism	86.7	104.1	109.2	108.9	110.8	112.2	115.5	895.6	1 191.3
Blood and blood-forming organs	33.5	43.4	48.1	51.4	55.2	57.1	58.6	67.1	120.4
Cardiovascular disorders	187.6	193.9	199.6	206.9	217.7	228.9	240.9	1 019.2	1 578.0
Dermatological preparations	26.7	29.4	30.3	31.2	32.9	34.0	34.1	284.0	322.9
Sex hormones, gynaecological and urinary system	94.1	96.3	96.7	99.1	101.9	104.3	106.0	448.8	637.2
Systematic hormonal preparations	18.1	18.7	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.6	21.2	135.9	102.2
Infectious diseases	14.1	14.1	12.7	12.7	13.2	12.6	12.6	457.0	621.4
Cancer and immune-system treatments	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	26.2	46.2
Musculo-skeletal system	31.5	34.0	34.8	34.3	35.0	34.8	36.9	270.6	388.9
Central nervous system	164.7	187.0	188.9	188.3	192.8	194.4	199.2	1 608.1	2 778.4
Anti-parasitic products	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	38.5	65.2
Respiratory system	86.4	97.8	101.4	102.2	104.9	104.1	101.7	861.5	1 253.7
Sensory organs	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	149.8	210.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	26.3

Note: The table covers consumption of medicinal drugs in the primary health sector and is based on information from the medicines statistics register at the Danish Medicine Agency. The register was established on 1 January 1994. Not all pharmacies were linked to the register from the start and reports were first complete 1996.

Quantity consumption of medicinal drugs is calculated in number of DDDs (Defined Daily Dose) per 1,000 persons per day, i.e. the thousandth part of the population who could be treated with the amount of medicinal drugs consumed if the defined dose was taken. Turnover is calculated at pharmacies' sales price including VAT and prescription fees.

The DDD value of a medicinal drug can be changed if the use or dosage of a drug is reconsidered. Any changes are usually made once every year as of 1 January. Adjustments of the time series are made annually.

Source: Danish Medicines Agency.

WAITING TIMES. OPERATIONS FOR ADMITTED PATIENTS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Number of patients in thousands</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	879	892	910	910	894	904	907	918	948	942	100	100
Acute	607	633	655	664	671	669	689	698	730	716	69	76
Less than 14 days	88	80	73	73	63	63	54	55	57	66	10	7
14 - 30 days	62	54	55	46	45	45	36	37	38	38	7	4
1 - 3 months	70	62	64	64	54	54	54	55	57	57	8	6
3 months and over	62	62	64	73	63	63	63	64	66	66	7	7

Note: Covers only patients for whom it was compulsory to report the date of reference over the entire period.

Source: The Danish Ministry of Health, The National Register of Patients

WAITING TIMES. SELECTED OPERATIONS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>Average number of days</i>								
Knee atrosopy (keyhole surgery)	126	144	144	152	150	124	99	106
Removal of kidneystones by laser surgery	46	41	37	53	73	60	63	60
Hysterectomy	62	64	80	78	78	72	75	82
Tonsillectomy	107	124	116	131	114	92	88	82
Hip replacements	179	179	190	170	167	165	160	150
Operations to improve hearing	217	242	232	237	225	240	233	250
Knee operations	228	219	205	146	148	175	164	166
Reconstruction of ligaments in the knee	179	213	244	240	224	215	197	184
Operations on meniscus of the knee	118	141	149	154	145	140	113	110
Operations for hernia	117	129	135	131	127	127	116	112
Operations for slipped discs	47	60	68	70	77	84	93	90
Gallstone surgery	89	88	100	105	99	102	97	90
Operations for cataracts	151	149	162	156	191	199	195	196
Operations for uterine prolapse	142	139	174	173	150	130	137	146
Excision of kidneystones	49	48	47	46	43	55	67	65
Operations for varicose veins	191	207	205	210	206	204	199	212
Prostate operations	78	80	93	87	95	93	91	89
Sterilisations, women	196	188	223	180	171	163	116	106
Sterilisations, men	139	152	144	95	107	100	84	99

Note: Covers only patients for whom it was compulsory to report the date of reference over the entire period.

Source: The Danish Ministry of Health, The National Register of Patients

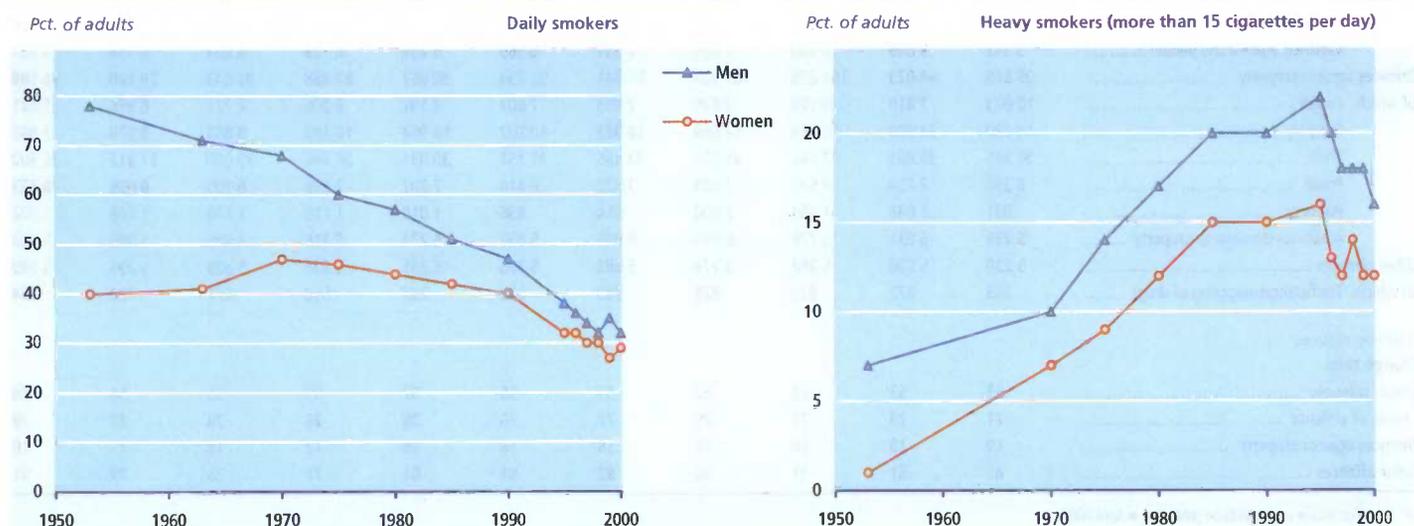
CAUSES OF DEATH

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1987	1997
Number												Per cent	
Total	58 136	58 984	59 397	60 926	59 581	60 821	62 809	61 099	63 127	61 043	59 898	100.0	100.0
Men	30 222	30 308	30 449	31 170	30 085	30 542	31 273	30 536	31 267	30 388	29 526	100.0	100.0
Women	27 914	28 676	28 948	29 756	29 496	30 279	31 536	30 563	31 860	30 655	30 372	100.0	100.0
Heart disease	19 104	18 747	18 338	18 759	17 587	17 327	17 463	16 311	16 595	14 623	14 279	32.9	23.8
Men	10 384	9 962	9 780	9 821	9 238	9 068	8 916	8 416	8 450	7 633	7 338	34.4	24.9
Women	8 720	8 785	8 558	8 938	8 349	8 259	8 547	7 895	8 145	6 990	6 941	31.2	22.9
Cancer	14 687	15 078	14 944	15 025	14 937	15 109	15 486	15 651	15 701	15 649	15 258	25.3	25.5
Men	7 613	7 743	7 598	7 814	7 489	7 689	7 958	8 034	7 948	7 977	7 615	25.2	25.8
Women	7 074	7 335	7 346	7 211	7 448	7 420	7 528	7 617	7 753	7 672	7 643	25.3	25.2
Cerebro-vascular disease	5 176	5 236	5 220	5 567	5 558	5 658	5 920	5 384	5 543	5 464	5 149	8.9	8.6
Men	2 137	2 238	2 224	2 371	2 348	2 359	2 468	2 217	2 334	2 294	2 173	7.1	7.4
Women	3 039	2 998	2 996	3 196	3 210	3 299	3 452	3 167	3 209	3 170	2 976	10.9	9.8
Pneumonia and influenza	1 135	1 215	1 484	1 627	1 553	1 711	2 014	1 797	2 267	2 285	1 724	2.0	2.9
Men	501	546	652	703	656	756	872	817	1 012	963	770	1.7	2.6
Women	634	669	832	924	897	955	1 142	980	1 255	1 322	954	2.3	3.1
Bronchitis and asthma	2 410	2 509	2 527	2 715	2 527	2 592	2 774	2 851	3 173	3 022	3 369	4.1	5.6
Men	1 486	1 517	1 522	1 607	1 463	1 462	1 497	1 545	1 720	1 530	1 770	4.9	6.0
Women	924	992	1 005	1 108	1 064	1 130	1 277	1 306	1 453	1 492	1 599	3.3	5.3
Diabetes	832	903	807	813	782	823	997	837	795	629	1 093	1.4	1.8
Men	430	471	405	422	367	410	511	425	384	313	566	1.4	1.9
Women	402	432	402	391	415	413	486	412	411	316	527	1.4	1.7
Cirrhosis of the liver	701	658	726	712	719	595	725	586	739	742	716	1.2	1.2
Men	465	456	464	486	471	337	471	404	525	500	471	1.5	1.6
Women	236	202	262	226	248	258	254	182	214	242	245	0.8	0.8
Accidents	2 619	2 827	2 708	2 547	2 319	2 326	2 431	2 384	2 470	2 245	2 430	4.5	4.1
Men	1 367	1 498	1 477	1 376	1 267	1 229	1 245	1 273	1 322	1 225	1 246	4.5	4.2
Women	1 252	1 329	1 231	1 171	1 052	1 097	1 186	1 111	1 148	1 020	1 184	4.5	3.9
Suicide	1 430	1 336	1 379	1 241	1 156	1 138	1 159	996	922	892	817	2.5	1.4
Men	913	843	869	815	762	742	749	679	625	631	560	3.0	1.9
Women	517	493	510	426	394	396	410	317	297	261	257	1.9	0.8
Other causes of death	9 701	10 125	10 937	11 583	12 180	13 269	13 561	13 996	14 610	15 161	14 771	16.7	24.7
Men	4 678	4 781	5 220	5 529	5 844	6 309	6 391	6 517	6 744	7 076	6 808	15.5	23.1
Women	5 023	5 344	5 717	6 054	6 336	6 960	7 170	7 479	7 866	8 085	7 963	18.0	26.2
Unknown causes of death¹	341	350	327	337	263	273	279	306	312	331	292	0.6	0.5
Men	248	253	238	226	180	181	195	209	203	246	209	0.8	0.7
Women	93	97	89	111	83	92	84	97	109	85	83	0.3	0.3

¹ Covers persons resident in Denmark who die outside Denmark.

New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

SMOKERS



Source: PLS Consult and Gallup A/S for The Tobacco Council, the Danish Heart Foundation and the Danish Cancer Society.

INMATES IN PRISONS AND IN CUSTODY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average daily number, total	3 345	3 447	3 472	3 451	3 541	3 478	3 311	3 397	3 422	3 477	3 382
Prison ^a	1 995	2 138	2 186	2 219	2 344	2 277	2 118	2 148	2 165	2 266	2 253
Custody ^a	13	17	16	19	21	23	23	22	20	21	23
Lenient imprisonment ^a	377	333	265	261	238	245	216	212	200	200	129
Fine as an alternative	95	100	97	85	71	102	94	62	49	51	54
Arrested and in custody	813	813	849	816	836	794	826	917	948	901	887
Other	52	46	59	51	31	37	34	36	40	38	36

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation.

CLIENTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS AND PROBATION NOT IN PRISON

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average daily number, total	3 962	4 382	4 912	5 225	5 270	5 318	5 290	5 386	5 557	5 870	6 332
Suspended imprisonment	2 017	1 750	1 593	1 728	1 636	1 506	1 457	1 465	1 500	1 522	1 645
Community service	356	334	356	461	445	436	491	547	622	777	1 143
Treatment for alcohol abuse (Section 53 of the Road Traffic Act)	•	451	868	934	1 026	1 087	1 068	1 052	1 161	1 178	1 085
Parole	680	861	1 014	1 027	1 115	1 209	1 137	1 100	1 065	1 126	1 126
Psychological disorders (Sections 68-69 of the Penal Code)	629	652	697	763	806	849	909	1 013	1 052	1 083	1 127
Others	280	334	384	312	242	231	228	209	157	184	206

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation.

REPORTED AND CHARGED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Reported criminal offences	527 421	519 755	536 821	546 894	546 926	538 963	528 488	531 102	499 167	494 191	504 231
Sexual offences	2 521	2 467	2 871	2 977	2 890	2 779	2 536	2 706	2 688	2 981	2 800
Of which: Rape	486	531	556	499	481	440	388	435	418	477	497
Offences against decency	1 481	1 444	1 676	1 896	1 918	1 886	1 645	1 766	1 626	1 788	1 592
Crimes of violence	10 651	11 119	12 258	13 487	14 208	13 357	13 016	13 581	13 422	14 255	15 157
Of which: Violence against public servants	701	667	847	1 011	1 134	1 461	1 321	1 496	1 618	1 757	1 889
Homicide and attempted homicide	234	256	237	249	256	205	225	274	206	220	213
Violence against the person	7 698	8 052	8 741	9 315	9 880	8 622	8 589	8 734	8 460	8 973	9 796
Offences against property	507 763	499 674	515 181	523 835	522 964	515 954	506 461	508 283	476 269	470 280	479 190
Of which: Forgery	14 315	11 798	13 715	12 492	11 096	10 683	11 808	12 384	10 155	8 892	7 328
Burglary	122 371	120 356	122 909	121 491	106 339	106 533	109 882	111 499	101 933	100 895	99 568
Theft	168 115	167 962	172 130	173 705	170 685	175 521	175 191	182 235	180 554	183 139	193 893
Fraud	11 156	10 397	11 270	9 922	10 180	9 804	9 586	10 557	8 935	7 949	8 040
Robbery	2 127	2 418	2 328	2 232	2 046	2 039	2 280	2 523	2 606	2 781	3 152
Malicious damage to property	37 138	35 012	36 394	37 337	37 923	38 771	35 057	37 275	35 700	37 803	39 857
Other offences	6 486	6 495	6 511	6 595	6 864	6 873	6 475	6 532	6 788	6 675	7 084
Of which: Trafficking/smuggling of drugs	1 100	963	990	943	870	756	890	732	938	816	904
Charges	112 778	108 645	117 240	118 997	112 960	108 727	107 497	104 476	100 788	96 133	95 433
Sexual offences	1 347	1 312	1 546	1 562	1 530	1 530	1 442	1 590	1 485	1 725	1 620
Of which: Rape	290	307	321	296	291	270	247	284	261	282	321
Offences against decency	602	605	686	811	843	891	785	874	739	863	730
Crimes of violence	7 586	8 074	9 147	10 234	10 906	10 198	9 974	10 387	10 435	10 989	11 874
Of which: Violence against public servants	613	592	755	900	1 026	1 272	1 197	1 346	1 468	1 602	1 702
Homicide and attempted homicide	209	213	205	239	234	186	205	251	195	202	200
Violence against the person	5 513	5 849	6 480	7 025	7 551	6 565	6 436	6 529	6 404	6 758	7 481
Offences against property	98 615	94 023	101 259	101 928	94 841	91 294	90 857	87 468	83 543	78 120	76 189
Of which: Forgery	10 073	7 810	9 763	9 075	7 855	7 807	9 191	9 206	7 721	6 956	5 621
Burglary	14 220	12 999	13 364	12 669	10 983	10 897	10 964	10 183	8 893	8 570	7 885
Theft	36 486	38 805	42 687	45 825	42 486	41 151	39 931	38 446	39 080	37 312	36 900
Fraud	8 330	7 734	8 538	7 593	7 572	6 614	7 302	7 576	6 700	6 096	6 323
Robbery	881	1 048	1 064	1 000	914	836	1 010	1 119	1 140	1 168	1 302
Malicious damage to property	5 739	6 031	5 778	6 086	6 059	5 893	5 274	5 218	4 975	5 090	5 462
Other offences	5 230	5 236	5 288	5 273	5 683	5 705	5 251	5 038	5 325	5 299	5 749
Of which: Trafficking/smuggling of drugs	963	872	870	828	789	662	797	658	871	780	864

Relative figures

Charge rate

Sexual offences	53	53	54	52	53	55	57	59	55	58	58
Crimes of violence	71	73	75	76	77	76	76	76	78	77	78
Offences against property	19	19	20	19	18	18	18	17	18	17	16
Other offences	81	81	81	80	83	83	81	77	78	79	81

New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per 100,000 in each age group</i>											
Men (15 years and over)	1 426	1 495	1 467	1 722	1 830	1 911	1 801	1 673	1 604	1 580	1 491
15-19 years	3 863	3 831	3 648	4 079	4 355	4 636	4 713	4 511	4 382	4 383	4 112
20-24 years	3 713	3 774	3 702	4 071	4 299	4 633	4 201	3 900	3 794	3 681	3 562
25-29 years	2 515	2 704	2 653	2 927	3 178	3 249	3 023	2 874	2 756	2 757	2 631
30-39 years	1 561	1 713	1 705	2 022	2 190	2 319	2 264	2 057	2 019	1 987	1 862
40-49 years	651	728	739	958	1 052	1 121	1 084	1 038	1 040	1 054	1 016
50-59 years	282	341	367	581	592	605	526	495	450	487	472
60 years and over	76	101	130	312	313	299	250	250	232	243	245
Women (15 years and over)	253	267	295	432	476	459	444	409	388	402	381
15-19 years	541	495	536	805	878	919	928	853	950	993	990
20-24 years	571	583	598	733	758	766	697	680	659	651	625
25-29 years	479	509	519	622	684	705	667	603	527	560	522
30-39 years	351	392	414	553	630	616	589	544	526	537	491
40-49 years	197	209	253	393	425	393	398	375	335	370	355
50-59 years	100	119	155	312	356	333	316	285	265	284	260
60 years and over	34	46	73	175	199	164	168	147	133	136	139

↗ New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Convictions for criminal offences, total ...	35 102	36 979	37 168	45 641	48 976	50 442	47 905	44 541	42 679	42 524	40 190
Men, total	29 610	31 161	30 712	36 159	38 525	40 314	38 102	35 501	34 092	33 609	31 742
Fines ¹	12 676	13 648	14 426	19 111	20 871	21 717	20 778	18 704	17 075	16 738	15 136
Charges withdrawn ²	1 671	1 752	1 479	1 602	2 270	2 358	2 417	2 282	2 276	2 240	2 106
Suspended imprisonment ² total ²	7 667	8 388	7 231	7 379	7 039	7 063	6 785	6 593	6 645	6 574	6 647
Lenient imprisonment ²	777	857	819	944	914	1 078	1 045	982	1 039	1 036	1 166
Imprisonment ²	3 395	3 462	3 084	3 164	3 236	3 228	3 225	3 263	3 392	3 490	3 550
Sentence deferred	3 495	4 069	3 328	3 271	2 889	2 757	2 515	2 348	2 214	2 048	1 931
Unsuspended imprisonment total ²	7 596	7 373	7 576	8 067	8 345	9 176	8 122	7 922	8 096	8 057	7 853
Lenient imprisonment ²	1 636	1 605	1 473	1 532	1 580	1 842	1 481	1 306	1 315	1 313	1 294
Imprisonment ²	5 946	5 764	6 096	6 520	6 753	7 318	6 626	6 606	6 768	6 732	6 547
Other ³	14	4	7	15	12	16	15	10	13	12	12
Women, total	5 492	5 818	6 456	9 481	10 451	10 108	9 803	9 040	8 587	8 915	8 448
Fines ¹	3 323	3 518	4 444	7 500	8 305	7 958	7 692	6 986	6 504	6 878	6 400
Charges withdrawn ²	214	205	182	190	254	280	266	246	281	280	250
Suspended imprisonment ² total ²	1 600	1 730	1 422	1 345	1 400	1 411	1 345	1 284	1 303	1 274	1 298
Lenient imprisonment ²	87	105	119	123	111	160	153	132	146	126	148
Imprisonment ²	596	601	537	508	586	584	573	572	585	623	611
Sentence deferred	917	1 024	766	714	703	667	619	580	572	525	539
Unsuspended imprisonment total ²	355	365	408	446	492	459	500	524	499	483	500
Lenient imprisonment ²	67	76	84	84	111	108	91	89	107	95	111
Imprisonment ²	288	289	324	362	378	350	409	433	392	387	388
Other ³	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	1

¹ Sentences where the sanction is a fine only. Figures include fines taken as an alternative and fines. In 1992, sanctions for, e.g. shoplifting were increased, which resulted in a considerable increase in the number of fines.

² Convictions resulting in imprisonment, suspended or unsuspended, are classified as unsuspended convictions.

³ Includes custody instead of sentence, military decisions, detention² and precautionary measures, and others not stated.

↗ New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

IMPRISONMENT SUSPENDED AND UNSUSPENDED, BY CRIMINAL OFFENCE

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Men, total	15 263	15 761	14 807	15 447	15 385	16 254	14 916	14 521	14 754	14 641	14 510
Sexual offences	246	224	215	260	224	249	257	180	224	232	274
Crimes of violence	2 530	2 695	2 803	2 974	3 787	5 024	4 270	4 002	4 138	4 338	4 440
Offences against property	11 625	11 976	10 984	11 428	10 539	10 068	9 562	9 478	9 494	9 094	8 841
Other offences	861	866	805	785	835	913	827	861	898	977	955
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, total	1 955	2 095	1 830	1 791	1 892	1 871	1 847	1 808	1 804	1 759	1 800
Sexual offences	7	4	7	11	12	7	6	2	5	2	5
Crimes of violence	105	103	130	158	168	274	237	218	218	222	265
Offences against property	1 700	1 832	1 549	1 507	1 554	1 429	1 455	1 443	1 438	1 387	1 376
Other offences	143	156	144	115	158	161	149	145	143	148	154
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

↗ New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

AVERAGE PERSONAL INCOME^a BY AGE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 Number in thousands
<i>DKK thousands</i>											
Total	140.5	145.5	149.9	152.5	163.6	169.6	175.5	181.4	189.0	195.4	4 310.8
15-19 years	29.4	28.9	28.7	28.0	30.6	31.5	31.9	32.7	33.8	34.0	270.0
20-24 years	112.4	111.2	110.2	108.5	115.2	119.1	120.7	122.7	126.3	128.2	331.9
25-29 years	154.9	157.7	160.1	159.8	167.8	171.7	174.8	178.5	184.5	189.3	376.8
30-34 years	177.1	181.7	185.3	186.9	196.3	201.5	207.3	214.4	223.4	231.1	409.6
35-39 years	188.6	194.2	198.5	201.0	211.9	217.3	223.3	230.6	240.3	248.9	400.4
40-44 years	198.0	203.7	208.5	210.8	221.4	227.8	234.3	241.7	251.4	259.8	371.9
45-49 years	197.1	205.6	211.5	214.9	226.5	233.0	240.3	247.2	255.3	262.4	365.9
50-54 years	180.5	188.7	197.7	202.6	215.5	224.7	233.2	241.5	251.8	259.2	399.9
55-59 years	159.6	167.4	175.2	179.3	191.2	199.3	207.0	217.2	228.4	237.9	334.5
60-64 years	132.9	138.1	144.1	146.9	154.9	161.8	168.1	173.6	180.7	187.0	259.9
65-69 years	102.5	107.0	110.5	113.4	124.6	128.7	133.3	135.7	139.9	143.5	218.3
70-74 years	85.2	89.8	93.3	96.5	111.0	113.6	117.8	119.8	123.7	127.4	194.7
Over 74 years	69.7	73.7	76.2	80.0	100.0	105.2	109.2	111.1	114.2	118.0	377.0

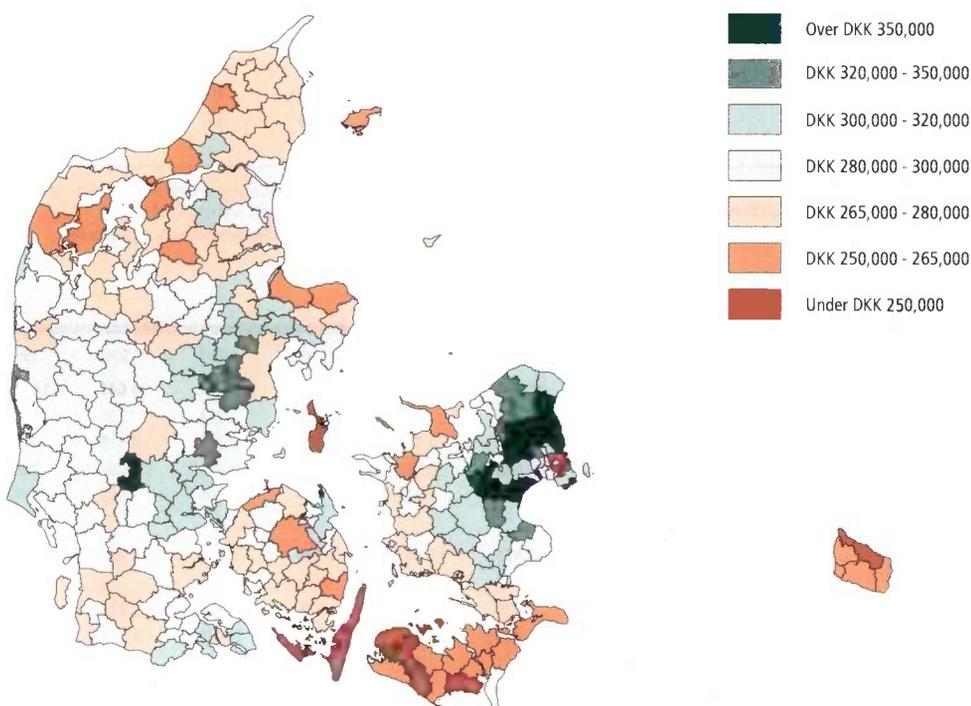
^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

HIGHEST PERSONAL INCOME ARRANGED IN TENTHS, BY INCREASING INCOME (DECILES^a)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK thousands</i>										
10 pct. not exceeding	32.3	34.7	36.6	38.9	48.6	55.7	58.5	59.5	62.8	64.4
20 pct. not exceeding	55.3	57.7	59.1	61.0	77.3	83.5	86.8	88.2	91.9	94.3
30 pct. not exceeding	70.9	74.0	76.3	79.0	97.0	99.8	103.2	105.6	109.2	112.9
40 pct. not exceeding	101.8	105.3	108.1	110.7	120.9	124.2	127.4	131.0	135.6	139.6
50 pct. not exceeding	128.2	132.0	135.9	137.9	143.6	147.6	152.8	158.4	166.0	172.3
60 pct. not exceeding	152.4	157.1	161.6	163.4	171.4	177.1	183.1	189.7	197.6	204.8
70 pct. not exceeding	176.4	182.0	187.6	189.7	198.5	204.6	211.4	218.9	227.8	236.1
80 pct. not exceeding	204.1	210.9	217.3	220.1	230.0	237.3	245.2	253.7	264.4	273.9
90 pct. not exceeding	252.7	261.3	269.2	272.7	284.7	294.1	303.4	314.4	327.9	340.0
Lower quartile ^a	60.3	63.2	65.1	67.6	89.3	90.6	93.5	94.5	97.6	100.5
Upper quartile ^a	189.2	195.3	201.2	203.6	213.0	219.6	227.0	235.0	244.5	253.3
Gini-coefficient ^a	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME IN MUNICIPALITIES 1999



AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME BEFORE TAXES, BY FAMILY TYPE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 Number in thousands
<i>DKK thousands</i>											
Families^a total	201.2	207.4	215.2	218.8	237.9	247.7	258.2	267.8	280.2	292.2	2 857.6
Without children	168.3	174.5	180.8	184.6	201.8	210.4	219.6	227.7	238.1	247.6	2 211.8
With children	308.4	316.4	330.4	335.7	362.2	375.9	391.4	406.4	425.7	445.0	645.8
Couples^a	299.1	309.7	323.3	329.9	354.1	367.9	385.1	399.7	418.2	435.8	1 310.7
Without children	269.9	281.3	293.9	301.3	322.4	335.3	352.1	365.5	382.2	397.0	782.9
With children	339.1	349.2	364.9	371.4	400.5	415.8	433.6	450.3	471.6	493.4	527.7
Single persons^a total	129.1	132.4	136.7	139.1	155.4	160.0	165.2	170.4	176.8	183.4	1 272.8
Without children	124.9	128.6	132.4	134.8	151.3	155.8	161.1	166.2	172.5	178.8	1 155.4
With children	168.3	168.2	177.5	179.2	194.9	201.2	205.2	211.8	219.8	228.3	117.4
Single men	138.2	142.0	145.7	148.0	163.6	169.3	175.2	181.6	188.8	196.2	559.5
Without children	136.2	140.1	143.7	146.0	161.6	167.3	173.2	179.4	186.7	193.9	544.4
With children	201.7	204.0	214.5	216.8	233.6	243.1	249.5	260.5	267.6	278.1	15.1
Single women	122.1	125.1	129.8	132.2	149.1	152.9	157.4	161.8	167.5	173.3	713.3
Without children	115.1	118.6	122.6	125.0	142.1	145.6	150.4	154.5	159.9	165.3	611.0
With children	163.0	162.7	171.9	173.8	189.4	195.4	199.0	204.9	212.8	220.9	102.3
Adults living with their parents^a	85.7	85.9	86.4	85.2	91.8	96.4	98.3	100.6	103.8	106.9	222.4
Institutional households^a	52.2	56.4	59.0	62.8	76.4	113.5	117.6	119.2	124.4	127.5	51.7

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME AFTER TAXES, BY FAMILY TYPE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 Number in thousands
<i>DKK thousands</i>											
Families^a total	127.9	131.9	136.7	139.6	150.1	156.3	163.5	169.7	178.2	184.5	2 857.6
Without children	108.9	113.1	116.8	119.7	128.4	133.9	140.2	145.7	153.1	158.4	2 211.8
With children	189.9	194.1	203.4	207.8	224.7	233.4	243.9	252.7	264.9	274.1	645.8
Couples^a	184.4	190.9	198.9	203.9	220.5	228.8	240.3	249.2	261.4	269.9	1 310.7
Without children	168.4	175.7	182.7	187.9	203.1	210.7	221.9	230.4	241.9	249.3	782.9
With children	206.3	212.0	222.0	227.1	245.9	255.5	267.5	277.0	290.4	300.5	527.7
Single persons^a total	87.0	89.3	92.2	94.2	99.9	103.3	107.2	111.1	116.0	119.9	1 272.8
Without children	84.0	86.7	89.1	91.2	96.6	99.8	103.8	107.6	112.5	116.3	1 155.4
With children	115.0	113.4	121.2	123.0	131.9	136.7	140.1	145.1	150.6	155.6	117.4
Single men	87.8	90.6	92.8	95.0	101.6	105.3	109.6	113.9	119.0	123.1	559.5
Without children	86.7	89.6	91.7	93.9	100.4	104.1	108.4	112.6	117.7	121.8	544.4
With children	122.7	124.0	131.8	133.6	142.9	149.6	154.6	162.3	165.6	170.5	15.1
Single women	86.4	88.2	91.6	93.6	98.7	101.7	105.3	108.9	113.7	117.5	713.3
Without children	81.0	84.2	86.8	88.7	93.2	96.0	99.7	103.2	107.9	111.5	611.0
With children	113.8	111.8	119.6	121.5	130.3	134.9	138.1	142.7	148.4	153.4	102.3
Adults living with their parents^a	58.2	58.4	58.7	58.4	62.4	65.1	66.4	67.8	70.2	72.3	222.4
Institutional households^a	41.3	44.9	47.3	50.4	53.2	78.1	81.2	83.6	88.3	90.8	51.7

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

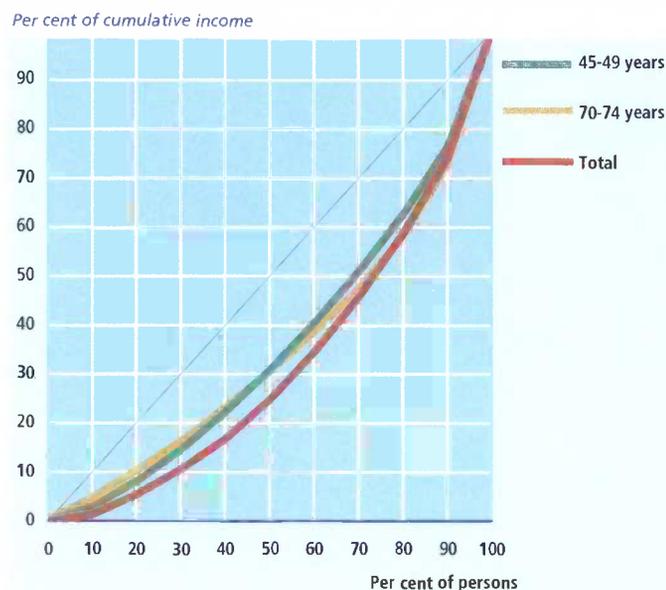
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN DECILES^a BY FAMILY TYPE

Per cent	1990 1992 1994 1996 1997 1998 1999							1990 1992 1994 1996 1997 1998 1999						
	Family income before taxes							Family income after taxes						
Families^a total														
1st decile group ¹	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
2nd decile group	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
3rd decile group	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
4th decile group	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
5th decile group	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
6th decile group	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
7th decile group	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2
8th decile group	14.1	14.2	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
9th decile group	17.1	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2
10th decile group	25.7	25.9	25.8	26.3	26.6	26.8	27.0	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.1
Maximum equalization percentage ^a	28.3	28.6	27.4	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.4	23.8	24.2	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.2
Couples^a with/without children														
1st decile group ¹	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9
2nd decile group	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
3rd decile group	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
4th decile group	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
5th decile group	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
6th decile group	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0
7th decile group	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
8th decile group	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7
9th decile group	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0
10th decile group	20.7	20.7	21.1	21.8	22.0	22.3	22.4	17.7	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.0
Maximum equalization percentage ^a	18.2	18.2	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.9	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.5
Single persons^a with/without children (excl. adults living with their parents)														
1st decile group ¹	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
2nd decile group	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
3rd decile group	5.7	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
4th decile group	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
5th decile group	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8
6th decile group	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
7th decile group	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9
8th decile group	13.1	13.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1
9th decile group	15.4	15.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7
10th decile group	23.1	23.3	22.3	22.6	23.0	23.1	23.3	18.5	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.0	20.1	20.1
Maximum equalization percentage ^a	23.0	23.2	19.9	20.2	20.6	20.8	21.1	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8

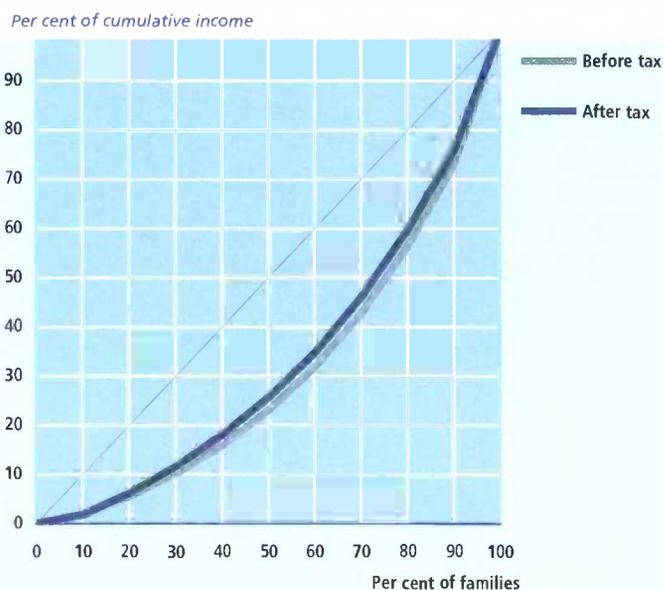
¹ When primary data are divided into tenths according to increasing value of an observation, the groups of tenths are called decile groups.

^a New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1999



DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1999



INCOME, CONSUMPTION, TAXATION AND TRANSFERS, BY ACTIVITY 1998

	Total	Self-employed	Salaried employees	Pensioners and recipients of early retirement pay	Others, not economically active
<i>DKK per household</i>					
A. Earned income, total	263 813	454 257	409 495	10 563	106 758
Wages and salaries, etc.	248 807	192 931	405 447	9 338	103 305
Entrepreneurial income, etc.	15 006	261 326	4 048	1 225	3 453
B. Property income^a	27 928	42 499	30 635	26 715	11 650
C. Private transfers to the household^a	19 889	12 075	11 541	38 494	17 250
D. Transfers from the public sector^a	72 164	44 472	38 827	131 237	98 763
E. Other income and reconciliation	5 770	10 796	5 154	4 912	8 935
F. Capital transfers to the household^a	5 410	14 025	6 965	2 642	1 212
G. Total income (A+B+C+D+E+F)	394 974	578 124	502 616	214 564	244 568
H. Income taxes, etc.	122 837	178 862	164 728	53 499	68 324
I. Private interest payments, etc.	27 370	50 058	38 663	7 533	12 481
J. Disposable income, total (G-H-I)	244 767	349 203	299 226	153 532	163 763
K. Payments from capital pensions (net)	1 075	2 130	434	2 181	1 009
L. Disposable amount, total (J+K)	245 842	351 333	299 660	155 712	164 771
M. Fees and fines	52	180	65	9	47
N. Gifts, charity	2 307	1 684	1 973	3 670	763
O. Membership fees	3 545	4 116	5 218	824	1 923
P. Net saving	21 822	54 999	34 562	1 460	-3 193
Q. Total consumption (L-M-N-O-P)	218 116	290 354	257 842	149 749	165 232
Food	24 904	35 295	28 559	18 017	20 025
Beverages and tobacco	12 191	14 333	13 660	9 532	10 785
Clothing and footwear, etc.	11 824	15 641	14 688	6 225	10 279
Rent, housing	47 274	57 188	52 018	40 976	35 704
Electricity and fuels	14 638	19 086	15 558	13 709	10 618
Furniture, household services, etc.	13 625	23 589	16 956	7 465	8 676
Medical products and services	5 110	7 490	5 384	4 674	3 888
Purchase of transport equipment	13 535	23 473	17 006	7 855	6 686
Other transport and communications	22 874	29 313	29 484	11 326	16 798
Recreation, entertainment, package holidays	23 710	24 124	28 720	14 825	21 265
Other goods and services	28 430	40 822	35 809	15 145	20 509
Indirect transfers from public sector^a, total	37 279	44 107	44 484	19 767	43 209
Indirect transfers concerning child care	9 710	10 704	13 813	307	12 826
Indirect transfers concerning education	16 517	24 885	22 043	2 123	22 223
Indirect transfers concerning health	11 053	8 519	8 628	17 337	8 160
Taxes on production and imports^a, total	53 025	70 187	63 881	35 279	37 253
VAT	30 238	38 920	36 791	19 024	22 672
Excise duty	19 020	26 233	22 740	13 194	12 429
Real property tax	3 363	4 714	3 738	2 974	1 944
Other duties	404	321	613	87	209
Net wealth, end 1998	284 780	303 751	193 953	529 178	107 108
<i>Number, etc.</i>					
Persons per household	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.9
Of whom adults	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4
Number of households in the survey	2 727	112	1 621	654	340
Number of households in Denmark (thousands)	2 464	113	1 371	702	277

Note: The above classification is based on the socio-economic status of the head of the household^a.

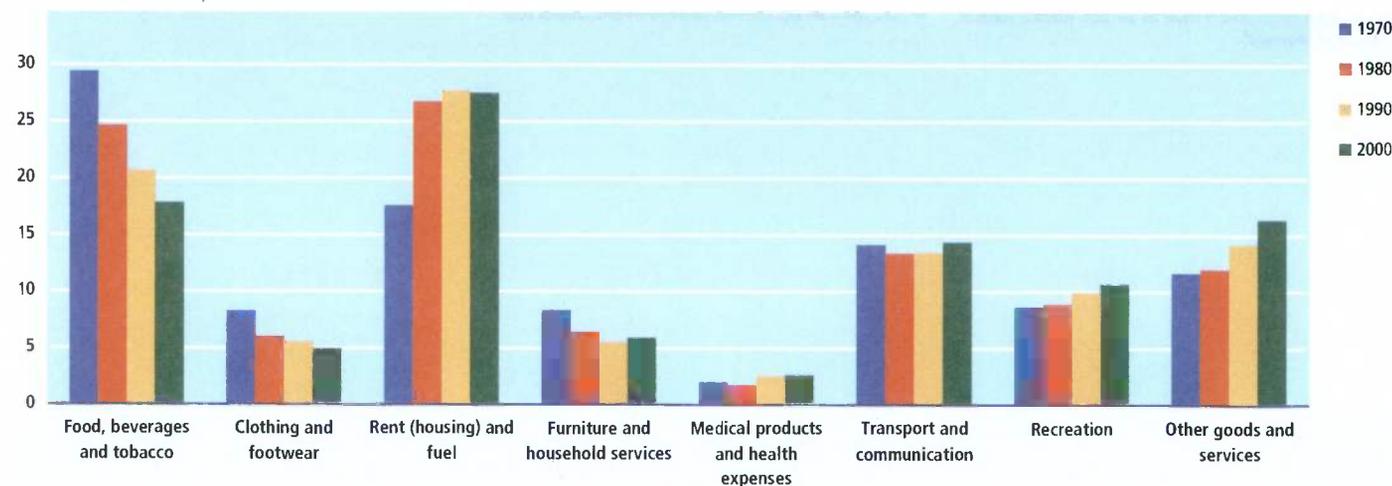
^a New figures are expected to be published in February/March 2002.

INCOME, CONSUMPTION, TAXATION AND TRANSFERS, BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME 1998

	Total	Under DKK 150,000	DKK 200,000 - 299,999	DKK 300,000 - 499,999	DKK 500,000 - 799,999	DKK 800,000 and over
<i>DKK per household</i>						
A. Earned income, total	263 813	18 467	77 849	264 501	505 415	870 494
Wages and salaries, etc.	248 807	19 160	73 781	252 207	483 996	781 234
Entrepreneurial income, etc.	15 006	-693	4 068	12 294	21 420	89 260
B. Property income ^a	27 928	4 869	17 119	28 787	40 217	87 303
C. Private transfers to the household ^a	19 889	2 594	16 396	26 952	21 978	44 811
D. Transfers from the public sector ^a	72 164	89 834	100 347	69 268	36 466	34 307
E. Other income and reconciliation	5 770	899	4 171	6 193	7 143	18 483
F. Capital transfers to the household ^a	5 410	237	1 778	2 621	5 765	42 567
G. Total income (A+B+C+D+E+F)	394 974	116 899	217 660	398 322	616 985	1 097 965
H. Income taxes, etc.	122 837	26 839	58 333	123 543	200 555	377 963
I. Private interest payments, etc.	27 370	2 614	9 453	29 608	52 889	73 389
J. Disposable income, total (G-H-I)	244 767	87 446	149 875	245 172	363 542	646 613
K. Payments from capital pensions (net)	1 075	0	715	2 163	1 200	939
L. Disposable amount, total (J+K)	245 842	87 446	150 590	247 334	364 742	647 553
M. Stamp duties, fees and fines	52	19	25	66	68	152
N. Gifts, charity	2 307	1 041	2 236	1 956	2 811	5 269
O. Membership fees	3 545	557	1 720	4 137	6 345	7 396
P. Net saving	21 822	-17 452	-12 776	12 701	52 302	199 992
Q. Total consumption (L-M-N-O-P)	218 116	103 280	159 385	228 474	303 216	434 743
Food	24 904	12 641	19 289	25 989	35 405	40 599
Beverages and tobacco	12 191	7 285	9 924	13 383	15 823	17 722
Clothing and footwear, etc.	11 824	4 924	8 288	11 813	17 199	26 272
Rent, housing	47 274	29 109	39 267	46 525	58 748	91 020
Electricity and fuels	14 638	9 274	12 218	14 292	19 192	24 399
Furniture, household services, etc.	13 625	4 260	8 345	13 459	22 412	30 964
Medical products and services	5 110	2 542	4 080	5 284	6 728	9 867
Purchase of transport equipment	13 535	1 869	7 997	18 514	18 841	30 639
Other transport and communications	22 874	8 479	14 855	24 163	33 512	53 037
Recreation, entertainment, package holidays	23 710	12 719	16 240	25 024	32 450	49 404
Other goods and services	28 430	10 178	18 883	30 030	42 906	60 818
Indirect transfers from public sector ^a , total	37 279	22 574	26 689	36 403	57 961	54 067
Indirect transfers concerning child care	9 710	989	5 822	10 496	18 549	15 835
Indirect transfers concerning education	16 517	10 043	9 851	16 516	26 985	26 792
Indirect transfers concerning health	11 053	11 542	11 017	9 390	12 427	11 440
Taxes on production and imports ^a , total	53 025	21 675	36 924	57 118	78 424	100 798
VAT	30 238	13 205	21 100	30 742	45 937	57 789
Excise duty	19 020	6 993	13 387	22 402	26 812	34 925
Real property tax	3 363	1 459	2 268	3 558	4 903	6 978
Stamp duty	404	18	169	416	772	1 106
<i>Number, etc.</i>						
Persons per household ^a	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.1
Of whom adults	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3
Number of households ^a in Denmark (thousands)	2 464	406	734	601	554	168

COMPOSITION OF THE PRIVATE CONSUMPTION

Per cent of total consumption



CONSUMPTION BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD 1998

	Total	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons, 60 and over without children	Single persons with children	2 adults without children, head of h. under 60	2 adults without children, head of h. 60 and over	2 adults with children	Households with at least 3 adults
<i>DKK per household</i>								
Total income	394 974	223 625	176 540	301 277	505 077	346 007	591 087	705 949
Disposable income	245 842	137 371	126 206	206 476	306 809	232 601	349 565	441 859
Net saving	21 822	-1 277	-1 955	12 345	44 468	15 666	24 800	96 493
Total consumption	218 116	135 326	123 901	190 907	255 028	209 272	317 371	336 986
Food	24 904	13 511	14 020	25 127	26 353	25 635	38 950	39 863
Non-alcoholic beverages	3 176	2 133	1 698	3 078	3 408	2 816	4 572	5 952
Alcoholic beverages	4 854	3 241	3 083	3 199	6 355	5 429	5 182	9 156
Tobacco	4 161	3 695	2 440	3 816	5 394	3 713	4 300	6 760
Clothing, etc.	9 739	5 914	3 664	9 440	11 514	8 073	15 284	17 833
Footwear, etc.	2 084	1 303	857	2 545	2 120	1 085	3 668	4 101
Rent, permanent rent of holiday dwelling, etc. ...	14 725	18 753	18 488	26 893	12 012	11 492	11 290	7 864
Rental value of own dwelling, etc.	22 218	7 179	13 492	12 397	26 336	26 967	35 726	37 642
Repair and maintenance of dwelling	4 705	1 668	1 975	2 013	6 683	6 733	6 425	8 423
Water and other services relating to dwelling	5 626	4 008	4 436	4 808	6 060	6 246	7 417	6 493
Electricity and fuels	14 638	8 728	12 110	13 282	15 369	17 668	18 462	22 014
Furniture and carpets, etc.	5 343	2 789	1 363	4 382	6 142	4 042	10 678	7 459
Curtains and bed linen, etc.	988	375	478	441	1 072	827	2 150	1 060
Household appliances, etc.	1 929	858	972	2 237	2 533	1 641	3 226	2 180
Tableware and household goods	1 170	694	554	1 023	1 606	1 099	1 532	2 031
Tools, household and garden tools	1 392	639	480	507	2 127	1 679	2 021	2 023
Other household goods and services	2 803	1 202	2 044	2 685	2 744	3 105	4 618	4 068
Medical products and spectacles, etc.	2 816	1 325	2 448	1 949	4 005	4 575	2 770	2 615
Medical and dental services	2 194	1 184	1 386	1 424	2 858	2 837	2 570	3 755
Hospital services	101	20	100	95	108	115	202	0
Purchase of vehicles	13 535	6 494	3 589	5 098	19 511	15 380	20 275	24 852
Operation of transport equipment	15 024	7 699	3 480	7 744	20 393	12 505	24 475	31 597
Purchase of transport services	3 375	3 365	1 694	2 926	3 993	1 950	4 094	6 280
Postage	265	207	264	183	277	248	354	235
Purchase of telephones and equipment	185	208	26	262	220	46	247	383
Telephone services, telephone charges, etc.	4 026	3 507	2 751	4 386	4 488	3 464	4 934	5 362
Electronic leisure equipment etc.	5 104	4 665	1 306	4 696	6 442	2 581	7 263	9 848
Large consumer goods for leisure activities	667	727	96	92	994	181	2 462	-3 576
Sporting equipment, toys, plants, pets, etc.	4 976	2 692	2 156	4 451	6 211	4 254	8 107	7 559
Entertainment, television license fees	6 354	5 141	4 070	7 007	7 081	5 423	8 022	9 753
Newspapers, books, magazines, etc.	3 552	2 446	2 655	2 787	4 289	4 621	3 993	4 441
Package holidays	3 056	1 887	1 646	3 648	4 542	2 878	3 372	4 682
Educations	775	559	304	1 451	517	205	1 482	1 782
Restaurants, hotel, etc.	8 690	7 587	4 804	6 350	11 483	4 261	11 525	13 990
Other goods and services	18 964	8 924	8 972	18 486	19 785	15 497	35 724	28 508
Indirect transfers from public sector, total	37 279	15 117	14 525	80 305	16 882	18 226	91 370	63 531
Indirect transfers concerning child care	9 710	11	0	37 297	3	0	37 720	4 987
Indirect transfers concerning education	16 517	9 362	688	34 881	10 482	1 110	38 412	43 770
Indirect transfers concerning health	11 053	5 744	13 838	8 127	6 397	17 116	15 238	14 774
Taxes on production and imports, total	53 025	30 655	26 826	40 005	63 157	52 244	80 578	85 545
Of which concerning extensions, etc.	2 541	263	211	832	1 770	928	8 937	2 321
VAT	30 238	17 716	15 024	25 193	34 318	27 154	49 192	46 675
Excise duties, total	19 020	11 126	9 070	11 746	24 646	20 503	25 983	33 421
Duties on motor vehicles	7 692	3 447	2 373	2 902	10 963	8 973	11 514	14 113
Duties on energy products	6 465	4 005	3 444	4 603	7 663	6 724	8 997	11 429
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	1 143	810	980	688	1 411	1 418	1 039	2 017
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	139	103	89	123	152	144	169	255
Duties on chocolate and sugar confectionery	287	149	129	380	291	203	517	477
Tobacco duties	2 253	1 989	1 328	2 145	2 905	1 885	2 428	3 583
Gambling taxes on football pools, etc.	189	90	124	100	305	249	185	296
Other excise duties	851	532	603	804	955	907	1 133	1 250
Real property	3 363	1 673	2 628	2 647	3 729	4 502	4 389	4 979
Other duties	404	140	103	420	464	86	1 014	470
<i>Number, etc.</i>								
Persons per household	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.7
Of whom adults	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1
No. of households in Denmark (thousands)	2 464	526	391	118	496	280	497	155

➤ New figures for the table are expected to be published in February/March 2002.

FAMILIES POSSESSING CONSUMER DURABLES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of families (thousands)	2 152	2 184	2 190	2 205	2 227	2 307	2 282	2 225	2 286	2 269	2 302
<i>Per cent of families</i>											
Owner-occupied dwelling	54.0	57.8	59.4	59.1	59.6	62.0	58.5	61.8	60.6	62.9	61.4
Holiday dwelling	10.5	9.4	10.3	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.9	11.5	10.9	10.6	10.4
Tumble dryer .....	...	25.3	30.0	31.3	32.9	33.9	36.5	40.7	39.6	40.1	42.5
Washing machine	67.8	68.8	73.8	73.2	72.5	75.5	73.8	77.3	76.6	75.5	76.2
Dishwasher	30.6	33.1	35.8	35.4	39.9	39.1	39.3	45.6	45.6	49.1	48.3
Microwave oven	20.6	25.4	31.5	34.9	37.2	41.1	43.6	49.3	48.6	51.9	55.8
Video recorder	47.6	55.4	63.4	66.5	73.1	74.3	79.1	81.6	81.6	77.8	82.4
CD player .....	...	39.6	47.7	58.0	65.5	73.3	78.7	80.9	85.0	83.9	89.1
PC/home computer	19.4	23.4	27.2	33.2	36.6	45.1	48.4	52.5	60.1	64.7	66.9
Answering machine .....	...	13.5	17.9	21.1	26.4	33.4	38.7	40.7	41.8	41.7	46.6
Mobile phone .....	...	...	...	13.7	20.1	37.7	42.7	48.7	58.8	67.6	73.0
Telefax .....	...	...	...	6.1	8.5	7.0	11.8	20.6	16.5	14.8	13.2
DVD player .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	9.4
DVD disc .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	20.7
Video camera .....	...	...	...	...	14.9	16.4	16.3	23.1	18.5	20.3	22.5
CD-ROM .....	...	...	...	...	11.5	20.7	28.1	40.0	48.2	53.0	59.4
Internet .....	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	9.9	21.5	32.8	46.4	48.1
<i>Number</i>											
Persons interviewed.....	1 438	1 516	1 540	1 519	1 533	940	989	969	991	948	951

Note: The statistics are compiled by raising the results from Statistics Denmark's omnibus surveys conducted in October 1991-2000 and April 2001, where a sample of the population aged 16-74 was interviewed. Results have been converted to the number of families^a in the whole

country, composed of one or more persons between 16 and 74 years old, who live in the same residence and are related with each other (including cohabiting couples^b), although there can be a maximum of one married couple (including couples living in a consensual union^b), in the family.

The results are subject to margins of uncertainty of +/-2.5 pct.
 New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Litres in thousands</i>											
Imported spirits	4 722	4 922	4 273	3 610	3 993	4 067	4 993	5 268	5 769	5 901	6 464
Danish spirits	11 986	11 418	10 641	10 464	9 858	9 979	10 163	9 408	9 438	8 658	8 178
Imported/Danish table and dessert wine	109 574	113 544	125 612	130 677	136 462	144 308	149 056	154 935	154 211	158 841	165 033
<i>Litres in millions</i>											
Duty on beer ¹	636	620	626	623	632	628	619	601	557	542	532
Duty-free beer ^{1,2}	19	29	31	26	24	21	20	19	20	26	27
<i>Litre á 100 per cent alcohol</i>											
Average consumption of alcoholic beverages per inhabitant over 14 years	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.5
Average consumption of alcoholic beverages per inhabitant over 14 years	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.5
<i>Units in millions</i>											
Cigarettes	6 735	6 573	6 727	6 374	6 499	6 415	6 669	6 791	6 873	7 108	7 054
Cigars and cigarillos	313	283	263	227	215	202	193	187	180	167	156
<i>Tons</i>											
Smoking tobacco	3 215	2 810	2 858	2 893	2 711	2 857	2 293	2 327	2 218	2 149	2 231

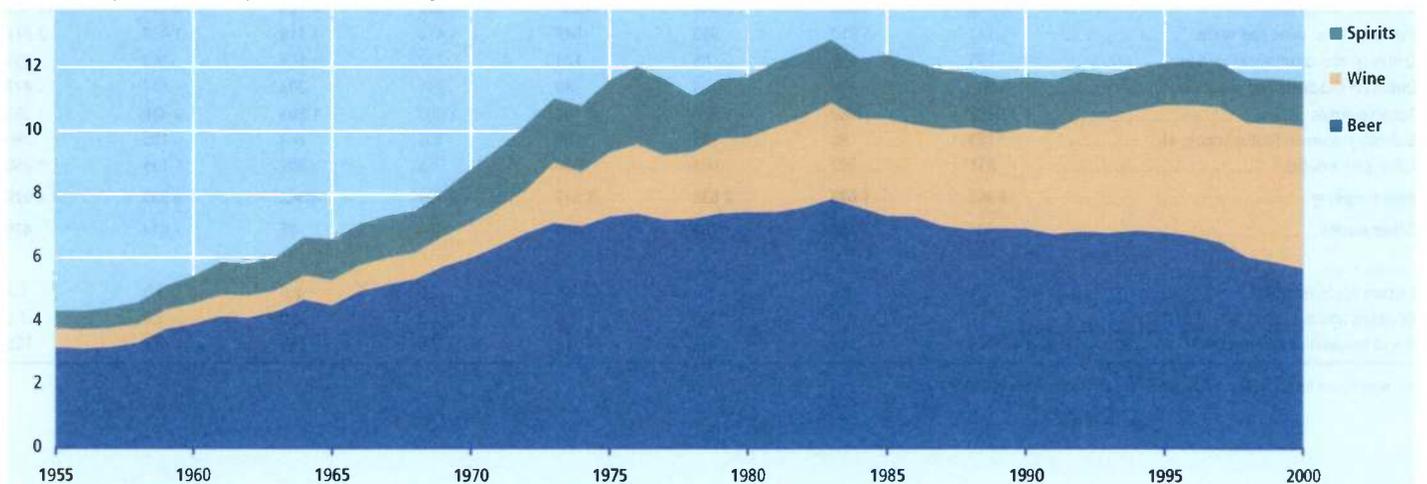
Note: The consumption of beverages and tobacco covers the consumption subject to duty.

¹ The duty for tax schedule II was repealed on 1 July 1991.
² Production in the year 1 October to 30 September.

 New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS SUBJECT TO DUTY

Litre á 100 per cent alcohol per inhabitant over 14 years



HUMAN CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED IMPORTANT FOODSTUFFS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>Kilogrammes in millions</i>											
Milk and cream, etc.	775.8	775.2	781.7	760.8	770.8	749.4	774.9	769.8	785.6	789.5	792.9
Whole milk, minimum 3.5% fats, total	231.0	226.4	225.2	220.7	222.5	213.2	218.5	212.7	211.7	198.0	176.2
Authorised sales	156.0	151.4	150.2	145.7	147.5	138.2	143.5	137.7	136.7	123.0	101.2
Producers' own consumption and direct sales ¹	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Partly skimmed milk, 1.5-1.8% fats	289.0	290.6	292.1	284.5	288.2	287.2	298.4	290.5	289.8	290.8	294.4
Skimmed milk	64.8	63.5	61.2	58.0	58.9	59.9	68.7	75.9	89.1	102.1	116.0
Buttermilk	35.6	33.1	33.3	28.9	32.1	27.5	27.3	27.8	24.5	24.4	22.8
Ymer and junket, etc.	35.7	36.5	37.2	35.2	36.1	34.2	32.9	33.1	33.8	35.0	39.1
Yoghurt (all types)	40.3	44.3	44.9	43.0	39.4	40.6	39.8	39.3	42.2	43.7	48.1
Chocomilk and (choco) skimmed milk	26.9	28.3	33.0	33.7	35.5	31.4	32.8	32.5	37.9	35.8	38.2
Other acidified milk products	5.2	4.9	6.2	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.8	7.5	6.2	9.0	8.4
Cream (incl. sour cream), total	47.3	47.6	48.6	52.1	52.2	50.0	50.7	50.5	50.4	50.7	49.6
of which sour cream	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.8	11.1	10.8
Fats	106.5	91.1	86.3	79.9	74.5	77.6	68.0	61.8	60.9	61.3	58.4
Butter ²	29.8	20.8	15.5	13.4	12.2	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.8	8.8	7.5
Margarine	76.7	70.3	70.8	66.5	62.3	66.8	57.4	52.1	51.1	52.5	50.9
Cheese	75.4	79.2	79.9	92.6	91.4	88.3	88.7	86.8	86.8	98.1	99.8
Eggs	71.5	73.2	77.9	77.3	83.7	82.9	74.2	80.2	85.9	76.9	73.8
Meat	540.0	545.5	560.9	557.9	550.2	549.1	542.2	532.3	605.2	618.5	604.4
Beef and veal ³	96.8	99.5	105.6	104.1	98.2	92.3	89.8	98.1	106.9	124.9	119.8
Edible offals of cattle ³	13.4	13.2	12.8	9.6	8.7	10.3	9.2	10.2	9.6	7.9	8.1
Pig meat ⁴	329.8	334.0	334.2	334.0	329.4	334.7	333.1	303.4	360.1	358.0	343.6
Edible offals of pigs	31.1	25.6	28.2	28.0	25.9	21.1	20.6	16.0	24.9	22.9	19.7
Poultry meat	59.6	63.9	70.3	72.1	77.2	79.8	79.4	95.4	93.2	93.8	102.2
Horse meat	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Mutton and lamb	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.6	7.0
Game meat	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6
Flour and groats, etc.	392.8	406.8	423.2	435.8	438.4	463.7	471.1	498.5	516.4	502.1	491.4
Wheat flour	230.2	249.0	263.5	257.1	263.0	282.3	277.8	300.2	331.6	321.8	310.9
Rye flour	94.4	92.7	85.8	82.9	79.6	80.1	81.8	89.3	79.4	72.4	72.4
Oat-meal	7.1	8.2	8.1	16.5	17.7	19.4	20.2	21.3	19.3	16.8	16.9
Other flours and groats ⁵	61.1	56.9	65.8	79.3	78.1	81.9	91.3	87.7	86.1	91.1	91.2
Sugar⁶	192.2	200.3	207.4	216.0	219.0	210.7	201.6	221.5	194.7	178.7	176.2
Potatoes (commercially grown)	292.5	293.3	294.2	294.2	296.2	297.0	299.0	300.7	301.4	302.7	303.7

¹ Includes producers' consumption of own output and sales directly to consumers (sales at stable door).

² To this could be added mixed products, accounting for about 27 mio. kg. in 1996.

³ From 1994, kidneys and kidney fats are classified as edible products and edible fats.

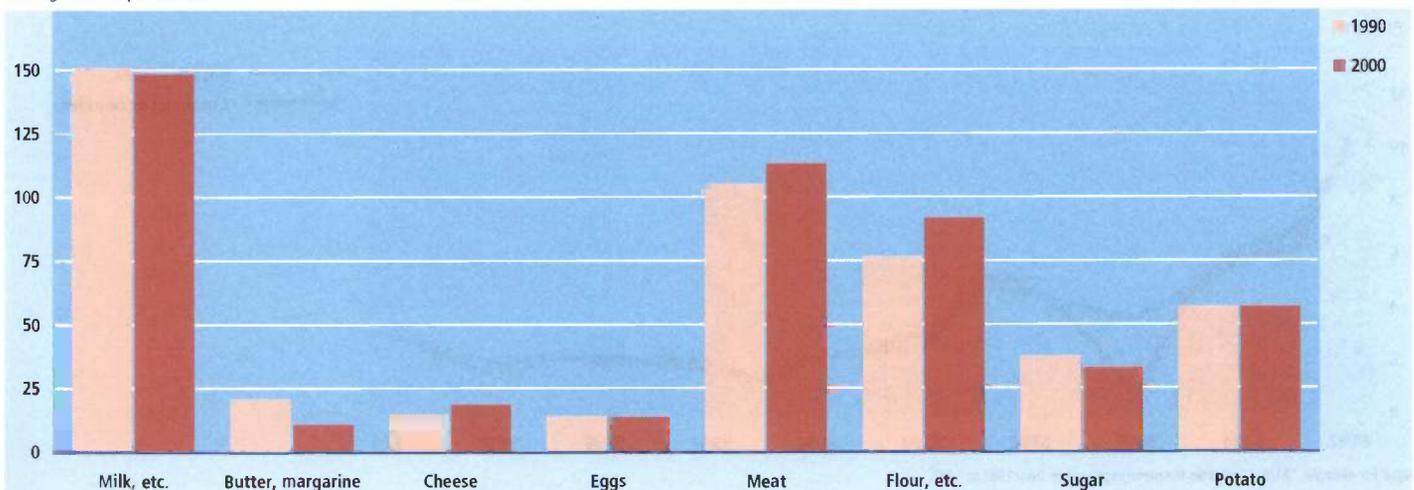
⁴ 1993 figures are partially estimated.

⁵ Includes potato starch, flour, oats of barley, maize, rice and durum wheat.

⁶ From 1994: Excluding sugar used in the chemical industry.
New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

HUMAN CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT OF SELECTED IMPORTANT FOODSTUFFS

Kilogrammes per inhabitant



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Weight jan. 2000
<i>1980=100</i>												
Consumer price index^a, total	177.4	181.7	185.5	187.8	191.6	195.6	199.7	204.1	207.9	213.0	219.3	100
Food	164.7	165.7	168.5	168.0	173.0	178.2	181.2	187.5	191.4	192.7	197.3	13.19
Beverages	167.1	166.4	164.1	154.1	154.9	157.3	160.4	164.7	169.6	172.6	177.0	3.62
Tobacco	162.8	171.4	180.6	184.4	187.8	191.2	201.1	204.1	207.7	209.8	214.1	2.47
Clothing and footwear	170.2	174.2	177.0	178.4	180.0	180.0	179.9	181.0	182.6	185.3	179.9	5.40
Rent (housing)	192.1	200.6	207.6	213.9	220.2	225.4	230.0	236.3	242.1	248.6	255.7	21.80
Fuel and power	185.4	188.5	186.4	186.1	185.4	185.0	195.8	201.9	207.9	218.2	240.8	6.37
Furniture and household services	170.4	174.4	178.7	180.1	180.9	184.7	187.6	189.6	193.2	198.5	202.6	6.49
Medical care and health expenses	221.4	216.5	220.8	226.2	229.8	230.5	230.7	232.5	235.0	238.0	241.8	2.63
Transport	176.7	181.0	185.1	188.9	194.0	199.8	204.7	208.4	210.5	219.7	229.6	14.54
Telephone and postage	177.3	182.1	186.3	186.4	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1	184.4	180.3	172.6	1.65
Recreational equipment, entertainment	177.3	182.4	186.3	189.5	192.7	197.4	200.2	202.1	204.0	208.3	213.2	12.25
Other goods and services	177.5	180.5	184.1	187.7	191.1	194.9	199.8	204.6	209.6	215.7	222.0	9.58
Goods and services, excl. rent	174.2	177.5	180.6	182.1	185.2	189.0	193.2	197.1	200.5	205.4	211.4	79.61
Goods	168.0	169.9	171.7	171.8	174.2	177.5	181.3	184.6	187.5	191.5	196.6	57.38
Services	197.5	205.2	212.3	217.4	222.8	228.4	233.8	239.6	244.4	252.0	261.0	22.22

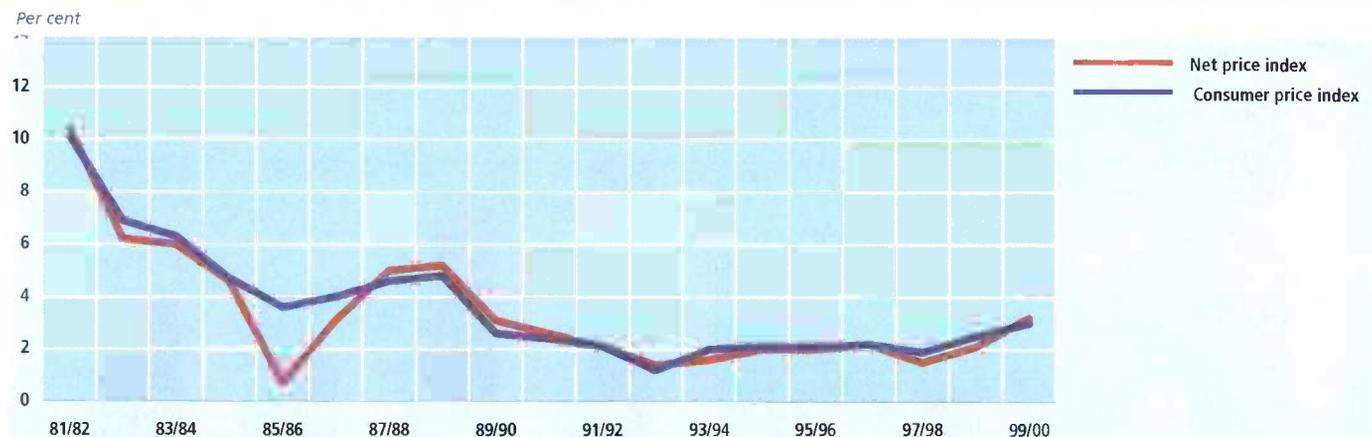
^a New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

NET PRICE INDEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Weight jan. 2000
<i>November 1974 - January 1975=100</i>												
Net price index^a, total	269.6	276.7	282.5	286.5	291.2	296.9	302.7	309.4	314.0	320.6	330.7	100
Food	253.0	254.2	258.7	258.3	266.1	274.4	279.0	289.0	294.1	295.9	303.3	13.23
Beverages	264.7	273.3	286.2	287.2	289.2	295.9	304.4	313.8	320.5	327.8	338.3	2.93
Tobacco	280.8	296.9	317.0	338.1	356.5	374.8	396.0	413.4	434.3	446.5	470.7	0.70
Clothing and footwear	229.9	235.8	239.5	241.4	243.7	243.6	243.5	244.9	247.0	250.7	243.4	5.54
Rent (housing)	284.6	294.2	300.4	306.5	311.6	318.0	323.8	332.5	339.9	348.9	359.4	27.06
Fuel and power	288.5	296.5	287.2	283.8	277.4	271.7	289.1	295.6	291.3	285.8	332.9	4.79
Furniture and household services	255.7	261.3	267.8	269.9	271.2	277.0	281.4	284.3	289.8	297.9	301.8	6.65
Medical care and health expenses	315.6	324.8	331.2	338.2	341.9	342.9	343.7	346.7	349.9	352.6	357.4	3.03
Transport	291.1	301.5	309.5	318.7	326.6	334.3	341.7	348.4	348.4	362.3	383.5	10.34
Telephone and postage	212.5	218.2	223.2	223.4	223.1	223.1	223.1	223.1	221.1	216.5	207.4	1.73
Recreational equipment, entertainment	254.9	262.0	267.8	271.8	276.3	283.1	287.7	290.9	293.9	300.5	307.8	13.82
Other goods and services	302.6	311.6	321.5	329.4	335.4	342.1	350.3	358.4	367.2	378.1	389.1	10.18
Goods and services, excl. gross rent	266.6	272.9	278.6	282.0	286.6	292.0	297.9	304.0	307.6	313.4	323.5	72.94

^a New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND NET PRICE INDEX



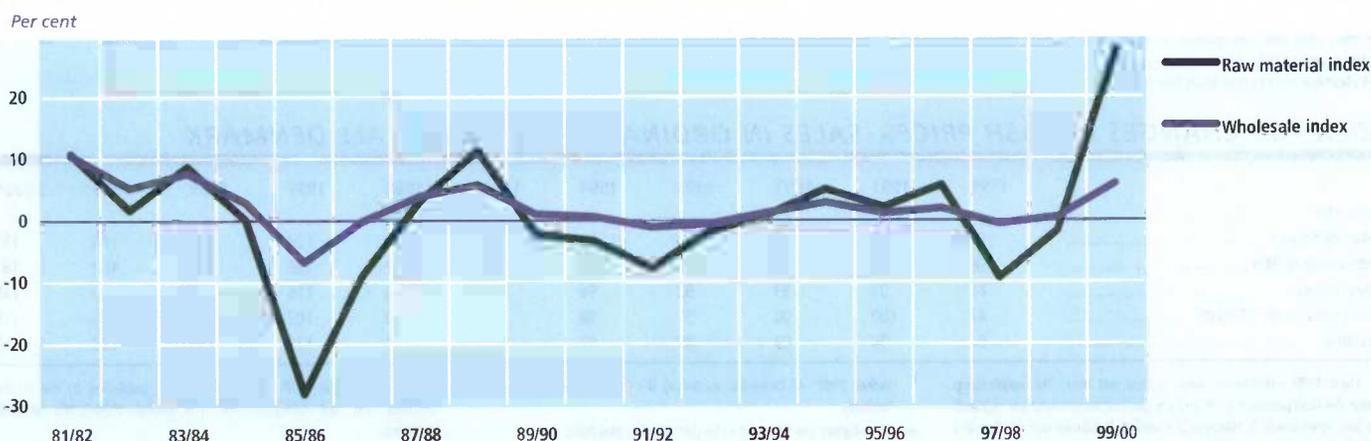
Note: For example, "81/82" indicates the percentage change from 1981 to 1982.

WHOLESALE AND RAW MATERIAL PRICE INDEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Weight 1990
<i>1990=100</i>												
Wholesale price index* total	100.0	100.6	99.5	98.9	100.1	103.0	104.1	106.1	105.5	106.0	112.3	1 000.0
Distribution by use:												
Producers' materials	100	99.6	98.0	98.5	99.5	103.0	104.5	106.4	105.3	105.8	114.4	609.6
Raw materials for agriculture	100	94.1	95.7	100.1	97.8	98.8	103.7	105.5	98.6	94.9	100.1	43.1
Raw materials for other industries	100	99.6	97.8	97.0	99.7	104.5	104.5	106.4	106.2	106.0	113.6	398.4
Fuels and lubricants	100	97.3	87.4	87.0	82.0	80.5	93.0	98.3	84.5	95.1	141.2	36.3
Machinery and tools, transport equipment	100	99.6	101.6	103.7	104.5	106.2	107.8	109.0	110.5	111.9	114.0	131.8
Consumer goods	100	102.2	101.7	99.6	100.9	102.9	103.6	105.6	105.8	106.3	109.0	390.4
Food of animal origin, excluding fish	100	100.0	99.0	93.9	94.5	97.1	97.5	101.8	96.2	95.2	100.8	122.3
Fish and fish products	100	103.2	99.2	91.0	89.9	88.1	87.6	93.0	104.2	106.9	109.6	35.4
Food of vegetable origin	100	108.2	105.2	102.0	106.6	112.6	111.2	109.7	116.0	120.8	116.6	28.0
Beverages and tobacco	100	106.4	105.8	108.1	112.0	115.7	119.8	123.0	125.5	127.2	129.4	27.6
Other consumer goods	100	101.8	102.7	103.7	105.0	106.4	107.2	107.3	108.1	108.3	110.2	177.1
Distribution by origin:												
Danish goods, total	100	100.1	99.6	99.1	100.1	103.3	105.0	106.8	106.3	107.3	112.8	632.3
Danish producers' materials	100	97.8	97.4	98.7	99.4	103.0	105.3	106.8	106.2	107.6	114.6	349.2
Raw materials for agriculture	100	90.1	93.2	97.8	96.3	98.6	101.1	100.3	98.6	94.0	96.1	29.3
Raw materials for other industries	100	98.4	97.4	97.7	99.8	104.6	105.8	107.2	107.3	107.9	112.9	226.2
Fuels and lubricants	100	96.0	84.8	85.5	81.2	78.4	92.4	96.8	79.5	97.0	155.1	19.8
Machinery and tools, transport equipment	100	100.3	102.7	104.6	104.4	106.6	108.8	110.9	113.0	114.6	116.6	74.1
Danish consumer goods	100	102.7	102.0	99.5	101.0	103.6	104.6	106.9	106.4	107.0	110.6	283.0
Food of animal origin, excluding fish	100	99.6	98.6	93.5	94.2	97.1	97.7	102.2	96.3	95.3	101.0	116.5
Fish and fish products	100	102.9	98.9	89.6	90.6	88.6	90.6	95.3	103.9	108.3	113.3	21.6
Food of vegetable origin	100	108.7	105.9	103.3	108.7	117.2	113.6	109.4	116.8	124.8	120.2	19.9
Beverages and tobacco	100	105.6	106.2	110.0	113.4	117.1	120.9	123.9	127.4	129.6	131.9	23.0
Other consumer goods	100	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.5	108.6	110.1	110.4	111.7	111.6	114.3	102.1
Imported goods, total	100	101.6	99.2	98.7	100.0	102.4	102.7	104.8	104.1	103.8	111.4	367.7
Imported producers' materials	100	101.8	98.8	98.2	99.7	103.0	103.5	106.0	104.0	103.5	114.1	260.3
Raw materials for agriculture	100	103.0	101.0	104.7	101.0	99.3	109.0	116.5	98.5	97.0	108.4	13.8
<i>of which unprocessed</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Raw materials for other industries	100	101.1	98.2	95.8	99.6	104.4	103.0	105.5	104.6	103.4	114.7	172.2
<i>of which unprocessed</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>51.6</i>
<i>Fuels and lubricants</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>124.7</i>	<i>16.6</i>
Machinery and tools, transport equipment	100	98.5	100.0	102.4	104.6	105.6	106.5	106.6	107.3	108.5	110.7	57.7
Imported consumer goods	100	100.3	100.2	99.7	100.9	101.0	100.7	102.1	104.3	104.4	104.9	107.4
Food of animal origin, excluding fish	100	101.9	100.2	99.0	100.0	98.0	94.5	95.1	94.4	93.6	96.6	5.8
Fish and fish products	100	104.6	100.5	97.8	88.8	87.4	83.0	89.5	104.7	104.8	103.9	13.8
Food of vegetable origin	100	106.3	102.8	97.2	101.4	101.4	105.3	110.6	114.1	111.1	107.7	8.2
Beverages and tobacco	100	107.7	102.3	98.9	105.0	108.7	114.4	118.4	115.8	115.0	117.0	4.6
Other consumer goods	100	99.9	101.1	101.8	102.9	103.3	103.2	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.7	75.0
<i>Of which unprocessed raw. mat., total =</i>												
Raw material price index*	100.0	96.0	88.6	87.0	87.8	92.2	94.1	99.5	90.2	88.7	113.2	77.3

Note: Main industrial groups included in the raw material price index* are given in italics.  New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX AND RAW MATERIAL PRICE INDEX



Note: For example, "81/82" indicates the percentage change from 1981 to 1982.

TOTAL SALES OF REAL PROPERTY¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>Number</i>											
Sales											
Properties, total	121 534	128 405	114 580	111 461	121 504	126 209	132 104	133 271	129 414	124 266	123 053
Agricultural properties	6 125	6 331	6 384	6 418	7 343	7 246	7 067	6 614	6 079	6 785	6 435
One-family houses	61 125	67 255	59 087	56 779	60 433	61 195	61 600	59 594	57 754	53 565	56 151
Owner-occupied flats	17 477	16 938	14 437	15 494	18 221	19 890	22 408	24 061	23 951	22 844	21 593
Other properties	30 405	32 076	29 569	28 016	29 436	31 147	32 232	33 418	33 028	31 873	30 837
Building sites under 2,000 m ²	3 839	3 816	3 345	3 252	4 472	5 046	6 814	7 502	6 803	7 373	6 408
Building sites over 2,000 m ²	2 563	1 989	1 758	1 502	1 599	1 685	1 983	2 082	1 799	1 826	1 629
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Purchase price											
Properties, total	96 767	92 736	78 493	79 884	87 199	97 790	100 190	109 658	120 697	125 210	141 092
Agricultural properties	7 189	6 616	6 622	6 828	8 393	8 915	8 765	9 356	9 865	11 736	11 150
One-family houses	32 812	36 997	32 209	30 901	36 272	39 202	44 395	46 442	49 149	49 022	57 013
Owner-occupied flats	7 472	7 201	6 316	6 608	8 064	9 498	11 796	13 242	14 979	16 518	17 643
Other properties	47 110	39 388	30 851	33 566	32 110	37 947	32 165	37 145	43 327	43 144	50 757
Building sites under 2,000 m ²	480	799	678	623	1 111	1 133	1 648	2 041	2 064	2 743	2 921
Building sites over 2,000 m ²	1 704	1 737	1 817	1 360	1 249	1 095	1 422	1 434	1 313	2 047	1 608

¹ Includes properties sold in ordinary free trade, family sales, compulsory sales, and other forms of sale.  New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

SALES IN ORDINARY FREE TRADE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>Number</i>											
Sales											
Agricultural properties	3 274	2 845	4 730	4 593	5 526	5 439	5 287	5 095	4 748	5 173	4 981
One-family houses, total	43 420	40 606	47 172	49 516	54 713	55 577	56 222	54 977	53 523	48 959	50 936
Copenhagen region	10 738	10 285	11 086	12 188	13 069	12 977	13 260	12 816	11 994	11 071	12 702
The islands	11 464	10 685	12 274	12 187	13 837	14 429	14 286	14 235	14 212	13 079	13 404
Jutland	21 222	19 636	23 812	25 141	27 807	28 171	28 676	27 926	27 317	24 809	24 830
Owner-occupied flats	13 330	11 835	12 880	13 716	16 637	18 473	21 233	23 091	22 915	21 663	20 309
Holiday dwellings	6 616	6 620	7 812	7 387	8 300	9 245	10 132	11 055	10 575	10 449	9 491
Building sites under 2,000 m ²	1 413	1 351	2 875	2 737	4 088	4 636	6 433	7 172	6 430	6 999	6 027
Copenhagen region	192	180	405	471	688	828	1 109	1 167	978	1 036	1 111
The islands	461	371	772	652	760	843	1 108	1 536	1 527	1 794	1 580
Jutland	760	800	1 698	1 614	2 640	2 965	4 216	4 469	3 925	4 169	3 336
Purchase price											
<i>DKK thousands per hectare land and buildings</i>											
Agricultural properties, total	58	59	56	52	56	65	73	79	89	95	101
<i>Average purchase price in DKK thousands</i>											
One-family houses, total	555	568	551	565	622	656	753	806	884	955	1 044
Copenhagen region	780	799	785	796	891	958	1 116	1 220	1 370	1 516	1 661
The islands	457	470	448	457	495	522	586	632	704	747	797
Jutland	493	501	492	505	557	585	666	699	765	815	859
Owner-occupied flats, total	438	435	421	419	452	474	514	536	631	716	808
Holiday dwellings, total	287	315	309	325	333	339	381	399	470	512	573
<i>DKK per m²</i>											
Building sites under 2,000 m ² , total	105	110	101	113	137	148	144	129	157	144	199
Copenhagen region	203	229	189	197	252	258	238	206	262	262	337
The islands	77	87	80	75	89	90	95	94	110	103	126
Jutland	98	94	92	108	125	135	134	121	151	137	198

Note: From 1992 there are changes in certain definitions, cf. *Bygge- og anlægsvirksomhed* 1993: 17 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The main change is that »Number of sales in ordinary free trade« has been expanded.  New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

INDEX FOR CHANGES IN CASH PRICES. SALES IN ORDINARY FREE TRADE. ALL DENMARK

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>1995 = 100</i>											
One-family houses	86	86	84	83	93	100	111	124	134	144	153
Owner-occupied flats	98	99	90	87	94	100	112	126	142	162	181
Holiday homes	88	92	93	93	98	100	108	116	124	134	145
Building sites under 2,000 m ²	87	100	90	91	98	100	100	103	108	116	118
Agriculture ¹	94	93	93	88	92	100	110	122	135	143	158

Note: From 1992 calculations were carried out thus: The relationship between the cash purchase price and the general assessment are indexed. When the assessment is changed a chaining is carried out on the first quarter in the year of assessment.

¹ Before 1992: All Denmark, excluding the Copenhagen region 15-60 hectares.

 New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

Source: The period 1990-1991: *Ejendomssalg* published by the Central Customs and Tax Administration. The period 1992-2000: Statistics Denmark.

INDEX FOR CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY VALUES FOR IDENTICAL PROPERTIES¹

	Annual regulation 1990	Annual regulation 1991	19 th General assessment 1992	Annual regulation 1993	Annual regulation 1994	Annual regulation 1995	20 th General assessment 1996	Annual regulation 1997	Annual regulation 1998	Annual regulation 1999	Annual regulation 2000
<i>17th General assessment 1981=100</i>											
One-family houses	160	151	160	160	160	170	206	216	248	275	303
Two and three-family houses	185	175	209	209	210	211	254	254	278	308	347
Residential properties with 4-8 flats	228	250	296	299	302	305	363	367	382	393	448
Residential properties with 9 flats and over	221	245	307	310	313	313	347	347	357	371	412
Agriculture	164	169	177	179	172	173	201	207	234	257	285
Holiday dwellings	133	131	169	171	171	174	204	212	236	255	293
Owner-occupied flats	215	190	215	215	210	212	225	236	256	317	389

¹ I.e. properties which have not been subjected to any actual changes between each general assessment.

Source: Central Customs and Tax Administration.

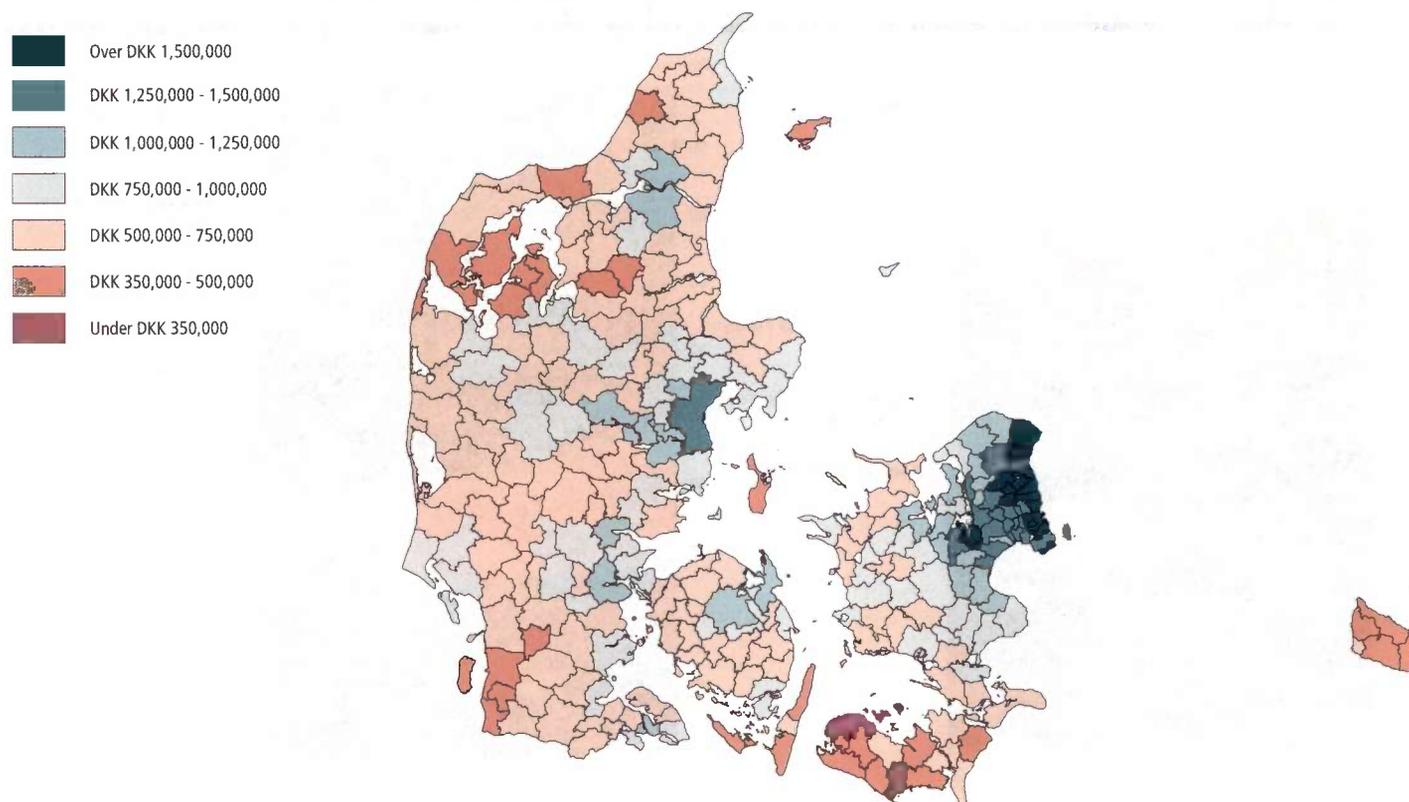
AUCTION SALES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF FORCED SALES OF REAL PROPERTY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Auction sales of real property, total	14 262	12 040	10 646	10 671	6 377	3 398	2 164	1 692	1 361	1 488	1 502
Announcements of forced sales of real property, total	20 339	18 188	16 519	14 693	8 788	5 126	3 666	2 824	2 426	2 397	2 584
Agricultural properties	798	877	961	1 222	822	351	216	168	159	207	168
One-family houses	11 109	9 538	8 003	6 461	3 642	2 173	1 608	1 311	1 091	1 141	1 375
Owner-occupied flats	3 865	3 219	2 932	2 851	1 776	982	759	535	448	382	307
Holiday dwellings	1 112	986	888	763	552	357	288	228	229	229	214
Building sites	521	439	392	364	249	230	108	66	65	64	74
Other properties	2 934	3 129	3 343	3 032	1 747	1 033	687	516	434	374	446
Copenhagen region	6 547	6 103	6 014	5 339	3 326	1 757	1 280	918	717	635	595
The islands	5 709	4 771	3 981	3 568	2 175	1 390	931	768	719	676	811
Jutland	8 083	7 314	6 524	5 786	3 287	1 979	1 455	1 138	990	1 086	1 178

Note: Owing to the time lag between the announcement of a forced sale and an actual sale (1-2 months), the annual figures are not strictly comparable.

 New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

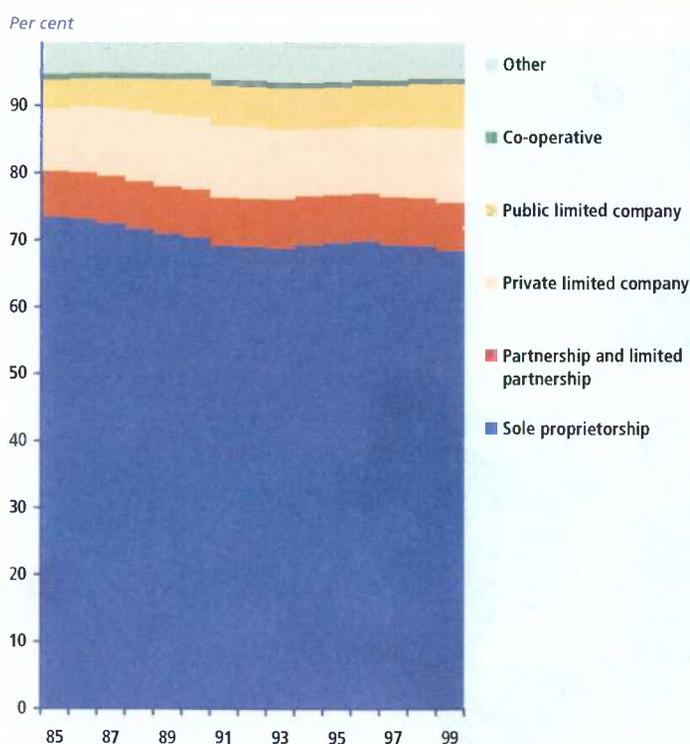
AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE IN 1999 PER ONE-FAMILY HOUSES IN ORDINARY FREE TRADE DISTRIBUTED BY MUNICIPALITY



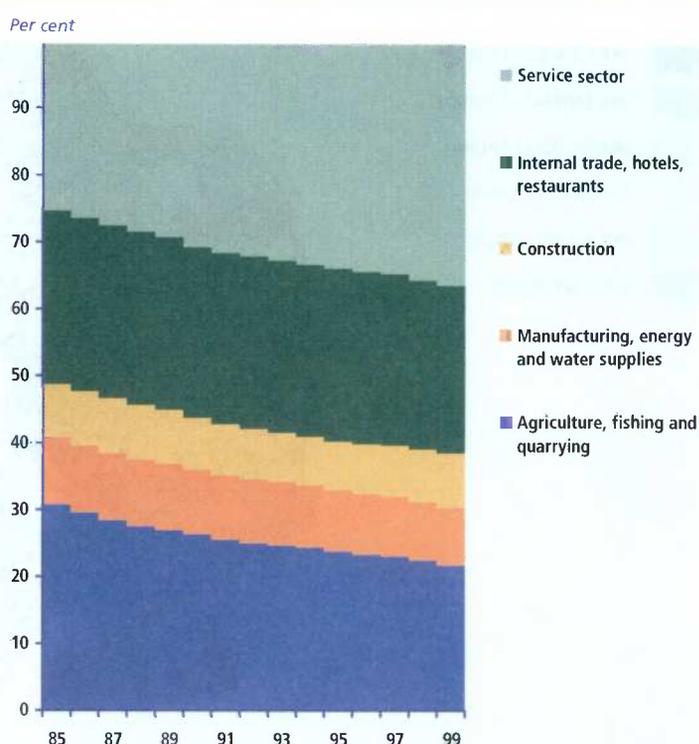
BUSINESS UNITS REGISTERED FOR VAT SETTLEMENT*

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
Number during the year												Per cent	
Distribution by main groups of industry													
Total	430 004	432 235	439 200	439 930	439 731	432 989	429 261	426 745	421 408	422 078	422 914	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	115 979	113 762	112 091	109 869	108 338	105 576	102 214	99 443	96 318	94 169	91 419	27.0	21.6
Manufacturing	38 101	37 088	37 467	37 148	36 748	35 219	33 960	33 117	31 513	30 488	30 145	8.9	7.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	4 696	4 746	4 905	4 975	5 058	5 185	5 235	5 546	5 886	6 046	6 177	1.1	1.5
Construction	34 487	33 562	33 567	32 909	32 250	31 309	31 318	31 679	32 018	33 128	34 407	8.0	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc.	110 751	109 897	112 254	113 037	112 651	110 987	110 571	109 424	106 877	105 269	104 896	25.8	24.8
Transport, storage and communications	17 276	16 913	16 906	16 600	17 142	17 119	17 323	16 466	15 993	16 022	15 942	4.0	3.8
Financial intermediation, business activities	82 036	84 749	89 368	92 016	93 606	94 060	95 024	96 150	94 784	98 168	101 431	19.1	24.0
Public and personal services	26 604	31 442	32 557	32 740	33 127	33 339	33 530	34 208	34 488	35 390	36 204	6.2	8.6
Industry not known	74	76	85	636	811	195	86	712	3 531	3 398	2 293	0.0	0.5
Distribution by form of ownership													
Total	430 004	432 235	439 200	439 930	439 731	432 989	429 261	426 745	421 408	422 078	422 914	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship*	304 978	304 278	303 758	303 554	302 299	299 653	298 676	298 120	291 831	291 667	289 586	70.9	68.5
Partnership* and limited partnership*	30 382	30 982	31 377	31 589	32 163	31 792	30 841	30 399	30 338	30 541	30 390	7.1	7.2
Private limited company*	45 717	46 186	46 773	46 498	45 359	43 172	41 988	42 121	42 985	43 981	46 123	10.6	10.9
Public limited company*	23 101	24 886	26 436	26 917	27 322	26 348	26 407	26 419	26 665	27 554	28 614	5.4	6.8
Co-operative society	3 744	3 807	4 033	4 028	4 139	3 753	3 753	3 799	3 736	3 713	3 680	0.9	0.9
Other	22 082	22 096	26 823	27 344	28 449	28 271	27 596	25 887	25 853	24 622	24 521	5.1	5.8
Distribution by size of total sales													
Total	430 004	432 235	439 200	439 930	439 731	432 989	429 261	426 745	421 408	422 078	422 914	100.0	100.0
DKK 0-24,999	64 036	67 304	70 332	75 438	77 642	77 387	76 509	69 618	67 339	68 248	72 770	14.9	17.2
DKK 25,000-99,999	56 055	56 689	56 847	57 688	58 454	57 447	56 669	55 764	54 842	54 480	54 270	13.0	12.8
DKK 100,000-499,999	95 142	95 566	94 964	95 041	92 873	90 172	89 803	88 674	88 229	87 474	86 968	22.1	20.6
DKK 0.5-2.4 mio.	99 527	98 497	96 970	93 863	92 378	91 356	90 443	90 615	90 040	90 795	89 736	23.1	21.2
DKK 2.5-9.9 mio.	35 925	35 801	35 626	35 267	34 171	36 303	37 085	39 078	40 493	40 125	40 543	8.4	9.6
DKK 10 mio. and over	15 497	15 813	16 119	16 126	15 638	17 188	18 105	18 750	19 664	20 281	20 541	3.6	4.9
Not operating throughout the whole year	63 822	62 565	68 342	66 507	68 575	63 136	60 647	64 246	60 801	60 675	58 086	14.8	13.7

BUSINESS UNITS REGISTERED FOR VAT BY OWNERSHIP



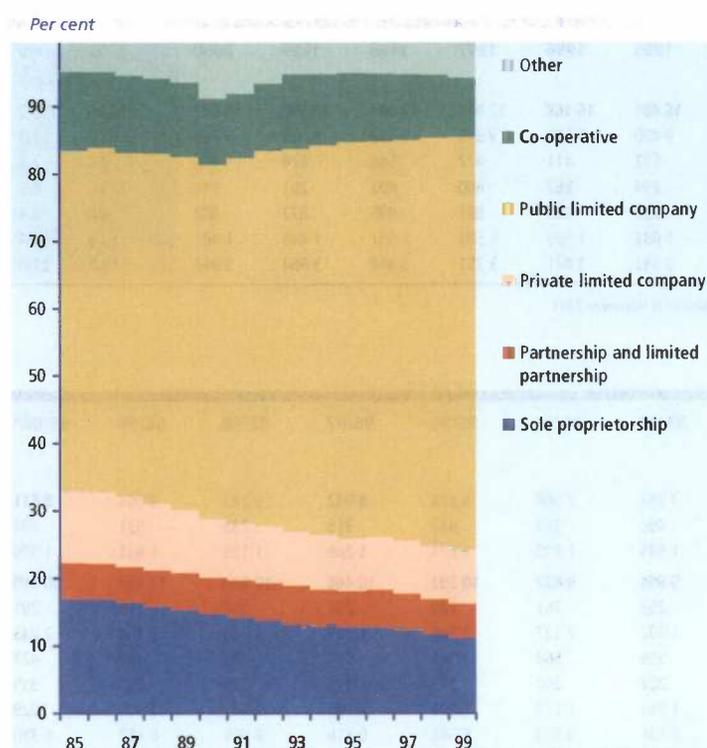
BUSINESS UNITS REGISTERED FOR VAT BY MAIN GROUPS OF INDUSTRY



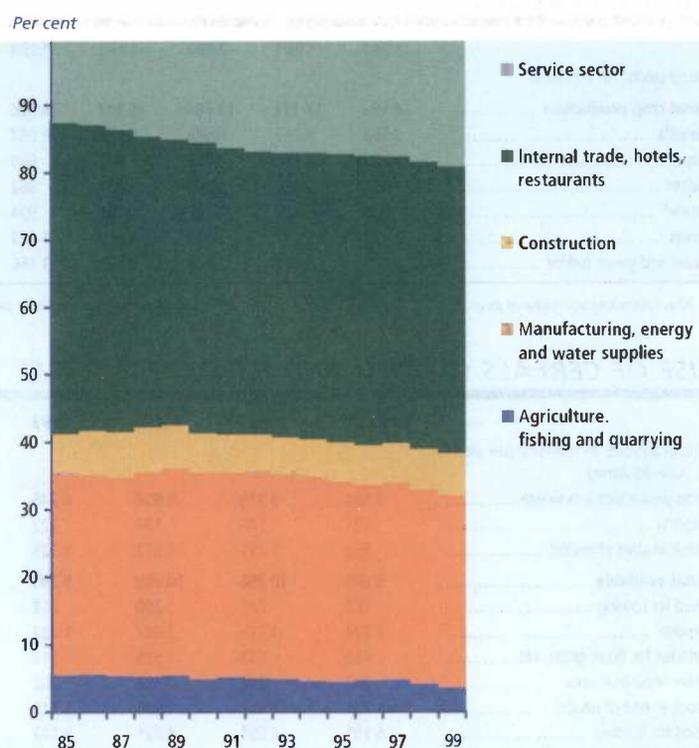
SALES REPORTED BY BUSINESS UNITS REGISTERED FOR VAT SETTLEMENT*

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Total sales reported for VAT settlement [■]	1 499.1	1 546.6	1 589.0	1 579.0	1 560.0	1 692.8	1 776.4	1 842.0	1 979.0	2 029.1	2 082.7
Domestic sales liable to VAT	1 185.8	1 219.3	1 246.6	1 213.9	1 210.4	1 310.7	1 375.4	1 431.5	1 529.7	1 572.9	1 609.8
VAT-exempt exports, etc.	313.3	327.3	342.4	365.2	349.5	382.1	401.0	410.5	449.7	456.2	472.9
<i>Per cent</i>											
Total sales reported for VAT settlement [■]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Domestic sales liable to VAT	79.1	78.8	78.5	76.9	77.6	77.4	77.4	77.7	77.3	77.5	77.3
VAT-exempt exports, etc.	20.9	21.2	21.5	23.1	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.7
<i>Per cent</i>											
Total sales reported for VAT settlement [■] , by main groups of industry	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.6
Manufacturing	27.2	27.1	26.6	27.0	26.6	26.7	26.1	25.0	25.2	24.5	24.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Construction	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, etc. .	42.5	43.0	42.5	42.0	42.2	42.5	43.0	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.5
Transport, storage and communications	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.4
Financial intermediation, business activities	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.6
Public and personal services	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Industry not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Per cent</i>											
Total sales reported for VAT settlement [■] , by form of ownership	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship [■]	15.3	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.7	11.2
Partnership [■] and limited partnership [■]	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0
Private limited company [■]	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0
Public limited company [■]	52.5	52.6	54.4	55.9	56.9	57.9	58.9	58.8	59.5	60.6	61.3
Co-operative society	11.0	9.8	9.5	9.9	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.8
Other	6.4	8.8	8.1	6.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6

TOTAL SALES REPORTED FOR VAT SETTLEMENT, BY FORM OF OWNERSHIP



TOTAL SALES REPORTED FOR VAT SETTLEMENT, BY MAIN GROUPS OF INDUSTRY



FARMS BY SIZE OF ARABLE LAND

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Number</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Total number of farms	79 338	77 197	74 460	73 784	69 346	68 771	64 426	63 151	59 761	57 831	54 541	100.0	100.0
0.0-4.9 hectares	2 203	2 115	2 079	1 959	1 768	2 090	2 172	2 243	1 900	2 001	1 746	2.7	3.2
5.0-9.9 hectares	12 203	11 770	11 469	11 735	10 609	11 348	9 946	10 307	9 641	9 453	8 457	15.4	15.5
10.0-19.9 hectares	18 562	18 091	16 788	17 030	15 647	14 934	13 758	13 475	12 306	11 545	11 188	23.4	20.5
20.0-29.9 hectares	13 667	13 050	11 986	12 103	11 166	10 361	9 080	8 600	7 748	7 552	6 531	17.2	12.0
30.0-49.9 hectares	16 689	16 016	15 705	14 545	13 730	12 906	11 804	10 975	10 247	9 611	9 017	21.0	16.5
50.0-99.9 hectares	12 287	12 269	12 285	12 107	11 784	12 135	12 391	11 977	12 001	11 511	10 891	15.5	20.0
100.0 hectares and over	3 727	3 887	4 148	4 305	4 642	4 997	5 274	5 575	5 917	6 158	6 711	4.7	12.3
Authorised ecological farms	523	672	675	640	677	1 050	1 166	1 617	2 228	3 099	3 466	0.7	6.4
<i>Hectares per farm</i>													
Average size													
Farms, total	35.1	35.9	37.0	37.1	38.8	39.6	42.2	42.6	44.7	45.7	48.5		
Authorised ecological farms ¹	15.2	15.6	15.5	26.2	24.2	16.2	17.3	22.9	19.5	19.4	26.7		

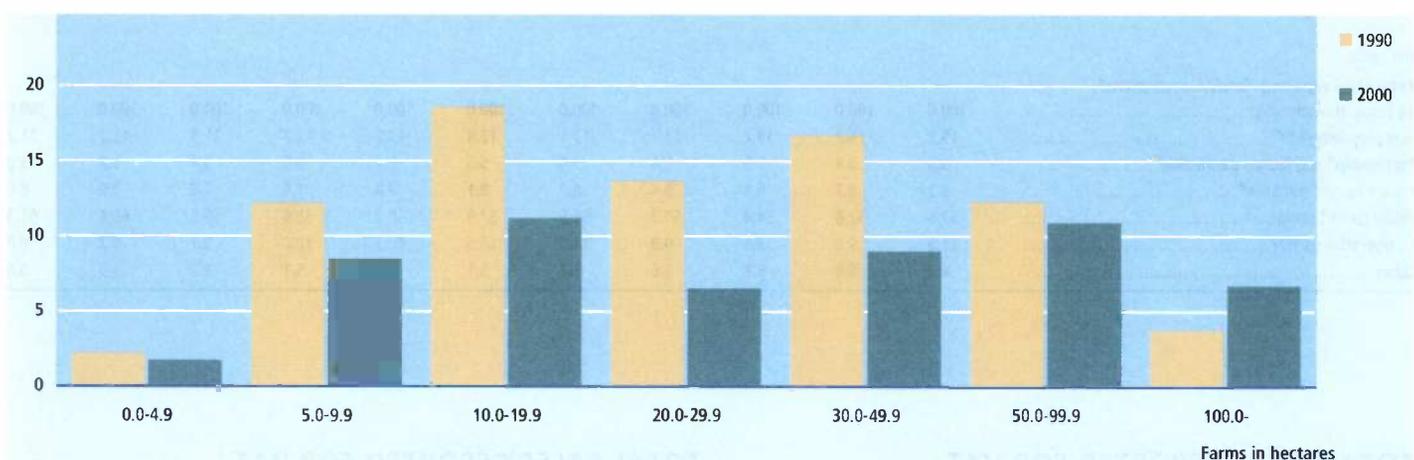
Note: The survey covers all farms with an arable area of at least 5 hectares or an output corresponding to this.

¹ Includes only areas which are completely ecologically cultivated.

New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

FARMS BY SIZE OF ARABLE LAND

Farms in thousands



CROP PRODUCTION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Feed units^a in millions</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Total crop production	18 195	17 154	13 684	16 142	15 320	16 485	16 168	17 014	17 044	15 979	16 607	100.0	100.0
Cereals	9 588	9 211	6 940	8 176	8 067	9 496	9 575	9 910	9 718	9 123	9 764	52.7	58.8
Rape	1 279	1 170	655	672	608	512	411	477	588	674	478	7.0	2.9
Pulses	551	418	303	454	362	294	267	400	402	201	144	3.0	0.9
Straw ¹	828	790	742	1 130	994	920	885	891	895	872	902	4.6	5.4
Roots	2 477	2 250	2 095	2 309	1 823	1 681	1 589	1 585	1 631	1 445	1 401	13.6	8.4
Grass and green fodder	3 472	3 315	2 949	3 401	3 466	3 582	3 441	3 751	3 810	3 664	3 916	19.1	23.6

¹ After subtracting non-gathered straw.

New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

USE OF CEREALS (DANISH AND IMPORTED), TOTAL

	1989/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00*
<i>Kilogrammes in millions per year (1 July-30 June)</i>											
Crop production less waste	8 531	9 319	8 954	6 746	7 952	7 566	8 876	8 942	9 243	9 054	8 511
Imports	121	146	174	722	496	363	443	315	235	531	484
Stock at start of period	953	1 291	1 572	1 925	1 545	1 893	1 274	1 209	1 196	1 641	1 500
Total available	9 605	10 756	10 700	9 393	9 994	9 822	10 592	10 466	10 674	11 227	10 495
Used for sowing	282	281	290	258	253	261	289	296	290	275	291
Exports	2 274	3 215	2 937	1 727	1 892	2 137	2 706	1 769	1 864	2 189	2 033
Grinded for flour, grain, etc.	455	533	515	518	559	569	511	554	486	469	427
Other industrial uses	202	202	202	202	202	202	335	335	335	335	335
Stock at end of period	1 291	1 572	1 925	1 545	1 893	1 274	1 209	1 196	1 641	1 500	1 029
Used for feeding	5 101	4 954	4 831	5 143	5 195	5 379	5 543	6 316	6 058	6 459	6 380

New figures are expected to be published in October 2001.

FARMS AND LIVESTOCK

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Number</i>											
Farms with:											
Horses	9 541	8 255	6 901	5 130	4 471	4 564	5 015	8 313	7 834	8 455	7 959
Cattle	36 432	35 511	34 700	33 701	30 915	30 250	29 417	27 606	26 142	24 188	23 031
Cows	31 892	31 551	30 900	30 179	27 852	27 317	26 595	24 757	23 670	21 814	20 880
Pigs	29 903	28 341	27 392	26 859	22 716	21 418	19 821	18 829	17 688	15 483	13 231
Poultry	13 764	12 564	11 166	10 692	9 901	9 495	9 388	8 034	6 793	6 607	5 676
<i>Thousands</i>											
Number of domestic animals:											
Horses ¹	38	32	28	20	18	18	20	39	38	40	40
Cattle, total	2 239	2 222	2 190	2 195	2 105	2 090	2 093	2 004	1 977	1 887	1 868
of which cows	840	843	824	838	817	825	824	795	791	762	760
Pigs, total	9 497	9 783	10 455	11 568	10 923	11 084	10 842	11 383	12 095	11 626	11 922
of which sows	904	928	1 001	1 041	992	1 015	1 010	1 068	1 092	1 061	1 083
Sheep	159	188	182	157	145	145	170	142	156	143	145
Poultry, total	15 498	15 086	18 259	18 916	18 954	18 673	19 224	18 156	18 023	19 968	20 982
Chickens for human consumption	9 802	10 019	12 620	13 399	12 023	12 585	12 907	12 510	13 118	14 923	16 047

¹ Up to and including 1996 only breeding horses are included. From 1997 all horses are included. New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

DEGREE IN SPECIALISATION IN CATTLE AND PIGS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Percentage distribution of farms</i>											
Cattle as well as pigs	18.2	17.3	17.4	16.6	14.3	13.2	13.3	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.4
Cattle but not pigs	27.7	28.7	29.2	29.0	30.3	30.8	32.3	31.5	31.7	31.8	33.8
Pigs but not cattle	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.8	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.7	17.6	16.8	15.8
Neither cattle nor pigs	34.6	34.6	34.0	34.6	37.0	38.0	36.9	38.6	38.7	41.4	42.0

See also the figure on page 83.

New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

FEEDING STUFFS

	1989/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00*	89/90	99/00
<i>Feed units¹ in millions per year (1 July-30 June)</i>													
Feeding stuffs, total	13 928	13 521	13 595	14 443	14 895	14 554	14 487	14 857	14 970	15 553	14 875	100.0	100.0
Fodder concentrates (including milk and whey)	8 904	8 703	9 004	9 573	9 450	9 652	9 677	10 195	10 240	10 809	10 513	63.9	70.7
Coarse fodder, total	5 024	4 818	4 591	4 870	5 445	4 902	4 809	4 663	4 729	4 743	4 361	36.1	29.3
Roots	1 389	1 304	1 216	1 531	1 621	1 150	1 024	944	1 072	901	729	10.0	4.9
Fresh beet tops, beet top silage	211	172	131	110	108	83	67	86	73	66	41	1.5	0.3
Grass and green fodder	3 104	3 076	2 795	2 793	3 076	3 163	3 266	3 183	3 161	3 354	3 214	22.3	21.6
Straw	320	266	449	436	641	506	453	450	424	422	378	2.3	2.5

New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

CROP PRODUCTION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Hectares in thousands</i>											
Arable land, total	2 788	2 770	2 756	2 739	2 691	2 726	2 716	2 688	2 672	2 644	2 647
Cereals, total	1 567	1 559	1 612	1 438	1 403	1 447	1 545	1 555	1 494	1 447	1 500
Wheat	533	519	582	619	572	607	674	685	673	619	619
Rye	109	80	88	78	88	96	75	88	103	49	50
Barley	901	936	910	709	700	714	764	739	660	701	731
Oats	20	21	28	28	40	26	26	30	29	26	44
Triticale and other grains	4	3	3	3	4	5	6	13	29	52	55
Pulses	114	99	118	120	101	74	69	95	106	66	36
Roots	208	201	200	184	165	163	154	145	134	124	115
of which: Potatoes	40	43	54	47	39	42	43	39	36	38	39
Beets for sugar production	66	65	65	66	66	68	70	69	66	63	59
Grass and green fodder	543	549	561	592	769	800	754	701	717	752	790
Seeds for sowing and industrial use	324	330	233	221	224	216	170	168	201	231	183
Horticultural products	28	27	29	28	25	25	23	21	21	21	22
Other agricultural crops	4	5	4	156	3	1	1	-	-	1	1
Fallow land receiving subsidies ¹	-	-	-	220	259	250	216	158	151	210	215

¹ Bare fallow is also included under the categories grass and green fodder, seeds for sowing and industrial use and for 1993 also under other agricultural crops.

New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>Kilogrammes in millions</i>											
Natural milk²											
Total production	4 742	4 640	4 605	4 660	4 642	4 676	4 695	4 632	4 668	4 655	4 720
Weighed in milk quantities ³	4 542	4 440	4 405	4 460	4 442	4 476	4 495	4 432	4 468	4 455	4 520
Butter											
Production	93.3	70.5	62.2	59.4	59.3	54.4	56.6	50.4	48.7	47.9	45.8
Exports	50.6	49.0	48.0	48.5	49.7	51.1	54.7	43.8	42.3	39.3	40.2
Consumption ⁴	29.8	20.8	15.5	13.4	12.2	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.8	8.8	7.5
Cheese											
Production	295.0	286.7	291.4	323.3	288.1	311.2	299.2	290.6	291.9	290.0	305.8
Exports	220.7	231.4	216.5	247.6	228.1	246.6	236.4	246.5	236.6	230.9	249.7
Consumption	75.4	79.2	79.9	92.6	91.4	88.3	88.7	86.8	86.8	98.1	99.8
Eggs											
Production (including hatching eggs)	82.4	84.0	88.2	87.1	90.1	94.8	87.8	84.9	83.9	78.1	74.3
Exports	11.5	11.2	11.5	9.3	7.9	14.5	14.8	16.3	14.0	14.9	15.6
Consumption	71.5	73.2	77.9	77.3	83.7	82.9	74.2	80.2	85.9	76.9	73.8
Beef and veal^{5,6}											
Production	219.1	230.8	236.3	223.7	210.2	200.3	197.6	195.3	179.0	173.3	170.5
Exports	137.5	147.7	163.6	176.2	179.1	154.7	155.3	175.7	138.5	139.6	128.9
Consumption	110.2	112.7	118.4	113.7	106.9	102.6	99.0	108.2	116.5	132.8	127.9
Pork⁵											
Production	1 259.8	1 326.0	1 442.0	1 588.4	1 604.3	1 581.8	1 591.6	1 638.5	1 769.9	1 781.3	1 748.2
Exports ⁷	895.5	1 003.8	1 072.3	1 207.7	1 296.3	1 247.4	1 234.1	1 402.5	1 402.3	1 485.9	1 503.5
Consumption ⁷	360.9	359.7	362.4	362.0	355.3	355.8	353.8	319.4	385.0	380.9	363.3
Poultry⁸											
Production	133.3	142.1	159.6	172.2	185.4	184.0	181.7	185.0	193.4	205.1	204.7
Exports	81.2	84.2	99.7	116.9	122.4	128.0	125.2	118.1	124.7	129.7	129.4
Consumption	59.6	63.9	70.3	72.1	77.2	79.8	79.4	95.4	93.2	93.8	102.2

¹ Figures on production and consumption include producers' own products. The consumption figures include household waste and non-residents' purchases of products.

² Unprocessed milk.

³ The difference between total milk production and weighed in milk

quantities is the producers' own use, with respect to consumption and fodder.

⁴ To this is added mixed products, accounting for about 27 mio. kg in 1996.

⁵ Including edible products.

⁶ From 1994, kidneys and kidney fats are grouped in edible products and edible fats.

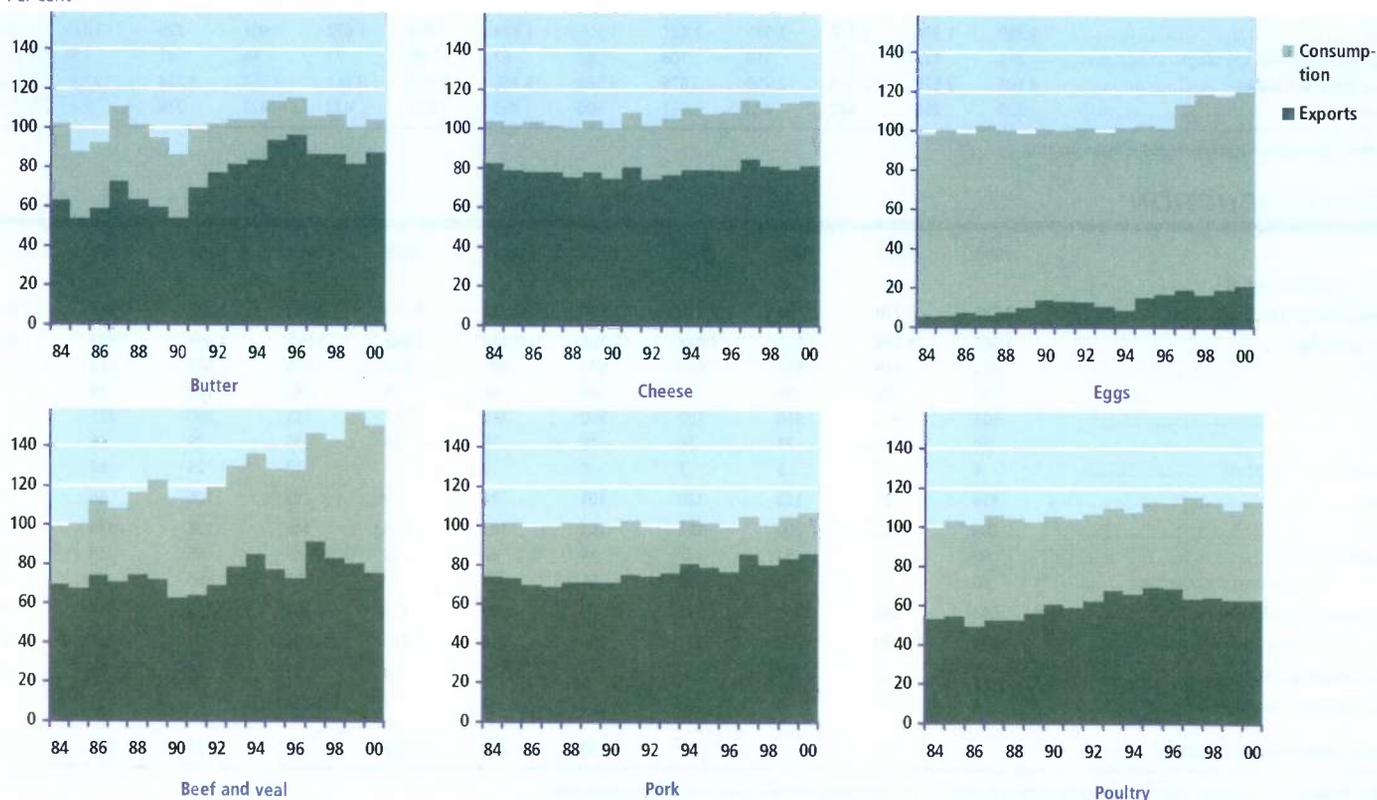
⁷ 1993 figures are partially estimated.

⁸ Figures on poultry meat are given as the ready-to-cook weight.

* New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

THE MOST IMPORTANT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS. EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Per cent



Note: exports + consumption do not equal 100 per cent, i.e. production, due to changes in stocks, imports and other uses.

FARMS^a ANALYSED BY AGE OF FARMER

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
												Per cent	
Total	79 338	77 197	74 460	73 784	69 346	68 771	64 426	63 151	59 761	57 831	54 541	100.0	100.0
Under 40 years	16 652	16 272	15 771	15 671	15 172	15 163	15 136	14 261	13 403	11 945	12 442	21.0	22.8
40-59 years	37 555	36 502	35 086	34 675	32 291	32 123	30 822	30 155	28 461	28 438	27 401	47.3	50.2
60-69 years	17 005	16 261	15 209	15 204	13 561	12 993	11 404	11 095	10 566	9 935	8 706	21.4	16.0
70 years and over	7 623	7 766	8 013	7 744	7 879	8 093	6 459	7 147	6 742	6 998	5 402	9.6	9.9
Not stated	503	397	382	489	443	399	604	493	589	515	589	0.6	1.1

^a New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

CAPITAL FORMATION

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Current prices in DKK millions per calendar year</i>											
New fixed assets											
Gross capital formation^a total	6 157	6 367	5 036	4 973	4 922	5 195	6 940	7 172	7 449	7 493	6 929
Fixed gross capital formation^a	5 546	6 355	5 253	5 636	4 318	5 464	6 388	6 976	7 433	7 631	7 119
Consumption of real capital (estimated)	6 235	6 328	6 282	6 303	6 320	6 304	6 445	6 492	6 548	6 573	6 643
Fixed net capital formation	-698	27	-1 029	-667	-2 002	-840	-57	484	885	1 058	476
Farm buildings	1 579	2 106	1 757	2 263	1 506	2 050	2 137	2 194	2 534	3 095	2 850
of which: pig barns	364	...	...	1 111	521	600	554	714	999	1 033	560
cow barns	325	...	...	299	323	540	658	597	553	961	1 354
Equipment	3 925	3 925	3 478	3 328	2 697	3 393	4 056	4 619	4 811	4 337	4 082
of which: combine harvesters	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tractors	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil improvement and land reclamation	94	113	92	101	71	77	103	87	106	108	106
Breeding stocks and draught animals ¹	-52	211	-74	-56	44	-56	92	76	-18	91	81
Changes in stocks and livestock, total	611	12	-217	-663	604	-269	552	196	16	-138	-190
Changes in stocks	504	19	-305	-888	684	-215	621	172	-128	-189	-163
Changes in livestock	107	-7	88	225	-80	-54	-69	24	144	51	-27
	<i>1985-priser</i>	<i>1990-priser</i>					<i>1995-priser</i>				
Fixed gross capital formation^{2a}	4 641	6 031	5 098	5 351	3 951	5 067	6 229	6 716	7 107	7 059	6 455
Farm buildings	1 295	2 106	1 688	2 123	1 382	1 842	2 173	2 156	2 441	2 925	2 619
Equipment	3 346	3 925	3 410	3 228	2 569	3 225	4 056	4 560	4 666	4 134	3 836

¹ Figures with a negative sign are obtained by reducing the breeding stock.

² Excluding soil improvement and breeding stocks.

^a New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

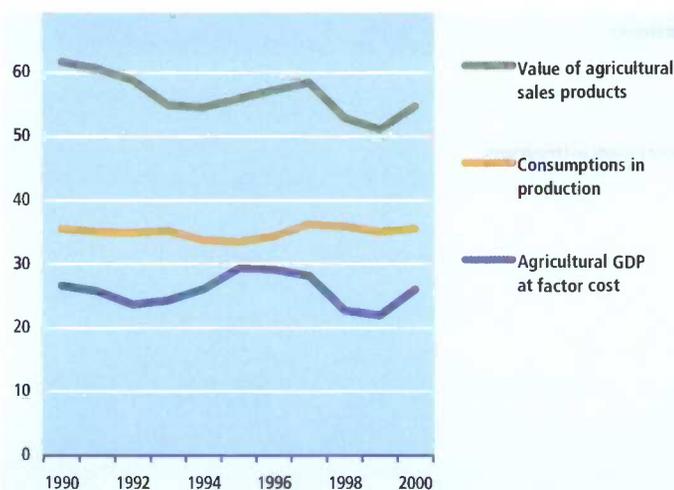
INTEREST PAYMENTS AND LIABILITIES

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Current prices in DKK millions per calendar year</i>											
Interest payment, total	11 098	11 010	11 580	11 530	11 923	10 347	10 174	9 950	9 777	9 693	9 322
Liabilities, total	107 680	106 510	114 378	113 588	119 609	109 662	113 477	116 676	122 283	127 388	130 134
Secured liability	95 748	88 910	91 242	90 759	97 025	89 500	93 487	95 847	99 939	105 299	106 414
Other liabilities	9 290	15 195	20 740	20 926	20 952	18 891	18 932	19 468	20 638	19 691	20 069

^a New figures are expected to be published in December 2001.

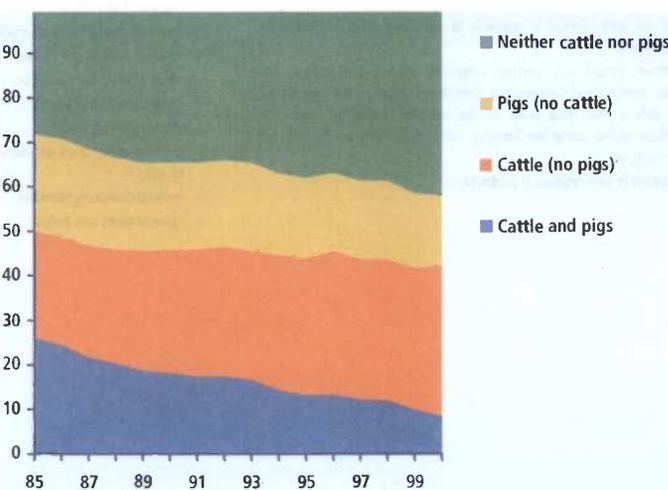
MAIN AGGREGATES IN AGRICULTURAL GDP AT FACTOR COST^a

Current prices in DKK billions



PERCENTAGE OF FARMS WITH AND WITHOUT LIVESTOCK

Per cent of all farms



AGRICULTURAL GDP AT FACTOR COST^a

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK millions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Value of agricultural sales products	60 560	58 797	54 888	54 508	55 859	57 191	58 368	52 860	51 069	54 652	100.0	100.0
Crop products	26 310	22 404	21 398	20 751	21 161	21 157	21 332	20 597	19 971	19 599	43.4	35.9
Cereals	11 855	9 803	8 644	8 049	8 567	8 655	8 636	7 880	7 347	7 598	19.6	13.9
Vegetables, fruit, flowers, plants, etc.	4 531	4 523	4 292	4 198	4 340	4 499	4 667	4 648	4 700	4 418	7.5	8.1
Other crop products	9 924	8 078	8 462	8 504	8 255	8 002	8 029	8 069	7 924	7 583	16.4	13.9
Livestock products	34 250	36 393	33 490	33 757	34 698	36 035	37 036	32 263	31 098	35 053	56.6	64.1
Natural milk	12 056	11 901	11 685	11 569	11 183	11 386	11 210	11 307	10 949	11 254	19.9	20.6
Eggs for human consumption	492	504	553	579	540	610	613	601	523	534	0.8	1.0
Meat and live animals	20 556	22 824	19 865	20 444	20 810	21 965	22 950	18 656	17 448	21 059	33.9	38.5
Other livestock products	1 146	1 163	1 387	1 165	2 165	2 074	2 263	1 699	2 177	2 205	1.9	4.0
Changes in producers' stocks	- 260	- 795	693	- 322	664	329	26	- 87	- 75	565		
Changes in grain stocks	- 305	- 888	684	- 215	621	171	- 128	- 189	- 163	287		
Changes in livestock	45	93	10	- 107	43	158	154	102	88	278		
Value of agricultural services	1 322	1 226	1 421	1 650	1 486	974	1 017	966	1 116	1 092		
Value of secondary activities	47	46	44	68	29	43	66	61	56	56		
Consumption in production	35 089	34 937	35 234	33 753	33 501	34 372	36 204	35 942	35 098	35 502	100.0	100.0
Seed for sowing (seed grain and seeds)	983	989	953	811	829	875	905	890	836	890	2.8	2.5
Feeding stuffs	18 732	19 680	20 289	19 200	18 362	18 825	19 689	19 633	18 512	18 500	53.4	52.1
Fertilisers	2 526	2 154	1 978	1 897	1 906	1 833	1 823	1 701	1 632	1 590	7.2	4.5
Pesticides and herbicides, etc.	1 379	1 234	1 066	962	1 154	1 126	1 158	1 247	1 212	1 212	3.9	3.4
Energy (electricity and fuel)	1 650	1 525	1 623	1 448	1 505	1 820	1 844	1 740	1 905	2 333	4.7	6.6
Repair and maintenance	3 440	3 283	3 174	3 328	3 585	3 527	3 773	3 532	3 664	3 664	9.8	10.3
Other raw and auxiliary materials, and services by other industries	6 379	6 072	6 151	6 108	6 159	6 366	7 011	7 199	7 337	7 313	18.2	20.6
Gross value added^b in producer prices	26 581	24 337	21 812	22 151	24 537	24 165	23 274	17 858	17 067	20 863		
Product-linked subsidies	300	172	2 419	3 619	4 455	4 591	4 675	4 652	4 302	4 669	100.0	100.0
Financial support for production of cereals	•	•	1 559	2 521	3 393	3 554	3 628	3 590	3 369	3 695	•	79.1
Financial support for production of oil seeds	•	•	264	473	456	378	336	363	425	440	•	9.4
Financial support for production of pulses	•	•	351	343	250	213	286	328	208	116	•	2.5
Financial support for livestock	300	172	245	282	356	445	424	371	299	418	100.0	9.0
Product-linked taxes and duties	613	364	185	153	159	331	346	391	514	483	100.0	100.0
Co-responsibility levy on cereals	401	194	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	65.4	•
Co-responsibility levy on milk	160	159	40	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26.2	•
Super tax on milk	42	3	29	44	31	64	33	27	42	45	6.9	9.3
Pesticide taxes ¹	9	8	9	6	15	114	131	163	242	204	1.5	42.2
Energy taxes ¹	•	•	107	103	113	154	182	200	230	230	•	47.6
Gross value added^b in basic prices	26 277	24 153	24 162	25 727	28 962	28 962	27 916	22 483	21 327	25 487		
General operating subsidies	401	362	982	1 163	1 167	1 094	1 013	1 051	1 368	1 342		
of which: Soil extraction	•	•	422	754	735	606	488	421	557	462		
Ecological subsidies	31	31	24	41	61	75	83	111	231	241		
Environmental measures	•	•	•	9	16	38	51	48	48	49		
Interest subsidies	215	240	268	282	293	319	338	315	314	304		
General taxes and duties	934	879	861	824	801	690	796	815	761	844	100.0	100.0
Property tax	740	748	761	724	691	569	670	682	622	695	79.2	82.3
Vehicle excise duty	99	121	90	90	95	106	111	118	139	139	10.6	17.7
Other taxes and duties	95	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	-	-	10.2	-
Gross domestic product at factor cost^{a,2}	25 744	23 636	24 283	26 065	29 328	29 096	28 132	22 720	21 934	25 985		

Note: The method of calculation of GDP at factor cost has been revised compared with previous Statistical ten-year reviews. A detailed description of the new method is available in *Landbrug 2000:10* (Statistiske Efterretninger).

The above agricultural statistics comprise farming, horticulture, fur-farming, hunting and bee-keeping. The delimitation of the agricultural sector differs from that used in the national accounts, where the agricultural sector comprises farming, horticulture, forestry, fishing and fish farming, etc.

¹ Is included in consumption in production.

² GDP at factor cost is equal to:
 the total sales value
 + value of changes in grain stocks and livestock
 + value of agricultural services
 + value of secondary activities
 - consumption in production
 + product-linked subsidies
 - product-linked taxes and duties (except pesticide and energy taxes, cf. note 1)
 + general operating subsidies
 - general taxes and duties

 New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
												Per cent	
<i>Number</i>													
Total	2 832	2 748	2 577	2 338	2 246	2 176	2 072	1 922	1 871	1 767	1 760	100.0	100.0
5-24.9 GT ^a	1 946	1 905	1 815	1 711	1 650	1 601	1 535	1 412	1 361	1 231	1 210	68.7	68.7
25-49.9 GT ^a	441	422	389	304	282	272	241	221	219	234	235	15.6	13.4
50-99.9 GT ^a	167	159	130	110	103	95	90	83	84	89	95	5.9	5.4
100 GT ^a and over	278	262	243	213	211	208	206	206	207	213	220	9.8	12.5
<i>DKK in millions</i>													
Value of fishing vessels													
Total	5 584	5 529	5 236	4 803	4 723	4 629	4 532	4 618	4 714	4 758	5 231	100.0	100.0
5-24.9 GT ^a	1 243	1 252	1 201	1 155	1 143	1 125	1 114	1 073	1 074	1 061	1 073	22.3	20.5
25-49.9 GT ^a	902	887	837	690	652	636	575	543	543	557	565	16.1	10.8
50-99.9 GT ^a	551	574	436	368	368	361	322	302	306	316	359	9.9	6.9
100 GT ^a and over	2 889	2 816	2 762	2 576	2 561	2 506	2 520	2 700	2 792	2 824	3 234	51.7	61.8

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

CATCHES¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	1990	2000*
												Per cent	
<i>Kilogrammes in millions</i>													
Quantities													
Total catches	1 400	1 644	1 837	1 477	1 743	1 891	1 595	1 736	1 450	1 309	1 423	100.0	100.0
Herring, sprat and mackerel	150	164	178	187	199	177	115	112	143	128	113	10.7	7.9
Cod	99	85	64	48	55	78	91	80	81	81	65	7.1	4.6
Flatfish ²	53	48	46	43	44	40	38	39	32	36	38	3.8	2.7
Eel	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1
Other fish for human consumption ³	33	31	34	29	25	23	24	22	7	8	8	2.4	0.5
Fish, not for human consumption	1 035	1 285	1 479	1 159	1 409	1 558	1 312	1 465	1 170	1 042	1 185	73.9	83.3
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	10	11	14	10	10	14	16	16	16	13	13	0.7	0.9
Trout	18	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...
<i>DKK in millions</i>													
Value of catches													
Total catches	3 920	4 128	3 841	2 569	2 838	2 942	2 960	3 349	3 355	3 165	3 143	100.0	100.0
Herring, sprat and mackerel	308	338	356	350	367	324	296	314	307	262	272	7.9	8.7
Cod	1 094	1 020	748	474	533	649	690	741	942	1 014	905	27.9	28.8
Flatfish ²	677	768	633	594	631	555	570	588	496	577	582	17.3	18.5
Eel	78	73	60	47	56	48	40	41	29	32	27	2.0	0.9
Other fish for human consumption ³	334	373	343	256	231	179	194	202	92	112	110	8.5	3.5
Fish, not for human consumption	562	734	884	624	765	850	802	1 075	1 047	645	752	14.3	23.9
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	385	375	373	223	255	337	368	389	442	523	495	9.8	15.7
Trout	481	447	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	...

¹ Salt-water fishing (excl. oysters, common mussels, starfish) and production of trout. Salt-water fishing comprises catches landed by Danish vessels at domestic and foreign ports.

² Flatfish comprises: plaice, flounder, dab, witch flounder, smear dab, turbot, brill, sail-fluke, halibut, Greenland halibut and rough dab.

³ From 1998 catches of hakes, haddocks, etc. are classified to codfish.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

QUANTITIES OF FISH, BY FISHING AREA¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1990	2000*
												Per cent	
<i>Kilogrammes in millions</i>													
Total catches	1 382	1 625	1 817	1 476	1 744	1 891	1 595	1 736	1 450	1 309	1 423	100.0	100.0
North Sea ²	1 046	1 271	1 411	1 113	1 317	1 475	1 139	1 279	1 126	1 000	1 144	75.7	80.4
Skagerrak	184	183	240	231	229	211	198	185	97	86	93	13.3	6.5
The Baltic Sea and the Belt Sea	89	102	95	74	140	151	206	229	171	172	138	6.4	9.7
Other	63	69	71	58	59	54	53	43	56	51	48	4.6	3.4
<i>DKK millions</i>													
Value by fishing area¹													
Total catches	3 439	3 680	3 397	2 569	2 838	2 942	2 960	3 349	3 355	3 165	3 143	100.0	100.0
North Sea ²	1 661	1 941	1 920	1 495	1 643	1 737	1 575	1 890	1 943	1 731	1 780	48.3	56.6
Skagerrak	790	743	734	628	611	573	626	630	614	561	574	23.0	18.3
The Baltic Sea and the Belt Sea	669	664	433	195	334	398	475	524	496	566	511	19.4	16.3
Other	319	332	310	251	251	234	283	305	302	307	278	9.3	8.8

¹ Salt-water fishing (excluding trout, oysters, common mussels and starfish).

² Including catches in the English Channel and more remote waters.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

PRODUCTION INDEX FOR MANUFACTURING

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1995 = 100											
Enterprises with at least 20 persons employed											
Manufacturing, total^{1,2}	86	87	90	87	96	100	102	107	109	111	118
Mining and quarrying ¹	103	100	102	94	100	100	104	88	94	94	95
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco ²	91	94	96	98	104	100	98	103	102	102	105
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	103	106	101	96	101	100	104	101	106	101	105
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	86	86	89	87	94	100	105	111	109	112	117
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	80	80	86	85	94	100	103	112	117	132	146
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	94	90	87	82	95	100	100	105	110	116	115
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products ..	84	83	87	82	93	100	102	108	111	110	119
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	88	89	89	87	97	100	97	100	106	110	111

Note: The index is a quantity index for manufacturers' sales of own goods and services. Assuming that year-on-year changes in stocks are negligible, it can be used as a production index.

¹ Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

² Excluding dairies 1989-1994.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT[■] (TOTAL ASSETS)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Manufacturing, total	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.6	10.4	11.0	...	11.0	12.2	11.7	10.9

☞ New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

RETURN ON EQUITY[■] (CAPITAL AND RESERVES)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Manufacturing, total	12.1	12.0	9.5	11.1	9.9	11.8	15.4	13.4	16.7	16.0	13.9
Mining and quarrying ¹	13.1	43.0	6.9	5.7	8.8	12.9	13.9	11.4	9.2	11.6	13.5
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco ²	14.0	16.0	13.8	12.9	13.7	12.7	23.5	18.4	17.1	18.9	15.5
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	5.7	5.7	7.8	11.4	8.3	10.8	10.7	13.0	14.1	13.4	14.3
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	10.3	9.0	5.2	6.2	7.0	9.9	16.3	13.4	18.7	13.4	15.4
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	14.0	14.7	12.7	15.0	11.3	13.9	13.8	14.4	17.2	15.4	15.8
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	15.0	6.5	5.5	7.6	10.0	16.0	15.8	16.2	20.4	25.4	15.5
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products ..	10.3	8.4	6.4	8.5	6.4	8.4	11.8	7.3	15.3	14.1	9.7
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	12.8	11.6	7.4	14.6	13.4	19.7	14.8	15.7	15.6	14.1	17.6

¹ Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

NET PROFIT RATIO[■]

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Manufacturing, total	5.5	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.9	6.5
Mining and quarrying ¹	9.3	8.2	8.4	4.6	11.7	12.5	10.9	9.6	7.8	10.5	9.6
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco ²	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.3	6.2
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	4.2	3.9	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.6
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.6	5.2	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.6	4.9
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	8.5	7.4	7.6	9.2	9.5	10.0	9.2	8.9	11.1	10.6	11.8
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	7.1	5.5	4.6	6.3	7.1	8.4	8.9	9.3	11.1	10.5	9.8
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products ..	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.3	4.4	6.0	6.1	4.7
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7.4	6.6	6.8	8.2	9.1	8.7	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.3	7.6

¹ Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

PROPRIETARY RATIO[■]

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent</i>											
Manufacturing, total	36.5	36.6	37.2	39.1	40.7	41.6	39.8	40.9	41.8	40.0	39.9
Mining and quarrying ¹	53.9	64.1	48.9	48.3	43.0	48.2	46.6	49.8	50.1	50.6	50.4
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco ²	37.2	37.2	37.8	40.2	40.4	43.3	35.5	41.2	44.0	38.3	37.6
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	34.1	35.6	36.2	40.1	39.8	42.2	42.4	44.1	45.0	46.1	45.3
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	33.7	33.6	34.6	36.6	37.8	38.3	39.6	36.8	37.5	35.5	33.2
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	41.8	44.7	44.9	46.4	49.9	49.6	52.0	52.8	53.9	53.9	50.4
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	39.5	33.3	37.1	39.4	42.5	44.0	50.8	47.2	46.1	46.4	47.1
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products ..	34.1	33.3	33.9	35.2	36.8	36.7	34.9	34.6	34.1	33.7	36.5
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	30.6	32.3	33.3	35.4	34.8	34.5	35.9	35.0	37.6	36.4	36.1

Note: From 1995 the table is based on data reported by all enterprises, while figures before 1995 are based on data reported by enterprises with at least 20 persons employed.

¹ Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK billions, current prices</i>											
Manufacturers' sales¹ total	300.7	313.4	326.2	334.7	325.2	350.1	445.2	451.2	472.7	488.9	498.6
<i>Per cent</i>											
Sales¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Increase in stock, excl. raw materials	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2
Cost of sales	55.9	55.5	54.1	53.9	52.4	53.0	52.1	52.0	51.5	51.6	49.6
Wages and salaries, pension costs, etc	23.9	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.1	23.5	23.9	23.4	23.6	23.9
Other ordinary expenditure, net	15.6	16.7	17.5	17.5	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.0	18.0	19.4
Result on ordinary activities	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.5	7.3	6.9
Financial expenses, net	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
Extraordinary expenses, net	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Result before tax²	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	7.7

Note: From 1995 the table is based on data reported by all enterprises, while figures before 1995 are based on data reported by enterprises with at least 20 persons employed.

¹ Including other (secondary) operating receipts.

² New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

BALANCE SHEET DATA

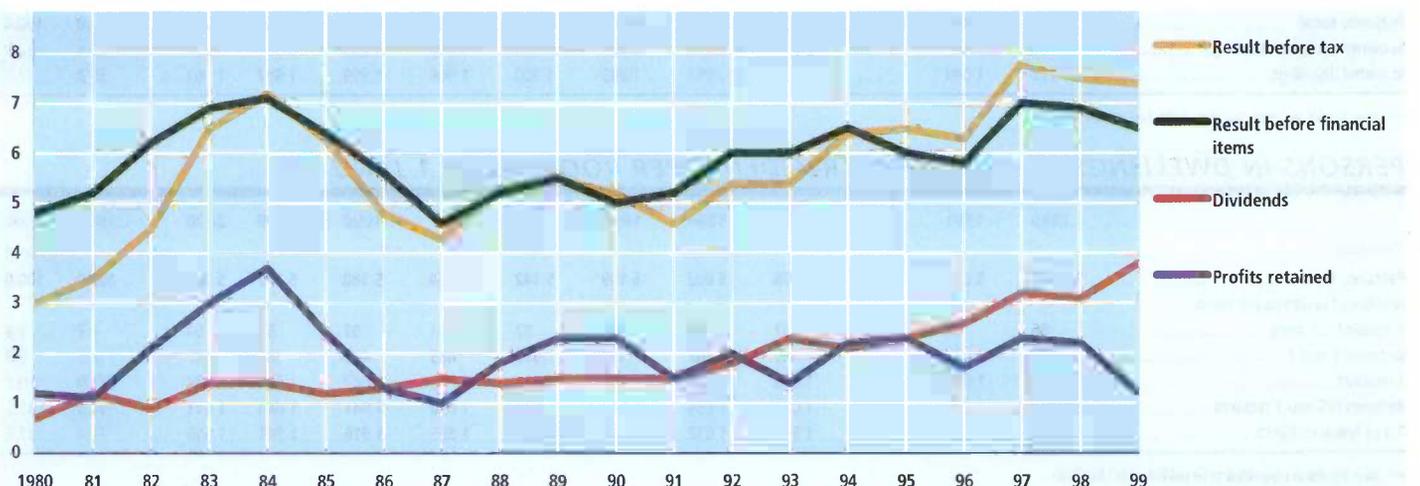
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK billions, current prices</i>											
Manufacturers' total assets² = total liabilities²	240.9	251.9	262.4	271.2	272.9	286.3	340.5	364.5	378.9	411.8	449.3
<i>Per cent</i>											
Total assets² = total liabilities²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fixed assets	41.9	43.6	44.3	45.7	47.5	47.4	47.3	47.7	48.4	48.6	50.2
Current assets	58.1	56.4	55.7	54.3	52.5	52.6	52.7	52.3	51.6	51.4	49.8
Capital and reserves ²	35.1	35.6	36.4	37.8	39.2	40.2	39.0	40.2	41.2	39.4	39.3
Debt and provisions for liabilities	64.9	64.4	63.6	62.2	60.8	59.8	61.0	59.8	58.8	60.6	60.7

Note: Excluding crude oil production and exploration. From 1995 the table is based on data reported by all enterprises, while figures before 1995 are based on data reported by enterprises with at least 20 persons employed.

² New figures are expected to be published in July 2002.

CORPORATE PROFITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS IN MANUFACTURING

Per cent of turnover



HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY TYPE OF DWELLING AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Households^a, total	2 229	2 251	2 270	2 286	2 299	2 315	2 332	2 344	2 357	2 371	2 383	100.0	100.0
Households ^a in:													
Farmhouses	146	145	144	142	141	140	140	135	131	127	125	6.6	5.2
Detached one-family houses	928	932	935	939	942	947	953	962	971	982	990	41.6	41.5
Other one-family houses	256	267	275	282	287	291	294	297	300	303	306	11.5	12.8
Multi-family houses	861	868	876	881	887	894	902	908	911	916	919	38.6	38.6
Student hostels	24	24	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	29	1.1	1.2
Other dwellings	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	14	0.7	0.6
Persons, total	5 028	5 042	...	5 075	5 093	5 109	5 142	5 164	5 180	5 197	5 216	100.0	100.0
Persons in:													
Farmhouses	403	400	...	391	388	386	386	376	365	355	347	8.0	6.7
Detached one-family houses	2 520	2 515	...	2 509	2 508	2 510	2 520	2 537	2 557	2 580	2 597	50.1	49.8
Other one-family houses	566	584	...	610	618	622	624	625	626	624	627	11.3	12.0
Multi-family houses	1 472	1 477	...	1 497	1 509	1 521	1 540	1 556	1 561	1 569	1 576	29.3	30.2
Student hostels	30	31	...	33	33	34	35	35	35	36	36	0.6	0.7
Other dwellings	36	36	...	35	36	35	37	35	34	33	32	0.7	0.6
Of whom children¹, total	1 286	1 277	...	1 065	1 073	1 068	1 082	1 091	1 100	1 109	1 122	100.0	100.0
Children in:													
Farmhouses	116	115	...	91	93	93	95	94	92	90	90	9.0	8.0
Detached one-family houses	764	753	...	605	603	598	603	609	617	629	639	59.4	57.0
Other one-family houses	155	159	...	144	146	145	145	144	142	139	139	12.1	12.4
Multi-family houses	242	242	...	217	223	225	232	238	241	244	248	18.8	22.1
Student hostels	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1
Other dwellings	8	7	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	0.6	0.4

Note: Includes only conventional dwellings, i.e. all dwellings with the exception of holiday homes and dwellings in institutional households^a.

¹ From 1 January 1992 the age limit for children was changed from 26 years to 18 years.

^a New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY DWELLINGS LACKING FACILITIES AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1970	1981	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1970	2000
<i>Number</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Households, total .....	...	...	260 024	249 889	243 034	219 093	206 809	195 924	186 222	176 826	167 416	...	7.0
Without flush toilet	286 024	85 987	53 988	51 504	49 999	47 846	45 365	42 892	40 859	38 992	37 083	15.9	1.6
Without bathroom	518 046	302 927	208 097	197 748	191 035	181 748	172 948	164 147	155 937	147 840	140 312	28.8	5.9
Without kitchen	69 324	...	47 877	46 639	45 409	44 706	44 624	43 953	43 123	42 202	41 922	3.9	1.8
Without district or central heating	278 718	163 489	96 228	91 655	86 761	74 222	63 647	56 857	50 913	45 574	40 130	15.5	1.7
Persons, total .....	...	...	452 115	435 253	426 274	382 716	359 684	339 773	323 329	306 366	290 442	...	5.6
Without flush toilet	430 153	141 273	80 277	76 530	74 729	71 718	66 771	62 657	59 488	56 238	53 385	8.8	1.0
Without bathroom	1 103 266	531 930	344 339	327 098	317 303	302 611	286 942	271 105	257 582	243 793	231 344	22.5	4.4
Without kitchen	80 327	...	59 933	58 389	57 008	56 024	56 416	54 927	53 549	52 273	51 355	1.6	1.0
Without district or central heating	712 226	317 695	177 404	169 497	161 274	138 891	121 769	109 902	99 847	90 206	81 006	14.5	1.6

^a New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY FORM OF TENURE AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Households^a, total	2 229	2 251	2 270	2 286	2 299	2 315	2 332	2 344	2 357	2 371	2 382	100.0	100.0
In owner-occupied dwellings	1 212	1 210	1 215	1 201	1 205	1 212	1 219	1 225	1 255	1 265	1 272	54.4	53.4
In rented dwellings	981	1 001	1 019	1 042	1 054	1 051	1 059	1 059	1 094	1 097	1 102	44.0	46.3
Persons, total	5 028	5 042	...	5 075	5 093	5 109	5 142	5 164	5 180	5 197	5 216	100.0	100.0
In owner-occupied dwellings	3 189	3 170	...	3 124	3 122	3 123	3 133	3 140	3 205	3 222	3 234	63.4	62.0
In rented dwellings	1 773	1 803	...	1 872	1 895	1 885	1 900	1 906	1 959	1 957	1 964	35.3	37.7

^a New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

PERSONS IN DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF RESIDENTS PER ROOM AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Persons, total	5 028	5 042	...	5 075	5 093	5 109	5 142	5 164	5 180	5 197	5 216	100.0	100.0
Number of residents per room:													
2 residents or more	86	85	...	87	87	88	92	93	93	94	94	1.7	1.8
Between 1 and 2	429	433	...	450	462	470	480	485	482	481	485	8.5	9.3
1 resident	1 055	1 053	...	1 056	1 056	1 050	1 054	1 052	1 047	1 037	1 034	21.0	19.8
Between 0.5 and 1 resident	1 727	1 707	...	1 671	1 654	1 643	1 638	1 638	1 641	1 644	1 643	34.3	31.5
0.5 or fewer residents	1 731	1 763	...	1 812	1 832	1 858	1 878	1 895	1 916	1 941	1 959	34.4	37.6

^a New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF ENERGY USED FOR HEATING AS OF 1 JANUARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
Thousands												Per cent	
Dwellings, total	2 353	2 375	2 388	2 403	2 413	2 426	2 437	2 447	2 461	2 476	2 489	100.0	100.0
With district heating	1 063	1 104	1 136	1 200	1 238	1 283	1 320	1 354	1 385	1 414	1 443	45.2	58.0
With oil-fired central heating	824	801	759	689	653	618	570	542	522	505	488	35.0	19.6
With natural gas	157	190	212	232	245	262	275	288	299	310	318	6.7	12.8
With electricity	146	149	152	154	155	154	154	152	150	148	145	6.2	5.8
Other and type of energy not stated	163	131	129	126	121	109	118	111	105	99	95	6.9	3.8

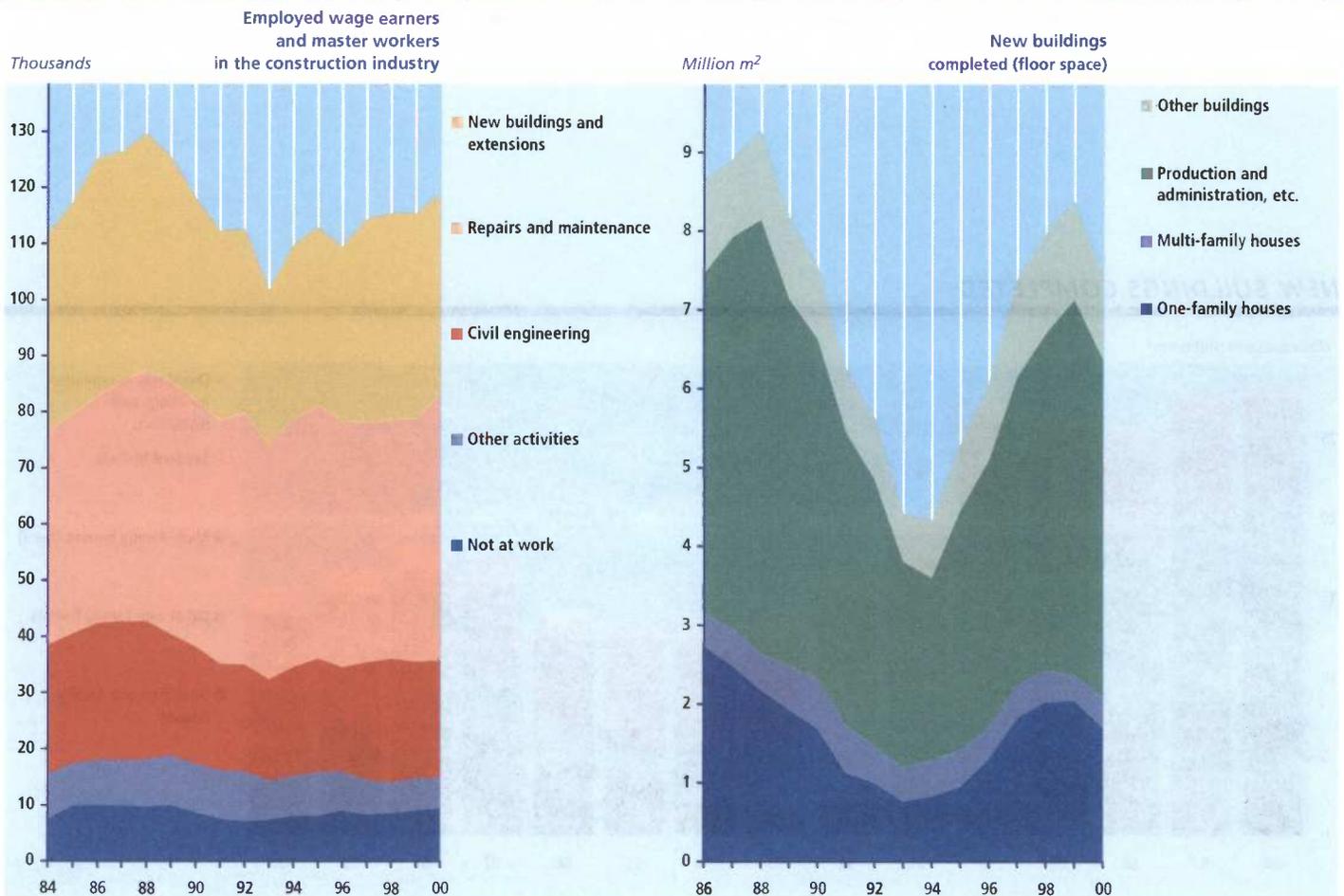
New figures are expected to be published in May 2002.

REGULATING PRICE INDEX FOR RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION* (EXCL. VAT)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1 January 1987= 100											
Aggregate index	120	124	128	130	133	138	142	146	150	156	158.8
Index for costs of materials.....	121	125	129	131	133	139	142	145	149	153	155.3
Index for costs of labour	116	120	123	126	131	136	141	148	155	164	170.0

New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND COMPLETED FLOOR SPACE



EMPLOYED WAGE EARNERS AND MASTER WORKERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Number</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	118 065	112 175	112 554	101 701	109 690	112 870	109 356	114 421	115 399	115 395	118 811	100.0	100.0
By trades (occupations)													
General contractors	27 199	25 613	26 634	27 666	31 338	32 484	29 833	30 873	31 707	32 044	33 322	23.0	28.0
Master bricklayers	12 455	11 344	11 560	9 150	10 283	10 691	10 754	11 471	10 545	10 949	11 826	10.5	10.0
Carpenters and joiners	24 252	22 595	23 280	18 622	19 562	20 039	20 634	22 140	22 664	22 401	23 899	20.5	20.1
Master painters ¹	10 820	10 466	10 239	9 833	10 847	10 954	9 733	10 208	9 862	9 784	9 630	9.2	8.1
Master glaziers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 167	1 006	963	869	988	...	0.8
Plumbers	15 574	15 614	15 347	12 313	12 841	13 686	12 238	12 615	12 727	12 862	13 118	13.2	11.0
Electricians	16 128	15 467	15 155	14 334	15 278	16 117	16 356	17 638	18 505	18 560	18 392	13.7	15.5
Public institutions, etc.	11 637	11 076	10 339	9 783	9 541	8 899	8 644	8 471	8 427	7 925	7 636	9.9	6.4
By type of work													
New buildings and extensions	35 927	33 620	32 833	27 542	31 053	31 670	30 945	36 239	36 709	36 574	35 546	30.4	29.9
Repairs and maintenance	43 863	43 430	44 681	41 754	44 053	45 079	43 853	42 692	42 579	43 266	47 452	37.2	39.9
Civil engineering	20 860	18 863	18 994	17 890	19 357	20 147	18 491	20 919	22 051	20 671	20 910	17.7	17.6
Other activities	8 640	8 629	8 863	7 051	7 098	7 785	6 938	6 218	5 397	5 755	5 468	7.3	4.6
Not at work due to holiday, sickness, weather conditions, etc.	8 776	7 633	7 183	7 465	8 130	8 189	9 129	8 354	8 664	9 129	9 436	7.4	7.9

Note: The 1996 and 1999 figures are adjusted by means of combined register and questionnaire-based statistics for May 1999. The annual figures constitute a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment figures are compiled on a specific day in the middle of the quarter.

Some 11,000 employed wage earners, master workers and salaried employees are excluded from the quarterly surveys.

¹ From 1990 to 1995 master painters include master glaziers.

² New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES, ETC. IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES WITHIN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Number</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	26 237	25 297	25 801	23 810	25 293	26 416	25 435	25 252	25 741	26 589	27 258	100.0	100.0
Owners ¹	3 950	3 713	3 749	3 248	3 028	2 984	2 839	2 543	2 440	2 423	2 323	15.1	8.5
Salaried employees	20 169	19 609	20 170	18 839	20 542	21 617	21 008	21 002	21 567	22 333	23 035	76.9	84.5
Other employees ²	2 118	1 975	1 882	1 724	1 723	1 815	1 589	1 707	1 734	1 833	1 900	8.1	7.0

Note: The 1996 and 1999 figures are adjusted by means of combined register and questionnaire-based statistics for May 1999. The annual figures constitute a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment figures are compiled on a specific day in the middle of the quarter.

Some 11,000 employed wage earners, master workers and salaried employees are excluded from the quarterly surveys.

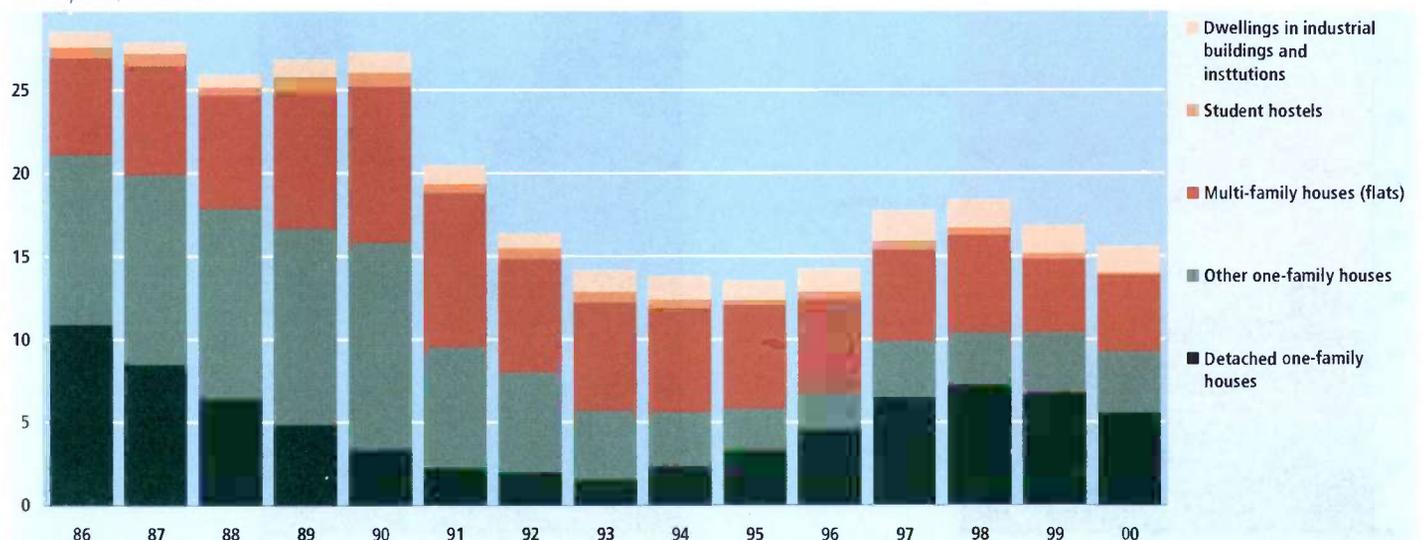
¹ Masters with predominantly administrative functions and assisting spouses.

² Foremen, site and warehouse staff, drivers, repairmen, etc.

³ New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

Floor space in million m²



TOTAL CONSTRUCTION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1990	2000*
<i>Floor space in thousand m²</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
New buildings completed	7 749	6 432	5 858	4 636	4 544	5 525	6 312	7 695	8 278	8 714	7 753	100.0	100.0
Residential buildings ¹	2 393	1 773	1 499	1 263	1 347	1 452	1 779	2 340	2 517	2 464	2 184	30.9	28.2
off which: One-family house ²	1 688	1 127	997	766	833	952	1 303	1 823	2 027	2 043	1 694	21.8	21.8
Multi-family house ³	638	599	467	427	461	452	412	416	404	318	395	8.2	5.1
Production, administration, etc. ⁴	4 301	3 716	3 384	2 606	2 301	3 052	3 371	3 908	4 268	4 767	4 284	55.5	55.3
Other buildings ⁵	904	793	777	608	730	836	973	1 237	1 276	1 248	1 063	11.7	13.7
Holiday houses	151	150	198	159	166	185	189	210	217	235	220	1.9	2.8
Buildings started	6 609	5 766	5 415	4 039	5 065	5 856	7 351	8 364	9 051	8 558	8 270	100.0	100.0
Residential buildings ¹	1 675	1 403	1 381	1 134	1 443	1 567	2 231	2 505	2 684	2 444	2 055	25.3	24.8
off which: One-family house ²	1 061	963	887	684	910	1 116	1 707	2 034	2 222	1 956	1 662	16.1	20.1
Multi-family house ³	576	407	452	398	465	402	416	363	353	402	320	8.7	3.9
Production, administration, etc. ⁴	4 043	3 483	3 137	2 132	2 649	3 145	3 714	4 339	4 847	4 624	4 878	61.2	59.0
Other buildings ⁵	761	696	707	622	789	967	1 197	1 295	1 275	1 254	1 116	11.5	13.5
Holiday houses	130	184	189	151	184	178	209	226	245	237	220	2.0	2.7
Under construction as of 31.12.	7 220	6 358	5 711	4 970	5 684	5 993	6 931	7 438	8 271	8 100	8 563	100.0	100.0
Residential buildings ¹	1 774	1 390	1 266	1 147	1 341	1 523	1 958	2 081	2 297	2 266	2 216	24.6	25.9
off which: One-family house ²	1 107	935	813	723	823	1 038	1 421	1 595	1 808	1 692	1 711	15.3	20.0
Multi-family house ³	615	412	401	383	459	421	427	371	350	441	384	8.5	4.5
Production, administration, etc. ⁴	4 424	4 034	3 593	2 971	3 319	3 280	3 571	3 905	4 482	4 362	4 830	61.3	56.4
Other buildings ⁵	874	752	678	686	836	1 004	1 200	1 237	1 248	1 224	1 263	12.1	14.7
Holiday houses	148	182	174	166	188	186	203	215	244	248	254	2.0	3.0

¹ Building where more than half of the floor space is used for habitation.

² Including farm houses and other one-family houses.

³ Including student hostels.

⁴ Including public buildings of a semi-commercial nature (power stations, waterworks, etc.).

⁵ Including schools, hospitals, military buildings, institutions and buildings for cultural purposes.

 New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1990	2000*
<i>Floor space in thousand m²</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Denmark, total	7 749	6 432	5 858	4 636	4 544	5 525	6 312	7 695	8 278	8 714	7 753	100.0	100.0
Unclassified buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20	-86	114	-	1.5
Copenhagen region	1 474	1 406	996	864	971	1 086	1 064	1 305	1 411	1 511	1 435	19.0	18.5
Other Zealand, Bornholm and Lolland-Falster	817	652	653	477	415	479	606	755	897	876	766	10.5	9.9
Funen	702	435	504	376	401	397	509	673	819	828	692	9.1	8.9
Jutland	4 756	3 938	3 705	2 919	2 757	3 564	4 133	4 962	5 171	5 585	4 746	61.4	61.2

 New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1990	2000*
<i>Number of dwellings</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Buildings completed, all Denmark	27 237	20 447	16 355	14 131	13 787	13 503	14 239	17 725	18 374	16 835	15 564	100.0	100.0
Unclassified buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-224	-744	-250	-	-1.6
Copenhagen region	6 194	6 253	4 567	3 700	4 479	4 700	4 105	3 737	4 329	3 881	3 725	22.7	23.9
Other Zealand, Bornholm and Lolland-Falster	3 130	2 272	1 963	1 578	1 099	1 416	1 148	1 567	1 789	1 660	1 516	11.5	9.7
Funen	2 759	1 750	1 541	1 045	1 370	1 197	1 220	1 598	1 839	1 726	1 522	10.1	9.8
Jutland	15 154	10 172	8 284	7 808	6 839	6 190	7 766	10 823	10 641	10 312	9 051	55.6	58.2
Distribution by type of dwelling													
Detached one-family houses ¹	3 392	2 271	1 989	1 576	2 327	3 357	4 597	6 470	7 244	6 790	5 604	12.5	36.0
Other one-family houses	12 431	7 263	5 991	4 108	3 279	2 444	2 250	3 428	3 146	3 623	3 648	45.6	23.4
Multi-family houses (blocks of flats)	9 417	9 332	6 880	6 545	6 282	6 266	5 552	5 498	5 901	4 438	4 634	35.6	29.8
Student hostels	833	516	658	653	517	306	472	542	448	336	145	3.1	0.9
Commercial buildings and institutions	1 164	1 065	837	1 249	1 382	1 130	1 368	1 787	1 635	1 648	1 533	4.3	9.8
of which extensions and conversions	3 066	2 888	2 566	2 701	2 306	2 562	2 840	3 058	3 014	2 884	1 970	11.3	12.7
Distribution by builders													
Private builders	15 024	10 967	9 894	7 881	8 312	8 745	10 378	12 181	13 418	13 342	11 661	55.2	74.9
Housing societies	10 657	8 601	5 366	4 965	4 260	3 139	2 792	4 389	3 522	2 277	3 044	39.1	19.6
Public authorities	1 556	879	1 095	1 285	1 215	1 619	1 069	1 155	1 434	1 216	859	5.7	5.5
Buildings started, all Denmark	19 691	15 298	14 811	12 276	13 357	13 538	17 558	17 594	18 126	16 639	14 890	100.0	100.0
Unclassified buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-422	-869	1 297	-	8.7
Copenhagen region	5 141	3 929	3 755	3 574	4 641	3 706	4 096	4 059	3 788	3 685	2 722	26.1	18.3
Other Zealand, Bornholm and Lolland-Falster	2 392	1 585	1 982	1 259	1 329	1 198	1 589	1 586	1 664	1 588	1 343	12.1	9.0
Funen	1 899	1 459	1 174	1 047	1 184	1 257	1 646	1 765	1 833	1 879	1 546	9.6	10.4
Jutland	10 259	8 325	7 900	6 396	6 203	7 377	10 227	10 184	11 263	10 356	7 982	52.1	53.6

¹ Including farm houses.

 New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

NIGHTS SPENT IN HOTELS, MOTELS, INNS AND BOARDING HOUSES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Number of nights spent, total	10 634.6	11 230.9	11 556.5	11 568.4	11 970.4	12 175.9	12 919.6	12 830.7	13 011.7	12 783.5	13 282.5
Danes	5 205.2	5 267.8	5 378.5	5 655.4	6 038.1	6 291.7	6 687.1	6 605.8	6 927.8	7 008.9	7 203.9
Foreigners	5 429.5	5 963.0	6 178.0	5 913.0	5 932.2	5 884.2	6 232.5	6 225.0	6 084.0	5 774.6	6 078.7
<i>Per cent</i>											
Capacity utilisation											
Beds	35	36	35	34	35	36	37	38	38	37	37
Rooms	48	48	48	47	49	50	52	52	53	52	53

Note: Only covers hotels with at least 40 beds. The figures include holiday centres.

 New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

NIGHTS SPENT AT CAMPING SITES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Number of nights spent, total	11 049.2	11 595.7	13 083.8	11 792.0	11 955.2	12 392.3	11 677.9	12 123.8	11 061.2	11 360.3	10 797.9
Danes	7 610.5	7 650.4	8 155.6	7 687.7	7 721.7	7 943.6	7 559.8	7 877.2	7 297.6	7 592.1	7 312.8
Foreigners	3 438.7	3 945.3	4 928.1	4 104.3	4 233.5	4 448.6	4 118.1	4 246.5	3 763.6	3 768.2	3 485.1

Note: Includes sites with at least 75 camp units.

 New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

NIGHTS SPENT IN YOUTH HOSTELS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Number of nights spent, total	985.3	1 044.7	1 048.3	1 024.0	1 044.6	1 056.7	1 090.7	1 072.1	1 097.3	1 067.6	1 093.7
Danes	517.7	521.9	521.2	537.8	575.5	599.9	631.1	625.0	657.3	644.7	649.1
Foreigners	467.6	522.9	527.1	486.1	469.1	456.8	459.5	447.1	440.0	422.9	444.6

 New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

NIGHTS SPENT AT MARINAS WITH OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>									
Number of nights spent, total	1 777.9	1 546.7	1 716.4	1 744.4	1 608.3	1 646.4	1 396.5	1 572.2	1 506.8
Danes	837.9	707.6	791.9	787.5	731.2	778.9	632.4	762.8	725.0
Foreigners	940.0	839.1	924.5	956.9	877.1	867.5	763.9	809.4	781.8

Note: The statistics only cover the period June-August.

1992-1996 calculated on the basis of a sample survey by the Danish Tourist Board of hobby sailors in 1989. 1997-1999 are based on a sample survey for 1996/1997.

 New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

NIGHTS SPENT IN HOLIDAY DWELLINGS RENTED THROUGH AGENCIES

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Number of nights spent, total	8 983.2	12 945.7	15 341.3	17 461.2	17 107.3	16 846.9	16 711.3	16 357.5	16 593.1	15 290.2	15 511.2
Danes	1 115.9	1 212.2	1 058.1	1 347.3	1 615.6	1 428.2	1 391.6	1 564.4	1 755.9	1 927.1	1 948.1
Foreigners	7 867.3	11 733.5	14 283.2	16 113.9	15 491.7	15 418.7	15 319.7	14 793.1	14 837.2	13 363.0	13 563.1

Note: The statistics only cover holiday dwellings rented through Danish agents. 1989-90 to 1996-97 cover 4th quarter to 3rd quarter.

 New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

HOLIDAY-TRIP FREQUENCY, ETC. FOR DANES AGED 16 AND OVER

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent</i>							
None	34	33	29	37	38	38	40
One	43	43	37	34	36	34	34
Two	15	17	20	18	17	18	17
Three or more	8	7	14	12	10	10	9
<i>Persons in thousands</i>							
Persons with at least one holiday trip	2 760	2 740	2 808	2 737	2 710	2 707	2 624
Holiday trips, total	4 045	4 037	4 755	4 989 ¹	4 624	4 414	4 403
In Denmark	1 515	1 622	2 078	1 904	1 631	1 544	1 412
Abroad	2 531	2 415	2 677	3 085	2 993	2 870	2 991

Note: The statistics are based on sample surveys. Holiday trips cover trips of at least 5 days, i.e. at least 4 nights spent away from home. The 1995 figures cover persons aged 15 years.

¹ For persons with more than 5 trips, only information about the 5 most important trips has been collected. These trips cover about 98 pct. of all holiday trips.

 New figures are expected to be published in July 2001. Source until 1994: Danish Tourist Board.

FIRST-TIME REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1991	2000
<i>Number</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	130 726	130 416	129 195	194 712	200 588	212 990	229 161	243 487	226 910	194 776		
Cars	107 983	108 107	106 196	163 860	165 990	174 456	188 289	197 996	181 897	150 605	100.0	100.0
Private cars	83 828	84 518	82 007	138 973	135 245	142 175	152 869	162 708	144 256	113 629	77.6	75.4
Buses and coaches	1 002	1 525	2 111	1 105	584	879	666	886	750	734	0.9	0.5
Delivery vans (0-3,000 kg total weight)	17 190	18 744	19 462	20 245	25 073	26 388	29 671	28 680	31 661	31 454	15.9	20.9
Lorries (over 3,000 kg total weight)	5 963	3 488	2 478	3 537	5 088	5 014	5 145	5 819	5 583	4 788	5.5	3.2
Motor cycles	1 740	1 257	1 673	2 013	2 240	2 989	3 238	3 373	4 202	3 299		
Trailers and semi-trailers	16 997	17 533	18 137	25 187	28 073	30 855	32 902	36 906	35 520	35 629		
Caravans	4 006	3 582	3 189	3 652	4 285	4 690	4 733	5 211	5 309	5 243		

Note: From 1992 the threshold of delivery vans is 3,500 kg total weight, while that of lorries is over 3,500 kg. New figures are expected to be published January 2002.

MOTOR VEHICLES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000	
<i>Thousands</i>												<i>Per cent</i>		
Motor vehicle stock as of 31 December														
Total	2 635	2 654	2 680	2 715	2 606	2 718	2 828	2 928	3 026	3 113	3 176			
Cars	1 892	1 903	1 921	1 940	1 947	2 026	2 093	2 143	2 189	2 230	2 253	100.0	100.0	
Private cars	1 590	1 594	1 605	1 615	1 611	1 679	1 739	1 783	1 817	1 843	1 854	84.0	82.3	
Buses and coaches	8	10	11	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0.4	0.6	
Delivery vans (0-3,000 kg total weight)	205	211	259	267	276	286	293	298	309	324	336	10.8	14.9	
Lorries (over 3,000 kg total weight)	89	88	46	45	46	47	47	48	49	49	49	4.7	2.2	
Motor cycles	44	45	46	47	49	52	56	60	64	69	74			
Mopeds 45	...	...	...	...	1	6	18	34	48	58	65		
Tractors (incl. agricultural tractors)	171	165	160	159	128	126	125	124	122	121	119			
Trailers and semi-trailers	318	332	347	363	384	409	437	465	497	526	555			
Caravans	90	91	93	95	96	98	100	102	105	107	109			

Number per thousand inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Motor vehicle stock as of 31 December											
Cars	367.9	369.8	370.8	373.8	373.3	385.9	396.7	404.7	413.4	418.3	421.2
Private cars	309.0	309.7	309.8	310.9	308.9	319.7	329.6	336.8	343.2	345.8	346.6
Buses and coaches	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Delivery vans and lorries	57.2	58.1	59.1	60.1	61.7	63.6	64.4	65.3	67.5	69.9	71.9
Motor cycles	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.5	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.8

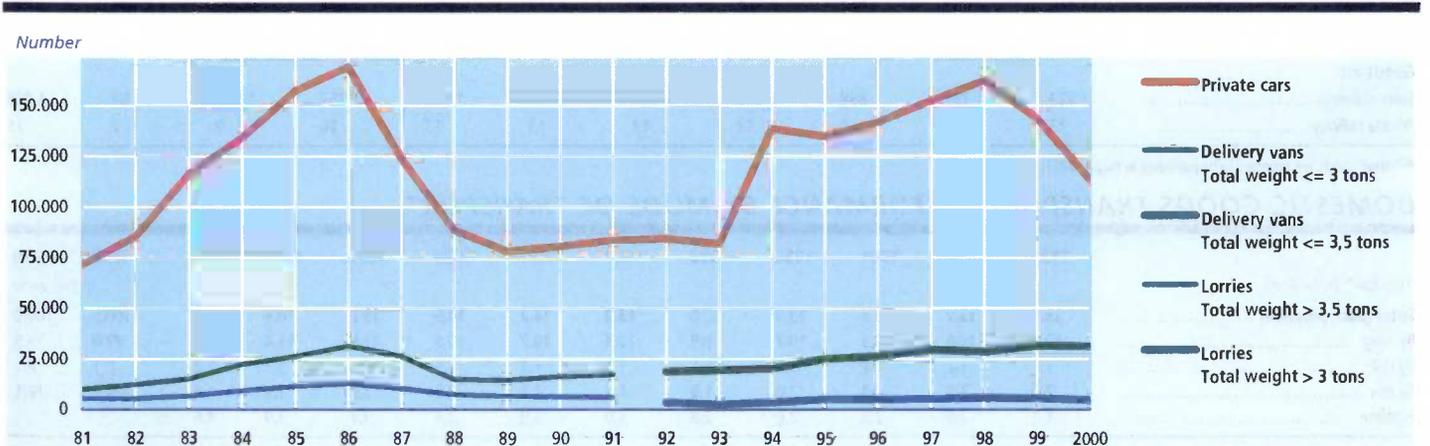
Note: From 1992 the threshold of delivery vans is 3,500 kg total weight, while that of lorries is over 3,500 kg. From 1994 only tractors, which have been registered and authorised, are included. Figures are revised from 1992. New figures are expected to be published January 2002.

PRIVATE CARS BY AGE

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1991	2000
<i>Number as of 31 December</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Private cars	1 593 936	1 604 638	1 615 444	1 611 191	1 679 007	1 738 854	1 783 098	1 817 147	1 843 254	1 854 060	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	83 622	83 808	81 434	137 538	134 111	140 452	150 642	159 544	141 753	110 945	5.2	6.0
1 year	79 113	82 261	82 761	80 616	136 261	132 809	139 216	148 747	157 948	139 843	5.0	7.5
2 year	75 818	78 170	81 264	81 458	79 433	134 624	131 001	136 662	146 416	155 769	4.8	8.4
3 year	84 830	74 836	77 566	80 432	80 819	78 689	132 795	127 964	134 555	144 336	5.3	7.8
4 year	118 938	84 743	75 200	77 384	80 409	81 506	78 844	131 281	128 017	134 066	7.5	7.2
5-9 year	623 226	659 108	632 792	579 584	507 856	431 796	398 638	392 114	449 516	498 318	39.1	26.9
10 year or over	528 389	541 712	584 418	574 179	660 118	738 978	751 962	720 835	685 049	670 783	33.1	36.2

New figures are expected to be published January 2002.

FIRST TIME REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES



NATIONAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Million vehicle kilometres*</i>											
Traffic performance, total	38 573	39 240	40 044	40 832	41 159	42 033	43 423	44 515	45 743	46 801	48 359
Bicycles	3 126	3 217	3 126	3 186	3 065	2 944	2 824	2 703	2 582	2 462	2 387
Motor vehicles, total	35 447	36 024	36 919	37 646	38 094	39 088	40 599	41 812	43 161	44 339	45 972
Private cars	27 262	27 968	28 902	29 579	30 015	30 925	32 193	33 184	34 364	35 210	36 436
Taxis	489	472	461	449	438	436	441	446	450	453	456
Motor cycles	289	295	291	296	305	317	333	356	385	414	450
Mopeds 45	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	27	59	93	103
Delivery vans under 2 tons	1 066	1 064	1 069	1 092	1 120	1 124	1 129	1 126	1 114	1 138	1 212
Delivery vans 2-3 tons	3 180	3 220	3 283	3 370	3 466	3 408	3 244	3 025	2 791	2 752	2 807
Lorries 3-6 tons	1 198	1 130	1 056	995	952	1 086	1 354	1 683	2 032	2 259	2 408
Lorries 6-12 tons	190	151	164	146	120	103	127	116	106	107	102
Lorries 12-18 tons	412	358	373	360	311	319	328	272	270	281	322
Lorries over 18 tons	266	223	231	246	238	247	265	268	245	297	317
Lorries and trailers	352	390	339	387	375	338	350	379	377	378	337
Tractors and semi-trailers	237	247	254	240	259	283	275	326	367	358	417
Refuse collection	20	20	23	24	26	27	26	26	27	27	29
Scheduled buses	286	277	268	261	259	258	255	251	251	256	259
Tourist coaches	200	209	206	202	211	218	273	325	322	318	316

Source: Road Directorate.

DOMESTIC PASSENGER TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
	<i>Passenger-km^a in billions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	64.2	65.3	66.3	67.3	67.7	69.0	71.4	73.2	74.5	76.0	77.6	100.0	100.0
Private cars.....	47.4	48.3	49.5	50.3	50.6	51.5	53.0	54.0	55.3	56.7	58.7	73.8	75.6
Other cars	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.4
Rail.....	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.1	7.6	6.6
Bus.....	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.2	14.3	14.4
Ferry	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4
Aircraft	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5

Source: Ministry of Transport

RAILWAY SERVICES

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Millions</i>											
Number of journeys											
State railways	140.7	145.4	144.7	142.9	145.8	147.3	145.3	144.2	144.2	149.0	149.3
Private railways	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.7
<i>Passenger-km^a in millions</i>											
Passenger transport performance											
State railways	4 733	4 851	4 711	4 772	4 737	4 847	4 684	4 421	4 978	5 163	5 113
Private railways	196	200	202	202	202	205	204	200	195	202	205
<i>Tons in thousands</i>											
Goods carried, etc.											
State railways	7 656	7 973	8 108	8 245	8 351	9 661	9 471	8 145	8 634	7 988	7 455
Private railways	416	444	408	408	421	387	412	327	311	238	320
To abroad	1 106	1 173	1 277	1 275	1 406	1 592	1 610	1 454	1 512	1 231	1 195
From abroad	1 810	1 869	1 883	1 819	1 892	2 479	2 604	2 429	2 514	2 161	1 930
<i>Ton-km^a in millions</i>											
Goods etc.											
State railways	1 723	1 787	1 858	1 870	1 751	2 008	1 985	1 757	1 983	2 058	1 938
Private railways	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	10	9	7	11

* New figures are expected to be published in August 2001.

DOMESTIC GOODS TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
	<i>Ton-km^a in billions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total (excl. pipeline)	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.9	12.8	13.9	14.2	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.9	100.0	100.0
By lorry	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.7	9.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.9	77.0	79.9
By rail	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	8.1	8.1
By sea	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	14.8	12.1
Pipeline	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.8		

Source: Ministry of Transport.

SHIPPING

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	2000
<i>Number</i>												<i>Per cent</i>	
Ships (incl. Greenland)													
Ships, total	2 642	2 627	2 141	2 027	1 911	1 841	1 761	1 696	1 695	1 759	1 797	100.0	100.0
Passenger ships and ferries	184	186	168	165	164	163	164	163	162	135	129	7.0	7.2
Dry-cargo ships	729	765	652	662	615	594	566	547	537	550	554	27.6	30.8
Tankers	73	88	111	114	110	104	95	84	86	88	95	2.8	5.3
Fishing vessels over 20 GT [#]	1 368	1 305	920	790	729	688	656	623	624	694	714	51.8	39.7
Other ships	288	283	290	296	293	292	280	279	286	292	305	10.9	17.0
<i>GT[#] in thousands</i>													
Tonnage													
Ships, total	5 485	5 916	5 415	5 325	5 679	5 804	5 927	5 798	5 735	5 714	6 472	100.0	100.0
Passenger ships and ferries	384	373	371	367	507	507	506	542	545	445	436	7.0	6.7
Dry-cargo ships	3 065	3 513	3 120	3 119	3 370	3 147	3 296	3 543	3 621	3 876	4 168	55.9	64.4
Tankers	1 748	1 753	1 683	1 613	1 573	1 922	1 893	1 475	1 312	1 131	1 543	31.9	23.8
Fishing vessels over 20 GT [#]	239	228	142	121	117	115	118	119	123	124	132	4.4	2.0
Other ships	49	48	100	105	112	112	114	119	134	138	192	0.9	3.0
<i>Percentage of total tonnage</i>													
Age of tonnage													
Under 5 year	31	32	30	37	34	31	32	33	35	36	40		
5-14 year	50	43	46	45	45	47	46	45	43	45	45		
15 year and over	19	25	25	18	21	21	21	22	22	19	15		

Note: Up to and including 1991, ships from the Faeroe Islands are included in the statistics. The classification of vessels has been revised.

[#] New figures are to be published in February 2002.

GOODS TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Tons in thousands</i>											
Goods carried by ferries, total	26 678	28 228	29 011	29 075	32 449	32 384	30 833	28 973	24 141	21 569	20 480
International	16 497	17 704	18 242	18 283	20 907	20 836	19 258	17 733	17 234	17 652	16 743
National	10 182	10 524	10 769	10 791	11 542	11 547	11 575	11 240	6 907	3 917	3 737
Goods carried by cargo vessels, total	56 102	62 620	63 915	62 009	66 096	69 102	70 294	72 028	64 029	63 824	64 933
From abroad	30 018	32 664	34 010	33 056	35 885	37 314	37 124	38 291	33 997	31 952	30 984
To abroad	15 596	17 446	18 500	19 297	20 682	20 284	19 854	21 060	21 237	22 949	24 876
Goods unloaded from Denmark	10 488	12 510	11 406	9 655	9 529	11 505	13 317	12 677	8 795	8 923	9 072
Of which dredging and recovery of boulders, sand and gravel	1 822	1 625	1 616	1 518	1 884	1 759	1 697	1 450	1 639	1 888	2 154

[#] New figures are expected to be published in June 2002.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Road accidents causing casualties	9 922	9 155	8 757	8 965	8 513	8 279	8 373	8 080	8 004	7 556	7 605
of which alcohol accidents	1 975	1 613	1 491	1 534	1 423	1 349	1 282	1 248	1 253	1 126	1 202
Casualties, total	12 315	11 287	10 871	11 091	10 489	10 303	10 573	10 324	10 106	9 674	9 907
Persons killed	670	634	606	577	559	546	582	514	489	499	514
Seriously injured	7 266	6 396	6 231	6 031	5 735	5 661	5 624	5 339	4 424	4 071	4 217
Slightly injured	4 379	4 257	4 034	4 483	4 195	4 096	4 367	4 471	5 193	5 104	5 176
Casualties of alcohol accident	2 582	2 057	1 871	1 925	1 758	1 713	1 672	1 653	1 569	1 474	1 556
Persons killed	200	154	172	167	141	137	123	130	108	126	138
Seriously injured	1 513	1 176	1 027	1 051	972	956	893	872	688	633	658
Slightly injured	869	727	672	707	645	620	656	651	773	715	760

↗ New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASUALTIES AND PERSONS KILLED BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Casualties, total	12 315	11 287	10 871	11 091	10 489	10 303	10 573	10 324	10 106	9 674	9 907
Private cars	5 452	4 843	4 666	4 692	4 619	4 509	4 930	4 981	4 830	4 742	4 875
Vans and lorries ¹	965	729	825	801	814	744	692	780	781	720	745
Motor cycles	639	626	548	546	483	536	512	547	631	651	703
Mopeds	1 282	1 169	1 113	1 159	937	987	884	817	702	757	789
Bicycles	2 676	2 615	2 419	2 666	2 457	2 423	2 404	2 237	2 153	1 839	1 867
Pedestrians	1 301	1 305	1 300	1 227	1 179	1 104	1 151	962	1 009	965	928
Persons killed, total	670	634	606	577	559	546	582	514	489	499	514
Private cars	300	284	284	261	254	267	290	266	259	263	271
Vans and lorries ¹	60	39	46	40	42	32	34	43	32	45	35
Motor cycles	33	39	32	41	26	40	36	24	23	27	43
Mopeds	52	44	35	41	35	36	27	25	23	33	24
Bicycles	94	110	68	83	69	77	77	88	65	58	59
Pedestrians	131	118	141	111	133	94	118	68	87	73	82

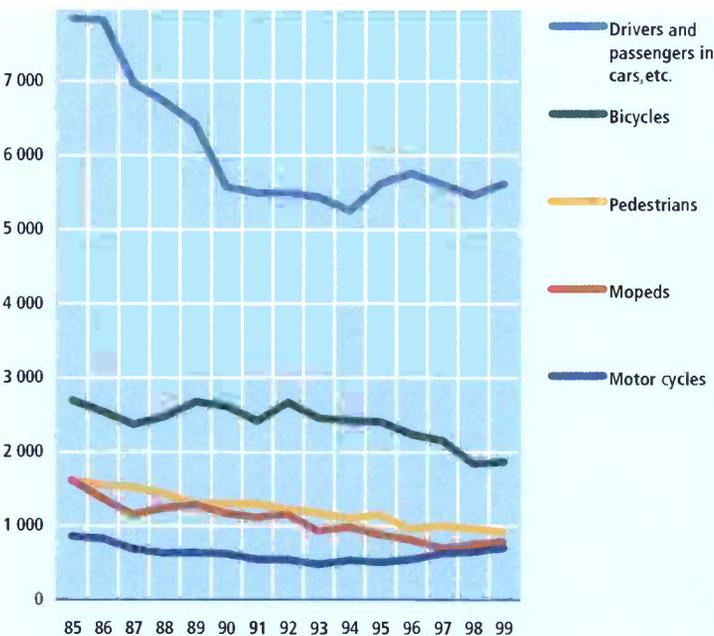
¹ Including buses, tractors, horse-riders, and horse-drawn carriages.

↗ New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

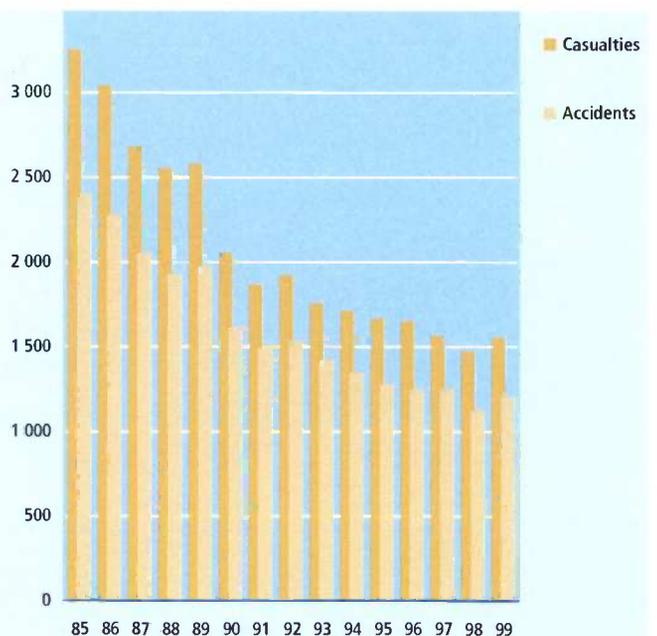
ROAD ACCIDENTS CAUSING CASUALTIES

ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

Persons



Number



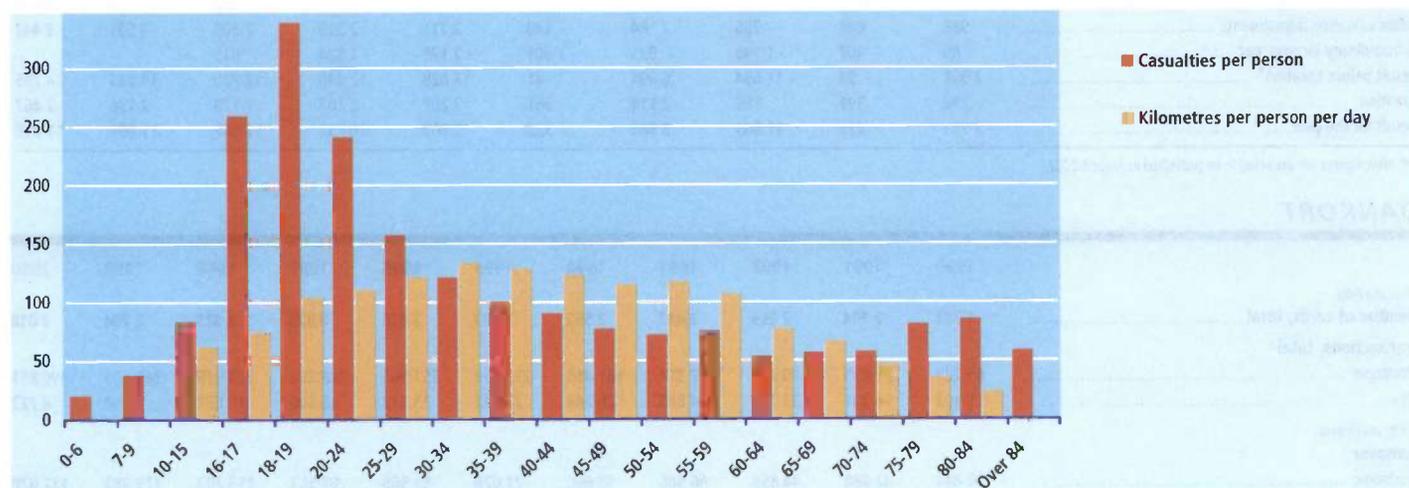
DISTRIBUTION OF CASUALTIES BY SEX AND AGE

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total											
Casualties, total	12 245	11 248	10 805	11 047	10 433	10 286	10 563	10 318	10 101	9 670	9 905
0-6 years	244	208	194	192	203	179	205	209	186	192	184
7-14 years	899	826	727	721	601	600	646	557	522	507	518
15-17 years	1 138	1 031	934	925	815	811	785	562	710	645	697
18-19 years	1 053	995	911	981	888	884	957	797	802	708	753
20-24 years	1 973	1 814	1 649	1 707	1 541	1 578	1 630	1 631	1 586	1 481	1 548
25-64 years	5 479	4 970	5 034	5 209	5 050	5 014	5 117	5 253	5 158	5 078	5 219
65-74 years	763	719	679	610	675	623	612	598	584	524	440
75 years and over	680	678	668	694	656	593	595	500	547	524	536
Not stated	16	7	9	8	4	4	16	31	6	11	10
Men											
Casualties, total	7 836	7 065	6 765	6 950	6 449	6 404	6 457	6 318	6 308	5 820	6 177
0-6 years	135	119	106	106	114	101	111	120	112	108	119
7-14 years	503	472	411	396	350	360	353	306	299	274	293
15-17 years	795	689	624	618	548	531	509	302	445	408	439
18-19 years	761	734	627	690	611	637	686	544	597	492	522
20-24 years	1 408	1 247	1 177	1 215	1 053	1 071	1 125	1 136	1 117	989	1 039
25-64 years	3 477	3 127	3 130	3 264	3 105	3 094	3 082	3 137	3 183	3 038	3 269
65-74 years	396	367	352	324	325	309	299	318	282	247	239
75 years and over	352	306	333	331	342	299	284	253	268	256	251
Not stated	9	4	5	6	1	2	8	22	5	8	6
Women											
Casualties, total	4 409	4 183	4 040	4 097	3 984	3 882	4 106	4 000	3 793	3 850	3 728
0-6 years	109	89	88	86	89	78	94	89	74	84	65
7-14 years	396	354	316	325	251	240	293	251	223	233	225
15-17 years	343	342	310	307	267	280	276	260	265	237	258
18-19 years	292	261	284	291	277	247	271	253	205	216	231
20-24 years	565	567	472	492	488	507	505	495	469	492	509
25-64 years	2 002	1 843	1 904	1 945	1 945	1 920	2 035	2 116	1 975	2 040	1 950
65-74 years	367	352	327	286	350	314	313	280	302	277	201
75 years and over	328	372	335	363	314	294	311	247	279	268	285
Not stated	7	3	4	2	3	2	8	9	1	3	4

☞ New figures are expected to be published in July 2001.

CASUALTIES AND TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE BY AGE. 1999

Index, total population = 100



The figure shows the number of people in each age group who have been injured in traffic in relation to how much the relevant age group are active in traffic. Figures for kilometres per person per day are only available for those between 10 and 84 years old.

BALANCE SHEET OF DANMARKS NATIONALBANK[■] AT END OF YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Assets[■]:											
Total	132 357	102 887	144 505	210 602	166 045	157 441	179 536	209 817	185 277	281 802	237 007
Stock of gold [■]	3 720	3 464	3 456	4 339	3 789	3 531	3 652	3 331	3 934	4 567	4 683
Special Drawing Rights in IMF [■] (SDR [■])	1 246	1 431	528	580	1 107	880	997	2 291	2 208	8 441	5 127
Special Drawing Rights in the European Monetary Institute	5 200	2 814	2 757	4 947	3 460	4 521	4 979	4 790	-	-	-
Foreign assets	52 707	38 588	63 540	62 818	44 658	53 578	73 624	115 844	89 416	154 715	110 851
Danish IMF [■] quota	5 844	6 017	9 208	9 953	9 502	8 818	9 134	9 856	9 605	-	-
Lending	6 246	5 320	29 132	81 689	61 750	49 670	49 659	37 116	40 225	72 946	67 635
Securities	37 717	42 345	32 018	41 235	39 505	34 096	35 108	33 767	37 487	37 696	39 847
Government guarantee for coin circulation	639	639	539	539	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other assets	19 038	2 269	3 327	4 502	2 274	2 347	2 384	2 822	2 402	3 437	8 864
Liabilities[■]:											
Total	132 357	102 887	144 505	210 602	166 045	157 441	179 536	209 817	185 277	281 802	237 007
Notes in circulation	24 453	25 565	25 391	26 880	29 708	31 434	33 187	35 078	37 199	42 430	40 650
Coin in circulation	2 530	2 645	2 629	2 776	2 980	3 222	3 426	3 631	3 816	3 952	4 148
Special drawing rights issued (SDR [■])	1 470	1 514	1 539	1 664	1 589	1 474	1 527	1 648	1 606	1 815	1 869
Foreign liabilities [■]	1 361	3 888	28 292	790	1 537	2 200	1 634	876	1 253	2 425	3 143
International Monetary Fund [■]	4 037	3 863	6 233	7 077	6 886	5 521	5 533	5 545	2 483	-	-
Deposits	13 115	16 109	4 800	5 455	4 591	3 219	28 070	33 863	21 231	46 404	52 460
Certificates of deposit [■]	-	-	5 743	27 812	25 979	33 813	30 865	52 738	34 752	99 896	51 874
Central government current account [■]	38 405	16 010	35 075	94 548	56 910	38 808	34 995	33 954	37 131	39 678	37 718
Other liabilities [■]	46 986	33 293	34 803	43 600	35 865	37 750	40 299	42 483	45 807	45 203	45 145

↗ New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

MONEY STOCK

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Money[■]	391 000	379 090	374 595	416 564	393 961	410 136	439 835	462 642	476 748	496 900	505 900
Notes and coin in circulation, outside banking sector	23 600	24 244	24 968	25 772	28 933	30 595	31 617	33 246	34 490	36 900	37 700
Deposits in banks and savings banks											
Demand deposits	202 800	224 752	218 453	246 412	243 357	251 665	278 440	295 137	316 811	334 600	345 400
Demand subject to notice	42 400	36 932	33 595	29 655	27 045	31 831	32 750	30 825	30 705	28 800	23 800
Time deposits	122 200	93 162	97 579	114 725	94 626	96 045	97 028	103 434	94 742	96 600	99 100

↗ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF DANISH BANKS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK millions</i>										
Interest income, etc.	103 599	95 234	93 388	90 288	69 282	69 679	64 411	67 707	76 487	74 417
Fees and commissions, etc. received, net		4 542	4 724	5 400	7 017	6 460	7 510	8 035	9 496	10 699
Interest payable	75 254	65 373	63 651	58 619	38 235	40 340	35 937	39 616	47 525	44 521
Net interest and fees received	28 345	34 403	34 461	37 069	38 064	35 799	35 984	36 126	38 458	40 595
Value adjustment of securities	- 2 120	4 583	- 3 027	9 168	- 4 967	6 360	4 564	1 992	1 006	1 759
Other ordinary income	5 067	944	947	1 018	962	933	909	857	2 181	1 890
Administrative expenses		21 204	20 941	20 003	20 040	19 960	20 084	20 489	26 514	28 845
Other operating expenses		3 908	3 859	3 756	3 610	3 598	3 776	3 873	84	199
Write-offs and provisions for bad debts		13 592	15 826	15 108	7 382	5 542	3 681	2 556	2 746	2 622
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets		1 521	1 505	1 543	1 542	1 500	1 471	1 532	1 861	1 740
Other valuation adjustments	988	608	- 755	84	- 143	2 711	2 319	2 809	3 595	3 447
Extraordinary income, net	80	- 407	- 1 149	- 835	- 1 301	- 2 175	- 1 824	- 615	-	-
Result before taxation [■]	- 2 951	- 94	- 11 654	6 094	41	13 028	12 940	12 720	14 035	14 285
Taxation	- 238	331	189	2 114	361	2 261	2 107	1 178	2 136	2 467
Result for the year	- 2 713	- 425	- 11 843	3 980	- 320	10 767	10 832	11 542	11 899	11 818

↗ New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

DANKORT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Thousands</i>											
Number of cards, total	1 731	2 104	2 299	2 412	2 552	2 703	2 818	2 825	2 621	2 794	3 018
Transactions, total											
Electronic	65 783	92 035	119 264	147 314	181 456	218 119	251 963	289 888	328 975	361 605	390 851
Slips	15 803	18 841	22 755	24 868	26 284	22 622	23 112	16 600	10 867	9 450	8 722
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Turnover											
Electronic	30 844	42 388	44 853	46 586	58 666	71 026	83 568	97 593	113 203	123 383	132 970
Slips	8 010	7 512	8 635	9 170	11 242	10 870	12 103	8 588	5 658	5 318	4 995

Note: Transactions from cash points are excluded.

Source: Danish Payment Systems.

IMPORTANT INTEREST RATES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent p.a.</i>											
Official discount rate at end of year	8.50	9.50	9.50	6.25	5.0	4.25	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.0	4.75
Average lending rate of banks	14.1	11.4	11.6	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.7	7.8	7.9	7.1	8.1
Average deposit rate of banks	7.9	7.1	7.5	6.5	3.5	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.2

☞ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

EFFECTIVE RATE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent p.a.</i>											
Government bonds:											
5-year term: End-year	10.71	9.14	9.67	5.71	8.77	6.26	5.34	5.30	4.06	5.18	5.07
Annual average	10.74	9.59	9.52	7.14	7.47	7.69	6.11	5.22	4.73	4.48	5.56
10-year term: End-year	10.50	8.76	8.91	6.09	9.14	7.23	6.52	5.74	4.37	5.50	5.20
Annual average	10.63	9.27	8.99	7.28	7.85	8.27	7.19	6.26	5.03	4.94	5.65
Mortgage bonds¹:											
20-year term: End-year	11.17	9.83	10.34	7.17	9.53	7.98	7.09	6.81	6.19	7.22	7.21
Annual average	10.98	10.09	10.14	8.16	8.39	9.09	7.84	7.20	6.27	6.60	7.33
30-year term: End-year	11.15	9.80	10.17	7.11	9.73	8.36	7.87	7.31	7.11	7.43	7.31
Annual average	10.88	10.06	10.07	8.07	8.61	9.38	8.44	7.65	7.13	7.27	7.45

☞ New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

AVERAGE REDEMPTION YIELD ON BONDS¹ AT END OF YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent p.a.</i>											
Total	11.01	9.90	10.25	7.74	9.17	7.40	6.55	6.16	5.40	5.99	6.02
Government bonds	10.71	9.35	9.70	5.97	8.48	6.15	5.35	5.08	4.06	5.09	5.06
Ordinary and special mortgage credit bonds ¹	10.93	10.12	10.50	9.33	9.65	8.19	6.86	7.19	7.02	7.17	7.06
Mortgage credit bonds ¹	11.30	10.27	10.64	8.84	9.80	8.47	7.64	7.04	6.44	6.64	6.63

☞ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

SHARE PRICE INDEX¹ AT END OF YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>End-1982= 100</i>											
Shares, total	315	353	262	366	349	366	472	676	638	775	907
Commercial banks and savings banks	218	221	153	229	212	241	289	507	452	457	737
Insurance	713	798	488	755	666	633	628	896	784	731	781
Trade	378	418	357	515	532	557	691	870	1 259	1 375	1 066
Shipping	504	662	531	833	755	669	942	1 850	1 268	2 370	1 838
Manufacturing	246	291	233	303	300	336	449	539	478	552	875
Investment companies	488	419	205	211	184	187	238	254	239	250	258

☞ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

BONDS AND SHARES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (BOOK VALUE)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Danmarks Nationalbank	32 431	37 717	42 345	32 018	41 235	39 505	34 096	35 108	33 766	37 487	37 696
Post-giro office	14 902	15 514									
Commercial banks	163 252	177 617	198 547	194 748	184 277	219 073	213 548	226 444	249 368	288 115	340 734
Savings banks	59 047	29 056									
Life insurance companies	180 289	196 205	214 578	233 215	277 142	296 864	324 962	374 089	434 481	473 444	570 907
General insurance companies	54 151	61 100	66 627	58 737	52 489	66 963	71 808	80 267	81 195	88 010	66 014
Pension funds	89 144	96 839	108 486	116 943	127 984	149 217	158 737	176 839	165 551	197 499	235 533

☞ New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

BONDS AND SHARES IN CIRCULATION QUOTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE AT END-YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Bonds, total (nominal value)	1 224 139	1 315 375	1 376 794	1 578 335	1 562 512	1 645 517	1 820 274	1 807 260	1 875 552	1 908 023	1 978 385
Mortgage bonds	762 818	790 319	795 040	936 708	861 549	904 266	945 438	1 013 152	1 098 461	1 140 792	1 236 334
Central government bonds	405 630	461 991	501 670	552 323	609 049	649 608	779 458	681 509	656 419	648 579	625 995
Other bonds quoted on the Stock Exchange	55 691	63 065	80 084	89 304	91 914	91 643	95 378	112 599	120 672	118 652	116 056
Shares, total (market prices)	244 900	284 275	221 034	302 331	311 365	333 684	439 579	665 540	659 345	839 978	972 277
Banks	39 428	41 370	29 933	44 195	44 373	50 439	63 858	111 985	115 099	123 950	167 785
Insurance	15 601	20 100	12 402	19 134	16 775	16 246	16 781	23 366	19 882	11 605	12 261
Trade	23 752	29 378	25 894	38 111	60 614	65 343	81 749	131 573	180 940	202 981	153 431
Shipping	36 991	49 306	39 830	63 374	57 469	51 586	72 185	141 409	98 231	182 517	141 532
Manufacturing	78 868	98 202	81 062	106 553	106 749	127 973	181 054	225 586	207 561	251 557	412 416
Investment	30 985	26 812	15 045	11 644	10 897	8 141	7 252	8 138	7 614	9 125	8 635
Unit trusts	19 275	19 107	16 867	19 319	14 488	13 957	16 700	23 484	30 017	58 244	76 217

☞ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

TRANSACTIONS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE (MARKET PRICES)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK billions</i>											
Bonds	1 875	2 189	5 059	11 260	6 379	5 770	6 775	7 112	8 649	7 156	5 611
Shares	17	16	36	46	174	157	217	310	448	469	836

Note: From 1 Nov. 1991, extended duty to report data.

Note: Before 1994 turnover is calculated at nominal values.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in August 2002.

BALANCE SHEET OF DANISH BANKS AT END OF YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK billions</i>											
Assets, total	1 145	1 002	949	1 061	983	1 024	1 168	1 326	1 456	1 610	1 575
of which foreign assets	363	305	310	415	340	372	471	559	620	656	629
Cash in hand, notes, coin, post-giro and cheques	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Claims on:											
Danmarks Nationalbank	5	20	15	9	7	7	23	21	21	16	55
Domestic banks	52	42	32	99	84	97	108	137	138	162	99
Foreign banks, etc.	123	153	152	214	164	166	207	222	287	235	309
Bonds	171	202	193	186	226	238	257	273	297	309	277
Shares, etc.	36	36	39	34	39	39	45	54	62	66	102
Loans	511	520	490	491	439	450	506	588	626	705	568
Customer guarantee liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
Other assets	238	29	28	28	24	27	22	31	25	116	43
Liabilities, total	1 145	1 002	949	1 061	983	1 024	1 168	1 326	1 456	1 610	1 575
of which foreign liabilities	426	359	288	256	255	273	370	489	559	660	658
Deposits	525	542	531	587	556	587	653	696	756	849	612
Liabilities to:											
Danmarks Nationalbank	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Domestic banks	51	86	96	211	146	159	168	170	203	153	130
Foreign banks, etc.	248	259	203	157	164	167	228	294	351	369	411
Instruments of debt issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Equity capital	71	70	68	54	63	62	71	77	83	86	126
Other liabilities	245	45	51	52	54	49	48	89	63	153	58
Loans as a percentage of deposits	97	96	92	84	79	77	77	84	83	83	83

Until 2000 the statistics covered banks with a working capital of more than DKK 250 mio. From 2000 the statistics cover "major banks", i.e.

banks whose balance sheet make up 93 pct. of the total balance sheet of the sector.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

BANKS' LENDING BY INDUSTRY AT END OF YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Total	349 899	334 045	331 449	299 983	275 793	291 478	305 834	332 386	375 020	394 968	571 883
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	18 631	18 327	20 883	17 888	17 699	16 209	16 710	17 658	21 694	23 154	18 089
Manufacturing	33 411	29 726	25 817	22 938	24 203	28 925	28 538	29 380	37 108	35 048	37 434
Energy and water supply	962	828	1 069	1 607	1 300	1 433	1 593	1 585	1 505	1 716	3 093
Construction	12 604	14 107	16 175	8 410	7 620	6 754	6 722	6 981	7 941	8 560	8 653
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants, etc.	39 875	39 350	36 835	34 169	30 118	34 345	35 899	36 935	40 125	43 267	42 557
Transport, postal services and telecommunications	7 673	7 278	8 326	7 270	7 356	9 734	9 954	11 220	12 072	13 949	13 290
Financial intermediation, etc., business activities	65 833	65 860	70 690	69 662	55 934	59 049	66 114	71 270	83 030	89 850	268 150
Public and personal services	10 799	14 361	13 691	11 852	11 895	13 801	13 774	17 413	21 712	23 451	22 259
Other loans to industries not stated	32 467	16 802	17 373	20 405	12 501	5 988	3 885	6 971	7 357	8 332	13 962
Loans to employees, pensioners, etc.	127 644	127 406	120 590	105 782	107 167	115 240	122 645	132 973	142 476	147 641	144 396

Until 2000 the statistics covered banks with a working capital of more than DKK 250 mio. From 2000 the statistics cover "major banks", i.e.

banks whose balance sheet make up 93 pct. of the total balance sheet of the sector.

☞ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

IMPORTS (CIF*) BY COMMODITY GROUP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1990	2000*
	DKK millions											Per cent	
Imports, total	206 295	218 677	215 572	202 753	231 475	255 265	260 848	293 522	308 817	311 790	360 790	100.0	100.0
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture, total	6 742	6 671	7 665	7 788	7 550	7 461	7 570	8 395	7 959	7 500	8 750	3.3	2.4
Intermediate goods for the construction industry, total	15 188	15 168	15 835	14 562	17 645	19 424	19 462	22 990	24 071	23 303	26 758	7.4	7.4
Intermediate goods for other non-agricultural industries, total	77 020	79 165	79 884	73 762	85 376	96 993	93 595	103 672	109 794	109 207	121 909	37.3	33.8
Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	6 730	6 960	6 673	6 020	6 866	7 785	7 461	7 825	8 048	7 915	8 485	3.2	2.4
Manufactures of textile fibres, yarn, and fabrics	4 942	5 115	5 120	4 414	5 099	5 310	5 195	5 728	6 197	6 093	6 852	2.4	1.9
Chemical materials and products	17 083	17 498	17 265	16 626	18 424	20 751	19 934	22 244	22 309	22 227	24 862	8.3	6.9
Metals and manufacture of metals	13 841	13 547	13 831	11 308	14 449	16 753	14 217	16 084	17 273	15 536	18 675	6.7	5.2
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	11 398	11 434	11 691	11 076	13 035	14 027	13 946	16 331	17 069	15 935	17 429	5.5	4.8
Parts and accessories	22 011	23 510	24 251	23 162	26 460	30 991	31 727	34 309	37 627	40 516	44 758	10.7	12.4
Engines for transport equipment	1 016	1 101	1 053	1 155	1 043	1 374	1 116	1 150	1 271	985	848	0.5	0.2
Fuel, lubricants, and electric current, total	13 489	14 392	12 626	11 832	11 472	10 660	12 643	14 785	10 518	11 981	19 381	6.5	5.4
Coal, coke and briquettes	2 889	3 717	3 160	2 281	2 389	2 843	2 861	3 701	2 133	1 557	1 715	1.4	0.5
Crude oil	4 100	4 943	4 327	4 116	3 874	3 866	4 988	5 031	3 333	4 734	7 136	2.0	2.0
Light and medium oils (motor spirit, etc.)	2 275	2 138	1 737	1 753	1 719	1 263	1 547	2 087	1 648	1 994	4 226	1.1	1.2
Gas oils and fuel oils	2 797	2 756	2 285	2 578	2 771	1 718	2 133	2 768	2 333	2 398	4 990	1.3	1.4
Other fuels, lubricants, and electric current	1 428	838	1 117	1 104	719	970	1 114	1 198	1 071	1 298	1 313	0.7	0.3
Machinery, and other capital equipment, total	23 526	23 636	23 037	22 303	26 346	30 459	32 018	36 744	38 022	41 732	51 148	11.4	14.1
Transport equipment, total	14 350	17 466	13 011	11 515	16 014	18 774	20 371	21 899	26 447	24 949	28 049	7.0	7.8
Goods for household consumption, total	52 145	57 728	59 097	56 590	63 430	68 114	71 558	79 835	85 819	87 348	99 116	25.3	27.5
Food, beverage, and tobacco	18 343	20 114	19 841	18 380	20 191	21 536	22 752	25 147	26 471	27 036	29 599	8.9	8.2
Other non-durable consumer goods	7 237	7 969	8 719	8 134	9 275	9 686	10 327	11 152	12 239	13 453	14 997	3.5	4.2
Footwear and clothing	9 123	11 000	11 301	11 375	12 839	13 889	14 353	17 094	18 680	18 478	21 412	4.4	5.9
Other semi-durable consumer goods	8 832	9 715	10 389	10 195	11 000	12 128	12 444	13 597	14 425	14 887	17 749	4.3	4.9
Durable consumer goods (except private cars)	8 610	8 930	8 847	8 505	10 124	10 876	11 681	12 846	14 004	13 495	15 358	4.2	4.3
Goods not elsewhere classified	3 836	4 451	4 418	4 400	3 642	3 379	3 632	5 202	6 188	5 771	5 678	1.8	1.6

* New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

EXPORTS (FOB*) BY COMMODITY GROUP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1990	2000*
	DKK millions											Per cent	
Exports, total	228 187	241 923	250 960	244 755	269 712	283 447	295 884	321 185	322 797	346 756	403 285	100.0	100.0
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	23 817	25 719	27 592	26 460	29 476	28 725	29 380	33 286	29 550	30 304	34 627	10.4	8.6
Live bovine cattle, meat of bovine animals	2 718	2 549	2 842	2 916	3 009	2 592	2 142	2 440	2 417	2 322	2 252	1.2	0.6
Live pigs and meat of pigs	12 806	14 480	15 888	14 041	16 537	16 068	16 804	19 707	16 129	16 592	20 230	5.6	5.0
Butter	1 171	1 196	1 173	1 018	1 094	1 071	1 184	1 051	1 001	974	1 006	0.5	0.3
Cheese	4 462	4 710	4 737	5 373	5 362	5 737	5 886	6 305	6 346	6 795	6 971	1.9	1.7
Other agricultural products of animal origin	2 661	2 784	2 953	3 112	3 474	3 257	3 365	3 782	3 656	3 621	4 168	1.2	1.0
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	9 456	9 130	7 880	6 966	7 027	7 887	7 547	7 560	7 163	7 002	7 222	4.2	1.8
Canned meat and milk, total	6 387	6 369	6 029	6 026	6 332	5 626	5 929	6 286	5 723	5 367	5 583	2.8	1.4
Other manufactured goods, total	165 324	174 413	183 954	179 151	200 074	216 982	222 323	241 997	251 582	269 317	302 172	72.4	74.9
Beverages	1 652	1 910	1 991	1 880	2 061	2 062	1 912	2 089	2 002	1 841	3 229	0.7	0.8
Animal and vegetable oils, and fats	774	793	807	762	1 042	1 431	1 348	1 563	1 736	1 404	1 165	0.4	0.3
Chemical goods	20 875	22 539	24 741	24 940	27 364	29 893	31 605	35 350	36 657	42 427	47 841	9.2	11.9
Wood, cork goods (except furniture)	2 848	2 952	3 140	3 286	3 888	4 401	4 245	4 421	4 257	4 500	4 829	1.2	1.2
Textiles and clothing	10 774	11 962	12 805	11 803	12 462	13 641	14 944	15 992	17 839	18 803	21 883	4.7	5.4
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	3 446	3 758	4 155	4 237	4 764	4 920	4 863	4 724	4 828	5 194	5 905	1.5	1.4
Metals and manufactures of metal	11 065	11 899	12 143	11 199	12 649	15 086	14 388	15 589	16 330	17 437	18 609	4.8	4.6
Machinery and instruments	56 442	57 351	60 548	57 646	66 170	72 358	75 782	84 005	88 036	93 706	109 901	24.7	27.3
Ships over 250 GT ¹	2 708	3 054	4 751	4 870	5 612	4 451	4 783	4 420	4 077	3 575	1 887	1.2	0.5
Other transport equipment	8 960	8 476	7 688	6 002	6 672	7 102	8 286	9 092	10 196	12 937	12 842	3.9	3.2
Furniture	9 488	10 762	11 149	11 269	12 297	13 122	12 896	13 128	13 569	13 876	15 491	4.2	3.8
Other industrial products	36 294	38 958	40 036	41 258	45 092	47 613	47 272	51 626	52 056	53 618	58 591	15.9	14.5
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	10 901	11 971	11 205	10 492	10 133	10 130	10 391	10 740	10 866	11 923	12 266	4.8	3.1
Fuels, lubricants, and electric current	7 976	9 505	9 419	9 678	9 528	8 625	13 391	14 393	10 604	14 874	32 818	3.5	8.1
of which: crude oil and natural gas	3 737	4 967	4 827	5 110	4 924	4 531	5 317	8 202	6 883	9 981	24 128	1.6	6.0
Other goods (including raw fur skins)	4 325	4 815	4 881	5 982	7 141	6 373	6 923	6 923	7 309	7 968	8 598	1.9	2.1
Balance of trade	21 892	23 246	35 387	42 002	38 236	28 181	35 037	27 663	13 980	34 967	42 495		

¹ GRT was changed to GT* from 1997.

* New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

IMPORTS (CIF*) BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN/COUNTRY OF DISPATCH¹

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1990	2000*
	<i>DKK millions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Imports, total	206 295	218 677	215 572	202 753	231 475	255 265	260 848	293 522	308 817	311 790	360 790	100.0	100.0
Europe	161 585	171 041	170 423	163 927	188 103	212 289	215 344	241 043	255 021	257 643	296 063	78.3	82.1
Nordic countries	41 672	43 207	41 702	38 877	45 213	52 129	54 202	63 203	63 687	61 824	74 184	20.2	20.6
Finland	6 147	5 804	5 625	5 544	6 717	7 423	7 212	8 586	8 193	8 556	9 739	3.0	2.7
Faeroe Islands	1 093	1 137	1 100	1 167	968	768	809	759	908	1 054	1 173	0.5	0.3
Iceland	555	526	647	562	697	837	872	788	754	726	734	0.3	0.2
Norway	10 194	12 317	11 348	10 014	11 057	12 102	13 339	15 658	14 546	13 788	18 220	4.9	5.0
Sweden	23 681	23 424	22 983	21 591	25 774	30 999	31 971	37 411	39 286	37 700	44 319	11.5	12.3
Europe, excluding Nordic countries	119 913	127 834	128 721	125 050	142 890	160 160	161 142	177 841	191 334	195 819	221 878	58.1	61.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	6 681	6 628	6 867	7 348	8 433	9 342	9 079	10 502	11 150	11 085	12 246	3.2	3.4
Estonia	...	...	140	195	253	361	432	502	763	881	1 250	...	0.3
France	10 821	13 460	11 938	10 812	12 800	13 889	14 278	15 656	17 405	18 304	18 450	5.2	5.1
Greece	544	481	489	392	473	372	421	498	544	501	667	0.3	0.2
Netherlands	11 934	12 486	11 974	13 567	16 611	19 213	19 196	22 832	23 098	25 220	27 371	5.8	7.6
Ireland	1 523	1 614	1 873	1 236	1 810	2 588	3 116	3 468	3 361	3 853	4 607	0.7	1.3
Italy	8 486	9 076	8 750	8 381	10 349	11 744	11 821	12 771	14 549	14 456	15 640	4.1	4.3
Latvia	...	...	179	556	266	296	426	599	696	912	1 054	...	0.3
Lithuania	...	...	357	297	481	538	653	799	1 058	1 397	1 750	...	0.5
Poland	2 195	2 633	2 795	2 993	3 858	4 097	4 123	5 022	5 308	5 544	6 563	1.1	1.8
Portugal	2 359	2 477	2 620	2 253	3 022	2 965	2 789	3 019	2 852	2 482	2 676	1.1	0.7
Russia	...	...	1 670	2 309	2 333	2 644	2 284	2 018	2 270	2 129	3 313	...	0.9
Switzerland	4 116	4 292	4 289	4 377	4 168	4 257	4 173	3 982	4 049	3 954	4 231	2.0	1.2
Spain	2 157	2 477	2 429	2 322	2 675	3 074	3 293	3 952	4 430	4 652	5 095	1.0	1.4
Czech and Slovak Republic	561	582	661	531	824	920	1 002	1 087	1 255	1 409	1 622	0.3	0.5
Turkey	522	534	562	513	741	819	907	1 222	1 445	1 603	1 889	0.3	0.5
Germany ²	46 866	47 754	49 317	47 792	53 100	60 283	59 280	63 203	67 823	67 354	75 763	22.7	21.0
UK	15 823	17 585	17 693	15 821	16 469	18 886	19 922	21 895	23 900	24 436	31 070	7.7	8.6
Hungary	390	379	355	278	328	357	426	561	773	751	912	0.2	0.3
Austria	2 445	2 601	2 529	2 315	2 292	2 640	2 528	2 815	3 116	3 387	3 928	1.2	1.1
Other European countries	2 489	2 777	1 235	762	1 604	873	991	1 438	1 485	1 510	1 781	1.2	0.5
North America	16 300	17 231	15 774	11 673	13 998	13 771	15 447	17 845	18 095	18 297	18 892	7.9	5.2
Canada	1 102	1 242	1 334	851	947	859	956	1 153	1 133	1 637	2 670	0.5	0.7
Greenland	2 099	1 989	1 823	1 606	1 763	1 721	1 909	1 753	1 666	1 789	1 649	1.0	0.5
USA	13 098	13 998	12 617	9 216	11 288	11 190	12 577	14 939	15 293	14 871	14 570	6.3	4.0
Rest of North America	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	0	3	0.0	0.0
South and Central America	3 712	4 049	3 943	4 160	4 267	4 400	4 452	5 709	4 929	4 489	5 520	1.8	1.5
Brazil	1 391	1 144	1 205	1 369	1 542	1 495	1 277	1 741	1 658	930	1 195	0.7	0.3
Argentina	858	1 109	1 237	980	1 294	974	1 221	1 174	1 191	1 489	1 888	0.4	0.5
Rest of South and Central America	1 463	1 796	1 501	1 811	1 432	1 931	1 954	2 793	2 080	2 070	2 438	0.7	0.7
Asia	21 767	23 523	22 660	20 571	22 199	22 026	22 020	25 637	27 324	29 041	36 631	10.6	10.2
Hong Kong	1 165	1 232	1 130	1 026	1 113	1 179	1 370	1 438	1 595	1 680	2 105	0.6	0.6
India	719	759	644	735	1 033	1 161	1 145	1 341	1 327	1 327	1 556	0.3	0.4
Israel	329	354	300	323	368	419	273	471	385	481	637	0.2	0.2
Japan	9 104	9 028	9 550	6 736	7 227	6 508	5 848	5 888	5 968	6 232	5 452	4.4	1.5
China	2 121	3 389	3 640	3 714	4 198	4 255	4 722	6 004	6 396	8 238	10 542	1.0	2.9
Malaysia	569	723	780	641	910	988	955	1 093	1 066	1 003	1 191	0.3	0.3
Singapore	598	563	681	1 204	605	858	554	548	456	623	873	0.3	0.3
South Korea	1 416	2 688	1 066	1 537	1 762	1 330	1 356	1 682	2 301	1 751	3 945	0.7	1.1
Taiwan	1 379	1 688	1 790	1 569	1 541	1 590	1 867	2 243	2 508	2 611	3 729	0.7	1.0
Thailand	718	884	891	808	1 015	1 071	1 192	1 581	1 614	1 500	1 605	0.3	0.5
Rest of Asia	3 649	2 214	2 189	2 276	2 427	2 664	2 740	3 349	3 708	3 595	4 997	1.8	1.4
Africa	1 459	1 064	1 093	1 600	1 965	1 891	2 536	2 129	1 918	1 284	1 590	0.7	0.4
South Africa	1	0	127	722	613	830	1 157	1 329	959	612	747	0.0	0.2
Rest of Africa	1 458	1 064	966	878	1 352	1 061	1 379	800	959	671	843	0.7	0.2
Australia and Oceania	609	839	711	432	569	658	792	877	1 276	726	791	0.3	0.2
Australia	424	656	517	259	349	408	567	559	915	389	409	0.2	0.1
New Zealand	179	171	186	162	197	233	219	312	354	325	371	0.1	0.1
Rest of Oceania	6	12	8	11	23	17	6	6	8	13	11	0.0	0.0
Country not known	863	931	969	390	375	231	256	282	253	310	1 304	0.4	0.4
EU-12 countries (Euroland)²	99 964	104 856	104 409	101 962	118 281	133 533	133 014	147 303	156 523	159 849	176 182	48.5	48.8
Other EU countries	39 504	41 009	40 676	37 411	42 243	49 884	51 893	59 306	63 186	62 137	75 389	19.1	20.9
EU candidate countries	3 277	3 716	4 764	5 732	7 237	7 918	8 530	10 513	12 222	13 527	16 203	1.6	4.5
EFTA countries³	14 865	17 135	16 283	14 953	15 923	17 196	18 378	20 428	19 349	18 468	23 185	7.2	6.4
NAFTA⁴	14 291	15 377	14 123	10 219	12 422	12 245	13 811	16 391	16 778	16 935	17 776	6.9	4.9

¹ From 1 January 1993, imports from other EU countries are analysed by country of dispatch.

³ Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland.

⁴ New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

² Including East Germany.

EXPORTS (FOB^a) BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	1990	2000*
	DKK millions											Per cent	
Exports, total	228 187	241 923	250 960	244 755	269 712	283 447	295 884	321 185	322 797	346 756	403 285	100.0	100.0
Europe	183 517	196 048	201 447	193 984	210 316	225 554	238 311	257 843	259 975	276 746	320 181	80.4	79.4
Nordic countries	52 072	51 058	50 732	47 371	53 290	57 676	62 956	67 641	67 186	74 685	92 739	22.8	23.0
Finland	5 952	5 701	5 309	4 609	6 267	7 479	8 030	8 463	9 773	11 067	13 671	2.6	3.4
Faeroe Islands	1 187	1 144	1 134	846	892	1 063	1 192	1 254	1 350	1 620	1 686	0.5	0.4
Iceland	1 125	1 205	1 147	1 080	1 197	1 257	1 355	1 458	1 678	2 137	2 432	0.5	0.6
Norway	14 075	14 661	15 588	16 399	17 391	17 431	19 215	20 065	19 876	20 944	22 364	6.2	5.5
Sweden	29 733	28 348	27 555	24 437	27 544	30 446	33 165	36 400	34 510	38 918	52 586	13.0	13.0
Europe excluding Nordic countries	131 445	144 990	150 715	146 614	157 025	167 878	175 355	190 202	192 789	202 060	227 442	57.6	56.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	4 821	5 170	5 196	4 700	4 999	5 696	5 953	6 395	6 701	7 001	7 341	2.1	1.8
Estonia .....	...	...	103	224	284	375	573	688	816	710	983	...	0.2
France	13 430	13 902	14 102	12 796	13 993	15 445	15 317	16 964	16 702	18 228	19 842	5.9	4.9
Greece	1 752	1 804	2 120	1 981	1 954	2 065	2 262	2 550	2 651	2 892	3 218	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	10 817	11 416	11 312	10 979	11 920	13 300	13 189	14 169	14 949	15 987	20 097	4.7	5.0
Ireland	1 139	1 112	1 279	1 256	1 418	1 577	1 683	2 340	2 352	4 814	5 332	0.5	1.3
Italy	11 228	11 650	11 228	9 410	9 891	10 419	10 939	11 523	12 666	12 750	13 091	4.9	3.2
Latvia .....	...	...	172	196	288	365	550	659	903	853	898	...	0.2
Lithuania .....	...	...	273	214	483	766	1 016	1 643	1 732	1 760	1 672	...	0.4
Poland	1 624	4 186	3 153	3 208	3 761	3 911	5 021	5 937	6 392	6 193	6 786	0.7	1.7
Portugal	1 379	1 484	1 535	1 238	1 314	1 737	1 743	1 361	1 552	1 829	1 944	0.6	0.5
Russia .....	...	...	1 170	1 838	2 752	3 690	4 366	6 143	4 857	2 940	4 241	...	1.1
Switzerland	4 610	4 912	4 813	4 416	4 997	5 103	4 683	4 586	4 627	5 051	5 190	2.0	1.3
Spain	3 915	4 320	4 746	4 107	4 527	5 236	5 678	6 230	7 184	8 244	8 986	1.7	2.2
The Czech and Slovak Republics	573	508	940	981	1 215	1 388	1 533	1 489	1 684	1 647	1 926	0.3	0.5
Turkey	639	664	667	897	614	1 011	994	1 183	1 340	1 359	1 513	0.3	0.4
Germany ¹	45 114	53 724	57 810	60 153	63 508	67 009	66 628	68 131	66 971	68 870	76 235	19.8	18.9
UK	23 797	24 119	24 725	22 808	23 387	22 857	26 398	31 076	30 567	32 909	39 551	10.4	9.8
Hungary	459	458	455	540	766	693	700	772	1 002	985	1 099	0.2	0.3
Austria	2 176	2 468	2 666	2 582	2 799	2 925	3 025	3 066	3 380	3 501	3 618	1.0	0.9
Rest of Europe	3 972	3 093	2 250	2 087	2 156	2 311	3 103	3 299	3 760	3 538	3 878	1.7	1.0
North America	14 659	14 255	14 012	15 204	17 745	14 361	15 228	18 399	20 265	23 872	29 082	6.4	7.2
Canada	1 206	1 241	1 145	1 203	1 385	1 126	1 226	1 499	1 927	2 170	2 718	0.5	0.7
Greenland	2 198	2 089	2 304	1 908	2 311	2 019	2 028	2 034	2 273	2 339	2 482	1.0	0.6
USA	11 252	10 925	10 561	12 090	14 045	11 213	11 974	14 863	16 064	19 361	23 880	4.9	5.9
Rest of North America	3	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	0.0	0.0
South and Central America	2 611	4 197	4 736	4 672	5 296	5 392	5 261	5 837	5 516	5 261	6 524	1.1	1.6
Brazil	319	579	405	540	707	1 075	820	1 261	1 372	1 238	1 925	0.1	0.5
Argentina	132	223	294	382	527	527	543	617	743	651	641	0.1	0.1
South and Central America	2 160	3 395	4 037	3 750	4 062	3 790	3 898	3 959	3 401	3 372	3 958	0.9	1.0
Asia	19 769	22 360	24 155	25 162	28 398	30 793	31 230	32 692	30 520	33 781	39 717	8.7	9.9
Hong Kong	1 017	1 396	1 378	1 644	2 043	2 121	2 721	3 091	3 177	2 773	3 902	0.4	1.0
India	533	467	641	638	1 010	2 108	1 243	866	926	1 237	1 233	0.2	0.3
Israel	435	584	967	675	818	904	882	851	952	956	1 228	0.2	0.3
Japan	7 417	8 591	9 090	9 507	10 529	10 579	10 058	10 776	9 428	11 806	14 726	3.3	3.7
China	644	642	770	881	1 106	1 483	1 789	2 425	2 111	2 317	3 391	0.3	0.8
Malaysia	582	445	485	474	530	609	723	944	717	618	843	0.3	0.2
Singapore	787	916	1 411	851	1 139	1 248	1 352	1 235	2 395	2 403	1 659	0.3	0.4
South Korea	1 274	1 472	1 225	1 290	2 225	2 348	2 965	2 764	1 991	2 703	2 345	0.6	0.6
Taiwan	722	900	879	942	1 019	1 082	1 139	1 146	1 071	1 441	1 576	0.3	0.4
Thailand	814	888	878	1 230	1 150	1 366	1 279	1 201	925	755	1 291	0.4	0.3
Rest of Asia	5 542	6 059	6 430	7 031	6 830	6 945	7 078	7 392	6 826	6 773	7 525	2.4	1.9
Africa	6 034	3 472	4 953	3 672	5 446	5 385	3 725	3 884	4 068	4 289	4 634	2.6	1.1
South Africa	99	98	284	375	602	749	675	764	687	726	919	0.0	0.2
Rest of Africa	5 935	3 375	4 669	3 297	4 845	4 636	3 050	3 121	3 381	3 564	3 715	2.6	0.9
Australia and Oceania	1 445	1 345	1 405	1 634	2 006	1 910	2 086	2 418	2 377	2 748	3 082	0.6	0.8
Australia	1 092	1 037	1 116	1 283	1 544	1 461	1 628	1 924	1 845	2 245	2 557	0.5	0.6
New Zealand	219	197	201	241	290	355	322	337	439	391	409	0.1	0.1
Rest of Oceania	134	111	88	110	171	94	135	157	93	112	116	0.1	0.0
Country not known	151	245	251	427	505	51	43	113	76	60	65	0.1	0.0
EU-12 countries (Euroland)¹	101 723	112 751	117 302	113 812	122 589	132 887	134 447	141 191	144 882	155 182	173 375	44.6	43.0
Other EU countries	53 530	52 466	52 280	47 246	50 930	53 302	59 564	67 476	65 077	71 828	92 137	23.5	22.8
EU candidate countries	3 357	5 815	5 543	7 415	8 620	9 636	11 507	13 849	15 768	15 298	16 773	1.5	4.2
EFTA countries²	19 810	20 778	21 548	21 895	23 585	23 790	25 243	26 109	26 180	28 132	29 987	8.7	7.4
NAFTA^a	12 889	12 661	12 478	14 004	16 431	12 654	13 511	16 907	18 608	22 244	27 504	5.6	6.8

¹ Including East Germany² Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland.

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

QUANTITY INDEX*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>1985 = 100</i>											
Imports, total¹	117	122	128	123	139	150	152	166	172	177	187
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	105	107	126	130	127	131	120	122	127	136	138
Intermediate goods for the construction industry	109	108	116	115	132	141	143	167	174	173	191
Intermediate goods for other non-agricultural industries	119	123	127	121	134	146	144	157	164	166	174
Fuels, lubricants, and electric current	82	87	89	90	90	85	85	92	83	81	85
Machinery and other capital equipment (except drilling rigs and production platforms)	111	109	110	103	123	142	148	164	169	182	203
Transport equipment (except ships over 250 GT ² and aircraft)	67	76	80	69	99	110	117	129	145	145	133
Goods for household consumption	146	160	167	164	187	201	208	224	233	242	259
Exports, total^{1,2}	128	136	143	144	155	164	168	179	181	192	205
Agricultural products of animal origin	112	125	133	141	153	149	147	161	132	169	174
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	138	130	107	96	100	109	100	102	102	103	97
Canned meat and milk	92	93	88	94	99	87	88	87	81	78	73
Other manufactured goods (except canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	129	137	145	144	156	170	175	186	190	202	217
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs	131	135	136	140	134	136	146	148	140	145	140
Raw fur skins	140	140	168	142	114	118	108	129	120	166	148
Fuels, lubricants, and electric current	164	207	235	246	263	250	311	322	314	352	420

Notes: See at bottom of page.

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

UNIT VALUE INDEX*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>1985 = 100</i>											
Imports, total¹	90	90	87	85	86	88	89	91	91	90	97
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	78	76	74	73	72	70	77	83	76	67	77
Intermediate goods for construction industry	108	109	106	98	104	107	106	107	107	103	106
Intermediate goods for other non-agricultural industries	93	93	91	88	92	96	94	96	97	95	100
Fuels, lubricants, and electric current	51	51	44	41	40	39	46	50	39	46	79
Machinery and other capital equipment (except drilling rigs and production platforms)	101	103	101	101	103	104	104	109	110	111	120
Transport equipment (except ships over 250 GT ² and aircraft)	125	128	131	135	137	141	145	145	143	140	140
Goods for household consumption	95	96	94	92	90	90	91	94	97	95	100
Exports, total^{1,2}	98	99	97	95	96	96	98	100	99	100	108
Agricultural products of animal origin	96	93	93	85	87	87	90	93	84	81	90
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	86	89	94	92	89	91	95	93	89	87	89
Canned meat and milk	91	90	90	85	84	85	89	95	93	90	97
Other manufactured goods (except canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	105	105	105	103	106	106	106	108	110	110	115
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs	115	122	114	104	105	103	98	100	107	114	119
Raw fur skins	37	51	41	40	60	49	82	68	66	46	63
Fuels, lubricants, and electric current	52	49	43	42	38	37	46	47	36	45	77

Notes: See at bottom of page.

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

TERMS OF TRADE^{1,2}

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>1985 = 100</i>											
Unit value index ³ for exports	98	99	97	95	96	96	98	100	99	100	108
Unit value index ³ for imports	90	90	87	85	86	88	89	91	91	90	97
Terms of trade ³	110	110	111	111	112	110	111	109	109	111	111

Notes: See at bottom of page.

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

WEIGHT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS³

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>Tons in thousands</i>											
Imports	38 866	42 676	44 709	43 297	46 979	48 662	47 872	52 027	47 898	45 886	45 114
Exports	24 920	27 541	29 175	30 766	32 643	33 158	32 307	34 613	34 746	37 645	43 443

¹ Ships over 250 GT², aircraft, drillings rigs and production platforms, confidential consignments and goods not classified by type, are excluded from the statistics.

² In compiling index numbers for exports and the terms of trade, the export value is not adjusted for the monetary equalisation amounts received from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA).

³ From 30 June 1997 net weight for some selected goods is not compiled in connection with trade between EU countries. Therefore, the weight is not fully comprehensive.

New figures are expected to be published in February 2002.

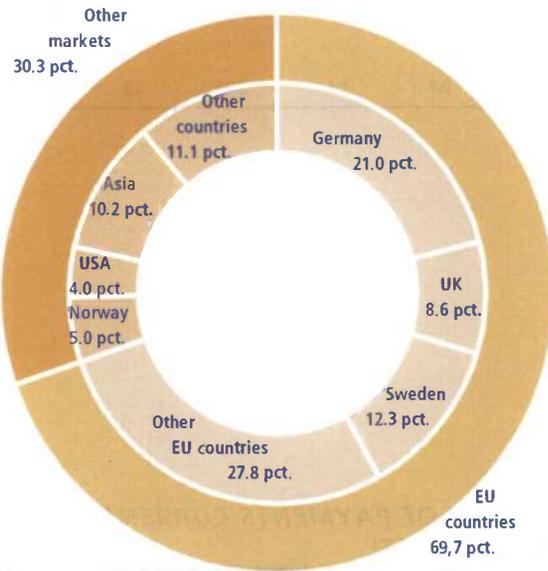
DANISH SHARE OF IMPORTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Share in per cent</i>											
France	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.77	0.87	0.76
Netherlands	1.23	1.22	1.35	1.17	1.10	1.06	1.02	0.99	0.91	1.06	0.99
Italy	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.03	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.87	0.81	0.67
Norway	6.73	7.27	7.54	7.61	7.30	7.60	7.75	7.08	6.96	6.98	6.49
Poland	1.14	2.12	2.11	2.42	2.40	2.19	2.19	1.95	1.95	1.80	...
Russia .....	...	...	0.53	0.71	0.83	1.04	0.98	1.12	1.18	1.19	...
Sweden	7.55	7.75	7.79	7.36	6.78	7.10	7.49	7.21	6.12	6.45	6.60
Germany	2.00	2.07	2.29	1.79	1.78	1.83	1.79	1.83	1.63	1.57	1.65
UK	1.82	1.87	1.89	1.26	1.32	1.19	1.15	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.06
Japan	0.48	0.55	0.62	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.60	...
China	0.26	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	...
USA	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.24
ASEAN	0.18	0.17	0.27	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.20	...
EU-12	1.26	1.29	1.38	1.19	1.14	1.19	1.17	1.14	1.07	1.11	1.08
NAFTA	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.24	...
Other EU countries	2.92	2.99	2.97	2.30	2.33	2.36	2.35	2.15	1.94	1.91	2.03

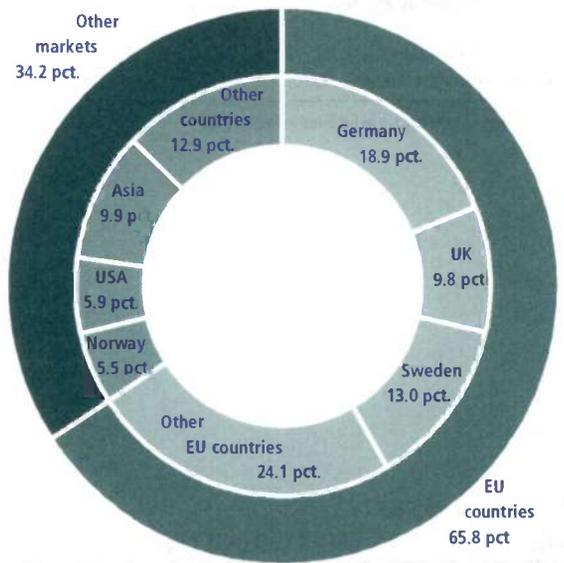
Note: Share = 100 x Imports from Denmark/total imports.

Source: IMF: *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, 2000 and Eurostat.

IMPORTS 2000



EXPORTS 2000

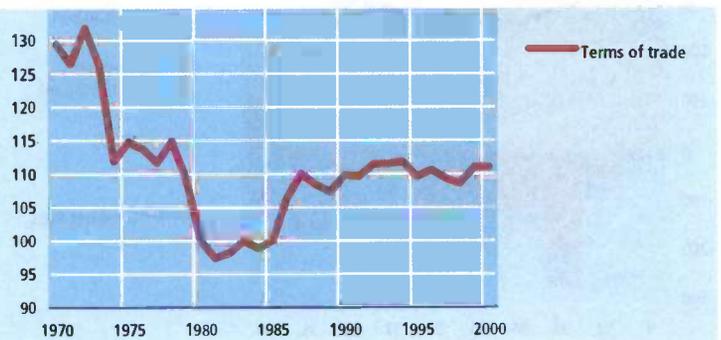
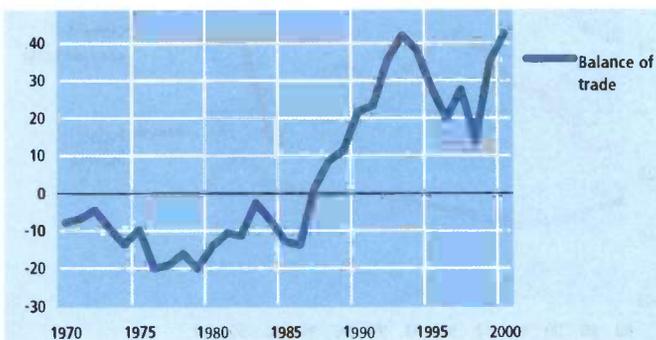


BALANCE OF TRADE

TERMS OF TRADE

DKK billions

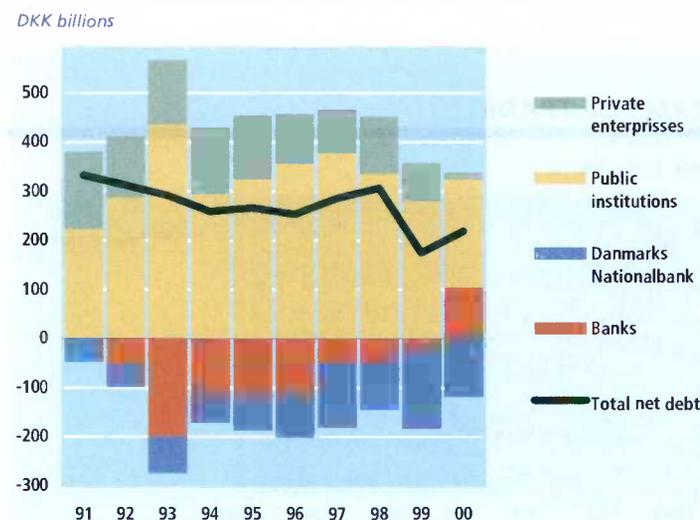
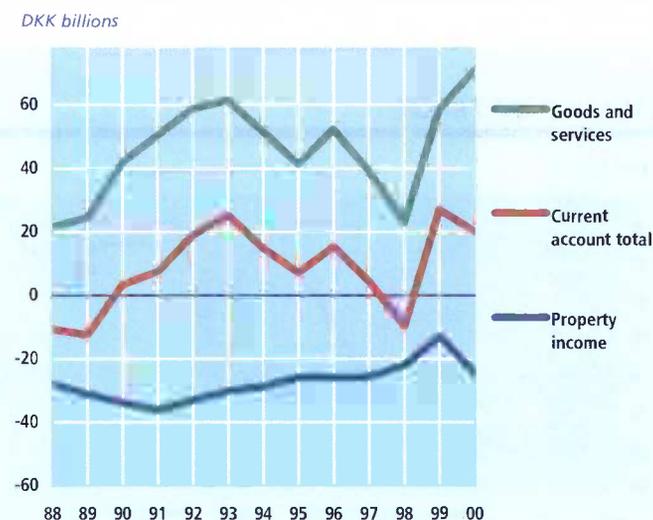
Index, 1985 = 100



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Gross receipts	359 220	399 975	431 426	454 771	485 501	500 360	525 686	518 875	518 190	558 271	667 348
Goods (fob)	226 616	240 239	249 239	244 156	269 310	284 490	296 939	319 548	321 746	350 280	401 750
Services	73 291	83 591	79 632	79 349	78 377	77 957	87 827	94 289	101 652	117 411	166 345
Sea transport	22 056	28 897	26 481	32 985	36 284	35 390	38 852	46 547	48 849	54 616	88 387
Travel	22 557	24 147	25 677	21 092	22 058	20 577	19 858	21 022	21 652	25 162	32 568
Other	28 678	30 547	27 474	25 272	20 035	21 990	29 117	26 721	31 151	37 634	45 390
Compensation of employees	4 265	5 066	5 487	6 917	6 631	6 847	6 410	5 483	5 301	5 263	5 172
Property income	36 049	49 187	76 046	101 447	110 146	108 456	113 020	75 790	66 220	61 619	70 629
Current transfers	18 999	21 892	21 022	22 903	21 037	22 610	21 488	23 765	23 271	23 698	23 453
EU institutions	9 853	10 582	10 287	12 818	11 368	11 507	10 653	10 068	10 042	10 931	10 110
Other	9 146	11 310	10 735	10 085	9 669	11 103	10 835	13 697	13 229	12 767	13 343
Gross expenditure	355 795	392 355	412 343	429 559	470 680	493 207	510 251	514 434	527 844	531 320	647 154
Goods (fob)	195 804	207 540	204 431	193 490	221 054	247 167	252 217	281 134	295 513	301 974	350 482
Services	62 240	65 878	65 769	68 742	75 002	73 974	80 318	93 498	105 005	107 269	146 714
Sea transport	24 844	29 029	26 866	30 688	35 389	35 206	38 179	45 481	47 112	48 320	76 365
Travel	24 020	22 948	24 432	21 232	23 276	24 451	24 494	27 782	30 616	34 105	41 576
Other	13 376	13 901	14 471	16 822	16 338	14 317	17 644	20 235	27 277	24 845	28 772
Compensation of employees	1 604	1 624	1 679	1 805	2 205	1 981	2 044	2 444	2 340	4 843	5 331
Property income	69 940	85 367	109 044	131 615	138 768	134 271	138 834	101 293	88 149	74 516	95 207
Current transfers	26 207	31 946	31 420	33 908	33 650	35 815	36 837	36 065	36 836	42 718	49 420
EU institutions	7 052	9 380	9 034	9 723	10 355	10 034	10 518	11 912	13 435	12 976	13 075
Other	19 155	22 566	22 386	24 185	23 295	25 781	26 319	24 153	23 401	29 742	36 345
Surplus on current account	3 425	7 620	19 083	25 210	14 821	7 153	15 436	4 441	-9 654	26 951	20 195
Net capital transfers, etc. from abroad ..	505	-182	40	244	-82	-369	139	695	-588	7 231	-137
Lending, net	3 930	7 438	19 123	25 454	14 739	6 784	15 575	5 135	-10 242	34 182	20 057
Net financial transactions from abroad ..	17 632	-28 276	-20 251	-613	-27 700	6 569	5 273	37 882	-18 938	30 056	-63 016
Increase in reserves assets, net	21 562	-20 838	-1 128	24 841	-12 961	13 353	20 848	43 017	-29 180	64 238	-42 959
<i>Percentage of gross domestic product</i>											
Surplus on BoP current account	0.4	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.4	-0.8	2.2	1.5

* New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

FOREIGN DEBT
(NET DEBTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER)BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT
(INCOME, NET)

FOREIGN DEBT^a

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>DKK billions as of 31 December</i>										
Instruments										
Assets, total	628	676	785	698	717	892	1 090	1 227	1 620	1 839
Direct investment	114	126	133	155	172	190	218	251	324	385
Abroad	103	114	119	134	152	177	209	235	302	363
In Denmark	11	12	14	21	20	13	9	16	22	22
Portfolio investment	149	150	168	142	168	231	333	398	615	746
Equity securities	38	40	54	54	60	96	152	208	373	443
Debt securities	111	110	114	88	108	135	181	190	242	303
Other investment	365	400	484	401	377	471	539	577	681	708
Loans, deposits, etc.	315	334	426	344	332	414	482	484	550	538
Other	50	66	58	57	45	57	57	93	131	170
Liabilities, total	960	988	1 076	957	983	1 145	1 375	1 532	1 795	2 057
Direct investment	109	114	124	144	167	159	178	227	311	418
Abroad	11	12	12	13	15	13	17	13	18	18
In Denmark	98	102	112	131	152	146	161	214	293	400
Portfolio investment	350	407	569	443	492	605	728	748	775	831
Equity securities	17	15	22	41	46	75	139	131	153	210
Debt securities	333	392	547	402	446	530	589	617	622	621
Other investment	501	467	383	370	324	381	469	556	709	808
Loans, deposits, etc.	487	436	356	339	304	359	445	509	627	680
Other	14	31	27	31	20	22	24	47	82	128
Sectors										
Assets, total	628	676	785	698	717	892	1 090	1 227	1 620	1 838
Private, excluding the banking sector	271	293	297	310	310	399	473	578	815	991
General government sector	17	21	20	23	23	28	35	47	67	95
Banks	291	290	392	310	318	377	451	499	570	631
Danmarks Nationalbank	49	73	76	56	66	87	131	103	168	121
Liabilities, total	960	988	1 076	957	983	1 145	1 375	1 532	1 795	2 057
Private, excluding the banking sector	426	416	427	443	439	499	561	693	891	1 003
General government sector	241	308	456	318	347	384	413	383	348	317
Banks	289	236	192	193	195	260	400	455	553	735
Danmarks Nationalbank	4	28	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3
Net debt (liabilities - assets)	332	312	291	259	266	253	285	306	175	219
Private, excluding the banking sector	155	123	130	133	129	100	88	115	76	12
General government sector	224	287	436	295	324	356	378	336	281	221
Banks	-2	-54	-200	-117	-123	-117	-51	-44	-17	104
Danmarks Nationalbank (reserve assets)	-45	-45	-75	-54	-64	-85	-130	-101	-166	-118
<i>Percentage of gross domestic product</i>										
Net debt, total	38.7	35.1	32.3	26.8	26.3	23.8	25.5	26.2	14.2	16.7

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

RESERVE ASSETS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK billions as of 31 December</i>										
Reserve assets, total	45	45	75	54	64	85	130	101	166	118
Gold	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5
Special Drawing Rights (SDR) ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
Reserve position with the IMF	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	7	6	5
Shares, bonds and other reserves	43	66	68	48	58	78	122	89	155	111
Foreign liabilities	-4	-28	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-3

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Basis and delimitation

National accounts aim at providing an overall picture of activity in the economy. The accounts illustrate how income is generated as the result of a production process, and how this income is subsequently distributed and redistributed before giving rise to demand for consumption and capital formation of goods and services. As almost all activity has an economic element, statistics providing data on activity in the economy must be supplemented by a more detailed definition of the activity which is to be expounded.

The goods and services which are included in the national accounts are primarily defined as being produced for the object of *market* sales, i.e. sales where a profit is intended. This principle is based on the fact that goods and services are sold via a market at market prices which may be regarded as an objective valuation of the goods and services sold.

In a few areas the principle that only observable market economic activity is to be included is disregarded. Thus, the values of goods which are produced in households for own private consumption are included, for example, farmers' consumption of own products. In contrast, the value of services produced in households for own private consumption (for example, cooking and cleaning) are not included in the national accounts, except the value of owner-occupied dwellings. The services thus covered are valued based on market prices for equivalent goods or services or an obvious alternative.

Furthermore, a number of *non-market* activities are included in the national accounts. These are primarily production of public services. The value hereof is calculated as expenditure involved in producing the service.

Provisional versions of national accounts are indicated by the sign *. These figures are continuously revised as more primary statistical data are gradually incorporated. In the present edition the April-version 2001 is used.

Geographically the national accounts cover only Denmark, whereas transactions with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland are treated as external transactions.

The national accounts are prepared in concurrence with the definitions of *the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995)* which is based on the UN's *A System of National Accounts 1993* (SNA93). Grouping of industries is in accordance with Statistics Denmark's *Dansk Branchekode 1993* (DB93) (Danish Sector Code 1993), which is based on EU sector nomenclature, NACE Rev.1.

An outline of the formal structure of the national accounts and the possibilities of undertaking analyses are given in the following sections. The section *Review* sums up those parts of the national accounts which are used most in practice.

Value concepts

The value of the above market and non-market activity is the output value. The value added is obtained by subtracting intermediate consumption from the output value. It can be valued by means of three price concepts:

The market price is the price at which output-value goods and services are actually sold on the market, i.e. including indirect taxes less subsidies.

The basic price is calculated by subtracting taxes on production, e.g. VAT and excise duties, from the market price and adding subsidies on products. This price concept is used in compiling production value and value added for individual industries.

The factor price is the basic price less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production.

Economic transactions which cover regular flows of goods and services are compiled at *current prices* and *at constant prices (at present 1995 prices)*. Values at constant prices are used to monitor changes in terms of quantity.

Gross and net concepts

In the national accounts, the term "net" has two meanings. A net aggregate is either the difference between two gross aggregates, for example, gross receipts and gross expenditure, i.e. net receipts, or a gross aggregate less *consumption of fixed capital (= depreciation)*.

Review

The supply and demand balance gives a summary of the most important economic aggregates which can be derived from the *Full sequence of accounts for the total economy*, cf. below. The supply and demand figures illustrate the value of goods and services for *final use* and their breakdown by aggregates of demand, i.e. the domestic final use: Private and public consumption expenditure, capital formation, and exports of goods and services to the rest of the world. This final use of goods and services is only possible due to a corresponding *supply*, which can either be assigned to the value added, generated in Denmark (*gross domestic product, GDP*) or via supply from the rest of the world (imports).

The tables illustrate changes at 1995 prices, so as to analyse changes in quantity, i.e. the real growth in each individual aggregate. Real growth is also shown as annual increase in per cent.

Real growth in GDP is particularly interesting due to the fact that the concept is normally associated with *economic growth*. However, *gross value added at basic prices (called gross value added)* is a more appropriate measure of growth, i.e. growth in the gross domestic product, excluding net product taxes, because it illustrates the economic growth, independent of taxes on products and subsidies.

Changes in the main aggregates of supply and demand are illustrated graphically by means of index numbers of which the base year 1995 equals 100.

Growth in terms of prosperity is largely determined by changes in *productivity*, i.e. the actual value added per unit of production factor used. The simplest real measurement of productivity is labour productivity measured in terms of real value added (*gross value added* in 1995 prices) in

relation to the number of persons in employment. The result from this division is not in itself interesting, as it depends on the base year which is used when calculating constant prices. In contrast, changes in the measurement of productivity are of great interest, and consequently the growth in productivity is expressed as the annual percentage change.

Growth in productivity is only given for selected groups of industry and not for the total economy. This is because gross value added at constant prices for the public sector is compiled from the expenditure side and thus primarily consists of labour costs. Changes in labour costs are another measurement of employment changes, which compared to changes in the number of persons employed do not reveal any information on productivity changes in the general government sector.

A number of the main aggregates in the national accounts are compiled at both current prices and constant prices. The relationship between the values at current prices and at constant prices results in the so-called *implicit price indices*.

Implicit price indices are calculated so as to obtain a measurement for the price changes for a group of goods and services. For example, the implicit price index for goods and services which is included in private consumption expenditure are calculated. This is the price index which is generally used to indicate *inflation*.

Price changes for goods and services which are the result of activity in the total economy, are illustrated by the annual percentage growth in the implicit price index for GDP or gross value added.

The functional income distribution illustrates the breakdown of the total gross value added (gross domestic product at factor cost) into production factors. The *wage share* indicates the share of gross domestic product at factor cost which accrues to wage and salary earners in the form of direct compensation of employees and indirect staff costs (employers' contributions, etc.). The remaining amount of the gross domestic product at factor cost accrues to other factors of production to cover *consumption of fixed capital* and as net operating surplus of production and mixed income.

Shifts in the functional income distribution for the total economy are affected by both changes in the distribution within each industry and by changes in the mutual importance of the industries in relation to the total gross domestic product at factor cost.

Changes in the mutual importance of industries can be cancelled out by calculating the wage share according to fixed weights. The *fixed-rate wage ratio* illustrates the size of the wage ratio for each year, assuming that the mutual importance of industries have remained unchanged and only the wage ratios for each industry have changed since the base year for the estimation (here 1995). If the fixed-weight wage ratio is, for example, higher than the actual wage ratio, it thus follows that industries with a relatively low wage ratio have increased their importance in

relative terms, i.e. a greater share of the total GDP at factor cost.

Full sequence of accounts

The logical structure of the system of national accounts is detailed in the following sections. The difference between *Gross and net concepts* and the differences in *Value concepts* are disregarded so as to facilitate understanding.

The goods and services account illustrates the value of the total supply of goods and services, i.e. gross output at basic prices and imports. Supply, by definition, is counterbalanced by total use which is broken down into the main groups intermediate consumption, final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and exports.

The production account illustrates the domestic product, i.e. the value added by means of the domestic production factors. Domestic product is obtained by subtracting intermediate consumption from gross output at basic prices.

The generation of income account records the value added in Denmark and how it is used for payment of taxes on production, net, compensation of employees or accrues to resident producers in the form of gross operating surplus and mixed income.

In contrast to the generation of income account, *the allocation of primary income account* focuses on resident units in their capacity as recipients of income, as opposed to producers whose activities generate primary income. The gross operating surplus and mixed income accruing to Danish producers, compensation of Danish employees (stemming both from Danish territory and the rest of the world) and the taxes on production, net, which accrue to government units (not all taxes on production, net, accrue to government units, as some accrue to EU institutions) are shown. If income from foreign assets, net, which primarily comprises interest and dividends, is added, the *gross national income, GNI* is obtained.

Current income taxes, property and other current transfers (including development assistance) from the rest of the world, net; are added to *the secondary distribution of income account*, thereby obtaining gross national disposable income.

The purpose of *the use of disposable income account* is to illustrate how national income is allocated between final consumption and savings. The difference between final consumption and savings is the time of consumption, as the use of income which is concurrent with the generation of income, is regarded as final consumption.

The purpose of *the capital account* is to illustrate how savings are allocated between capital formation, investment grants to the rest of the world or to net lending. Recording net lending with a minus sign indicates that the gross national

disposable income has been insufficient to cover final consumption and investment activities in the period in question. As each economic activity is always financed, net lending with a minus sign implies that activities are financed from the rest of the world, i.e. by foreign loans.

The account for the rest of the world completes the system of the national accounts, as all transactions in the other accounts, which are related to external transactions, are set off in this account. The balance corresponds to the balance of the capital account, which in turn corresponds to the balance of *the balance of payments on current account*.

Institutional sectors

The detailed breakdown of the total economy in the national accounts serves to illustrate functional and institutional distributions.

The *functional* breakdown offers a technical description of the economy, as it indicates which economic units produce specific goods and services as well as the manner in which they are produced. Economic units, i.e. primarily *workplaces*, are analysed by *industry*. A number of main aggregates from the breakdown by function are described in the section *Industry tables*.

The *institutional* breakdown aims at illustrating economic behaviour, hence decision-making units, typically *firms*, form the basis of analysis in *sectors*.

In the Danish national accounts the economy is divided into 4 main sectors: *the corporate sector, the general government sector, the household sector* and *the rest of the world* where the corporate sector is divided into sub-sectors. Only the main sectors are included in the tables.

Accounts which illustrate a sector's output and transactions with other domestic sectors and the rest of the world are prepared for all domestic economic sectors, cf. the principles which are described in the section on *Full sequence of accounts*, however, note that the goods and services account and the rest of the world account are omitted. An institutional division of the economy implies that in each account a number of special concepts appear which are not incorporated in the full sequence of accounts for the total economy, as the mutual transactions among the sectors cancel out each other in connection with the summation that takes place over the accounts when they are *consolidated*. This is mainly the case for redistribution transactions between accounts for income distribution.

Financial accounts

The financial accounts show, among other things, how the various sectors of the economy place/finance their net lending/borrowing through the use of *financial instruments*. If one year a sector experiences net lending, this will reflect in, for example, the purchase of shares and bonds, an increase in loans/deposits or reduction of debt. These transactions in financial instruments are compiled in the *financial (transactions) account*, which then completes the number of national

accounts to shed light on transactions between various *institutional units*. Net lending thereby binds the financial accounts to the rest of the national accounts.

Financial accounts consist of stock and flow accounts for the sectors of the economy where each sector's assets and liabilities and any movement in these are registered across a number of financial instruments. The individual sector's *financial (transactions) account*, which shows the purchase and sale of financial instruments, describes an important part of the transition from the *opening balance sheet* to the *closing balance sheet*. As the financial instruments are valued at market prices, a significant part of the transition from the opening to the closing balance sheet is comprised of revaluations, which are revealed in the *revaluation account*. The remaining part of the transition is explained in the *other changes in volume of assets account*, which, among other things, shows losses on debtors and movements of units between sectors. In the tables shown, revaluation and other changes in the volume of assets have been combined as *other changes in assets account*. The financial accounts that are calculated consolidated and non-consolidated are valued at market prices.

In the individual accounts, both assets and liabilities are set up based on a number of *financial instruments*. It is in the nature of financial instruments that if an instrument appears as an asset for one unit, it will at the same time be a liability for another unit. Looking at, for example, the households' deposits in banks, the deposit will appear in the asset side of the household sector and correspondingly on the liability side of banks. For each individual account and instrument, this sector/counter-sector relationship means that the sum of (including those of the rest of the world) assets of all sectors is by definition equal to the sum of liabilities. At the same time, the sum of all the sectors' net lending is equal to zero.

The *financial instruments* consist of:

Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) constitute the Danish Central Bank's gold reserves and SDR from member states of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). See the glossary for the Danish Central Bank's balance: Gold reserves and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Currency and deposits constitute currency issued by central banks, deposits, which are immediately convertible into currency or transferable by cheque, debit entry and the like as well as other deposits.

Securities other than shares represent papers which are usually negotiable and traded on secondary markets or can be offset on the market, and which do not give the owner any kind of proprietary rights in regard to the institutional unit which issued them. The papers include bills of exchange, bonds, Treasury notes, certificates of deposit, transferable financial derivatives and similar financial instruments normally traded on the financial markets.

Loans consist of financial assets, which a creditor can lend to a debtor either directly or through a broker, if necessary on the basis of a non-negotiable document.

Shares and other equity represent a property right of ownership on corporations. These financial assets generally entitle the holder to a share in profits of the corporations and to a share in their assets in the event of liquidation. Shares and other equity consist of quoted and unquoted shares, other equities and mutual funds shares.

Insurance technical reserves consist of:

1) *Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension fund reserves*, including technical provisions which insurance companies and pension funds undertake so as to pay out claims

2) *Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims*, which consist of prepayments of insurance premiums, i.e. the part of an insurance company's gross premiums written, which is allocated to the following accounting period. Moreover, the instrument consists of provisions for outstanding claims arising from events, which have occurred up to the end of the accounting period whether reported or not, less amounts already paid in respect of such claims.

Other accounts receivable/payable comprise outstanding accounts which appear as counterparts to financial or non-financial transactions where a time difference exists between the transaction and the corresponding payment. Trade credits and prepayments are examples of other accounts receivable/payable.

Activity tables

The activity tables provide a *functional* description of the economy broken down into 26 activity groups. For each activity group, the following main aggregates are presented:

The output value is the value of the total market and non-market economic activities by industries.

Gross value added at current prices is the income which accrues to the production factors as compensation for the value added which the industry in question has created itself via the production process.

Gross value added at 1995 prices measures the value added by industries, when price increases since 1995 are disregarded. Changes in the figures are interpreted as growth in terms of quantity, i.e. a measurement of *economic growth*.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is the difference between bank interest receipts and bank interest payments, i.e. the interest margin. This is subtracted from the sum of the total gross value added by industry. This so as to incorporate the interest margin in the production value of financial corporations, whilst avoiding an estimated breakdown of the amount by intermediate consumption of each industry.

Compensation of employees includes all types of remuneration, wages or salaries, employers' and employees' contributions to social schemes and the value of benefits in kind ("fringe bene-

fits") paid in Denmark, irrespective of the recipient's nationality.

Gross operating surplus and mixed income is calculated by subtracting compensation of employees and other taxes on production, net, from the gross value added. The income obtained is allocated for compensation of work carried out by self-employed, compensation of capital equipment and consumption of fixed capital ("depreciation"). In the general government sector, the gross operating surplus is equal to the consumption of fixed capital, and it thus follows that the net operating surplus is equal to zero, as the production value is measured from the expenditure side.

Total employment is compiled as total employment weighted against duration of the employment period. The measure of employment results in an average figure, which does not take into account that some persons work part-time and some have more than one job. It follows that the measurement of employment does not equal the total number of jobs for the work performed.

Wage and salary earners comprise the following job categories: salaried employees, skilled and unskilled workers. The number of employees is estimated according to the same principles as for total employment. Self-employed persons and assisting spouses make up the difference between total employment and wage and salary earners.

Consumption expenditure

Private consumption expenditure consists almost entirely of final consumption expenditure of households on purchases of goods and services. Private consumption expenditure is grouped into the following categories:

Final consumption of households on Danish territory, which is broken down into 10 consumption groups (food, clothing, etc.) and according to duration.

Income from tourism, i.e. consumption by foreign tourists in Denmark.

Expenditure on tourism, i.e. consumption by Danish tourists abroad. The total consumption expenditure of households is obtained by subtracting income from tourism from total final consumption of households on Danish territory and their consumption abroad.

Associations, organizations, etc. comprise, for example, cultural associations and other associations which supply households with services.

General government final consumption expenditure is broken down into *individual consumption expenditure* and *collective consumption expenditure*. General government final consumption expenditure on individual consumption comprises expenditure on services consumed by individual persons, for example, a wide range of services within education and health. Collective consumption expenditure is expenditure on services consumed collectively, for example, defence and the legal system.

Actual individual consumption is the total of private consumption expenditure and individual consumption expenditure of general government. The figure obtained illustrates the total expendi-

ture on individual consumption and is not affected by any change in the breakdown of payments between households and the general government sector.

Capital formation

Capital formation comprises both gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

Gross fixed capital formation is defined as expenditure on durables, which are goods purchased for use in the production process for more than one year, for example, expenditure on the acquisition of machines and equipment and on construction of buildings. Capital formation is calculated both as net and gross capital formation. The difference is the consumption of fixed capital.

Changes in inventories is the value of quantity changes in inventories, for example, changes in inventories of raw materials and finished goods in manufacturing industries and in the wholesale and retail trade.

Fixed capital

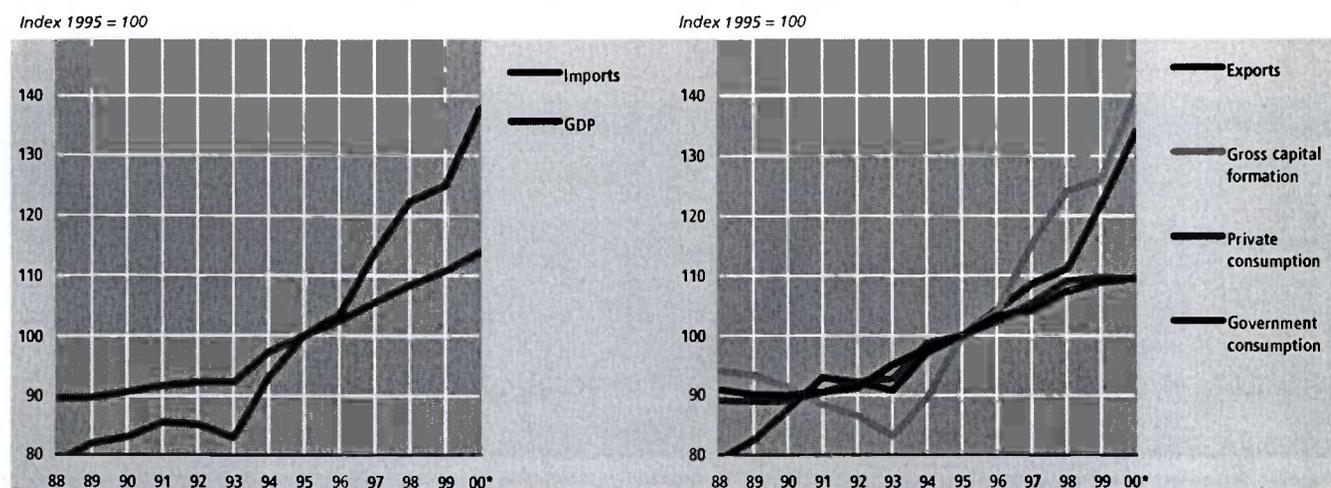
Fixed capital comprises both gross and net capital. The difference depends on whether wear and tear obsolescence and declining remaining service lives are taken into account. The gross capital stock consists of the value of all capital goods valued at as new prices. At constant prices, the net stock equals the gross stock minus accumulated consumption of fixed capital. This reflects the fact that the market price falls when the remaining service life falls.

Consumption of fixed capital in the national accounts expresses the diminishing value of fixed capital as a consequence of wear and tear and obsolescence. Consumption of fixed capital is different from the concept depreciation as used in company accounts, in which there may also be an element of reevaluation as a result of price changes.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE*

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP) ^a	857.7	887.9	900.2	965.7	1 009.8	1 060.9	1 116.3	1 169.0	1 229.6	1 312.2
+ Imports of goods and services	268.7	265.6	257.3	291.0	316.1	327.2	367.7	390.5	401.6	486.0
Total supply = total use	1 126.3	1 153.4	1 157.5	1 256.7	1 325.9	1 388.1	1 484.0	1 559.5	1 631.2	1 798.2
- Exports of goods and services	319.1	324.2	318.6	342.6	357.5	379.4	406.9	413.4	460.1	556.9
Domestic final use, total^a	807.2	829.2	838.9	914.1	968.4	1 008.7	1 077.1	1 146.1	1 117.1	1 241.3
Private consumption expenditure	423.0	439.3	450.2	493.8	509.6	533.2	560.9	591.5	609.7	627.4
Government consumption expenditure	220.5	229.2	240.9	250.3	260.3	274.6	284.5	300.5	313.3	324.3
Gross fixed capital formation ^a	165.6	161.0	155.7	168.4	189.3	198.4	220.5	241.0	250.1	287.4
Changes in inventories	-1.9	-0.2	-7.9	1.6	9.3	2.5	11.2	13.2	-2.0	2.2
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP) ^a	926.1	931.8	931.8	982.7	1 009.8	1 035.2	1 065.9	1 095.3	1 118.6	1 151.6
+ Imports of goods and services	270.5	269.4	262.2	294.5	316.1	327.4	360.1	386.9	395.3	435.7
Total supply = final total consumption	1 196.6	1 201.2	1 194.0	1 277.2	1 325.9	1 362.5	1 426.0	1 482.2	1 513.9	1 587.2
- Exports of goods and services	332.6	329.6	324.8	347.4	357.5	372.9	388.3	397.5	436.1	478.8
Domestic final use^a total	864.0	871.6	869.2	929.8	968.4	989.6	1 037.7	1 084.7	1 077.8	1 108.4
Private consumption expenditure	461.6	470.4	472.7	503.4	509.6	522.2	537.2	556.3	559.1	557.9
Government consumption expenditure	235.8	237.7	247.6	254.9	260.3	269.1	271.3	279.7	283.7	285.5
Gross fixed capital formation ^a	167.4	164.0	157.5	169.5	189.3	196.8	218.2	234.9	238.5	265.2
Changes in inventories	-0.8	-0.5	-8.5	2.1	9.3	1.6	10.9	13.8	-3.5	-0.1
<i>Annual actual growth in per cent</i>										
Gross domestic product at market prices ^a	1.1	0.6	0.0	5.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.9
+ Imports of goods and services	3.0	-0.4	-2.7	12.3	7.3	3.5	10.0	7.4	2.2	10.2
Total supply and demand = final total use	1.5	0.4	-0.6	7.0	3.8	2.8	4.7	3.9	2.1	4.8
- Exports of goods and services	6.1	-0.9	-1.5	7.0	2.9	4.3	4.1	2.4	9.7	9.8
Total domestic use	-0.1	0.9	-0.3	7.0	4.2	2.2	4.9	4.5	-0.6	2.8
Private consumption expenditure	1.6	1.9	0.5	6.5	1.2	2.5	2.9	3.6	0.5	-0.2
Government consumption expenditure	0.6	0.8	4.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	0.8	3.1	1.4	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation ^a	-3.3	-2.0	-4.0	7.6	0.7	-0.8	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE, 1995 PRICES

MAIN AGGREGATES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Output	1 430.6	1 467.7	1 487.0	1 584.2	1 663.2	1 738.6	1 828.9	1 893.0	1 972.5	2 148.5
+ Taxes ^a less subsidies on products	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	161.7	175.1	181.0	185.9
Resources from Denmark	1 547.5	1 587.4	1 603.6	1 715.5	1 801.6	1 889.6	1 990.6	2 068.1	2 153.5	2 334.4
- Intermediate consumption ^a	689.8	699.5	703.4	749.8	791.8	828.7	874.2	899.1	923.9	1 022.2
Gross domestic product (GDP) ^a	857.7	887.9	900.2	965.7	1 009.8	1 060.9	1 116.3	1 169.0	1 229.6	1 312.2
- Taxes ^a less subsidies on products	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	161.7	175.1	181.0	185.9
Gross value added (GVA) ^a	740.8	768.2	783.6	834.4	871.3	909.8	954.6	993.9	1 048.6	1 126.4
- Other taxes ^a less subsidies on products	- 1.2	- 6.3	0.2	- 0.3	- 0.8	- 2.3	- 0.2	2.3	1.7	1.8
GDP at factor cost ^a	742.0	774.5	783.4	834.7	872.1	912.2	954.9	991.6	1 046.9	1 124.6
Gross national product (GNP) ^a	857.7	887.9	900.2	965.7	1 009.8	1 060.9	1 116.3	1 169.0	1 229.6	1 312.2
+ Compensation of employees, income from foreign assets, etc., net, and taxes on production and imports ^a less foreign subsidies ^a	- 26.4	- 22.3	- 16.0	- 16.0	- 12.7	- 14.0	- 16.0	- 12.7	- 5.2	- 18.1
Gross national income (GNI) ^a	831.3	865.5	884.2	949.7	997.1	1 046.9	1 100.3	1 156.3	1 224.4	1 294.2
Disposable gross national income (disp. GNI) ^a	814.9	848.3	864.1	928.9	975.6	1 024.1	1 081.6	1 136.5	1 198.1	1 261.5
- Consumption of fixed capital	135.5	141.9	143.5	146	152.1	158.8	165.9	174.4	184.9	198.8
Disposable net national income (disp. NNI)	679.4	706.4	720.6	782.9	823.5	865.3	915.7	962.1	1 013.2	1 062.7

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>1995 prices</i>										
In DKK billions	801.8	805.0	805.6	845.3	871.3	891.1	916.7	939.9	963.0	996.1
Annual increase in per cent (growth rate)	0.9	0.4	0.1	4.9	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.4

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

CHANGES IN PRODUCTIVITY IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES (GVA AT 1995 PRICES PER EMPLOYED PERSON)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Annual increase in per cent</i>										
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing industry	1.8	2.8	17.2	10.4	5.8	6.5	5.1	7.5	4.6	2.1
Industry	0.7	0.8	- 1.5	12.0	3.5	- 4.5	8.9	1.3	1.3	7.2

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

PRICE INDEX

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Annual increase in per cent</i>										
Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP) ^a	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	3.0	3.7
Gross value added (GVA) ^a	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.8
Private consumption	2.8	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.1

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

FUNCTIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Per cent of GDP at factor cost</i>										
Consumption of fixed capital	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.7
Net operating surplus and mixed income	17.9	18.7	18.9	21.4	21.3	21.1	20.8	19.6	19.7	21.1
Compensation of employees (wage share)	63.8	63.0	62.8	61.1	61.2	61.5	61.8	62.8	62.7	61.2
Wage share according to 1995 weights	64.6	58.7	64.2	61.3	61.2	61.8	62.1	62.3	62.4	62.2

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP), BY COUNTY

	GDP ¹ 1998* current prices DKK millions	GDP per inhabitant ¹ 1998* current prices DKK thousands	GDP per inhabitant ¹ 1998* index whole country= 100	Average annual growth in per cent 1993-1998*
All of Denmark ²	1 163 820	219.4	100	3.3
Copenhagen region ³	473 762	268.7	122	3.7
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Local Authorities	210 424	366.8	167	2.9
Copenhagen County	166 528	275.2	125	4.1
Frederiksborg County	61 781	172.6	79	4.5
Roskilde County	35 029	154.5	70	4.9
West Zealand County	52 494	181.0	82	2.1
Storstrøm County	39 602	154.7	71	3.1
Bornholm County	7 234	164.0	75	1.8
Funen County	87 177	186.6	85	3.0
South Jutland County	51 100	203.4	93	3.6
Ribe County	47 403	213.7	97	2.6
Vejle County	68 710	201.0	92	2.9
Ringkøbing County	59 537	220.8	101	3.5
Århus County	123 948	197.8	90	3.1
Viborg County	46 636	201.9	92	3.0
North Jutland County	94 585	193.6	88	2.5
Outside of counties.....	11 631	•	•	8.8

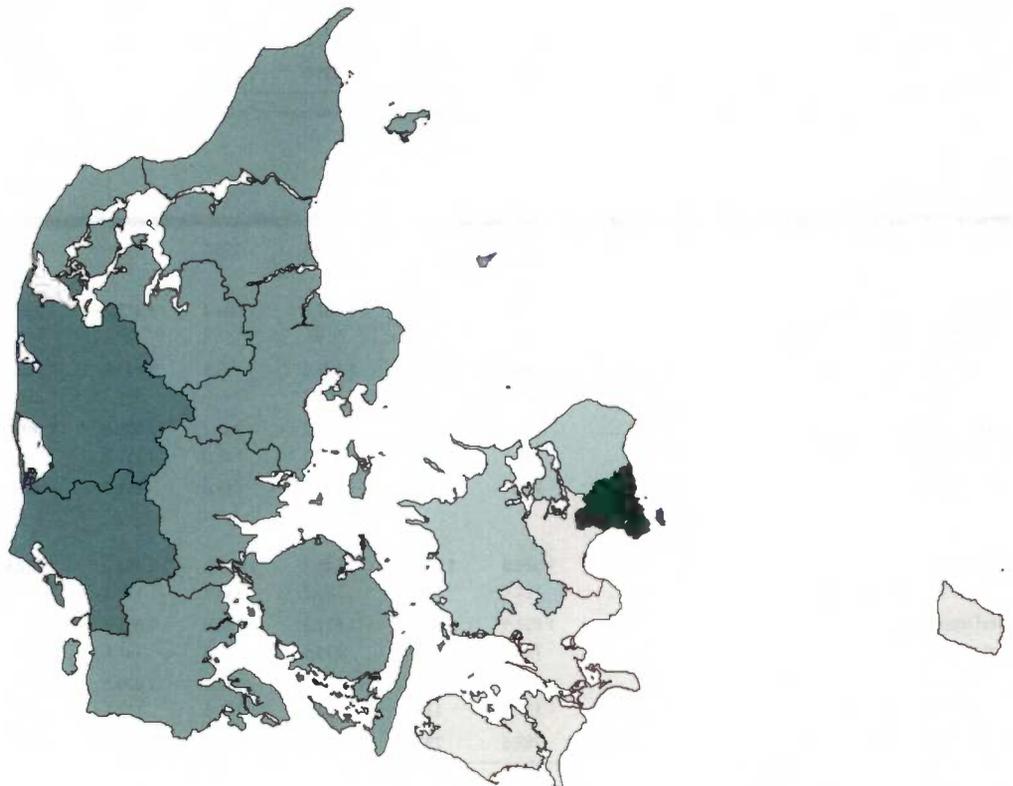
¹ "Outside of counties" is distributed proportionally between counties.

² The national figures comply with previously published statistics - National accounts 2000 April version.

³ Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Local Authorities, Copenhagen County, Frederiksborg County and Roskilde County.

New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER INHABITANT BY COUNTY 1998



GOODS AND SERVICES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Output	1 430.6	1 467.7	1 487.0	1 584.2	1 663.2	1 738.6	1 828.9	1 893.0	1 972.5	2 148.5
+ taxes ^a less subsidies on products	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	161.7	175.1	181.0	185.9
Taxes on products	130.7	134.1	135.2	149.9	157.3	169.3	179.4	192.7	200.2	204.3
Subsidies on products	13.8	14.5	18.6	18.6	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.6	19.2	18.4
+ Imports of goods and services	268.7	265.6	257.3	291.0	316.1	327.2	367.7	390.5	401.6	486.0
Imports of goods	215.3	212.1	200.9	229.5	256.5	261.7	292.0	306.9	313.5	363.8
Imports of services	53.4	53.5	56.4	61.5	59.6	65.5	75.7	83.5	88.1	122.2
Total increase	1 816.1	1 853.0	1 860.9	2 006.5	2 117.7	2 216.8	2 358.3	2 458.5	2 555.1	2 820.4
Intermediate consumption	689.8	699.5	703.4	749.8	791.8	828.7	874.2	899.1	923.9	1 022.2
+ Consumption	643.6	668.4	691.1	744.1	769.9	807.8	845.4	892.0	923.0	951.7
Private consumption expenditure	423.0	439.3	450.2	493.8	509.6	533.2	560.9	591.5	609.7	627.4
Government consumption expenditure	220.5	229.2	240.9	250.3	260.3	274.6	284.5	300.5	313.3	324.3
+ Gross fixed capital formation^a etc.¹	165.6	161.0	155.7	168.4	189.3	198.4	220.5	241.0	250.1	287.4
+ Changes in stocks	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 7.9	1.6	9.3	2.5	11.2	13.2	- 2.0	2.2
+ Exports of goods and services	319.1	324.2	318.6	342.6	357.5	379.4	406.9	413.4	460.1	556.9
Exports of goods	240.2	249.2	244.2	269.3	284.5	296.9	319.5	321.7	350.3	401.8
Exports of services	78.9	75.0	74.4	73.3	73.0	82.5	87.3	91.6	109.8	155.1
Total use	1 816.1	1 853.0	1 860.9	2 006.5	2 117.7	2 216.8	2 358.3	2 458.5	2 555.1	2 820.4
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>										
Output	1 528.5	1 533.0	1 545.1	1 617.6	1 663.2	1 707.6	1 755.8	1 808.0	1 849.8	1 923.2
+ Taxes ^a less subsidies on production	124.4	126.8	126.2	137.4	138.4	144.1	149.2	155.4	155.6	155.5
+ Imports of goods and services	270.5	269.4	262.2	294.5	316.1	327.4	360.1	386.9	395.3	435.7
Imports of goods	216.7	216.1	205.2	233.5	256.5	264.4	292.9	310.5	319.3	345.3
Imports of services	53.8	53.3	57.0	61.0	59.6	63.0	67.2	76.4	75.9	90.4
Total increase	1 923.4	1 929.2	1 933.5	2 049.5	2 117.7	2 179.0	2 265.1	2 350.3	2 400.7	2 514.3
Intermediate consumption	726.8	728.0	739.5	772.3	791.8	816.5	839.1	868.1	886.8	927.1
+ Consumption	697.4	708.1	720.2	758.2	769.9	791.2	808.5	836.0	842.7	843.4
Private consumption expenditure	461.6	470.4	472.7	503.4	509.6	522.2	537.2	556.3	559.1	557.9
Government consumption expenditure	235.8	237.7	247.6	254.9	260.3	269.1	271.3	279.7	283.7	285.5
+ Gross fixed capital formation^a etc.¹	167.4	164.0	157.5	169.5	189.3	196.8	218.2	234.9	238.5	265.2
+ Changes in stocks	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 8.5	2.1	9.3	1.6	10.9	13.8	- 3.5	- 0.1
+ Exports of goods and services	332.6	329.6	324.8	347.4	357.5	372.9	388.3	397.5	436.1	478.8
Exports of goods	252.0	252.9	252.2	275.7	284.5	292.6	309.4	314.4	337.7	365.8
Exports of services	80.5	76.6	72.6	71.6	73.0	80.3	78.9	83.1	98.4	113.0
Total use	1 923.4	1 929.2	1 933.5	2 049.5	2 117.7	2 179.0	2 265.1	2 350.3	2 400.7	2 514.3

¹ Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

PRODUCTION

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Output	1 430.6	1 467.7	1 487.0	1 584.2	1 663.2	1 738.6	1 828.9	1 893.0	1 972.5	2 148.5
+ Taxes ^a less subsidies on product	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	161.7	175.1	181.0	185.9
Total increase from Denmark	1 547.5	1 587.4	1 603.6	1 715.5	1 801.6	1 889.6	1 990.6	2 068.1	2 153.5	2 334.4
- Intermediate consumption	689.8	699.5	703.4	749.8	791.8	828.7	874.2	899.1	923.9	1 022.2
Gross domestic product, GDP^a	857.7	887.9	900.2	965.7	1 009.8	1 060.9	1 116.3	1 169.0	1 229.6	1 312.2
- Consumption of fixed capital	135.5	141.9	143.5	146.0	152.1	158.8	165.9	174.4	184.9	198.8
Net domestic product, NDP	722.1	746.0	756.7	819.8	857.7	902.1	950.5	994.6	1 044.7	1 113.4
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>										
Output	1 528.5	1 533.0	1 545.1	1 617.6	1 663.2	1 707.6	1 755.8	1 808.0	1 849.8	1 923.2
+ Taxes ^a less subsidies on products	124.4	126.8	126.2	137.4	138.4	144.1	149.2	155.4	155.6	155.5
Total increase from Denmark	1 652.9	1 659.8	1 671.3	1 755.0	1 801.6	1 851.6	1 905.0	1 963.4	2 005.4	2 078.7
- Intermediate consumption	726.8	728.0	739.5	772.3	791.8	816.5	839.1	868.1	886.8	927.1
Gross domestic product, GDP^a	926.1	931.8	931.8	982.7	1 009.8	1 035.2	1 065.9	1 095.3	1 118.6	1 151.6
- Consumption of fixed capital	137.8	139.5	142.8	145.8	152.1	157.1	163.6	169.6	175.8	183.0
Net domestic product, NDP	788.3	792.3	789.0	836.9	857.7	878.1	902.3	925.7	942.8	968.6

New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GENERATION OF INCOME

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross domestic product, GDP [■]	857.7	887.9	900.2	965.7	1 009.8	1 060.9	1 116.3	1 169.0	1 229.6	1 312.2
– Taxes [■] less subsidies on products	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	161.7	175.1	181.0	185.9
Gross value added [■]	740.8	768.2	783.6	834.4	871.3	909.8	954.6	993.9	1 048.6	1 126.4
– Other taxes [■] less subsidies on products	– 1.2	– 6.3	0.2	– 0.3	– 0.8	– 2.3	– 0.2	2.3	1.7	1.8
Gross domestic product at factor cost [■]	742.0	774.5	783.4	834.7	872.1	912.2	954.9	991.6	1 046.9	1 124.6
– Compensation of employees (payable by resident producers)	473.6	487.6	492.2	509.9	534.1	560.7	590.1	623.0	656.0	688.2
Gross operating surplus [■] and mixed income ¹	268.4	286.9	291.2	324.8	338.0	351.5	364.7	368.6	390.9	436.4
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross domestic product, GDP [■]	926.1	931.8	931.8	982.7	1 009.8	1 035.2	1 065.9	1 095.3	1 118.6	1 151.6
– Taxes [■] less subsidies on products	124.4	126.8	126.2	137.4	138.4	144.1	149.2	155.4	155.6	155.5
Gross value added [■]	801.8	805.0	805.6	845.3	871.3	891.1	916.7	939.9	963.0	996.1

¹ The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

 New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INCOME

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross operating surplus [■] and mixed income	268.4	286.9	291.2	324.8	338.0	351.5	364.7	368.6	390.9	436.4
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees)	477.0	491.4	497.3	514.3	539.0	565.0	593.2	626.0	656.4	688.0
+ Taxes [■] less subsidies on products and imports	122.0	120.2	125.8	139.1	145.9	156.1	167.9	183.6	190.0	194.3
+ Property income, net [■] from abroad	– 36.2	– 33.0	– 30.2	– 28.6	– 25.8	– 25.8	– 25.5	– 21.9	– 12.9	– 24.6
Gross national income, GNI ^{■1}	831.3	865.5	884.2	949.7	997.1	1 046.9	1 100.3	1 156.3	1 224.4	1 294.2
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., from Row, net ..	– 0.6	– 0.6	– 0.9	– 0.7	– 0.8	– 0.8	– 0.3	– 0.3	0.7	0.9
+ Other current transfers, net from Row	– 15.8	– 16.6	– 19.1	– 20.1	– 20.6	– 22.0	– 18.4	– 19.5	– 27.0	– 33.5
Gross national disposable income ^{■1}	814.9	848.3	864.1	928.9	975.6	1 024.1	1 081.6	1 136.5	1 198.1	1 261.5

¹ The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

 New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross national disposable income [■]	814.9	848.3	864.1	928.9	975.6	1 024.1	1 081.6	1 136.5	1 198.1	1 261.5
– Final consumption expenditure	643.6	668.4	691.1	744.1	769.9	807.8	845.4	892.0	923.0	951.7
Gross savings ^{1■}	171.3	179.9	173.0	184.8	205.8	216.3	236.2	244.5	275.1	309.9

¹ The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

 New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

CAPITAL

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Gross savings [■]	171.3	179.9	173.0	184.8	205.8	216.3	236.2	244.5	275.1	309.9
+ Capital transfers, net from the rest of the world	– 0.2	0.0	0.2	– 0.1	– 0.4	0.1	0.7	– 0.6	7.2	– 0.1
Changes in net worth due to savings [■] and capital transfers	171.1	179.9	173.3	184.7	205.4	216.5	236.9	243.9	282.3	309.7
– Fixed gross capital formation [■] etc. ¹	165.6	161.0	155.7	168.4	189.3	198.4	220.5	241.0	250.1	287.4
– Changes in inventories	– 1.9	– 0.2	– 7.9	1.6	9.3	2.5	11.2	13.2	– 2.0	2.2
Net lending [■]	7.4	19.1	25.5	14.7	6.8	15.6	5.1	– 10.2	34.2	20.1

¹ Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

 New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

DENMARK AND REST OF THE WORLD

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in billions</i>										
Exports of goods	240.2	249.2	244.2	269.3	284.5	296.9	319.5	321.7	350.3	401.8
+ Income from tourism etc.	24.2	25.8	21.5	22.4	20.9	20.2	21.3	22.2	26.0	33.0
+ Exports of other services	54.6	49.2	53.0	50.9	52.1	62.3	66.0	69.4	83.8	122.1
+ Compensation of employees from rest of the world	5.1	5.5	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
+ Subsidies from rest of the world	9.2	9.4	11.4	10.5	10.6	9.6	9.0	8.8	9.9	9.3
+ Property income ^m from rest of the world	49.2	76.0	101.4	110.1	108.5	113.0	75.8	66.2	61.6	70.6
+ Current taxes on income, property, etc., from rest of the world	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.1
+ Other current transfers, etc., from rest of the world	12.0	11.0	10.8	9.6	11.2	11.0	13.8	13.5	11.9	12.0
Current income from the rest of the world	395.2	426.8	449.8	480.4	495.4	520.3	511.9	508.1	550.7	656.1
+ Capital transfers etc. from rest of the world	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.3	9.0	2.6
Total income from rest of the world	396.0	427.5	450.7	481.4	496.5	520.9	513.1	510.5	559.6	658.7
Imports of goods	215.3	212.1	200.9	229.5	256.5	261.7	292.0	306.9	313.5	363.8
+ Expenditure on tourism, etc.	23.1	24.8	21.6	23.5	24.7	24.7	28.2	32.7	37.0	42.7
+ Imports of other services	30.3	28.7	34.8	38.0	34.9	40.8	47.5	50.8	51.1	79.5
+ Compensation of employees to rest of the world	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	4.8	5.3
+ Taxes on production and imports ^m to rest of the world ..	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
+ Property income ^m to rest of the world	85.4	109.0	131.6	138.8	134.3	138.8	101.3	88.1	74.5	95.2
+ Current taxes on income and property, etc., to rest of the world	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
+ Other current transfers, etc., to rest of the world	27.8	27.6	30.0	29.7	31.9	33.0	32.2	33.1	38.9	45.6
Current expenditure to rest of the world	387.6	407.7	424.6	465.6	488.2	504.9	507.5	517.8	523.7	635.9
+ Capital transfers etc. to rest of the world	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	2.9	1.7	2.7
Total expenditure to rest of the world	388.6	408.4	425.2	466.6	489.7	505.3	508.0	520.7	525.4	638.7
External balance of goods (trade balance)	24.9	37.1	43.3	39.8	28.0	35.2	27.6	14.8	36.8	38.0
External balance of services	25.5	21.5	18.0	11.8	13.3	17.0	11.7	8.1	21.7	32.9
External balance of goods and services	50.4	58.7	61.3	51.6	41.3	52.2	39.2	22.9	58.4	70.9
Current external balance compared to rest of the world	7.6	19.1	25.2	14.8	7.2	15.4	4.4	- 9.7	27.0	20.2
Net lending^m	7.4	19.1	25.5	14.7	6.8	15.6	5.1	- 10.2	34.2	20.1

^m New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Account: Production										
Output	236.0	245.7	258.9	269.7	279.1	293.8	305.0	321.2	335.5	347.1
– Intermediate consumption	62.8	65.8	71.3	74.5	77.8	82.9	85.8	90.8	96.7	101.5
Gross value added ^a	173.2	179.9	187.6	195.2	201.4	210.9	219.2	230.4	238.8	245.6
– Consumption of fixed capital	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.5
Net value added	152.4	158.0	164.8	170.7	176.7	185.6	193.4	204.5	212.7	219.1
Account: Generation of income										
Gross value added ^a	173.2	179.9	187.6	195.2	201.4	210.9	219.2	230.4	238.8	245.6
– Other taxes ^a less subsidies ^a on production	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.3
GDP at factor cost ^a	172.9	179.6	185.7	193.2	199.6	209.1	217.1	228.0	236.6	244.3
– Compensation of employees (payable by resident producers)	152.0	157.7	162.9	168.7	174.9	183.9	191.3	202.1	210.4	217.8
Gross operating surplus ^{1a}	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.5
Account: Allocation of primary income										
Gross operating surplus ^a	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.5
+ Taxes on production and imports ^a	140.4	144.6	149.5	164.3	170.9	183.2	195.2	210.5	218.8	222.6
– Subsidies ^a	18.4	24.4	23.7	25.2	25.0	27.1	27.3	26.9	28.8	28.3
+ Property income ^a , net	–24.7	–13.7	–18.5	–22.5	–26.7	–21.8	–22.7	–18.8	–18.1	–16.9
Primary gross income ¹	118.2	128.4	130.1	141.1	143.9	159.6	171.0	190.7	198.1	203.9
Account: Distribution of secondary income										
Primary gross income	118.2	128.4	130.1	141.1	143.9	159.6	171.0	190.7	198.1	203.9
+ Current taxes on income and property, etc.	244.5	257.4	271.0	297.4	306.7	324.9	338.6	345.7	369.6	376.1
+ Social contributions	19.6	21.2	22.6	26.9	26.4	27.8	29.2	30.4	38.6	42.5
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	5.2	4.9	7.1	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.6
Total gross income	387.4	412.0	430.7	471.8	483.5	519.5	546.2	575.0	615.0	631.0
Current taxes on income and property, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	157.7	167.7	178.4	204.3	206.2	210.3	210.3	211.8	214.9	220.5
+ Other current transfers	17.8	18.2	20.8	22.7	22.3	25.4	27.2	29.4	30.3	32.4
Total gross expenditure	175.5	186.0	199.3	227.0	228.5	235.7	237.4	241.1	245.2	252.9
Disposable gross income ¹	211.9	226.0	231.5	244.8	255.0	283.8	308.7	333.8	369.8	378.1
Account: redistribution of income in kind										
Disposable gross income	211.9	226.0	231.5	244.8	255.0	283.8	308.7	333.8	369.8	378.1
– Social transfers in kind	145.6	153.7	162.9	166.3	174.5	184.6	191.4	205.6	214.6	223.5
Adjusted disposable gross income ¹	66.3	72.3	68.6	78.5	80.6	99.2	117.4	128.2	155.1	154.6
Account: Use of disposable income										
Disposable gross income	211.9	226.0	231.5	244.8	255.0	283.8	308.7	333.8	369.8	378.1
– Consumption	220.5	229.2	240.9	250.3	260.3	274.6	284.5	300.5	313.3	324.3
Gross savings ^{1a}	–8.6	–3.2	–9.5	–5.5	–5.3	9.2	24.2	33.4	56.5	53.8
Account: Use of adjusted disposable income										
Adjusted disposable gross income	66.3	72.3	68.6	78.5	80.6	99.2	117.4	128.2	155.1	154.6
– Actual collective consumption	74.9	75.5	78.0	84.0	86.3	90.0	93.1	94.8	98.6	100.8
Gross savings ^{1a}	–8.6	–3.2	–9.5	–5.5	–5.3	9.2	24.2	33.4	56.5	53.8
Account: Capital										
Gross savings ^{1a}	–8.6	–3.2	–9.5	–5.5	–5.3	9.2	24.2	33.4	56.5	53.8
+ Capital transfers, net	0.8	0.4	0.1	–0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	2.3	1.2
Changes in net worth due to savings ^a and capital transfers	–7.8	–2.8	–9.3	–6.3	–4.9	9.7	24.8	33.5	58.8	55.0
– Fixed gross capital formation ^a , etc. ²	12.9	16.8	16.4	17.4	18.4	20.4	21.2	20.0	20.9	23.1
– Changes in inventories	0.2	0.1	0.0	–0.2	–0.5	–0.1	–	0.1	–	–
– Acquisition of non-financial non-produced assets, net ..	–0.3	0.0	–	–	–	–	–0.3	0.2	0.1	–0.2
Net lending ^a	–20.6	–19.7	–25.7	–23.4	–22.8	–10.6	3.9	13.3	37.8	32.1

¹ The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

² Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

➤ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

CORPORATE SECTOR

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>									
Account: Production									
Output	963.4	988.0	994.4	1 067.6	1 125.0	1 178.8	1 250.7	1 293.1	1 348.7
– Intermediate consumption	511.7	519.5	517.6	554.9	591.5	621.5	657.5	673.3	689.8
Gross value added^a	451.7	468.5	476.7	512.6	533.5	557.3	593.3	619.8	658.9
– Consumption of fixed capital	77.3	82.9	83.5	84.3	87.5	89.6	98.3	102.2	109.1
Net value added	374.4	385.6	393.2	428.3	446.0	467.7	494.9	517.6	549.8
Account: generation of income									
Gross value added^a	451.7	468.5	476.7	512.6	533.5	557.3	593.3	619.8	658.9
– Other taxes ^a less subsidies ^a on products	– 1.5	– 5.6	– 1.6	– 2.0	– 1.6	– 3.1	– 1.9	0.0	– 0.3
Gross domestic product at factor cost^a	453.2	474.1	478.3	514.6	535.1	560.4	595.2	619.9	659.2
– Compensation of employees (payable by resident producers)	287.2	295.0	292.5	302.8	318.9	334.6	355.2	375.1	396.9
Gross operating surplus^{1a}	166.0	179.0	185.8	211.8	216.2	225.7	240.0	244.7	262.3
Account: Allocation of primary income									
Gross operating surplus^a	166.0	179.0	185.8	211.8	216.2	225.7	240.0	244.7	262.3
+ Property income ^a , net	6.7	– 0.3	6.9	7.7	8.4	6.0	8.7	7.0	19.6
– Financial intermediation services, measured indirectly	31.7	30.4	32.0	32.2	31.4	31.2	31.1	32.5	35.1
Primary gross income¹	141.0	148.3	160.8	187.3	193.2	200.6	217.6	219.3	246.8
+ Distributed income of corporations, expenditure	27.5	37.1	29.6	25.9	27.7	25.2	29.6	39.0	43.9
+ Reinvested income of direct foreign investments, expenditure	– 1.9	– 1.6	– 1.2	– 0.8	5.1	3.3	3.8	– 0.3	3.6
Gross entrepreneurial income	166.6	183.8	189.2	212.4	226.0	229.0	251.0	257.9	294.4
Account: Distribution of secondary income									
Primary gross income	141.0	148.3	160.8	187.3	193.2	200.6	217.6	219.3	246.8
+ Current taxes on income and property, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	19.7	21.4	24.9	29.2	25.7	30.7	33.8	38.8	39.0
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Other current transfers	42.0	42.7	42.3	40.5	40.1	37.1	39.3	39.2	39.2
Total gross income	202.7	212.3	228.0	257.1	259.0	268.3	290.8	297.3	325.0
Current taxes on income and property, etc.	13.4	13.8	19.0	19.6	19.8	24.6	28.7	32.7	36.6
+ Current taxes on income and property, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	14.6	16.3	17.9	17.7	19.4	20.4	21.8	23.3	25.6
+ Other current transfers	41.1	41.4	42.4	39.8	40.2	37.5	37.2	37.0	40.9
Total gross expenditure	69.2	71.4	79.3	77.1	79.3	82.4	87.7	93.0	103.1
Disposable gross income¹	133.6	140.9	148.6	179.9	179.7	185.9	203.1	204.3	222.0
Account: Use of disposable income									
Disposable gross income	133.6	140.9	148.6	179.9	179.7	185.9	203.1	204.3	222.0
– Adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves	5.1	5.1	7.0	11.5	6.4	10.3	12.0	15.5	13.4
Gross savings^{1a}	128.5	135.8	141.6	168.4	173.3	175.6	191.1	188.8	208.5
Account: Capital									
Gross savings^{1a}	128.5	135.8	141.6	168.4	173.3	175.6	191.1	188.8	208.5
+ Capital transfers, net	1.1	– 0.8	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.4
Changes in net worth due to savings^a and capital transfers	129.6	135.0	143.3	170.5	174.4	176.7	192.3	189.4	208.9
– Fixed gross capital formation ^a , etc. ²	117.4	113.9	110.0	118.8	132.4	137.5	154.1	171.8	179.0
– Changes in inventories	– 1.9	0.0	– 7.2	2.3	8.4	1.6	10.4	12.6	– 1.9
– Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	– 0.7	– 0.1	– 0.4	0.1	– 1.0	– 0.6	– 0.4	– 1.3	– 1.0
Net lending^a	14.8	21.2	41.0	49.3	34.5	38.2	28.1	6.4	32.8

Note: Figures are calculated at detailed level for the corporate sector and household sector up to and including 1999.

¹ The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

² New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

² Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

HOUSEHOLD SECTOR¹

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>									
Account: Production									
Output	231.2	234.0	233.8	247.0	259.0	266.0	273.1	278.6	288.3
– Intermediate consumption	83.6	83.8	82.6	88.2	91.1	93.1	99.9	102.5	102.3
Gross value added²	147.5	150.2	151.2	158.8	167.9	172.9	173.2	176.1	186.0
– Consumption of fixed capital	37.4	37.1	37.2	37.2	39.8	43.9	41.7	46.3	49.6
Net value added	110.1	113.1	114.0	121.7	128.1	129.0	131.5	129.8	136.4
Account: income generation									
Gross value added²	147.5	150.2	151.2	158.8	167.9	172.9	173.2	176.1	186.0
– Other taxes ² less subsidies ² on products	0.0	– 1.1	– 0.1	– 0.3	– 0.9	– 1.0	– 0.4	– 0.1	– 0.2
Gross domestic product at factor cost²	147.6	151.3	151.3	159.1	168.8	173.9	173.6	176.2	186.2
– Compensation of employees (payable by resident producers)	34.4	34.9	36.8	38.4	40.3	42.2	43.6	45.8	48.7
Gross operating surplus² and mixed income²	113.2	116.4	114.6	120.7	128.5	131.7	130.0	130.4	137.5
Account: Allocation of primary income									
Gross operating surplus² and mixed income	113.2	116.4	114.6	120.7	128.5	131.7	130.0	130.4	137.5
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees) ...	477.0	491.4	497.3	514.3	539.0	565.0	593.2	626.0	656.4
+ Taxes on production and imports ²	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Subsidies ²	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Property income, net ²	– 18.1	– 18.9	– 18.6	– 13.8	– 7.5	– 10.1	– 11.5	– 10.1	– 14.4
Primary gross income²	572.1	588.9	593.3	621.2	660.0	686.7	711.6	746.2	779.5
Account: Distribution of secondary income									
Primary gross income	572.1	588.9	593.3	621.2	660.0	686.7	711.6	746.2	779.5
+ Current taxes on income and property, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
+ Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	172.8	184.6	196.9	222.7	226.1	231.4	232.3	235.3	240.6
+ Other current transfers	9.9	10.7	16.7	17.4	17.7	18.4	20.8	19.5	19.2
Total gross income	754.8	784.2	806.9	861.3	903.8	936.5	964.7	1.001.0	1.039.3
Current taxes on income and property, etc.	231.6	244.3	252.9	278.5	287.8	301.1	310.2	313.4	332.3
+ Social contributions	40.3	43.7	48.9	57.5	53.6	59.9	64.0	70.2	78.6
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Other current transfers	13.5	14.8	21.2	21.1	21.6	21.1	20.9	19.2	22.1
Total gross expenditure	285.5	302.8	322.9	357.1	362.9	382.1	395.0	402.7	433.0
Disposable gross income²	469.4	481.4	484.0	504.2	540.9	554.4	569.7	598.3	606.4
Account: Redistribution of income in kind									
Disposable gross income	469.4	481.4	484.0	504.2	540.9	554.4	569.7	598.3	606.4
+ Social transfers in kind	145.6	153.7	162.9	166.3	174.5	184.6	191.4	205.6	214.6
Adjusted disposable gross income²	614.9	635.1	646.9	670.5	715.4	739.0	761.1	804.0	821.0
Account: Use of disposable income									
Disposable gross income	469.4	481.4	484.0	504.2	540.9	554.4	569.7	598.3	606.4
+ Adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	5.1	5.1	7.0	11.5	6.4	10.3	12.0	15.5	13.4
– Individual consumption expenditure	423.0	439.3	450.2	493.8	509.6	533.2	560.9	591.5	609.7
Gross savings^{2a}	51.4	47.2	40.8	21.9	37.8	31.5	20.9	22.3	10.1
Account: Use of adjusted disposable income									
Adjusted disposable gross income	614.9	635.1	646.9	670.5	715.4	739.0	761.1	804.0	821.0
+ Adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	5.1	5.1	7.0	11.5	6.4	10.3	12.0	15.5	13.4
– Actual individual consumption	568.6	592.9	613.0	660.1	683.6	717.8	752.2	797.1	824.4
Gross savings^{2a}	51.4	47.2	40.8	21.9	37.8	31.5	20.9	22.3	10.1
Account: Capital									
Gross savings^{2a}	51.4	47.2	40.8	21.9	37.8	31.5	20.9	22.3	10.1
+ Capital transfers, net	– 2.1	0.4	– 1.6	– 1.3	– 1.9	– 1.5	– 1.2	– 1.3	4.5
Changes in net worth due to savings^{2a} and capital transfers ..	49.3	47.7	39.2	20.5	35.9	30.1	19.7	21.0	14.6
– Fixed gross capital formation ^{2b} , etc. ³	35.3	30.3	29.4	32.2	38.4	40.5	45.2	49.2	50.3
– Changes in inventories	– 0.2	– 0.3	– 0.7	– 0.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	– 0.2
– Acquisition of non-financial non-produced assets, net	1.0	0.1	0.4	– 0.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9
Net lending^{2a}	13.2	17.6	10.2	– 11.1	– 4.9	– 12.1	– 27.0	– 29.9	– 36.5

Note: Figures are calculated at detailed level for the corporate sector and the household sector up to and including 1999.

¹ Including non-profit institutions serving households.

^{2a} New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

^{2b} The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed valuables.

³ Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS¹. DENMARK AND REST OF THE WORLD¹

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
<i>Current prices, bn DKK</i>						
Financial account (transactions)						
Financial assets.....		56	115	175	110	215
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		0	0	-1	-1	0
Currency and deposits.....		-7	45	83	53	53
Securities other than shares.....		30	40	42	-1	47
Loans.....		-3	12	22	43	66
Shares and other equity.....		25	13	23	20	56
Insurance technical reserves.....		-1	0	0	1	0
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		-1	-2	-1	0	0
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		0	1	1	1	0
Other accounts receivable.....		12	5	7	-6	-5
Financial liabilities.....		62	131	180	100	250
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		7	39	44	58	13
Securities other than shares.....		18	20	46	4	51
Loans.....		7	34	42	-19	43
Shares and other equity.....		23	23	44	52	132
Insurance technical reserves.....		-4	-1	1	0	5
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		-	-	-	-	-
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-4	-1	1	0	5
Other accounts receivable.....		12	16	3	5	6
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) ¹		-7	-16	-5	10	-34
Other changes in assets account						
Financial assets.....		-30	47	70	23	14
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		0	0	-4	-3	-35
Securities other than shares.....		14	49	16	42	12
Loans.....		-25	-11	5	-41	9
Shares and other equity*.....		-10	9	49	21	30
Insurance technical reserves.....		0	0	0	0	0
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		0	0	0	0	0
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable.....		-10	0	3	4	-2
Financial liabilities.....		-43	43	33	30	122
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		-2	10	-10	-17	21
Securities other than shares.....		2	7	0	23	50
Loans.....		-11	-16	4	-12	-42
Shares and other equity*.....		-5	31	30	41	85
Insurance technical reserves.....		-	-	-	-	-
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		-	-	-	-	-
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable.....		-27	10	9	-6	8
Closing balance sheet						
Financial assets.....	967	993	1 156	1 402	1 536	1 766
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....	179	173	218	297	347	365
Securities other than shares.....	402	446	535	592	633	692
Loans.....	206	178	179	207	209	284
Shares and other equity*.....	129	144	166	238	280	366
Insurance technical reserves.....	10	10	9	10	11	11
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	5	5	3	3	3	3
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....	5	5	6	7	8	8
Other accounts receivable.....	41	43	48	58	56	49
Financial liabilities.....	707	726	900	1 114	1 243	1 616
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....	247	252	301	335	376	410
Securities other than shares.....	89	109	135	181	209	311
Loans.....	127	123	141	187	156	157
Shares and other equity*.....	166	184	238	312	405	622
Insurance technical reserves.....	7	3	2	2	3	7
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....	7	3	2	2	3	7
Other accounts receivable.....	71	57	83	96	95	108
Net financial assets.....	260	267	255	288	293	151

Note. The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

¹ Financial accounts figures for the rest of the world are drawn up from the point of view of the rest of the world. Thus, a financial asset held by the rest of the world is a liability for Denmark and vice versa.

¹ New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS^a. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
<i>Current prices, bn DKK</i>						
Financial account (transactions)						
Financial assets		11	6	-1	-8	46
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits		-25	-3	-7	-1	9
Securities other than shares		11	7	-17	12	8
Loans.....		2	1	1	0	7
Shares and other equity.....		-2	4	30	-29	6
Insurance technical reserves		0	0	0	0	0
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims		0	0	0	0	0
Other accounts receivable		24	-3	-8	11	16
Financial liabilities		34	17	-5	-21	8
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits		0	0	0	0	0
Securities other than shares		20	18	-3	-31	-3
Loans.....		-3	5	5	6	0
Shares and other equity.....		-	-	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves		•	•	•	•	•
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims		•	•	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable		16	-6	-7	3	11
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) ^a		-23	-11	4	13	38
Other changes in assets account						
Financial assets		23	25	27	2	9
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits		0	0	0	0	0
Securities other than shares		21	12	5	5	-15
Loans.....		-1	2	2	0	0
Shares and other equity*.....		9	14	25	0	24
Insurance technical reserves		-	-	-	-	-
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims		-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable		-5	-3	-5	-3	0
Financial liabilities		57	24	19	27	-38
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits		-	-	-	-	-
Securities other than shares		53	27	24	24	-34
Loans.....		4	-3	-5	3	-6
Shares and other equity*.....		-	-	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves		•	•	•	•	•
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims		•	•	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable		-	-1	-	0	2
Closing balance sheet						
Financial assets	629	663	694	721	715	770
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	79	53	50	43	42	51
Securities other than shares	256	288	307	295	312	305
Loans.....	73	74	77	80	80	87
Shares and other equity*.....	148	156	174	229	200	229
Insurance technical reserves	0	0	0	0	0	1
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other accounts receivable	73	92	86	73	81	97
Financial liabilities	843	933	974	988	995	964
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	6	7	7	7	7	7
Securities other than shares	726	800	845	866	859	822
Loans.....	59	60	62	62	72	66
Shares and other equity*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves	•	•	•	•	•	•
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable	51	66	59	52	56	69
Net financial assets.....	-213	-270	-279	-267	-279	-194

Note. The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.  New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS*. CORPORATE SECTOR

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
<i>Current prices, bn DKK</i>						
Financial account (transactions)						
Financial assets.....		158	274	380	515	393
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		0	0	1	1	0
Currency and deposits.....		26	88	74	100	12
Securities other than shares.....		37	57	122	154	81
Loans.....		48	95	123	89	140
Shares and other equity.....		20	44	35	139	119
Insurance technical reserves.....		-5	-1	1	1	13
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-5	-1	1	1	13
Other accounts receivable.....		32	-8	25	31	28
Financial liabilities.....		124	236	352	509	360
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		2	105	127	119	62
Securities other than shares.....		52	58	100	170	76
Loans.....		5	14	30	62	102
Shares and other equity.....		13	37	35	82	55
Insurance technical reserves.....		30	39	45	50	53
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		31	37	43	46	45
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-1	1	2	4	8
Other accounts receivable.....		22	-17	15	25	11
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)*.....		35	38	28	6	33
Other changes in assets account						
Financial assets.....		118	201	217	-158	210
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		0	0	0	0	1
Currency and deposits.....		-3	10	-10	-17	56
Securities other than shares.....		60	5	18	10	-46
Loans.....		45	20	14	-12	-49
Shares and other equity*.....		29	148	201	-126	251
Insurance technical reserves.....		-	-	-	-	-
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable.....		-13	18	-6	-13	-3
Financial liabilities.....		141	271	380	-230	286
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		5	8	6	-1	10
Securities other than shares.....		55	39	19	14	-73
Loans.....		-7	14	14	-45	41
Shares and other equity*.....		68	181	334	-198	290
Insurance technical reserves.....		20	22	23	5	32
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		20	22	23	5	32
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable.....		1	7	-16	-5	-15
Closing balance sheet						
Financial assets.....	3 620	3 896	4 371	4 967	5 325	5 928
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	5	4	5	6	6	7
Currency and deposits.....	566	590	688	751	834	902
Securities other than shares.....	931	1 028	1 090	1 231	1 395	1 431
Loans.....	1 309	1 402	1 517	1 654	1 730	1 821
Shares and other equity*.....	579	628	819	1 055	1 069	1 438
Insurance technical reserves.....	23	18	17	17	18	31
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....	23	18	17	17	18	31
Other accounts receivable.....	206	225	235	254	272	297
Financial liabilities.....	4 114	4 379	4 885	5 618	5 897	6 543
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....	942	948	1 061	1 194	1 312	1 384
Securities other than shares.....	964	1 071	1 169	1 288	1 472	1 475
Loans.....	705	703	731	775	792	936
Shares and other equity*.....	858	940	1 157	1 525	1 410	1 755
Insurance technical reserves.....	494	543	604	672	727	813
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	443	493	553	619	671	748
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....	51	50	51	53	57	65
Other accounts receivable.....	150	173	164	163	184	180
Net financial assets.....	- 494	- 483	- 515	- 650	- 572	- 615

Note. The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

➤ New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS¹. HOUSEHOLD SECTOR¹

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
<i>Current prices, bn DKK</i>						
Financial account (transactions)						
Financial assets.....		47	46	53	56	42
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		14	15	22	25	1
Securities other than shares.....		11	-8	-4	-22	-11
Loans.....		-2	-1	-1	0	0
Shares and other equity.....		-7	-1	-9	4	7
Insurance technical reserves.....		31	40	45	48	45
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		32	39	44	46	45
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-1	1	1	2	0
Other accounts receivable.....		-1	1	0	2	0
Financial liabilities.....		52	58	80	86	79
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		-	-	-	-	-
Securities other than shares.....		-1	0	0	0	0
Loans.....		35	55	67	82	67
Shares and other equity.....		0	0	0	0	0
Insurance technical reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		•	•	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable.....		17	3	13	4	11
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)*.....		-5	-12	-27	-30	-36
Other changes in assets account						
Financial assets.....		74	79	126	-42	104
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		5	8	10	2	10
Securities other than shares.....		16	8	5	4	-8
Loans.....		-	-	-	-	-
Shares and other equity*.....		35	41	89	-52	70
Insurance technical reserves.....		20	22	23	5	32
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		20	22	23	5	32
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable.....		0	0	0	-	0
Financial liabilities.....		31	13	7	-1	-34
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....		•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....		-	-	-	-	-
Securities other than shares.....		1	0	0	0	0
Loans.....		33	15	8	0	-33
Shares and other equity*.....		-	-	-	-	-
Insurance technical reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....		•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....		•	•	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable.....		-3	-2	-1	-1	-1
Closing balance sheet						
Financial assets.....	1 242	1 363	1 488	1 667	1 682	1 828
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....	372	391	414	445	472	483
Securities other than shares.....	196	223	224	225	207	188
Loans.....	6	4	3	3	2	2
Shares and other equity*.....	176	204	243	323	275	351
Insurance technical reserves.....	468	518	580	647	700	778
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	437	489	549	616	668	745
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....	30	29	30	31	33	33
Other accounts receivable.....	24	23	24	24	26	26
Financial liabilities.....	790	873	945	1 032	1 118	1 162
Monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Currency and deposits.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities other than shares.....	7	7	7	7	8	8
Loans.....	704	773	843	919	1 001	1 035
Shares and other equity*.....	7	7	7	7	8	8
Insurance technical reserves.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable.....	72	86	87	99	101	112
Net financial assets.....	452	490	543	635	564	666

Note. The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

¹ Figures for the household sector includes figures for non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

* New figures are expected to be published at the end of January 2002.

OUTPUT AT BASIC PRICES BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total output	1 430.6	1 467.7	1 487.0	1 584.2	1 663.2	1 738.6	1 828.9	1 893.0	1 972.5	2 148.5	100.0	100.0
Of which general government*	236.0	245.7	258.9	269.7	279.1	293.8	305.0	321.2	335.5	347.1	16.5	16.2
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying*	74.0	74.4	73.4	73.9	77.0	82.0	86.3	76.5	77.9	93.9	5.2	4.4
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	58.1	58.3	58.7	58.6	61.8	63.1	64.6	59.6	57.6	63.2	4.1	2.9
Fishing, etc.	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	0.4	0.2
Mining and quarrying*	10.8	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.0	14.7	17.2	12.5	15.9	26.3	0.8	1.2
Manufacturing	376.0	385.3	377.2	405.4	430.6	439.7	452.8	463.0	468.8	517.9	26.3	24.1
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	110.6	116.4	113.9	116.2	116.8	114.0	116.9	111.4	109.0	115.9	7.7	5.4
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	16.3	17.3	15.4	15.7	15.9	15.5	14.1	14.6	14.0	15.2	1.1	0.7
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	45.6	45.3	42.6	45.5	49.7	51.3	53.2	56.0	56.5	59.3	3.2	2.8
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	50.3	52.1	50.6	55.3	58.8	64.8	69.7	69.3	75.8	95.3	3.5	4.4
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products.....	13.2	13.4	12.5	14.7	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.8	18.3	19.5	0.9	0.9
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	119.1	120.3	121.0	134.3	148.5	153.2	156.5	166.8	168.3	184.8	8.3	8.6
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	20.9	20.6	21.2	23.7	24.1	24.0	25.1	27.0	27.0	27.9	1.5	1.3
Electricity gas and water supply	29.7	29.5	30.2	31.6	33.4	38.7	38.6	36.7	35.2	35.1	2.1	1.6
Construction	97.5	99.8	100.9	105.3	114.6	126.1	132.9	140.5	141.0	149.9	6.8	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	193.1	199.5	199.4	217.3	230.6	238.2	250.4	261.1	276.6	288.1	13.5	13.4
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	24.2	25.0	25.0	29.3	30.1	30.2	31.2	32.6	34.3	34.7	1.7	1.6
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	95.9	95.8	93.3	103.3	111.4	117.9	125.0	127.8	137.3	146.1	6.7	6.8
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	49.1	53.1	52.6	54.7	58.3	58.9	60.2	64.5	66.6	69.7	3.4	3.2
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	23.9	25.6	28.5	30.0	30.8	31.3	33.9	36.2	38.4	37.6	1.7	1.7
Transport, storage and communications	125.4	126.8	132.1	142.3	148.5	160.8	177.8	186.3	200.5	243.0	8.8	11.3
Transport	101.8	101.5	106.6	115.7	121.2	129.3	143.1	148.6	161.2	201.0	7.1	9.4
Post and telecommunications	23.6	25.4	25.5	26.5	27.3	31.5	34.7	37.6	39.2	42.0	1.6	2.0
Financial intermediation, business activities	257.1	262.4	266.5	286.5	294.0	301.3	321.9	342.5	368.3	402.5	18.0	18.7
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	57.5	57.3	63.1	68.0	65.0	69.3	72.9	81.6	87.2	98.0	4.0	4.6
Real estate and renting activity	116.6	118.5	118.2	127.1	129.2	135.2	139.4	144.2	151.8	161.7	8.2	7.5
Business activities etc.	82.9	86.5	85.2	91.4	99.8	96.7	109.7	116.7	129.2	142.7	5.8	6.6
Public and personal services	277.8	290.0	307.2	322.0	334.5	351.8	368.2	386.4	404.3	418.2	19.4	19.5
Public administration, etc.	75.9	81.5	85.6	89.1	96.3	99.1	103.4	108.9	113.7	112.5	5.3	5.2
Education	53.0	54.2	56.9	60.7	62.0	66.4	67.9	71.4	74.6	78.2	3.7	3.6
Health care activities	45.9	47.6	51.7	53.5	53.9	56.6	58.8	62.0	64.7	67.9	3.2	3.2
Social work activities	54.7	56.7	59.9	62.0	63.1	67.2	72.3	76.2	79.5	80.4	3.8	3.7
Other community, social and personal act.	48.3	50.0	53.1	56.6	59.3	62.4	65.7	68.0	71.8	79.2	3.4	3.7

* New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

OUTPUT AT BASIC PRICES BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
											Annual actual growth	
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>												
Total output	1 528.5	1 533.0	1 545.1	1 617.6	1 663.2	1 707.6	1 755.8	1 808.0	1 849.8	1 923.2	0.2	4.0
Of which general government ^a	252.6	255.0	266.4	274.8	279.1	287.8	290.7	298.7	303.3	305.1	0.5	0.6
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying^a	70.5	71.4	76.7	77.2	77.0	78.4	82.1	84.0	84.8	86.8	-0.1	2.3
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	56.9	56.6	62.0	61.7	61.8	62.3	63.8	65.9	65.9	66.2	-2.1	0.5
Fishing, etc.	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	-3.3	2.0
Mining and quarrying ^a	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	12.3	14.2	13.9	14.9	16.5	15.9	10.6
Manufacturing	390.9	391.6	388.3	415.7	430.6	430.5	438.3	447.4	447.8	472.0	0.3	5.4
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	109.8	111.7	116.6	117.8	116.8	111.6	112.8	108.2	107.1	109.4	0.7	2.1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	17.5	18.3	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.5	14.1	14.4	14.4	15.5	-1.4	8.0
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	49.4	48.2	45.7	48.2	49.7	50.4	51.3	52.3	52.1	52.7	-0.4	1.0
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	50.6	52.6	51.0	56.3	58.8	62.6	68.2	71.4	77.9	84.4	-0.9	8.3
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	14.3	14.1	12.8	15.0	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.2	17.3	18.2	-5.4	5.2
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	126.1	124.7	124.4	138.0	148.5	150.3	151.1	158.3	153.8	166.0	0.6	7.9
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	23.3	22.1	21.8	24.3	24.1	23.6	24.3	25.6	25.2	25.8	6.6	2.4
Electricity gas and water supply	29.9	31.2	30.8	31.4	33.4	37.6	36.6	34.5	31.9	28.0	12.9	-12.2
Construction	106.6	107.1	106.2	108.6	114.6	122.7	126.1	130.2	126.9	130.0	-8.8	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	213.0	211.9	211.1	221.1	230.6	240.9	244.9	249.4	258.2	262.7	2.8	1.7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	26.9	27.4	26.5	30.7	30.1	29.5	29.2	30.1	30.7	29.6	2.1	-3.6
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	108.2	102.8	100.9	104.9	111.4	121.8	122.7	122.1	128.0	134.2	4.3	4.8
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	52.0	54.1	54.1	54.9	58.3	59.1	60.7	63.7	64.9	65.6	1.4	1.0
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	26.0	27.6	29.6	30.7	30.8	30.6	32.3	33.5	34.5	33.3	0.0	-3.5
Transport, storage and communications	128.8	130.7	131.0	141.5	148.5	157.6	166.4	174.4	186.5	199.0	1.1	6.7
Transport	104.7	105.1	105.5	114.9	121.2	126.1	131.7	137.9	148.1	156.3	1.1	5.6
Post and telecommunications	24.1	25.6	25.5	26.6	27.3	31.5	34.7	36.6	38.4	42.7	1.4	11.0
Financial intermediation, business activities	289.8	285.9	283.5	293.4	294.0	295.2	310.5	327.2	347.6	376.0	-0.2	8.2
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	73.5	68.2	69.4	70.0	65.0	68.1	71.9	78.3	80.1	86.0	-3.1	7.4
Real estate and renting activity	128.5	127.8	125.0	130.0	129.2	131.9	132.0	133.6	137.3	141.5	0.9	3.1
Business activities etc.	87.9	89.9	89.0	93.4	99.8	95.1	106.6	115.2	130.3	148.4	0.6	13.9
Public and personal services	299.1	303.2	317.5	328.6	334.5	344.7	350.9	360.8	366.0	368.7	0.7	0.7
Public administration, etc.	81.3	84.5	87.9	90.8	96.3	97.0	98.4	101.1	102.7	97.0	1.4	-5.5
Education	57.2	56.7	59.0	61.8	62.0	64.9	64.6	66.4	67.4	67.5	2.0	0.0
Health care activities	48.9	49.3	52.9	54.1	53.9	55.5	56.2	57.8	58.7	61.4	0.9	4.7
Social work activities	58.6	59.1	61.6	63.5	63.1	65.9	68.9	70.8	71.9	74.9	-2.1	4.1
Other community, social and personal act.	53.1	53.7	56.1	58.4	59.3	61.3	62.8	64.6	65.3	67.9	1.3	4.0

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
	<i>Current prices DKK billions</i>										<i>Per cent</i>	
Total gross value added[■]	740.8	768.2	783.6	834.4	871.3	909.8	954.6	993.9	1 048.6	1 126.4	100.0	100.0
Of which general government [■]	173.2	179.9	187.6	195.2	201.4	210.9	219.2	230.4	238.8	245.6	23.4	21.8
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying[■]	38.2	37.7	35.3	36.3	40.2	44.6	46.2	37.0	40.4	53.0	5.2	4.7
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	27.7	26.8	25.8	26.6	30.3	30.9	30.3	26.0	25.5	28.2	3.7	2.5
Fishing, etc.	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.2
Mining and quarrying [■]	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	11.4	13.4	8.6	12.4	22.5	1.0	2.0
Manufacturing	131.6	137.8	135.1	145.6	154.1	154.5	166.1	175.7	181.7	199.8	17.8	17.7
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	25.0	26.5	26.6	26.4	27.8	27.2	29.1	30.2	30.2	32.8	3.4	2.9
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.7	0.8	0.5
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	18.1	18.9	18.6	19.7	20.4	21.0	22.9	25.0	27.3	26.3	2.4	2.3
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	17.2	18.7	17.2	19.9	21.6	22.4	25.9	25.4	27.3	38.3	2.3	3.4
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products.....	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	0.8	0.7
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	50.3	52.1	52.5	57.7	62.0	61.8	65.2	71.0	73.6	79.3	6.8	7.0
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.6	10.1	9.5	1.2	0.8
Electricity gas and water supply	17.8	18.4	19.4	20.4	21.6	24.4	24.3	22.9	23.0	23.1	2.4	2.0
Construction	36.8	38.0	35.4	37.8	41.1	45.7	44.8	48.8	49.8	52.5	5.0	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	113.1	117.0	117.2	127.0	134.1	140.3	144.7	150.6	159.9	165.7	15.3	14.7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	11.3	11.9	12.1	14.3	15.4	16.0	16.3	16.9	17.8	16.4	1.5	1.5
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	55.8	56.6	55.0	59.7	63.9	70.4	72.1	73.4	79.1	84.6	7.5	7.5
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	34.4	36.6	36.0	37.9	38.9	37.9	38.9	41.6	43.0	45.3	4.6	4.0
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	11.6	11.9	14.2	15.1	15.9	16.0	17.4	18.6	20.0	19.5	1.6	1.7
Transport, storage and communications	58.3	61.8	61.7	65.8	68.4	73.2	78.0	82.1	92.2	102.3	7.9	9.1
Transport	42.3	44.1	44.1	47.1	50.2	51.2	55.4	57.0	66.5	75.7	5.7	6.7
Post and telecommunications	16.0	17.7	17.6	18.7	18.2	22.0	22.6	25.1	25.7	26.6	2.2	2.4
Financial intermediation, business activities	176.2	179.3	189.7	202.3	203.1	207.9	220.8	236.2	252.2	277.8	23.8	24.7
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	37.3	36.9	41.1	45.4	42.3	43.8	44.5	51.3	54.2	61.7	5.0	5.5
Real estate and renting activity	87.3	89.1	95.9	100.6	103.2	108.1	110.3	114.6	120.5	130.7	11.8	11.6
Business activities etc.	51.6	53.3	52.7	56.3	57.7	56.0	65.9	70.3	77.5	85.4	7.0	7.6
Public and personal services	200.5	208.7	221.7	231.5	240.1	250.4	260.8	273.1	284.5	292.0	27.1	25.9
Public administration, etc.	52.5	56.5	59.5	62.5	67.2	68.8	71.1	74.7	77.3	75.2	7.1	6.7
Education	40.9	42.0	45.1	47.9	47.1	50.0	51.6	54.1	56.2	59.5	5.5	5.3
Health care activities	33.9	34.6	37.1	38.0	38.5	40.2	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0
Social work activities	44.1	45.8	46.6	46.8	49.6	52.8	57.1	60.1	62.4	61.9	5.9	5.5
Other community, social and personal act.	29.1	29.9	33.3	36.2	37.7	38.6	39.5	40.5	43.3	48.4	3.9	4.3
Financial intermediation services, measured indirectly[■]	-31.7	-30.4	-32.0	-32.2	-31.4	-31.2	-31.1	-32.5	-35.1	-39.7	-4.3	-3.5

■ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
											Annual actual growth	
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>												
Total gross value added^a	801.8	805.0	805.6	845.3	871.3	891.1	916.7	939.9	963.0	996.1	0.9	3.4
Of which general government ^a	185.7	187.2	192.9	198.2	201.4	206.0	208.7	213.2	213.6	213.7	-0.6	0.1
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying^a	34.2	35.0	37.8	38.9	40.2	42.5	44.8	45.4	47.2	48.8	1.7	3.5
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	26.1	25.3	28.3	29.0	30.3	31.3	31.8	32.6	33.5	33.8	-0.2	0.8
Fishing, etc.	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	-2.8	-7.3
Mining and quarrying ^a	6.3	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.6	9.2	10.7	10.3	11.4	12.9	12.2	13.4
Manufacturing	140.2	138.1	132.0	145.8	154.1	147.4	159.1	162.2	161.0	171.2	-1.2	6.3
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	26.4	25.2	25.7	26.2	27.8	26.0	27.9	25.3	24.8	26.7	0.3	7.8
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	6.6	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	1.4	7.1
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	20.1	19.9	18.7	19.9	20.4	19.9	21.3	22.0	23.4	21.0	-3.0	-10.4
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	18.3	19.4	16.9	19.6	21.6	21.8	26.6	27.9	30.9	35.9	-3.9	16.3
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.8	-7.5	5.9
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	52.2	51.4	51.2	58.4	62.0	58.4	60.9	63.9	59.9	64.6	-1.7	7.9
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	10.4	9.7	8.3	9.6	9.5	9.0	9.7	10.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	0.8
Electricity gas and water supply	18.9	20.8	19.7	19.5	21.6	23.9	23.4	21.7	20.2	17.4	13.3	-14.0
Construction	40.9	41.0	36.3	39.2	41.1	43.2	41.5	42.8	41.7	42.7	-4.8	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	126.2	124.6	124.4	128.3	134.1	144.2	143.4	143.8	148.2	148.6	6.0	0.3
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	13.1	13.7	13.0	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.9	15.1	15.2	12.9	1.3	-15.1
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	64.4	61.4	60.9	59.9	63.9	75.4	72.5	70.5	73.7	76.3	10.7	3.6
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	35.8	36.3	36.4	37.5	38.9	38.3	40.0	41.8	42.6	42.8	3.2	0.6
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	12.8	13.3	14.1	15.5	15.9	15.2	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.6	-2.9	-0.9
Transport, storage and communications	60.3	64.4	58.5	63.1	68.4	73.0	74.9	77.4	85.6	86.8	-2.9	1.5
Transport	44.3	46.9	41.1	44.6	50.2	51.0	52.0	53.4	60.4	58.9	-4.1	-2.5
Post and telecommunications	16.0	17.5	17.4	18.5	18.2	22.1	22.8	24.0	25.2	28.0	0.5	11.1
Financial intermediation, business activities	203.3	198.2	201.4	205.7	203.1	204.8	215.2	226.5	239.2	262.7	-0.2	9.8
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	51.9	46.4	45.6	46.5	42.3	43.8	45.2	49.6	49.3	53.3	-2.8	8.1
Real estate and renting activity	96.5	96.4	100.7	101.7	103.2	106.0	105.4	107.0	109.8	114.4	0.4	4.2
Business activities etc.	54.8	55.4	55.1	57.5	57.7	55.0	64.6	69.9	80.1	95.0	1.2	18.6
Public and personal services	218.3	219.1	229.6	236.4	240.1	244.7	248.2	253.9	255.0	255.5	0.2	0.2
Public administration, etc.	56.9	58.4	61.7	63.8	67.2	67.2	67.8	69.2	69.2	63.5	0.9	-8.3
Education	44.4	43.8	46.7	48.8	47.1	48.9	49.1	50.2	50.4	50.2	1.5	-0.5
Health care activities	36.9	36.4	38.0	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.6	40.4	40.4	42.4	0.8	4.9
Social work activities	47.5	47.8	47.7	47.9	49.6	51.5	54.3	55.5	55.9	58.1	-1.9	4.0
Other community, social and personal act.	32.6	32.6	35.5	37.4	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.6	39.1	41.3	-0.2	5.6
Financial intermediation services, measured indirectly^a	-40.4	-36.2	-34.0	-31.6	-31.4	-32.6	-33.6	-34.0	-35.1	-37.7	-6.7	7.5

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS AND MIXED INCOME BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
	<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										<i>Per cent</i>	
Gross operating surplus^a and mixed income	268.4	286.9	291.2	324.8	338.0	351.5	364.7	368.6	390.9	436.4	100.0	100.0
Of which general government ^a	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.5	7.8	6.1
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying^a	30.4	30.5	28.1	29.5	33.2	37.4	38.3	29.0	32.2	44.3	11.3	10.1
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	22.0	21.5	20.3	21.6	25.2	25.6	24.5	20.0	19.5	21.8	8.2	5.0
Fishing, etc.	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.3
Mining and quarrying ^a	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.7	10.4	12.3	7.6	11.1	21.1	2.5	4.8
Manufacturing	36.6	41.9	39.4	47.5	49.6	48.1	55.4	59.7	62.8	77.9	13.6	17.9
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	7.9	9.5	9.6	9.3	10.1	9.5	11.3	11.8	11.5	13.9	3.0	3.2
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.5
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	3.7	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.3	7.6	9.1	7.8	1.4	1.8
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	6.5	7.3	5.6	7.8	8.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	12.2	22.5	2.4	5.2
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.5
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	11.7	13.1	13.5	17.5	17.8	17.0	18.6	21.8	23.5	27.3	4.4	6.3
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.5
Electricity gas and water supply	13.6	14.0	14.9	15.9	16.9	19.6	19.4	17.9	17.9	18.2	5.1	4.2
Construction	8.5	10.0	7.0	7.4	8.2	12.4	9.0	10.8	9.3	8.3	3.1	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	43.5	47.2	44.5	51.0	53.1	52.1	50.8	50.1	53.9	55.4	16.2	12.7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	4.0	4.5	3.9	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	3.7	1.5	0.8
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	20.7	21.8	18.6	22.0	23.6	25.7	24.7	22.0	24.8	28.1	7.7	6.4
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	14.6	16.4	15.4	16.6	16.1	13.6	13.0	14.1	14.2	15.1	5.4	3.5
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	4.2	4.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.7	8.5	9.3	8.6	1.6	2.0
Transport, storage and communications	23.1	25.5	26.3	29.1	31.0	32.7	35.5	37.3	45.4	53.6	8.6	12.3
Transport	17.4	18.6	18.9	20.6	22.8	22.3	25.5	25.5	34.0	42.1	6.5	9.6
Post and telecommunications	5.7	6.8	7.4	8.5	8.1	10.4	10.0	11.7	11.4	11.5	2.1	2.6
Financial intermediation, business activities	112.0	114.2	124.5	134.6	133.4	137.1	143.5	151.1	158.7	176.0	41.7	40.3
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	11.9	10.8	15.7	20.0	15.8	17.1	17.3	22.3	23.7	29.4	4.4	6.7
Real estate and renting activity	80.2	81.8	88.6	93.0	95.4	100.1	101.4	104.0	109.1	119.3	29.9	27.3
Business activities etc.	19.9	21.6	20.2	21.6	22.1	19.9	24.9	24.9	25.9	27.2	7.4	6.2
Public and personal services	32.4	33.9	38.4	41.9	44.1	43.2	43.8	45.1	45.8	42.5	12.1	9.7
Public administration, etc.	10.2	10.9	11.8	12.6	13.4	13.5	13.9	15.0	14.9	10.0	3.8	2.3
Education	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	6.2	1.4	1.4
Health care activities	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.7	1.9	1.5
Social work activities	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	0.6	1.4	0.1
Other community, social and personal act.	9.6	9.7	12.1	13.7	14.9	14.3	14.0	13.7	15.3	19.0	3.6	4.4
Financial intermediation services, indirectly measured^a	-31.7	-30.4	-32.0	-32.2	-31.4	-31.2	-31.1	-32.5	-35.1	-39.7	-11.8	-9.1

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total compensation of employees^m	473.6	487.6	492.2	509.9	534.1	560.7	590.1	623.0	656.0	688.2	100.0	100.0
Of which general government ^m	152.0	157.7	162.9	168.7	174.9	183.9	191.3	202.1	210.4	217.8	32.1	31.6
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying^m	8.3	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.7	1.7	1.4
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	1.3	1.1
Fishing, etc.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1
Mining and quarrying ^m	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	96.1	98.1	97.2	99.7	105.6	108.6	112.7	116.9	119.9	123.8	20.3	18.0
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	17.4	17.7	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.4	3.7	2.8
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	0.9	0.5
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.7	15.3	16.1	16.8	17.4	18.3	18.6	3.1	2.7
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	10.8	11.6	11.7	12.2	12.8	13.7	14.6	15.2	15.2	15.9	2.3	2.3
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products.....	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	0.9	0.9
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	39.0	39.7	39.5	40.8	44.7	46.1	47.7	49.6	50.6	53.0	8.2	7.7
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	1.2	1.1
Electricity gas and water supply	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.9	0.7
Construction	28.5	28.5	28.6	30.5	33.0	33.6	36.0	38.1	40.6	44.3	6.0	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	70.0	72.4	73.4	76.6	81.1	88.5	94.0	100.2	105.9	110.2	14.8	16.0
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.7	9.3	10.0	10.9	11.5	12.3	12.7	1.6	1.8
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	35.3	36.3	36.4	37.7	40.2	44.7	47.5	51.2	54.0	56.4	7.4	8.2
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	20.0	20.8	21.1	21.8	22.8	24.5	26.0	27.4	28.8	30.2	4.2	4.4
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.8	11.0	1.6	1.6
Transport, storage and communications	36.8	38.2	36.7	37.8	38.9	42.0	43.8	46.2	48.4	50.0	7.8	7.3
Transport	26.5	27.3	26.8	27.8	29.0	30.6	31.4	33.1	34.4	35.2	5.6	5.1
Post and telecommunications	10.3	11.0	9.9	10.0	9.8	11.4	12.4	13.1	14.0	14.8	2.2	2.1
Financial intermediation, business activities	61.1	61.9	61.9	64.3	66.9	68.5	74.1	80.2	88.7	97.6	12.9	14.2
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	23.7	24.1	23.6	23.5	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.5	27.9	30.1	5.0	4.4
Real estate and renting activity	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.4	8.7	1.2	1.3
Business activities etc.	31.9	32.2	32.7	35.1	36.3	36.9	41.7	46.2	52.4	58.8	6.7	8.5
Public and personal services	168.7	175.6	182.1	188.8	196.0	206.3	215.7	227.5	238.2	247.9	35.6	36.0
Public administration, etc.	42.1	45.4	46.7	49.5	53.4	54.7	56.5	59.3	62.0	64.6	8.9	9.4
Education	37.1	37.9	40.6	43.0	42.0	44.7	46.2	48.3	50.6	52.6	7.8	7.6
Health care activities	29.0	29.7	30.8	31.0	31.5	33.2	34.5	36.4	38.1	39.7	6.1	5.8
Social work activities	40.2	41.5	41.9	41.9	45.2	48.3	52.1	55.7	58.3	60.7	8.5	8.8
Other community, social and personal act.	20.3	21.0	22.1	23.4	23.8	25.3	26.4	27.8	29.1	30.3	4.3	4.4

^m New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDING SELF EMPLOYMENT¹ BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Persons in thousands</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total employment and self employment*	2 590.8	2 568.1	2 530.7	2 520.7	2 538.8	2 572.7	2 606.8	2 642.6	2 665.2	2 686.6	100.0	100.0
Of which general government*	769.6	767.8	771.3	770.3	769.9	780.5	794.9	808.8	811.7	812.7	29.7	30.2
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying*	142.1	138.7	130.8	121.6	117.9	113.5	110.6	105.8	104.0	101.9	5.5	3.8
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	130.9	128.0	120.8	112.0	108.5	104.2	101.6	97.3	94.7	93.1	5.1	3.5
Fishing, etc.	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	0.3	0.2
Mining and quarrying*	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.7	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	470.3	459.6	446.0	439.9	449.3	449.9	445.9	448.6	439.3	435.9	18.2	16.2
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	90.4	88.2	86.2	83.9	83.0	82.0	80.1	78.4	78.6	76.6	3.5	2.9
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	27.7	26.7	25.0	23.3	21.4	18.9	17.2	16.3	15.5	14.7	1.1	0.5
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	69.6	67.9	65.1	64.6	65.5	66.5	67.5	68.4	69.1	68.0	2.7	2.5
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	43.9	45.0	44.3	44.8	46.1	47.1	47.7	48.5	44.7	45.2	1.7	1.7
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	19.2	18.8	18.3	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.2	0.7	0.8
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	185.7	179.5	174.1	172.3	181.2	183.2	180.9	183.1	178.0	178.6	7.2	6.6
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	33.7	33.5	33.0	32.3	32.8	32.6	33.0	33.6	32.1	31.5	1.3	1.2
Electricity gas and water supply	17.2	18.1	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.4	15.6	14.1	0.7	0.5
Construction	146.0	141.6	139.3	142.4	148.3	149.7	153.6	157.6	160.0	165.8	5.6	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	466.3	463.2	456.7	461.1	471.0	493.1	500.6	508.9	514.1	515.6	18.0	19.2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	61.6	60.8	61.4	62.3	63.9	65.0	67.0	67.2	68.4	68.3	2.4	2.5
Wholesale and comm. trade, except of motor vehicles	160.4	158.6	153.8	154.2	156.8	169.4	171.2	175.9	178.1	179.3	6.2	6.7
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	177.4	176.5	174.2	174.9	178.1	184.0	185.9	187.9	188.2	188.2	6.8	7.0
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	66.9	67.3	67.2	69.7	72.2	74.8	76.4	77.9	79.3	79.9	2.6	3.0
Transport, storage and communications	181.0	181.8	173.4	172.5	170.3	171.4	172.9	174.0	174.4	174.7	7.0	6.5
Transport	126.9	127.2	122.5	122.1	122.9	122.4	122.2	122.4	122.7	122.2	4.9	4.5
Post and telecommunications	54.1	54.6	50.9	50.4	47.5	49.0	50.6	51.6	51.7	52.6	2.1	2.0
Financial intermediation, business activities	283.4	279.4	275.2	275.0	273.6	273.6	284.0	297.1	312.3	330.3	10.9	12.3
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	84.3	80.7	77.3	74.3	74.7	74.2	72.3	72.5	72.5	73.8	3.3	2.7
Real estate and renting activity	38.6	38.9	37.6	36.7	35.9	36.9	37.5	37.9	39.3	40.0	1.5	1.5
Business activities etc.	160.5	159.9	160.3	164.1	163.0	162.5	174.2	186.8	200.5	216.5	6.2	8.1
Public and personal services	884.6	885.8	892.0	891.4	891.2	904.4	922.4	934.1	945.6	948.4	34.1	35.3
Public administration, etc.	191.2	199.8	198.2	203.0	208.4	204.0	203.2	194.6	196.9	197.2	7.4	7.3
Education	183.7	178.8	185.7	190.8	180.7	185.8	187.3	190.8	193.1	193.6	7.1	7.2
Health care activities	153.6	152.7	154.6	149.4	145.6	147.4	148.9	149.8	152.1	153.3	5.9	5.7
Social work activities	241.2	239.2	234.5	226.0	235.9	244.1	258.7	273.4	276.7	277.3	9.3	10.3
Other community, social and personal act.	114.8	115.3	119.0	122.2	120.5	123.1	124.3	125.6	126.8	127.0	4.4	4.7

¹ Wage and salary earners temporarily on leave are not included.

* New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

EMPLOYMENT¹ BY ACTIVITY

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Persons in thousands</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total employment²	2 352.7	2 325.9	2 293.8	2 296.0	2 323.5	2 361.3	2 400.4	2 442.7	2 468.2	2 490.9	100.0	100.0
Of which general government ²	769.6	767.8	771.3	770.3	769.9	780.5	794.9	808.8	811.7	812.7	32.7	32.6
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying²	57.0	54.6	50.0	48.5	48.7	47.6	48.1	47.0	47.3	47.0	2.4	1.9
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	48.7	46.9	42.9	41.5	41.7	40.9	41.7	41.0	40.5	40.6	2.1	1.6
Fishing, etc.	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	0.2	0.1
Mining and quarrying ²	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	455.1	444.3	431.0	425.8	435.9	436.9	433.4	436.6	427.6	424.4	19.3	17.0
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	88.1	86.0	84.0	81.9	81.2	80.3	78.4	76.8	77.1	75.2	3.7	3.0
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	26.0	24.8	23.0	21.6	19.8	17.4	15.9	15.0	14.2	13.4	1.1	0.5
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publishing	67.3	65.5	62.6	62.3	63.3	64.4	65.4	66.4	67.1	66.0	2.9	2.7
Mfr. of chemicals, plastic products etc.	43.5	44.6	44.0	44.5	45.8	46.8	47.4	48.3	44.4	45.0	1.9	1.8
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products.....	18.4	18.0	17.4	17.8	18.6	18.9	18.9	19.7	20.7	20.6	0.8	0.8
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated metal products	180.5	174.2	168.9	167.3	176.4	178.5	176.3	178.7	173.7	174.3	7.7	7.0
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	31.3	31.3	30.9	30.4	30.9	30.8	31.2	31.8	30.5	30.0	1.3	1.2
Electricity gas and water supply	17.2	18.1	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.4	15.6	14.1	0.7	0.6
Construction	128.0	124.0	121.6	125.1	130.4	131.8	135.7	139.5	142.1	147.9	5.4	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants	409.9	405.1	399.0	404.8	416.3	439.4	447.8	458.4	464.5	466.6	17.4	18.7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles, etc.	52.4	51.2	51.9	52.2	53.3	54.4	56.4	57.3	58.4	58.2	2.2	2.3
Ws. and commis. trade, except of motor vehicles	150.7	148.2	143.2	143.9	147.0	159.9	162.2	167.4	169.4	170.3	6.4	6.8
Re. trade and repair work, except of motor vehicles	148.4	147.4	145.6	148.0	152.8	159.3	162.0	164.9	166.5	167.6	6.3	6.7
Hotels and restaurants, etc.	58.4	58.3	58.3	60.7	63.2	65.7	67.3	68.8	70.1	70.5	2.5	2.8
Transport, storage and communications	167.5	168.3	160.0	159.1	158.1	159.1	160.7	162.1	163.0	163.9	7.1	6.6
Transport	113.9	114.3	109.7	109.5	111.3	110.8	110.8	111.2	112.0	112.0	4.8	4.5
Post and telecommunications	53.6	54.0	50.3	49.7	46.8	48.2	49.9	50.9	51.0	51.8	2.3	2.1
Financial intermediation, business activities	252.6	246.1	242.8	243.2	243.3	242.6	252.8	265.9	280.4	297.5	10.7	11.9
Financial intermediation and insurance etc.	84.2	80.5	77.2	74.1	74.6	74.0	72.1	72.3	72.3	73.6	3.6	3.0
Real estate and renting activity	28.5	28.1	27.1	27.0	27.6	28.8	29.6	30.3	32.0	33.0	1.2	1.3
Business activities etc.	139.9	137.4	138.5	142.1	141.1	139.7	151.0	163.3	176.1	190.8	5.9	7.7
Public and personal services	865.4	865.3	872.0	872.7	873.8	887.0	905.0	916.7	927.8	929.6	36.8	37.3
Public administration, etc.	191.1	199.7	198.1	202.9	208.4	203.9	203.2	194.5	196.8	197.2	8.1	7.9
Education	182.7	177.8	184.5	189.6	179.6	184.6	186.0	189.4	191.7	192.1	7.8	7.7
Health care activities	146.7	144.6	147.2	142.7	139.7	141.4	142.9	143.7	145.5	145.7	6.2	5.9
Social work activities	241.2	239.2	234.5	226.0	235.9	244.1	258.7	273.4	276.7	277.3	10.3	11.1
Other community, social and personal act.	103.7	104.1	107.6	111.4	110.2	112.9	114.2	115.6	117.0	117.3	4.4	4.7

¹ Wage and salary earners temporarily on leave are not included.² New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE AND DURATION

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Private consumption total	423.0	439.3	450.2	493.8	509.6	533.2	560.9	591.5	609.7	627.4	100.0	100.0
Associations, organisations, etc.	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.3	10.1	10.9	1.6	1.7
Household consumption, total	416.2	432.1	442.7	485.5	501.4	524.7	552.2	582.2	599.6	616.5	98.4	98.3
Income from tourism	-24.2	-25.8	-21.5	-22.4	-20.9	-20.2	-21.3	-22.2	-26.0	-33.0	-5.7	-5.3
Expenditure on tourism	18.5	19.9	17.1	18.7	19.7	19.6	22.5	25.2	27.9	33.4	4.4	5.3
Household consumption in Denmark	422.0	438.1	447.1	489.2	502.6	525.3	551.1	579.2	597.7	616.2	99.8	98.2
Food	54.2	56.8	55.6	59.5	61.8	62.1	64.1	66.0	66.3	68.0	12.8	10.8
Beverages and tobacco	31.5	32.2	31.2	33.6	33.6	34.6	36.5	38.4	39.7	41.6	7.4	6.6
Clothing and footwear	23.7	23.4	23.4	26.3	26.3	26.7	28.4	29.6	30.4	30.3	5.6	4.8
Housing	94.3	97.8	100.7	104.8	108.0	112.6	117.4	122.3	127.5	133.1	22.3	21.2
Energy and fuel	24.3	25.4	28.1	28.3	29.8	33.1	32.2	34.2	34.5	36.1	5.7	5.8
Furnishing, household services, etc.	23.3	24.1	24.9	28.5	29.2	29.6	31.8	33.5	34.9	36.3	5.5	5.8
Medicine, health services, etc.	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.4	12.1	12.6	13.3	14.4	15.0	15.9	2.4	2.5
Acquisition of vehicles	15.0	15.8	15.2	27.4	29.3	32.0	33.5	36.2	32.5	24.1	3.6	3.8
Other transport and communications	42.7	44.2	43.3	44.9	47.0	49.4	53.3	53.9	58.5	64.3	10.1	10.2
Recreational equipment, amusements and travel	42.0	43.9	46.5	51.2	53.2	55.9	59.1	60.8	62.8	65.7	9.9	10.5
Other goods and services	60.8	63.6	66.7	72.3	72.4	76.6	81.4	89.9	95.6	100.7	14.4	16.0
Goods	219.1	225.9	229.8	259.8	269.7	280.5	292.8	306.3	309.8	311.8	51.8	49.7
Durable	36.1	37.7	39.8	56.5	59.8	63.1	66.4	71.0	67.8	60.8	8.5	9.7
Semi-durable	49.4	50.2	49.7	55.5	56.7	57.2	61.5	64.3	66.9	67.8	11.7	10.8
Non-durable	133.6	138.1	140.3	147.8	153.3	160.3	165.0	171.0	175.1	183.2	31.6	29.2
Services	202.9	212.1	217.4	229.4	232.9	244.8	258.2	272.9	287.9	304.3	48.0	48.5
Housing	94.3	97.8	100.7	104.8	108.0	112.6	117.4	122.3	127.5	133.1	22.3	21.2
Other services	108.5	114.3	116.7	124.7	124.9	132.2	140.8	150.6	160.4	171.2	25.7	27.3
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>												
Private consumption total	461.6	470.4	472.7	503.4	509.6	522.2	537.2	556.3	559.1	557.9		
Associations, organisations, etc.	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.1		
Household consumption, total	454.1	462.6	464.8	494.7	501.4	514.0	529.1	547.9	550.3	548.8		
Income from tourism	-26.8	-26.9	-22.3	-22.8	-20.9	-19.8	-20.5	-21.1	-24.1	-29.7		
Expenditure on tourism	18.6	19.9	16.1	17.1	19.7	18.8	19.8	20.9	22.3	24.6		
Household consumption in Denmark	462.3	469.6	470.9	500.4	502.6	515.0	529.7	548.1	552.1	553.9		
Food	57.2	59.4	58.5	60.3	61.8	61.0	62.6	63.4	63.2	63.4		
Beverages and tobacco	34.4	34.1	33.6	34.0	33.6	34.1	34.8	35.7	36.8	37.7		
Clothing and footwear	25.0	24.3	24.1	26.1	26.3	26.4	27.8	28.9	29.2	30.0		
Housing	108.5	109.1	107.6	108.3	108.0	109.7	110.2	111.4	112.5	113.6		
Energy and fuel	24.4	26.1	28.9	28.8	29.8	32.1	30.6	31.7	30.5	29.4		
Furnishing, household services, etc.	25.2	25.7	25.9	29.1	29.2	29.0	30.9	32.2	32.7	33.4		
Medicine, health services, etc.	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	14.2	14.6	15.2		
Acquisition of vehicles	17.1	17.3	16.5	28.8	29.3	31.8	33.3	35.1	30.7	23.0		
Other transport and communications	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.9	47.0	47.7	49.9	50.8	52.8	55.8		
Recreational equipment, amusements and travel	44.7	45.5	47.7	51.1	53.2	56.7	60.2	62.6	63.9	65.3		
Other goods and services	69.2	69.6	71.2	74.6	72.4	73.6	76.2	82.2	85.1	87.1		
Goods	233.2	236.6	240.4	263.4	269.7	277.1	286.8	297.6	295.5	290.5		
Durable	37.7	38.2	39.9	56.6	59.8	64.5	68.6	73.9	70.9	64.4		
Semi-durable	53.9	53.1	52.2	55.8	56.7	56.7	60.7	62.8	63.9	65.2		
Non-durable	141.7	145.2	148.3	151.0	153.3	155.9	157.5	160.9	160.7	160.9		
Services	229.1	233.0	230.5	237.0	232.9	237.9	242.9	250.5	256.7	263.4		
Housing	108.5	109.1	107.6	108.3	108.0	109.7	110.2	111.4	112.5	113.6		
Other services	120.6	123.9	123.0	128.7	124.9	128.1	132.7	139.1	144.2	149.8		

* New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

PUBLIC-SECTOR CONSUMPTION

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Public-sector consumption expenditure^a total	220.5	229.2	240.9	250.3	260.3	274.6	284.5	300.5	313.3	324.3
Individual consumption expenditure ^a	145.6	153.7	162.9	166.3	174.0	184.6	191.4	205.6	214.6	223.5
Collective consumption expenditure ^a	74.9	75.5	78.0	84.0	86.3	90.0	93.1	94.8	98.6	100.8
Actual individual consumption¹	568.6	592.9	613.0	660.1	683.6	717.8	752.2	797.1	824.4	850.9
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>										
Public-sector consumption expenditure^a total	235.8	237.7	247.6	254.9	260.3	269.1	271.3	279.7	283.7	285.5
Individual consumption expenditure ^a	155.6	159.3	167.4	169.2	174.0	181.0	182.8	191.4	194.4	196.8
Collective consumption expenditure ^a	80.2	78.4	80.1	85.7	86.3	88.1	88.6	88.3	89.3	88.7
Actual individual consumption¹	617.2	629.7	640.1	672.5	683.6	703.2	720.0	747.7	753.4	754.7

¹ Total private consumption + public-sector individual consumption expenditure^a. * New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

CAPITAL FORMATION^a

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
											Per cent	
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>												
Fixed gross investments^a total	165.6	161.0	155.7	168.4	189.3	198.4	220.5	241.0	250.1	287.4	100.0	100.0
Machines and equipment	57.1	55.6	48.1	57.3	60.4	56.7	66.9	72.5	79.3	92.4	34.5	32.1
Transport equipment	22.0	17.6	18.2	17.0	22.3	23.1	24.7	27.1	25.7	32.8	13.3	11.4
Buildings, facilities and installations	74.8	76.2	76.8	79.6	88.7	100.7	108.3	115.9	115.8	126.8	45.2	44.1
Housing	28.4	29.0	31.7	35.4	39.7	42.6	47.1	50.0	52.3	60.0	17.2	20.9
Other buildings	25.0	25.3	21.2	21.1	25.1	30.4	33.9	37.7	39.6	42.4	15.1	14.7
Civil engineering works	21.4	21.9	23.9	23.2	23.9	27.7	27.2	28.2	24.0	24.4	12.9	8.5
Livestock	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Software, etc.	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.5	17.9	17.8	20.7	25.4	29.4	35.5	7.1	12.4
Change in inventories	-1.9	-0.2	-7.9	1.6	9.3	2.5	11.2	13.2	-2.0	2.2	-1.2	0.8
Gross capital formation^a total	163.7	160.8	147.8	170.0	198.6	200.9	231.7	254.1	248.1	289.7	98.8	100.8
Consumption of fixed capital	135.5	141.9	143.5	146.0	152.1	158.8	165.9	174.4	184.9	198.8	81.8	69.2
Net capital formation total	28.2	18.9	4.3	24.0	46.5	42.1	65.9	79.7	63.3	90.8	17.0	31.6
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>												
Fixed gross investments^a total	167.4	164.0	157.5	169.5	189.3	196.8	218.2	234.9	238.5	265.2		
Machines and equipment	55.4	54.0	46.2	56.6	60.4	57.8	69.0	74.1	78.5	89.2		
Transport equipment	21.7	17.7	18.2	17.4	22.3	22.8	23.9	26.1	25.2	30.9		
Buildings, facilities and installations	81.6	82.0	81.4	81.9	88.7	97.5	102.5	107.5	104.6	110.7		
Housing	31.6	31.6	33.6	36.6	39.7	42.0	44.9	46.9	47.9	53.0		
Other buildings	27.9	27.8	22.5	21.6	25.1	29.0	32.3	35.1	35.8	37.2		
Civil engineering works	22.2	22.7	25.3	23.7	23.9	26.6	25.3	25.5	20.9	20.5		
Livestock	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0		
Software, etc.	8.8	10.4	11.7	13.7	17.9	18.6	22.8	27.1	30.2	34.5		
Change in inventories	-0.8	-0.5	-8.5	2.1	9.3	1.6	10.9	13.8	-3.5	-0.1		
Gross capital formation^a total	166.6	163.5	149.0	171.6	198.6	198.4	229.2	248.7	235.1	265.1		
Consumption of fixed capital	137.8	139.5	142.8	145.8	152.1	157.1	163.6	169.6	175.8	183.0		
Net capital formation total	28.8	24.0	6.2	25.8	46.5	41.3	65.6	79.1	59.3	82.1		

^a New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

FIXED CAPITAL

	1991	1992	1993*	1994*	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Current prices in DKK billions</i>										
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	4 601	4 822	4 964	5 111	5 277	5 478	5 711	5 913	6 132	6 313
Other machinery and equipment	681	712	741	752	762	774	786	805	834	860
Transport equipment	228	247	254	259	255	267	288	308	318	326
Buildings and structures	3 642	3 811	3 916	4 042	4 196	4 366	4 558	4 709	4 871	4 998
Dwellings	1 950	2 038	2 084	2 132	2 207	2 285	2 367	2 418	2 473	2 501
Non-residential buildings	1 211	1 278	1 311	1 357	1 411	1 464	1 525	1 583	1 650	1 724
Other structures	481	495	521	554	578	617	666	709	748	773
Livestock	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Software etc.....	41	44	44	49	55	64	71	83	102	123
Total consumption of fixed capital[■]	137	140	144	152	159	167	176	185	198	....
Other machinery and equipment	46	47	47	50	52	54	57	61	65	...
Transport equipment	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	...
Buildings and structures	68	70	72	76	79	83	86	89	92	...
Dwellings	29	30	31	32	34	35	37	38	39	...
Non-residential buildings	24	25	26	28	28	30	31	32	34	...
Other structures	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	...
Livestock	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Software etc.....	7	7	7	8	10	11	12	15	18	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	2 729	2 835	2 896	2 950	3 017	3 108	3 215	3 310	3 416	3 503
Other machinery and equipment	385	400	414	414	417	421	424	431	446	458
Transport equipment	124	134	139	140	135	141	154	167	174	182
Buildings and structures	2 185	2 265	2 307	2 358	2 423	2 498	2 586	2 653	2 726	2 781
Dwellings	1 150	1 189	1 204	1 217	1 246	1 278	1 310	1 326	1 345	1 353
Non-residential buildings	738	771	783	803	825	848	876	902	935	971
Other structures	298	305	319	338	352	373	401	425	446	458
Livestock	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Software etc.....	25	27	27	30	34	40	44	51	63	75
<i>1995 prices in DKK billions</i>										
Total gross capital stock, opening stock	5 069	5 153	5 224	5 290	5 363	5 448	5 537	5 639	5 756	5 859
Other machinery and equipment	700	721	737	745	762	781	797	819	843	867
Transport equipment	233	242	242	248	252	260	263	268	277	280
Buildings and structures	4 095	4 145	4 195	4 241	4 286	4 334	4 395	4 457	4 524	4 583
Dwellings	2 154	2 173	2 193	2 215	2 239	2 265	2 295	2 325	2 356	2 384
Non-residential buildings	1 408	1 425	1 442	1 451	1 459	1 469	1 483	1 500	1 521	1 541
Other structures	533	546	559	575	588	600	616	632	648	658
Livestock	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Software etc.....	34	38	42	48	54	64	74	87	103	120
Total consumption of fixed capital[■]	142	146	149	155	161	167	174	182	190	....
Other machinery and equipment	46	47	47	49	52	55	59	63	67	...
Transport equipment	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	...
Buildings and structures	75	77	78	80	81	82	83	84	85	...
Dwellings	32	32	33	33	34	35	36	36	37	...
Non-residential buildings	27	28	29	30	30	30	31	31	31	...
Other structures	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	...
Livestock	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Software etc.....	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	19	...
Total net capital stock, opening stock	3 010	3 033	3 049	3 056	3 069	3 096	3 124	3 166	3 217	3 259
Other machinery and equipment	393	403	411	409	417	425	427	437	449	461
Transport equipment	127	131	132	133	133	137	141	145	152	157
Buildings and structures	2 461	2 467	2 473	2 476	2 478	2 486	2 502	2 521	2 544	2 560
Dwellings	1 260	1 259	1 259	1 260	1 263	1 269	1 277	1 286	1 295	1 303
Non-residential buildings	871	872	871	865	856	852	851	852	858	863
Other structures	330	336	343	352	358	365	374	383	391	393
Livestock	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Software etc.....	21	23	26	29	34	40	46	54	63	73

■ New figures are expected to be published in April 2002.

Delimitation of general government

The general government sector comprises authorities and institutions which are primarily engaged in producing non-market public services for collective consumption and/or redistributing revenue and wealth. Public services or non-market services are services, which are either actively controlled by public authorities or are made available to the general public, free of charge. The majority of authorities and institutions which produce public services are public. That is, they are integrated (incorporated) into the accounts of central, regional and local government. Some public institutions are not integrated, but keep their own accounts, for example, the national church and the social security funds. A number of institutions which produce public services are legally private and keep their own accounts. The reason why these institutions are incorporated into the general government sector is that they are primarily financed and controlled by the public authorities. Examples of this are private schools and private hospitals.

Provisional versions of public finance statistics are indicated by the sign *. These figures are continuously revised as more primary statistical data are gradually incorporated. In the present edition the February-version 2001 is used.

Public quasi corporations

Public quasi corporations have their accounts incorporated into state or regional accounts. However, their accounts may be isolated in a separate unit. This implies that they are state, regional or local institutional units which resemble a company. The general government sector does, however, fully control these companies, including all legal obligations and covers the operating deficits of the company or receives the operating profits of the company. This implies that these companies are only included in statistics for general government with regard to their profits or deficits. For an enterprise to qualify as a public quasi corporation, the following preconditions apply:

- The accounts are integrated into state and local accounts
 - Production is
 - 1) determined by the market,
 - 2) large-scale and
 - 3) primarily sold to the private sector, i.e. revenue from sales constitutes 50 per cent or more than production costs.
 - The company is run commercially.
- Examples of quasi corporations are the Danish national railroads, municipal utility enterprises and part of the refuse-collection sector.

Public corporations

For public corporations which are organised as a company or similar according to civil law, the following preconditions apply:

- The public authorities are in control of the enterprise and/or
- The public authorities own more than 50 per cent of the enterprise

The public authorities are able to control the enterprise based on legislation which stipulates the activity framework of the enterprise. Furthermore, it may be stipulated that a fixed number of the board of directors and the chairman are to be appointed by the public authorities. Examples of this are DONG A/S, A/S Storebæltsforbindelsen and Post Danmark.

The public sector

The general government sector, public quasi corporations and public corporations make up the total public sector.

The production account illustrates value added created in the public sector.

The income-creation account illustrates how value added created in the public sector is used to pay taxes on production, net, compensation of employees or goes to resident production units in the form of gross profits from production and miscellaneous income.

The income-distribution account illustrates the composition of gross income and gross expenditure, broken down by, for example, subsidies, interest rates and transfers.

The income-use account illustrates how disposable gross income is used for consumption and savings.

The capital account illustrates how accumulation is used for capital formation, capital transfer or as net lending, the last-mentioned of which is the balance of the account, which is often denoted as the financial savings. Negative lending indicates that disposable income has not been adequate to cover all expenditure for consumption and capital formation.

Expenditure, by type of transaction

The purpose of classifying general government expenditure by type of transaction is to divide activities according to the way in which the allocation of resources in the economy is affected. A characteristic feature of actual transactions, i.e. consumption and investment activities, is that the public sector ties up private sector resources for purchases of goods and services as well as manpower. Transfers are expenditure to which no resources are attached (e.g. state pension), but where assets and income are redistributed between the different sectors of the economy.

The break down of expenditure and revenue of general government by type of transaction is comparatively unambiguous and consequently well suited for international comparison of the general government sector over time.

Expenditure items

Public consumption expenditure

In compiling data concerning expenditure, output and government final consumption expenditure are obtained in the following way:

Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital
 = Gross domestic product at factor cost
 + Intermediate consumption
 + Social benefits in kind
 = Output
 – Sales of goods and services
 = Final consumption expenditure

The government final consumption expenditure comprises actual operating activities carried out for the general government sector. Two-thirds of government final consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific persons or household groups. The remainder is government collective-consumption expenditure.

Compensation of employees comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind as well as in cash, and employee and employer contributions to social security schemes, including pension contributions.

Consumption of fixed capital, also called depreciation or reinvestment, is an estimate of the normal wear and tear of fixed capital goods (including roads, bridges, etc.) in the general government sector.

Intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption, including rentals for offices and buildings, etc., insurance premiums and indirect taxes and duties paid by the general government. Furthermore, some acquisition of durable goods by military authorities (weapon systems) will continue to be considered intermediate production.

Social benefits in kind denote, e.g. health insurance services and aids which the general government purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or part payment to producers for supplying specific products to households.

Sales of goods and services comprise sales of the total output of goods and services. To qualify as sales of goods and services, there must be a remuneration in return and a certain degree of free choice on the part of the buyer in connection with the purchase.

Interest payments, etc., comprise face or nominal interest, for example, distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rentals for land and intangible assets. Losses on issue prices are entered (written off) in line with instalments on loans.

Subsidies are defined as unilateral transfers to public or private enterprises and cover a wide range of transfers. EU agricultural subsidies are an example of product subsidies. Other production subsidies are, for example grants for social housing, and enterprise and rehabilitation allowances, etc.

Finally, subsidies to cover losses of public quasi corporations are classified as product subsidies.

Current transfers have an effect on current disposable incomes. These primarily consist of transfers to households and are divided into social transfers, e.g. old-age pension and early

retirement pension, civil servants' pension and unemployment benefits and early retirement pay, cash benefits, sickness and maternity benefits, family allowance, etc., rent subsidies and education grants. To this is added other transfer payments to private institutions, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, the EU and other countries.

Non-financial capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities for the general government sector, corresponding to the manner in which government final-consumption expenditure comprised actual operating activities. Non-financial capital accumulation is calculated as follows:

Fixed new assets

+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net

= Gross fixed capital formation

+ Increase in stocks, net

+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net

= Non-financial capital accumulation

Fixed gross capital formation is calculated as expenditure on construction of new buildings and plants and on purchases of buildings, transport equipment and machinery, etc.

Furthermore, it should be noted that all purchases of software and own development of software, where the amounts involved are significant, are regarded as capital formation.

Finally, all purchases of durable military goods over a certain value - apart from weapon systems - are considered capital formation.

Acquisition of existing buildings, net is defined as purchases of real property, where the existing buildings (compared to the land) are considered the most important factor, less corresponding sales.

Increases/reductions in stocks primarily consist of purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks less sales of these stocks.

Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net comprise purchases of real property, where the land is considered the most important factor, less sales. Expenditure on permanent acquisition of different exploration rights is also included.

Capital transfers affect either the assets of the granter or recipient. Examples are plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, loans written down, and similar services, which are frequently non-recurrent.

It should be noted that capital transfers to public quasi corporations to cover capital formation are considered subordinate loan capital, i.e. acquisition of certificates of share ownership, and thus a financial transaction.

Revenue items

Gross operating income constitutes the part of the gross domestic product at factor cost which goes to the general government sector. As general government output is calculated from the expenditure side, the gross operating income by definition corresponds to consumption of fixed capital in the general government sector.

Withdrawals of income from quasi corporations are calculated for public quasi corporations, which are entered into the public accounts, but not incorporated into the general government sector, e.g., port authorities and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Profits include depreciation, but exclude any estimated return on capital. The share of the profit and loss account of Danmarks Nationalbank is also included.

Interest and dividends also comprise dividends and realized capital gains less any losses, in addition to the nominal rate of interest.

Economic rent, etc., comprises rentals, licence fees, etc.

Taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the general government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties are, for example, broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national account is an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes. In classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is taken into account.

Production and import taxes are imposed on production and imports of goods and services or use of production factors. These taxes are independent of the operating profit of business enterprises. Examples of production and import taxes are VAT, excise duties, duties on specific goods, e.g. cigarettes, sugar and spirits. Included are also real property taxes, vehicle excise duty on vehicles used in production and employers' contributions to different labour market schemes. Production and import taxes are analysed by:

Product taxes are duties levied and collected proportionally with the quantity or value of the goods and services produced.

Other taxes on production are duties imposed on use of the production factors which enterprises (producers) must have in order to enable operation of their business.

Current income and property taxes comprise all compulsory payments imposed by the general government on income and property in the private sector. Current income and property taxes comprise:

Personal income taxes (on earned income, property income, business operations, pensions, etc.).

Penalties, etc., regardless of whether they are paid by private households or enterprises, are also included.

Compulsory contributions to social security schemes are compiled separately due to the fact that, in principle, they are effectively earmarked for social security purposes. Furthermore, contributions must be compulsory, i.e. according to Danish legislation, employers and employees

are obliged to make these contributions. Moreover, the scheme must be public, implying that administration may not be performed under the auspices of a private organisation.

Compulsory contributions can be divided into membership contributions and employee contributions.

Voluntary social security contributions entitle the depositor to public social security benefits. Free choice implies no taxes or duties are imposed on contributions. Voluntary schemes comprise voluntary contributions to health and unemployment insurance and voluntary contributions to the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme, ATP, mainly from self-employed persons.

Imputed contributions to social security schemes are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value for earned entitlement to retirement, which is added to their wages and salaries. In practice, the contribution is calculated as paid out pension for current pension schemes.

Other current transfers originate from other domestic sectors, the EU and other countries.

Concepts of operating surplus

The purpose of the concepts of operating surplus is to obtain indicators of the impact of public finance on income and liquidity as well as indicators of the financial position of the general government sector in relation to the rest of the world.

Current surplus is total current revenue less total current expenditure, which is equivalent to gross general-government-sector savings.

Gross saving is calculated as current surplus, cf. above. Gross savings illustrate public-sector capital value added, excluding depreciation of the capital stock. Negative savings are equivalent to a decrease in capital.

Current and capital surplus is total current and capital revenue less total current and capital expenditure, also called net lending as surplus/deficit imply that the general government sector increases/reduces its outstanding accounts in other sectors. Current and capital surplus is typically used in international comparisons of the general government sector and in analyses of economic policy.

Net lending illustrates changes in the financial position of the public sector to the rest of the world. Overall negative lending corresponds to the debts incurred by the general government (excluding losses on securities). Net lending is used when assessing observance of the convergence criteria in the Economic Monetary Union.

The above surplus concepts refer to the real economic account of public-sector expenditure and revenue. Furthermore, the surplus concepts described below are used in connection with

central government finances (the annual budget and central government accounts), particularly when assessing the effects of liquidity in society.

Current, capital and lending surplus. The central government current, capital and lending surplus (the DUA surplus) is obtained by deducting loans made to private individuals from current and capital surpluses and taking differences into account in the compilation method for specific revenues (mainly taxes).

Central government surplus is calculated as total payments received and effected by the central government. The balance is of interest to monetary policies and liquidity.

Central government net surplus is calculated as total payments received less total payments effected, except for instalments on and redemption of central government debt. The balance is of interest in monetary policy and liquidity. The net surplus is obtained by subtracting central government bond purchases (The Social Pension Fund) from the DUA surplus and by adding losses on new issues.

Central government gross surplus is obtained by deducting instalments on foreign government debt and redemption of Treasury notes. A deficit indicates the central government borrowing requirement.

The borrowing requirement may be met by domestic borrowing, by foreign borrowing or by borrowing from the Danmarks Nationalbank. Only sales of government securities counterbalance the effect of a deficit. The gross borrowing requirement is equivalent to the gross deficit.

Central government's financial liabilities illustrate the amount owed by the central government on a specific date. The central government **net financing requirement** is equivalent to the central government net borrowing requirement, and indicates the total amount which the central government must borrow over a specific period in order to avoid using savings. In compiling changes in the central government debt, the net borrowing requirement for losses on new issues, foreign exchange rate adjustment and the central government net position with Danmarks Nationalbank have to be taken into account.

Expenditure by function

The function distribution illustrates the purpose of public activities, i.e. how general government expenditure is used. In statistics regarding the public sector, functions of the public sector are divided into three main groups: principle public services, social and health services and economic services. Expenditure by unclassified functions mainly covers interest payments and other costs related to general government debt.

Principal public services

This main group consists of activities which are considered public, i.e. they cannot be performed by private individuals or enterprises. They comprise, for example, legislative assemblies, principle executive bodies, principle monetary and fiscal policy activities and organs, general public-sector personnel policy, centralised sales and purchasing activities, international relations and police and defence activities.

Social and health services

This main group consists of different services oriented to the individual that are offered to households and private individuals. Services comprise education, national health service, social security, different welfare services, housing, cultural, recreational and religious services.

Economic services

This main group covers public activities connected to public-sector control and regulation of industries. The main group comprises activities which promote economic development, affect regional balances, create a better business environment and improve job prospects.

Distribution of task/burden

The purpose of the distribution of task/burden is to illustrate which sub-sectors perform the tasks and which sub-sectors pay for execution of the task.

Expenditure calculated as a task records operating and capital expenditure of each sub-sector with respect to other sectors. This aggregate is not necessarily equivalent to the financial impact as some expenditure may be refunded. Conversely, the refund becomes a financial burden, but is not regarded as an actual task in another section of the general government sector.

Expenditure on tasks is obtained as the total operating and capital expenditure less internal public transfers of each sector. The main task is the production of public services and provision of income and capital transfers, primarily to households.

Expenditure classified as a burden illustrates the above financial impact of each sector and is calculated as total operating and capital expenditure less internal public transfers received.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TRANSACTION. GENERAL GOVERNMENT*

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
	DKK millions										Per cent	
Current and capital expenditure, total	492 375	519 766	549 836	588 831	601 584	626 733	638 528	655 478	669 696	687 501	100.0	100.0
Current expenditure	477 047	499 491	529 359	566 860	578 494	602 451	613 177	629 981	644 269	659 480	96.9	95.9
Total consumption	220 530	229 156	240 918	250 302	260 299	274 563	284 529	300 452	313 280	324 274	44.8	47.2
Compensation of employees	152 023	157 696	162 930	168 715	174 928	183 869	191 310	202 109	210 428	217 843	30.9	31.7
Consumption of fixed capital	20 839	21 887	22 775	24 514	24 706	25 280	25 796	25 939	26 159	26 504	4.2	3.9
Intermediate consumption	63 185	66 110	73 181	76 447	79 509	84 669	87 879	93 150	98 876	102 744	12.8	14.9
Social benefits in kind	9 339	10 110	10 501	10 792	13 131	13 573	14 172	15 006	15 430	15 440	1.9	2.2
– Sales of goods and services	24 856	26 646	28 468	30 165	31 975	32 828	34 628	35 752	37 612	38 257	5.0	5.6
Current transfers, total	256 517	270 335	288 441	316 558	318 196	327 889	328 647	329 529	330 990	335 206	52.1	48.8
Interest, etc.	62 215	59 043	65 485	64 399	64 692	65 116	63 933	61 485	57 012	54 151	12.6	7.9
Subsidies	18 841	25 309	23 685	25 177	25 029	27 084	27 294	26 907	28 761	28 275	3.8	4.1
To public quasi corporations	5 203	5 435	5 753	6 630	7 761	8 119	7 948	7 685	8 432	8 792	1.1	1.3
To other enterprises	13 638	19 874	17 932	18 547	17 268	18 965	19 346	19 222	20 329	19 483	2.8	2.8
Other current transfers	175 461	185 983	199 271	226 982	228 474	235 688	237 421	241 137	245 217	252 780	35.6	36.8
To households	157 653	167 748	178 430	204 290	206 152	210 313	210 264	211 773	214 869	220 522	32.0	32.1
To NPIH's ¹	1 144	1 326	1 662	2 153	1 939	2 542	2 955	3 295	4 215	5 232	0.2	0.8
Abroad	16 663	16 908	19 178	20 539	20 383	22 833	24 203	26 068	26 133	27 026	3.4	3.9
Faeroe Islands, net	836	883	890	902	948	970	978	1 003	1 039	1 070	0.2	0.2
Greenland, net	2 325	2 461	2 535	2 638	2 675	2 729	2 747	2 821	2 939	3 069	0.5	0.4
EU institutions	6 247	6 281	7 441	8 012	7 714	8 304	9 356	10 904	10 406	10 448	1.3	1.5
To others, abroad	7 255	7 284	8 312	8 988	9 047	10 830	11 121	11 340	11 748	12 439	1.5	1.8
Capital expenditure	15 328	20 276	20 477	21 971	23 090	24 282	25 352	25 498	25 427	28 020	3.1	4.1
Capital accumulation, total	12 785	16 879	16 386	17 113	17 971	20 266	20 907	20 228	21 000	22 926	2.6	3.3
Fixed gross investments	12 932	16 751	16 609	17 656	18 306	20 754	21 167	19 999	20 863	23 140	2.6	3.4
Fixed new investments	13 434	15 370	16 347	17 606	18 186	20 404	20 606	19 812	20 531	22 586	2.7	3.3
Acquisition of buildings, net	-502	1 381	262	50	120	350	561	187	332	554	-0.1	0.1
Changes in stocks	192	133	-6	-249	-462	-100	47	70	1	0	0.0	0.0
Purchase of land and intangible assets, net	-340	-4	-216	-294	128	-388	-306	159	136	-213	-0.1	0.0
Capital transfers² total	2 544	3 396	4 090	4 859	5 119	4 016	4 445	5 269	4 427	5 094	0.5	0.7
Domestic	2 433	3 184	4 029	4 447	4 078	3 894	4 330	4 235	4 330	5 039	0.5	0.7
International	111	212	61	412	1 039	122	115	1 034	97	55	0.0	0.0
Current and capital revenue, total	471 044	498 967	524 126	565 403	578 750	616 147	642 469	668 735	707 536	719 582	100.0	100.0
Current revenue	467 701	495 166	519 908	561 353	573 197	611 651	637 389	663 344	700 776	713 271	99.3	99.1
Gross residual income	20 839	21 887	22 775	24 514	24 706	25 280	25 796	25 939	26 159	26 504	4.4	3.7
Withdrawal of income from quasi corporations	7 950	13 493	11 572	7 858	3 356	6 851	6 770	6 767	6 702	6 319	1.7	0.9
Current transfers, total	439 652	460 929	485 625	526 922	545 135	579 521	604 824	630 638	667 914	680 448	93.3	94.6
Income from property, total	29 562	31 826	35 429	34 007	34 622	36 452	34 478	35 892	32 241	30 903	6.3	4.3
Interest and dividends	28 844	31 076	34 647	33 226	33 808	35 651	33 390	34 637	31 205	29 579	6.1	4.1
Economic rent, etc.	718	750	782	781	814	801	1 088	1 255	1 036	1 324	0.2	0.2
Taxes and duties ³ total	396 800	415 028	434 619	476 951	493 213	524 682	551 203	574 326	614 197	627 404	84.2	87.2
Taxes on production and imports ⁴	140 134	144 372	149 513	164 318	170 948	183 220	195 210	210 688	218 772	222 595	29.7	30.9
Current taxes on income and wealth ⁵	244 463	257 438	270 949	297 396	306 737	324 878	338 562	345 593	369 628	376 059	51.9	52.3
Compulsory contributions to social security schemes ⁶	12 203	13 218	14 157	15 237	15 528	16 584	17 431	18 045	25 797	28 750	2.6	4.0
Voluntary contributions to social security schemes	368	381	388	414	451	458	482	532	536	709	0.1	0.1
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	6 995	7 628	8 049	11 262	10 453	10 795	11 244	11 783	12 293	12 995	1.5	1.8
Other current transfers, total	5 187	4 924	7 076	6 348	6 396	7 133	7 418	8 106	8 647	8 437	1.1	1.2
From other domestic sectors	3 750	3 953	5 545	5 365	5 299	5 981	6 201	6 663	7 460	7 498	0.8	1.0
From rest of the world	1 437	970	1 531	983	1 098	1 152	1 217	1 443	1 187	938	0.3	0.1
From EU institutions	1 350	906	1 454	864	919	1 006	1 067	1 252	1 071	834	0.3	0.1
From others, rest of the world	87	64	77	119	179	145	151	191	116	104	0.0	0.0
Capital revenue	3 343	3 801	4 218	4 051	5 552	4 496	5 079	5 391	6 760	6 311	0.7	0.9
Capital taxes ⁷	2 142	2 338	2 462	2 226	2 372	2 283	2 153	2 164	2 387	2 861	0.5	0.4
Other capital transfers	1 201	1 463	1 756	1 825	3 180	2 213	2 926	3 227	4 373	3 450	0.3	0.5
Current surplus = gross saving⁸	-9 346	-4 325	-9 451	-5 507	-5 297	9 200	24 213	33 364	56 506	53 791		
By:												
Central government ⁹	-24 603	-24 173	-25 637	-24 526	-27 267	-6 170	7 514	15 171	29 355	26 242		
Social security funds ¹⁰	8 688	8 981	7 891	7 525	8 667	9 343	10 936	12 167	16 597	17 270		
Local government, total	6 567	10 869	8 295	11 494	13 303	6 027	5 762	6 026	10 555	10 280		
Current and capital surplus¹¹ = net lending¹²	-21 332	-20 800	-25 710	-23 428	-22 835	-10 586	3 940	13 257	37 840	32 081		
By:												
Central government ¹³	-30 655	-32 673	-33 022	-33 745	-36 123	-15 996	-1 622	5 395	21 649	18 089		
Social security funds ¹⁴	8 743	8 640	7 636	7 246	8 403	9 017	10 194	11 353	15 523	16 129		
Local government, total	577	3 235	-324	3 071	4 885	-3 608	-4 633	-3 491	667	-2 316		

¹ To non-profit institutions serving households.

² New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION*. EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT*

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
<i>DKK millions</i>											<i>Per cent</i>	
Total	492 375	519 766	549 836	588 831	601 584	626 733	638 528	655 478	669 696	687 501	100.0	100.0
Total expenditure by function	430 062	461 142	484 796	524 608	537 170	561 944	574 723	594 189	613 196	634 022	87.3	92.2
Principle public services	60 763	63 322	65 485	68 508	71 571	76 441	77 522	82 753	84 384	86 747	12.3	12.6
General public services	35 448	38 061	39 436	40 750	43 456	47 604	47 791	51 749	52 783	54 568	7.2	7.9
General administration	15 100	17 656	16 831	16 327	18 525	14 538	19 714	20 791	22 059	23 221	3.1	3.4
External affairs	18 148	18 909	20 986	22 744	23 002	30 170	25 846	28 612	28 232	29 184	3.7	4.2
Other	2 200	1 496	1 619	1 679	1 929	2 896	2 230	2 346	2 493	2 162	0.4	0.3
Defence, etc.	17 427	17 135	17 789	18 064	18 309	18 788	19 412	20 010	20 261	20 339	3.5	3.0
Law and order, and safety	7 888	8 127	8 260	9 695	9 805	10 049	10 319	10 994	11 340	11 840	1.6	1.7
Social and health services	328 413	350 224	371 127	408 666	416 409	432 594	443 063	456 915	471 993	492 964	66.7	71.7
Education	61 518	67 225	68 752	71 308	74 668	80 920	83 362	88 731	94 777	103 314	12.5	15.0
Primary and lower-secondary school	26 669	27 353	28 756	29 999	30 922	33 396	34 600	37 502	39 523	42 699	5.4	6.2
Youth education	12 129	13 277	13 328	14 784	16 557	16 821	18 590	18 701	18 458	19 677	2.5	2.9
Institutions of higher education	12 137	14 330	13 993	14 109	15 302	17 126	16 081	17 737	18 586	19 556	2.5	2.8
Adult and supplementary education	8 567	9 818	10 144	9 729	8 930	10 552	10 953	11 525	14 600	17 413	1.7	2.5
Services related to education	653	638	733	653	651	668	680	656	844	1 058	0.1	0.2
General administration	1 330	1 771	1 758	1 994	2 226	2 279	2 387	2 531	2 687	2 829	0.3	0.4
Other	33	38	40	38	79	78	71	79	79	83	0.0	0.0
Health	45 984	48 309	50 310	51 827	52 743	55 215	57 692	60 922	64 390	66 731	9.3	9.7
Hospitals, etc.	32 934	34 502	36 083	37 756	38 576	40 515	42 398	44 708	46 926	49 154	6.7	7.1
Individual health service	12 362	12 723	13 142	12 995	13 131	13 579	14 272	14 957	16 150	16 307	2.5	2.4
General administration	500	718	708	628	771	796	787	901	982	990	0.1	0.1
Other	188	365	378	449	266	325	235	356	331	280	0.0	0.0
Social security and welfare services	201 058	213 741	229 277	259 999	264 128	270 317	274 802	279 259	282 972	291 297	40.8	42.4
Social-security benefits	146 946	156 414	166 672	193 087	194 920	211 524	196 271	196 447	196 446	201 496	29.8	29.3
Welfare services	47 154	49 932	55 081	57 680	60 628	49 636	68 673	72 580	75 694	78 597	9.6	11.4
General administration	6 938	7 370	7 501	9 199	8 522	9 096	9 785	10 130	10 754	11 103	1.4	1.6
Other	20	26	23	34	58	62	73	102	79	100	0.0	0.0
Housing and community amenities	7 783	8 265	9 310	10 026	8 877	8 859	9 694	10 025	10 733	11 681	1.6	1.7
Housing	5 340	6 220	6 994	7 627	5 674	5 633	5 893	5 821	6 120	7 315	1.1	1.1
Community development	406	893	440	253	887	592	921	1 317	1 460	1 136	0.1	0.2
Sanitary services	1 531	725	1 416	1 632	1 822	2 113	2 363	2 376	2 630	2 694	0.3	0.4
Other	507	426	460	514	495	521	517	512	523	536	0.1	0.1
Religious, recreational and cultural services	12 070	12 685	13 478	15 505	15 992	17 283	17 513	17 978	19 121	19 941	2.5	2.9
Religious services	3 275	3 410	3 450	4 569	4 527	4 919	5 028	5 417	5 711	5 869	0.7	0.9
Recreational services	3 744	4 000	4 378	4 680	4 782	5 166	5 184	5 104	5 440	6 290	0.8	0.9
Cultural services	4 912	5 130	5 509	6 106	6 506	6 950	7 052	7 183	7 691	7 485	1.0	1.1
Other	139	145	141	150	176	247	249	274	279	297	0.0	0.0
Economic services	40 886	47 596	48 183	47 434	49 190	52 909	54 138	54 520	56 819	54 310	8.3	7.9
Energy supplies	751	967	1 262	2 000	2 338	2 453	2 739	3 077	3 174	2 950	0.2	0.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.	2 891	3 062	3 661	2 727	2 443	2 864	3 522	3 659	3 928	3 965	0.6	0.6
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction	1 941	2 454	2 447	2 082	2 012	2 076	2 519	2 120	2 270	1 969	0.4	0.3
Traffic and communications	19 487	19 993	21 666	23 548	25 584	26 541	25 420	25 481	25 955	26 721	4.0	3.9
Roads and transportation	12 737	12 965	14 428	15 404	16 256	16 638	15 580	15 546	15 684	16 364	2.6	2.4
Inland and coastal waterways	301	292	314	329	423	407	428	459	481	512	0.1	0.1
Public transport	6 449	6 736	6 917	7 799	8 884	9 468	9 389	9 459	9 772	9 818	1.3	1.4
Other	-	-	7	16	21	28	23	17	17	27	-	0.0
Commerce and general industrial development	15 816	21 120	19 147	17 077	16 812	18 976	19 937	20 184	21 493	18 704	3.2	2.7
Commerce and service, etc.	1 792	1 623	2 019	1 923	2 515	2 681	2 246	2 245	2 322	2 172	0.4	0.3
General industrial development	13 992	19 489	17 121	15 143	14 288	16 280	17 686	17 927	19 154	16 495	2.8	2.4
Other	32	8	8	12	9	14	5	12	17	37	0.0	0.0
Expenditure not analysed by function	62 313	58 624	65 040	64 223	64 416	64 789	63 805	61 290	56 500	53 479	12.7	7.8

* New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION*. EXPENDITURE OF EACH SUB-SECTOR

	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden
<i>DKK millions</i>										
General government* total	492 375	492 375	519 766	519 766	549 037	549 037	588 832	588 832	601 585	601 585
Central government* total	183 660	327 614	195 753	348 788	203 541	366 785	220 865	396 296	228 648	403 586
General public services	23 989	23 980	26 304	26 316	26 914	26 846	29 479	29 491	30 784	30 803
Defence, etc.	17 267	17 262	17 253	17 248	17 647	17 583	18 060	18 053	18 309	18 307
Public law and order, and safety	6 942	6 917	7 129	7 114	7 525	7 433	8 771	8 762	8 808	8 803
Education	26 976	29 730	31 762	34 941	31 356	34 651	33 013	33 678	35 992	35 945
Health	2 994	1 683	3 650	2 322	3 796	2 379	3 892	2 478	1 050	3 207
Social security and welfare	14 399	123 275	15 968	131 803	17 769	140 813	25 639	164 565	29 874	167 387
Housing and community amenities	6 315	6 363	6 626	6 777	7 644	7 841	8 478	8 577	6 627	6 744
Religious, recreational and cultural services	4 856	5 294	5 022	5 365	5 224	5 422	6 498	6 803	6 947	7 264
Energy supplies	567	567	800	800	1 244	1 243	2 000	1 999	2 311	2 310
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.	2 851	2 849	3 046	3 045	3 635	3 616	2 676	2 675	2 402	2 401
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction	1 610	1 603	2 142	2 132	2 159	2 152	1 776	1 776	1 721	1 721
Communications	9 633	9 659	10 195	10 217	10 193	10 311	11 207	11 597	12 954	13 458
Internal trade and general industrial development	5 959	9 790	10 401	14 624	7 496	12 740	8 169	11 875	9 470	11 874
Expenditure not analysed by function	59 303	88 642	55 455	86 081	60 938	93 754	61 207	93 968	61 400	93 362
Social security funds* total	44 970	11 901	50 158	13 998	55 940	15 759	54 861	16 782	50 579	16 596
General public services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defence, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public law and order, and safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1 579	-	1 876	-	1 825	-	1 018	-	216	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security and welfare	42 581	9 946	47 352	11 565	53 115	12 243	53 009	12 972	49 907	13 417
Housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, recreational and cultural services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal trade and general industrial development	807	- 204	927	- 262	996	- 222	830	- 241	452	- 28
Expenditure not analysed by function	3	2 159	3	2 696	4	3 738	4	4 052	4	3 207
Counties* total	54 513	41 185	56 443	42 549	58 808	44 612	61 484	48 458	70 903	50 953
General public services	1 279	1 257	1 265	1 243	1 325	1 301	1 240	1 208	1 557	1 528
Defence, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public law and order, and safety	159	159	145	145	58	58	75	75	62	62
Education	5 507	5 911	5 693	6 122	5 840	6 168	6 100	6 488	6 626	7 059
Health	33 183	34 017	34 730	35 636	36 260	37 160	37 857	38 686	46 365	39 916
Social security and welfare	8 937	7 488	9 055	7 761	9 345	7 880	9 816	8 472	9 661	8 940
Housing and community amenities	500	457	513	465	530	468	609	512	628	514
Religious, recreational and cultural services	447	411	508	477	524	508	574	561	575	571
Energy supplies	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction	12	9	11	8	9	6	31	27	46	42
Communications	3 068	3 052	3 050	3 040	3 344	3 261	3 694	3 411	3 934	3 488
Internal trade and general industrial development	1 253	821	1 301	865	1 392	894	1 258	1 190	1 144	1 119
Expenditure not analysed by function	169	- 12 396	171	- 13 213	181	- 13 095	229	- 12 171	304	- 12 285
Municipalities, total	209 232	111 675	217 412	114 431	230 748	121 881	251 622	127 294	251 454	130 450
General public services	10 181	10 212	10 492	10 502	11 197	11 289	10 030	10 051	11 115	11 125
Defence, etc.	160	165	- 118	- 113	142	206	4	11	-	2
Public law and order, and safety	787	812	852	867	677	769	849	857	935	941
Education	27 456	25 876	27 894	26 136	29 731	27 933	31 177	31 142	31 833	31 664
Health	9 807	10 283	9 929	10 350	10 254	10 771	10 079	10 664	5 328	9 620
Social security and welfare	135 142	60 350	141 366	62 609	149 049	68 341	171 536	73 991	174 687	74 385
Housing and community amenities	969	965	1 125	1 023	1 136	1 013	939	938	1 623	1 620
Religious, recreational and cultural services	6 767	6 468	7 155	6 983	7 730	7 548	8 432	8 141	8 470	8 158
Energy supplies	184	184	166	166	16	17	- 1	-	27	27
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.	40	41	16	17	26	45	51	52	42	42
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction	319	329	300	313	279	289	275	279	246	250
Communications	6 786	6 776	6 748	6 735	8 128	8 094	8 648	8 540	8 695	8 638
Internal trade and general industrial development	7 797	5 409	8 492	5 891	9 263	5 735	6 821	4 254	5 746	3 846
Expenditure not analysed by function	2 839	- 16 197	2 995	- 17 050	3 119	- 20 167	2 784	- 21 625	2 708	- 19 868

* New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

1996		1997		1998*		1999*		2000*		1991		2000*	
Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden
												Per cent	
626 733	626 733	638 528	638 528	655 479	655 479	669 697	669 697	687 500	687 500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
239 738	410 735	241 613	411 230	246 964	418 463	249 051	422 994	251 452	423 598	37.3	66.5	36.6	61.6
34 075	34 104	33 743	33 769	36 976	37 004	37 561	37 594	38 455	38 500	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.6
18 788	18 788	19 412	19 412	20 010	20 010	20 261	20 261	20 339	20 339	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0
9 009	9 008	9 260	9 260	9 802	9 802	10 029	10 029	10 490	10 490	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
40 106	40 307	40 442	40 604	43 342	43 689	45 842	46 309	50 734	51 499	5.5	6.0	7.4	7.5
1 149	2 231	1 154	2 365	1 203	2 376	1 388	2 552	1 315	2 494	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
27 546	166 304	27 398	164 830	27 908	163 206	27 714	160 475	28 791	163 197	2.9	25.0	4.2	23.7
6 925	6 999	7 163	7 195	7 051	7 209	7 291	7 359	8 390	8 411	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
7 577	7 899	7 637	7 962	8 145	8 465	8 867	9 229	9 567	9 942	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
2 449	2 449	2 732	2 732	3 070	3 070	3 173	3 173	2 948	2 948	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
2 765	2 793	3 425	3 449	3 564	3 563	3 835	3 834	3 874	3 916	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
1 814	1 814	2 183	2 183	1 769	1 769	1 929	1 929	1 745	1 745	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
13 564	13 881	13 374	13 590	13 032	13 137	13 365	13 457	13 449	13 482	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
11 995	13 530	12 679	15 191	12 676	15 146	13 719	16 372	10 193	13 249	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.9
61 977	90 628	61 011	88 689	58 415	90 017	54 076	90 419	51 160	83 386	12.0	18.0	7.4	12.1
49 952	17 089	49 050	17 486	45 894	17 241	45 420	20 513	46 641	23 802	9.1	2.4	6.8	3.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-
49 756	14 101	49 024	14 838	45 889	15 222	45 416	17 472	46 636	20 515	8.6	2.0	6.8	3.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	-88	20	-107	-	-85	-	-150	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-
-	3 076	6	2 755	5	2 104	5	3 191	5	3 287	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
74 691	56 378	78 485	59 313	83 697	63 743	86 878	66 110	90 256	71 247	11.1	8.4	13.1	10.4
1 747	1 707	1 834	1 797	1 929	1 889	2 042	2 002	2 380	2 326	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	75	75	75	7	7	6	6	8	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 308	7 725	7 680	8 118	8 344	8 723	7 959	8 318	7 925	8 530	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
48 669	43 209	51 004	44 906	54 025	48 170	56 371	50 415	58 690	52 417	6.7	6.9	8.5	7.6
10 441	9 736	11 348	10 934	12 236	11 475	13 128	12 501	13 471	12 772	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9
610	550	694	663	694	667	798	731	911	889	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
557	558	537	534	575	574	567	563	577	577	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	13	16	11	15	10	14	9	22	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 831	3 574	3 756	3 572	4 128	4 052	4 232	4 164	4 506	4 486	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
1 118	966	1 241	1 089	1 413	1 252	1 490	1 075	1 474	1 323	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
316	-11 737	301	-12 386	329	-13 076	271	-13 676	293	-12 096	0.0	-2.5	0.0	-1.8
262 352	142 531	269 380	150 501	278 924	156 032	288 348	160 079	299 152	168 853	42.5	22.7	43.5	24.6
11 782	11 793	12 214	12 225	12 844	12 856	13 180	13 187	13 733	13 742	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
965	965	984	984	1 185	1 185	1 304	1 304	1 342	1 342	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
33 490	32 888	35 240	34 640	37 045	36 319	40 977	40 150	44 656	43 285	5.6	5.3	6.5	6.3
5 397	9 774	5 534	10 422	5 695	10 377	6 631	11 423	6 727	11 821	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.7
182 575	80 177	187 033	84 201	193 225	89 356	196 714	92 523	202 398	94 811	27.4	12.3	29.4	13.8
1 324	1 310	1 838	1 836	2 280	2 150	2 645	2 643	2 380	2 381	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
9 149	8 826	9 339	9 017	9 257	8 939	9 686	9 329	9 798	9 422	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
3	3	7	7	6	6	-	-	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
99	70	97	73	95	96	93	94	91	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
244	249	320	325	335	341	326	331	202	209	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
9 146	9 086	8 290	8 259	8 321	8 293	8 358	8 333	8 765	8 753	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
5 683	4 567	5 997	3 764	6 095	3 871	6 285	4 196	7 037	4 132	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.6
2 497	-17 178	2 487	-15 253	2 541	-17 755	2 149	-23 435	2 021	-21 097	0.6	-3.3	0.3	-3.1

TOTAL TRANSFER OF INCOME TO HOUSEHOLDS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
	DKK millions										Per cent	
Transfers, total	157 653	167 748	178 430	204 290	206 152	210 313	210 264	211 773	214 869	220 522	100.0	100.0
From central government [■]	20 559	21 969	22 534	30 237	35 581	37 378	36 905	38 327	39 697	40 174	13.0	18.2
From social security funds [■]	42 323	46 529	52 212	51 004	46 961	46 342	45 226	42 084	41 081	42 167	26.8	19.1
From local government, total	94 771	99 250	103 685	123 048	123 610	126 593	128 132	131 363	134 091	138 181	60.1	62.7
Social benefits	149 354	158 657	169 265	193 994	193 837	196 210	196 493	197 492	199 046	204 597	94.7	92.8
Civil-servants' pensions	9 685	10 344	10 833	11 274	11 542	11 889	12 491	13 129	13 849	14 475	6.1	6.6
General pensions	57 694	59 570	61 213	76 816	79 443	81 186	81 110	82 685	83 538	85 801	38.6	38.9
Old-age pension [■]	36 415	37 578	38 852	49 772	51 201	52 234	51 977	52 977	53 955	55 952	23.1	25.4
Early-retirement pension [■]	19 623	20 320	20 727	25 393	26 540	27 267	27 430	28 048	28 069	28 446	12.4	12.9
Personal supplements	1 656	1 671	1 634	1 651	1 702	1 685	1 703	1 660	1 513	1 403	1.1	0.6
Special pensions, ATP [■] , etc.	1 703	1 929	2 031	2 180	2 329	2 499	2 691	2 930	3 197	3 405	1.1	1.5
Early retirement pay	10 301	11 147	12 257	12 913	14 979	18 292	19 055	19 817	20 665	21 384	6.5	9.7
Unemployment benefits	28 872	31 706	35 819	34 720	29 648	25 741	23 660	19 547	17 373	17 510	18.3	7.9
Cash benefits pursuant to the Social Assistance Act	11 264	12 003	12 641	16 462	14 243	15 473	15 724	16 040	15 761	16 272	7.1	7.4
Gross rehabilitation benefits	1 292	1 539	1 768	1 980	2 104	2 274	2 410	2 875	4 011	4 192	0.8	1.9
Sickness and maternity benefits, etc.	9 262	9 798	10 382	10 272	10 934	11 657	12 202	12 294	12 188	13 208	5.9	6.0
Child and youth allowance, etc.	4 348	4 553	5 295	9 317	9 449	7 627	6 700	6 513	6 826	6 965	2.8	3.2
Family allowance	6 638	7 033	7 180	7 716	8 271	8 957	9 365	9 946	10 344	10 830	4.2	4.9
Housing subsidies	6 170	6 770	7 322	7 631	7 849	7 959	8 193	8 474	8 658	8 210	3.9	3.7
Other social transfers	2 124	2 265	2 523	2 713	3 046	2 656	2 894	3 243	2 634	2 346	1.3	1.1
Other transfers	8 299	9 091	9 165	10 295	12 315	14 103	13 770	14 281	15 824	15 925	5.3	7.2
Education grant	4 883	5 260	5 306	5 611	5 532	6 120	6 825	7 277	7 767	8 231	3.1	3.7
Indexation supplements ¹	889	925	959	980	1 005	1 035	1 039	1 035	1 046	1 060	0.6	0.5
Other transfers	2 527	2 906	2 901	3 704	5 778	6 948	5 906	5 969	7 011	6 634	1.6	3.0
<i>1990-price level in DKK millions</i>												
Transfers, total	153 904	160 417	168 537	189 140	186 969	186 828	182 757	180 705	178 957	178 389		
Old-age pension [■]	35 548	35 936	36 698	46 081	46 437	46 401	45 177	45 205	44 937	45 262		
Early retirement pension [■]	19 156	19 432	19 578	23 510	24 070	24 222	23 842	23 933	23 378	23 011		
Other pensions	13 608	14 236	14 600	14 892	15 035	15 198	15 579	16 003	16 328	16 456		
Early retirement pay and transitional allowance	10 881	10 660	11 577	11 955	13 585	16 249	16 562	16 910	17 211	17 298		
Unemployment benefits	30 951	30 320	33 875	32 145	26 889	22 867	20 565	16 679	14 469	14 164		
Cash benefits and gross rehabilitation	12 257	12 950	13 610	17 074	14 826	15 765	15 762	16 140	16 467	16 554		
Other transfer payments	31 503	36 882	38 599	43 482	46 126	46 126	45 270	45 835	46 167	45 644		

Note: 1. 1990 prices are estimated on the basis of the 1990 consumer price index.[■]

Note: 2. The increase from 1993 to 1994 is due to the majority of pension payments and cash benefits being paid gross instead of net, i.e. being changed from tax-exempt to taxable payments.

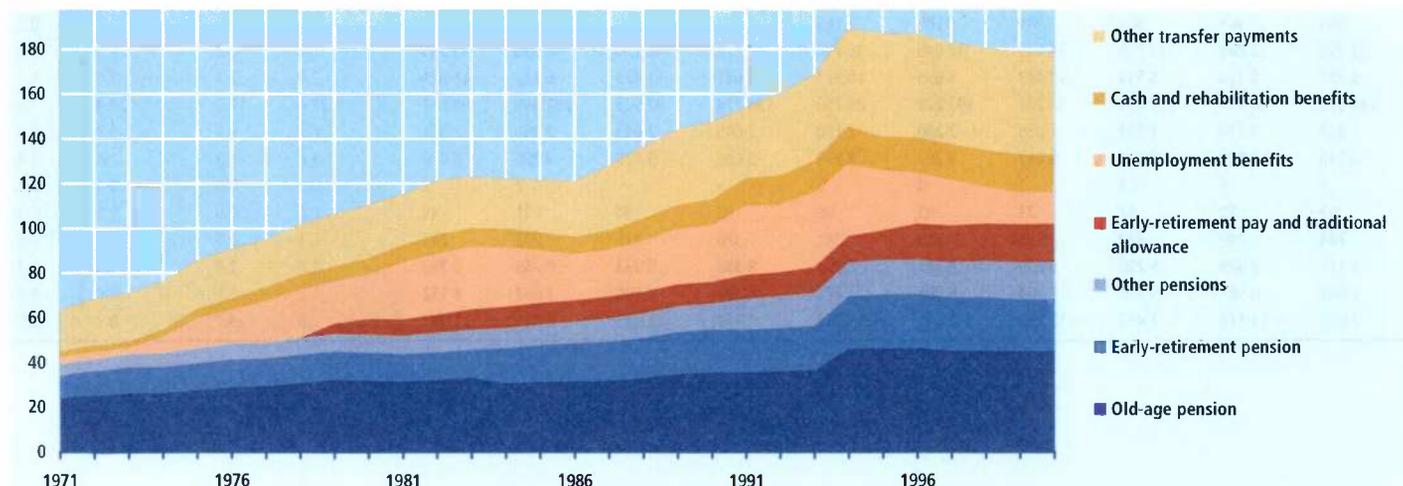
Note 3: Due to differences in calculation methods, figures are not directly comparable with the table for income-related benefits in the section on social conditions and health.

¹ Central government subsidies to the so-called index-linked contracts made by Danish households from 1957 to 1971.

■ New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

EXPENDITURE ON TRANSFERS

DKK billions, 1990 prices



TAXES AND DUTIES* BY TYPE

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
	DKK millions										Per cent	
Total	401 831	419 882	439 382	481 521	497 905	529 179	555 912	579 021	619 154	632 892	100.0	100.0
Income taxes[†]	238 217	251 362	264 455	293 146	301 641	320 123	334 364	341 343	364 411	370 595	59.3	58.6
Personal income taxes	215 118	226 546	231 049	259 240	268 570	282 047	292 831	298 832	313 153	337 516	53.5	53.3
Central government income tax	93 655	99 309	100 323	88 104	84 369	82 071	77 360	70 592	74 113	72 916	23.3	11.5
Local govt. income tax (county tax)	32 403	34 233	35 120	38 825	41 495	45 188	48 315	52 254	54 874	57 200	8.1	9.0
Local govt. income tax (municipal tax)	80 078	83 902	85 750	95 261	100 115	103 844	109 196	114 359	119 378	120 500	19.9	19.0
Other ordinary taxes	2 783	2 915	2 938	3 193	3 350	3 415	3 506	3 676	3 889	4 005	0.7	0.6
Special income tax	2 887	2 363	1 790	2 379	961	1 240	•	•	•	•	0.6	•
Contributions to labour market funds	•	•	•	26 090	32 920	40 324	48 606	51 507	53 664	56 750	•	9.0
Tax on imputed income from owner-occupied dwellings	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 501	•	1.3
Other personal income taxes	3 311	3 824	5 128	5 387	5 360	5 965	5 848	6 445	7 035	7 645	0.8	1.2
Corporate tax, etc.	13 403	13 772	19 034	19 605	19 812	24 552	28 697	32 689	36 578	30 600	3.3	4.8
Tax on yield of pension scheme assets	9 598	10 950	14 328	14 236	13 221	13 493	12 777	9 740	14 569	12 400	2.4	2.0
Release and relinquishment duties	99	95	43	65	38	30	59	83	111	80	0.0	0.0
Fines and compulsory fees	45	46	66	90	603	94	94	94	94	95	0.0	0.0
Labour market contributions and membership fees, total	14 845	15 859	18 896	17 795	17 790	18 864	20 671	22 750	29 675	31 043	3.7	4.9
Contributions to social schemes, total	12 203	13 218	14 157	15 237	15 528	16 584	17 431	18 045	25 797	28 750	3.0	4.5
Other labour market contributions, total	2 642	2 641	4 739	2 559	2 262	2 280	3 240	4 705	3 878	2 293	0.7	0.4
Tax on wealth, real property, etc.	16 162	16 318	18 233	17 948	18 030	18 195	18 594	19 185	21 644	23 356	4.0	3.7
Wealth tax	763	797	860	841	929	682	•	•	•	•	0.2	•
Estate duty and gift tax	2 142	2 338	2 462	2 226	2 372	2 283	2 153	2 164	2 387	2 861	0.5	0.5
Motor vehicle weight duty	4 549	4 210	4 224	4 267	4 404	4 918	5 172	5 431	6 461	6 795	1.1	1.1
Real property taxes	8 708	8 973	10 688	10 614	10 325	10 313	11 269	11 590	12 796	13 700	2.2	2.2
Taxes on goods and services	132 463	136 211	137 647	152 453	159 754	171 818	182 099	195 561	203 237	207 563	33.0	32.8
VAT ("moms")	73 864	84 217	85 777	93 019	96 317	103 320	109 340	113 832	118 981	124 853	18.4	19.7
Labour market contributions (AMBI)	9 913	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.5	•
Payroll tax	857	2 304	2 483	2 537	2 502	2 537	2 671	2 880	3 075	3 252	0.2	0.5
Customs and import duties, etc.	1 960	1 873	1 910	1 944	1 937	1 892	2 208	2 220	2 231	2 288	0.5	0.4
Taxes on specific goods	40 312	41 076	41 012	48 254	52 784	57 016	59 533	66 184	68 549	68 077	10.0	10.8
Motor vehicle registration duty	8 353	8 485	8 322	13 708	14 885	15 419	16 530	18 526	16 879	14 122	2.1	2.2
Duty on petrol	5 506	5 719	5 626	6 200	7 479	8 250	8 606	8 921	9 912	10 074	1.4	1.6
Other duties on energy products	9 137	8 842	9 078	9 570	10 911	12 084	12 161	14 723	16 842	18 425	2.3	2.9
Other environmental taxes	530	2 075	3 711	4 073	4 599	6 026	6 510	8 854	9 635	9 364	0.1	1.5
Tobacco duties	6 774	7 107	6 837	6 955	6 936	7 276	7 312	7 520	7 662	7 566	1.7	1.2
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	6 120	5 377	4 152	4 141	4 249	4 325	4 383	4 311	4 188	4 451	1.5	0.7
Other duties on specific goods	3 893	3 471	3 288	3 607	3 725	3 636	4 033	3 329	3 431	4 075	1.0	0.6
Duties on specific transactions	3 519	4 680	4 125	4 222	3 704	4 205	5 168	7 139	6 693	5 500	0.9	0.9
Stamp duties	2 456	2 885	2 820	3 337	3 123	3 584	4 423	6 092	5 845	5 418	0.6	0.9
Other duties on specific transactions	1 063	1 795	1 305	885	581	621	745	1 047	848	82	0.3	0.0
Duties on specific services	2 014	2 043	2 324	2 438	2 446	2 799	3 140	3 247	3 671	3 593	0.5	0.6
Gambling taxes on football pools, etc.	361	523	791	867	800	846	858	912	907	954	0.1	0.2
Duty on motor vehicle third-party liability insurance, etc.	953	910	910	946	1 004	1 158	1 376	1 410	1 506	1 517	0.2	0.2
Other duties on specific services	699	611	622	625	642	795	905	925	1 258	1 122	0.2	0.2
Various duties on goods and services	25	20	17	40	65	51	40	58	37	0	0.0	0.0
Other taxes on production	98	88	85	89	86	85	86	88	93	240	0.0	0.0

* New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

FACTS TAX INCIDENCE

When taxes (and the total size of the public sector) are to be calculated, different measurements for tax incidence are used. There is no correct theoretical way to measure tax incidence. Therefore several ways of measurement have been published and these should always be interpreted with caution. Particularly in international comparisons, tax incidence measurements can be criticised for being very susceptible to the manner in which the tax and income-transfer system is organised in each country. Tax expenditure (i.e. public-sector expenditure which is reflected in tax exemptions, e.g. child allowance) makes international comparison difficult. In addition, the manner in which each country has organised its system with regard to whether welfare benefits are generated by the public-sector or privately will affect tax incidence.

The measurement of tax-incidence most commonly used is called the traditional tax incidence and is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total taxes and duties}}{\text{Gross domestic product at market prices}} * 100$$

It could be said that the denominator in this measurement should measure total disposable income in society. The gross domestic product only indicates the market value of production in the course of a period. In the national-accounts system, the disposable income of the economy is measured as the disposable gross national income at market prices. The *adjusted taxation incidence* can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total taxes and duties}}{\text{Disposable gross domestic income at market prices}} * 100$$

It could be said that total taxes and duties cannot be isolated when compared to the amount that the public sector transfers to the private sector in the form of, for example, social transfers. As an alternative to total taxes, disposable

public-sector gross income could therefore be used. The modified tax incidence can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Disposable public - sector gross income}}{\text{Disp. gross domestic income at market prices}} * 100$$

Calculation of gross domestic product/ the disposable gross national income at market prices implies that measurement of tax incidence hinges on total taxation analysed by taxes on products compared to other types of taxation. Taxes on products are both included in the numerator and the denominator in the tax incidence measurements above. This means that countries which place greater emphasis on taxes on products have a lower taxation incidence.

TAXES AND DUTIES BY NATIONAL-ACCOUNTS GROUP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*	1991	2000*
											Per cent	
<i>DKK millions</i>												
Total	401 831	419 882	439 382	480 521	497 905	529 179	555 912	579 021	619 154	632 892	100.0	100.0
Danish schemes												
Taxes on production and imports ^a	140 135	144 370	149 513	164 318	170 948	183 222	195 210	210 688	218 722	222 595	34.9	35.2
Taxes on products ^a	127 550	131 391	132 882	147 571	154 933	167 067	176 873	190 150	197 592	201 684	31.7	31.9
Other taxes on production	12 585	12 979	16 631	16 746	16 016	16 154	18 337	20 538	21 180	20 911	3.1	3.3
Current taxes on income and wealth	244 465	257 439	270 967	297 396	306 737	324 877	338 562	345 593	369 628	376 059	60.8	59.4
Capital taxes ^a	2 142	2 338	2 462	2 226	2 372	2 283	2 153	2 164	2 387	2 861	0.5	0.5
Compulsory contribution to social schemes	12 203	13 218	14 157	15 237	15 528	16 584	17 431	18 045	25 797	28 750	3.0	4.5
EU schemes												
Taxes on production and imports	2 886	2 517	2 282	2 344	2 319	2 214	2 556	2 531	2 570	2 627	0.7	0.4

* New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

TAX INCIDENCE, BY NATIONAL-ACCOUNTS GROUP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1999*	2000*
<i>Per cent</i>										
Taxes and duties, total¹	46.9	47.3	48.8	49.8	49.3	49.9	49.8	49.5	50.4	48.2
Taxes on production and imports ^a	16.7	16.5	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.5	17.7	18.2	18.0	17.2
Current taxes on income and wealth	28.5	29.0	30.1	30.8	30.4	30.6	30.3	29.1	30.1	28.7
Capital taxes ^a	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Compulsory contributions to social schemes	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.2
Adjusted tax incidence²	49.3	49.5	50.8	51.7	51.0	51.7	51.4	50.9	51.7	50.2
Revised tax incidence³	25.9	26.5	26.8	26.4	26.1	27.7	28.5	29.4	30.9	30.0

¹ Taxes and duties^a as a percentage of GDP at market prices^a.

² The adjusted tax incidence comprises taxes and duties^a as a percentage of GDP at market prices^a.

³ The revised tax incidence reflects the share of gross disposable income available to the general government sector.

* New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

ESTIMATED ENERGY, CO₂ AND SO₂ TAXES IN INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Total	15 469	13 977	14 643	15 994	17 625	18 418	20 976	23 681	23 845	27 121	30 329
Households	12 533	11 324	11 393	11 287	11 768	12 326	14 116	15 624	15 477	16 794	19 481
Industry, total	2 936	2 653	3 250	4 707	5 857	6 092	6 860	8 057	8 368	10 327	10 848
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	126	100	126	251	405	414	441	525	529	654	720
Manufacturing	169	137	186	444	705	687	717	1 004	1 128	1 309	1 691
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	7	10	23	40	40	42	66	79	100	127
Construction	187	139	202	343	428	462	552	593	615	742	813
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	377	294	395	691	908	923	1 054	1 257	1 302	1 473	1 686
Transport, storage and communications	395	352	629	1 165	1 549	1 656	1 972	2 032	1 987	2 347	2 512
Financial intermediation, business activities	434	406	421	442	416	445	495	608	626	757	732
Public and personal services	1 239	1 217	1 280	1 346	1 406	1 465	1 587	1 973	2 102	2 943	2 566

* New figures are expected to be published in November 2001.

EXPENDITURE ON AND REVENUE FROM ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>DKK millions</i>										
Current and capital expenditure, total	2 659	2 540	3 707	5 037	5 704	6 012	7 203	8 248	8 819	8 463
Air and climate	186	346	840	1 516	1 769	1 866	2 168	2 421	2 491	2 066
Waste water	10	12	14	13	14	14	15	15	16	16
Waste	301	184	337	370	344	392	439	408	427	524
Soil and groundwater	149	152	270	383	415	372	391	511	479	483
Biodiversity and landscape	930	913	1 035	1 258	1 430	1 395	1 346	1 404	1 648	1 872
Research and development	416	351	352	535	613	721	751	896	874	806
Environmental assistance	154	50	159	232	326	576	1 188	1 349	1 591	1 392
Other ¹	514	532	699	732	793	676	905	1 244	1 293	1 303
Current and capital revenue, total²	2 976	2 649	2 444	2 366	1 985	1 863	1 714	2 069	2 321	2 224
Air and climate	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	16
Waste water	2 449	2 087	1 785	1 569	1 123	1 045	1 025	1 090	1 189	1 276
Waste	322	271	221	203	212	137	57	186	159	146
Soil and groundwater	39	54	67	106	137	160	106	118	272	129
Biodiversity and landscape	49	46	109	166	157	171	166	187	222	241
Research and development	19	32	65	108	134	174	203	270	300	265
Environmental assistance	2	39	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ¹	89	112	187	204	213	166	147	207	167	151

¹ Including administration.² Excluding environmental taxes.

New figures are expected to be published in September 2001.

STATE REVENUE FROM ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>DKK millions</i>										
Environmental taxes, total	29 986	31 325	33 033	40 080	44 693	49 383	52 163	58 906	62 281	61 452
Pollution taxes, total	1 002	999	941	1 093	1 195	1 432	1 912	2 409	2 614	2 588
Specific retail containers	438	452	332	307	318	363	383	635	565	772
Disposable tableware	69	63	56	56	58	57	53	59	60	65
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	11	10	12	10	28	208	240	300	453	375
Waste	472	454	529	571	619	601	867	889	981	999
CFC	12	20	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrier bags made of paper or plastic	•	•	•	135	162	157	164	168	175	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	•	•	•	9	10	40	37	25	25	37
Chlorinate solvents	•	•	•	•	•	5	3	2	2	2
Waste water	•	•	•	•	•	•	164	305	309	276
PVC film	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7
PVC, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26
Nitrogen	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8	34	29
Specific growth stimulants	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18	11	0
Taxes on energy products, total	14 643	16 091	18 002	18 920	21 669	24 444	24 880	28 343	32 099	33 516
Sulphur (SO ₂)	•	•	•	•	•	334	377	375	499	198
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	•	1 530	3 299	3 149	3 280	3 776	3 736	4 325	4 846	4 819
Petrol	5 506	5 719	5 626	6 200	7 479	8 250	8 606	8 921	9 912	10 074
Electricity	4 447	3 988	3 540	4 058	4 444	5 111	5 542	7 114	7 343	7 820
Specific petroleum products	3 749	4 063	4 762	4 881	5 785	6 230	5 832	6 234	6 728	6 642
Gas ¹	42	30	45	47	51	55	54	200	207	•
Hard coal, etc.	899	761	731	584	631	671	705	825	1 255	1 316
Natural gas	•	•	•	•	•	18	28	350	1 308	2 646
Taxes on transport, total	14 155	14 050	13 904	19 454	20 870	22 214	23 799	26 315	25 803	23 512
Weight tax on motor vehicles, private	3 318	3 208	3 268	3 320	3 564	3 979	4 101	4 156	5 123	5 682
Weight tax on motor vehicles, industry	1 231	1 003	955	947	840	938	1 071	1 275	1 338	1 248
Registration tax on motor vehicles	8 353	8 485	8 322	13 708	14 885	15 419	16 530	18 526	16 879	14 122
Registration tax on aeroplanes ²	27	28	32	37	40	44	•	•	•	•
Sales of number plates	275	285	283	339	350	454	485	536	541	506
Tyres	•	•	•	•	11	20	19	21	21	29
Tax on third-party liability insurance	896	853	855	891	947	1 099	1 314	1 347	1 441	1 450
Passenger tax	54	189	190	211	232	261	280	454	461	474
Resource taxes, total	187	186	186	613	960	1 293	1 572	1 839	1 765	1 836
Hunting licence	39	39	39	62	64	65	63	63	63	70
Fishing licence	6	6	27	28	28	29	30	31	31	30
Quarrying and imports	141	140	120	122	135	135	145	156	183	182
Piped water	•	•	•	401	733	1 064	1 334	1 588	1 487	1 555

¹ From 2000 taxes on gas are classified to the category 'specific petroleum products'.² From 1997 onwards data on aeroplanes are not available, as registration is no longer regarded as tax in the national accounts. New figures are expected to be published in September 2001.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY TAX RATES

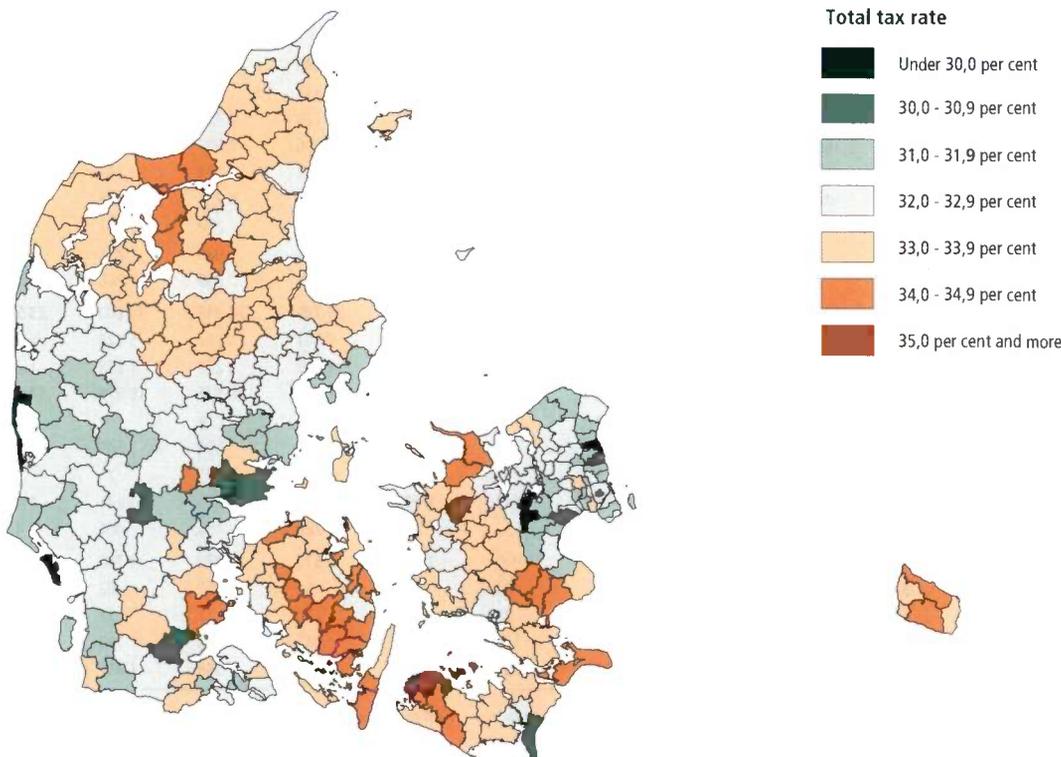
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1991	2001
												Per cent	
Counties, total	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	100.0	100.0
8.0 - 8.9	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	0.0
9.0 - 9.9	12	11	10	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	85.7	0.0
10.0 - 10.9	1	2	3	4	8	10	7	2	1	-	-	7.1	0.0
11.0 - 11.9	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	12	10	10	8	0.0	57.1
12.0 - 12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	0.0	42.9
Municipalities¹, total	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	100.0	100.0
13.0 - 13.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0
14.0 - 14.9	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0
15.0 - 15.9	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.7	0.4
16.0 - 16.9	11	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	-	-	-	4.0	0.0
17.0 - 17.9	25	24	21	19	13	9	4	4	4	4	3	9.2	1.1
18.0 - 18.9	48	50	50	51	42	37	21	11	7	4	5	17.6	1.8
19.0 - 19.9	103	101	103	102	97	98	85	61	52	43	31	37.7	11.4
20.0 - 20.9	69	76	77	81	92	96	107	120	125	119	103	25.3	37.7
21.0 - 21.9	11	11	13	13	23	27	51	70	78	94	106	4.0	38.8
22.0 - 22.9	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	23	0.1	8.4
23.0 - 23.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	0.4
Counties and municipalities², total ..	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	100.0	100.0
22.0 - 22.9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0
23.0 - 23.9	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0
24.0 - 24.9	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0
25.0 - 25.9	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.0
26.0 - 26.9	15	11	9	5	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	5.5	0.0
27.0 - 27.9	37	35	31	27	15	8	5	2	-	-	1	13.5	0.4
28.0 - 28.9	75	70	59	62	49	16	2	3	2	2	1	27.3	0.4
29.0 - 29.9	93	86	94	91	81	59	26	6	6	4	2	33.8	0.7
30.0 - 30.9	41	62	69	77	85	106	77	39	24	19	8	14.9	2.9
31.0 - 31.9	5	5	8	8	36	69	106	94	91	77	39	1.8	14.2
32.0 - 32.9	-	1	1	1	3	15	54	94	100	104	94	0.0	34.2
33.0 - 33.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	47	62	95	0.0	34.5
34.0 - 34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	33	0.0	12.0
35.0 - 35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0	0.7

¹ Excl. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg.

² Incl. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg.

New figures are expected to be published in January 2002.

COUNTY AND LOCAL AUTHORITY TAX RATES BY MUNICIPALITY 2001



THE PUBLIC SECTOR

	1994				1996				1998*			
	General government	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector	General government	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector	General government	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
<i>DKK millions, current prices</i>												
Account: Production												
Output.....	269 675	46 556	60 065	376 296	293 818	44 451	86 875	425 144	321 136	47 896	64 442	433 474
– Intermediate consumption	74 509	23 040	19 045	116 594	82 940	26 095	30 550	139 585	90 798	30 141	22 505	143 444
Gross value added	195 166	23 515	41 020	259 701	210 878	18 356	56 325	285 559	230 338	17 755	41 937	290 030
– Consumption of fixed capital	24 514	3 517	11 354	39 385	25 280	4 455	13 258	42 993	25 885	4 731	9 263	39 879
Net value added	170 652	19 998	29 665	220 316	185 598	13 901	43 067	242 566	204 453	13 024	32 674	250 151
Account: generation of revenue												
Gross value added	195 166	23 515	41 020	259 701	210 878	18 356	56 325	285 559	230 338	17 755	41 937	290 030
– Taxes on production, net	1 938	634	–1 564	1 008	1 729	647	–1 547	829	2 366	691	–1 336	1 721
Gross domestic product at factor cost	193 228	22 881	42 584	258 693	209 149	17 709	57 871	284 730	227 972	17 064	43 273	288 309
– Compensation of employees	168 715	17 694	15 782	202 191	183 869	10 917	25 737	220 523	202 087	11 161	20 177	233 425
Gross operating surplus	24 513	5 187	26 802	56 502	25 280	6 792	32 134	64 207	25 885	5 903	23 096	54 884
– Consumption of fixed capital	24 514	3 517	11 354	39 385	25 280	4 455	13 258	42 993	25 885	4 731	9 263	39 879
Net operating surplus.....	0	1 670	15 448	17 117	0	2 337	18 877	21 214	0	1 172	13 833	15 005
Account: Distribution of revenue												
Gross operating surplus	24 513	5 187	26 802	56 502	25 280	6 792	32 135	64 207	25 885	5 903	23 096	54 884
+ Interest and profits	41 865	927	19 855	62 647	43 303	375	22 074	65 752	42 754	402	21 703	64 859
+ Taxes on production and imports	164 318	0	0	164 318	183 220	0	0	183 220	210 895	0	0	210 895
+ Current taxes on income and property	297 396	608	0	298 004	324 878	405	0	325 283	345 626	1 124	0	346 750
+ Actual contributions to social-security schemes	15 650	0	0	15 650	17 042	0	2 000	19 042	18 577	0	2 280	20 857
+ Imputed contributions to social-security schemes	11 262	0	0	11 262	10 795	0	0	10 795	11 833	0	0	11 833
+ International co-operation	983	3	0	986	1 152	0	0	1 152	1 443	2	0	1 445
+ Other current transfers and FISIM	5 365	424	0	5 789	5 981	4 473	–409	10 045	6 544	4 342	–521	10 365
Gross total revenue	561 352	7 149	46 657	615 159	611 651	12 046	55 799	679 496	663 557	11 773	46 558	721 888
Interest and dividends	64 399	7 540	16 218	88 157	65 116	6 984	23 107	95 207	61 899	7 104	23 005	92 008
+ Subsidies	25 177	1	0	25 178	27 084	0	0	27 084	26 795	0	0	26 795
+ Current taxes on income and property	0	0	1 535	1 535	0	0	3 164	3 164	0	0	1 467	1 467
+ Social transfers	204 290	29	0	204 319	210 313	33	1 273	211 619	211 761	38	1 373	213 172
+ International co-operation	17 719	17	0	17 736	19 869	11	0	19 880	20 392	9	0	20 401
+ Other current transfers	4 974	100	5 376	10 450	5 506	4	518	6 028	9 330	0	0	9 330
Gross total expenditure	316 559	7 687	23 129	347 375	327 888	7 033	28 061	362 982	330 177	7 151	25 845	363 173
Gross disposable income	244 793	–538	23 528	267 783	283 763	5 013	27 738	316 514	333 380	4 622	20 713	358 715
– Consumption of fixed capital	24 514	3 517	11 354	39 385	25 280	4 455	13 258	42 993	25 885	4 731	9 263	39 879
Net disposable income	220 279	–4 055	12 174	228 398	258 483	557	14 480	273 521	307 495	–109	11 450	318 836
Account: Use of income												
Gross disposable income	244 793	–538	23 528	267 783	283 763	5 013	27 738	316 514	333 380	4 622	20 713	358 715
– Consumption expenditure	250 302	0	0	250 302	274 563	0	0	274 563	300 126	0	0	300 126
– Changes in households' net property	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	0	0	953	953
Gross savings	–5 509	–538	23 528	17 481	9 200	5 013	26 970	41 183	33 254	4 622	19 760	57 636
– Consumption of fixed capital	24 514	3 517	11 354	39 385	25 280	4 455	13 258	42 993	25 885	4 731	9 263	39 879
Net savings	–30 023	–4 055	12 174	–21 904	–16 080	557	13 712	–1 810	7 369	–109	10 497	17 757
Account: Capital												
Gross savings	–5 509	–538	23 528	17 481	9 200	5 013	26 970	41 183	33 254	4 622	19 760	57 636
+ Taxes on capital	2 226	0	0	2 226	2 283	0	0	2 283	2 164	0	0	2 164
+ Other capital transfers	1 825	3 375	0	5 200	2 213	437	0	2 650	3 192	385	0	3 577
Gross savings and capital transfers, total	–1 458	2 837	23 528	24 907	13 696	5 450	26 970	46 116	38 610	5 007	19 760	63 377
– Fixed gross capital formation	17 656	10 424	14 758	42 838	20 754	9 293	29 974	60 021	19 399	8 826	22 148	50 373
– Changes in stocks	–249	0	0	–249	–100	1	0	–99	–1	0	0	–1
– Purchase of land and intangible assets, net	–294	–733	–230	–1 258	–388	–745	6 711	5 577	159	–1 307	–562	–1 710
– Capital formation subsidies	4 859	0	0	4 859	4 016	1	0	4 017	5 080	0	0	5 080
– Other capital transfers	0	51	135	186	0	44	0	44	0	63	32	95
Net lending	–23 430	–6 905	8 865	–21 469	–10 586	–3 143	–9 715	–23 445	13 973	–2 575	–1 858	9 540

☞ New figures are expected to be published in August 2001.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BY THE STATE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Central government current, investment and lending surplus, excl. net interest	25 889	4 802	981	- 5 202	1 908	16 024	28 384	58 391	75 784	52 671	73 014
Net interest	- 49 055	- 43 124	- 36 231	- 43 246	- 41 635	- 47 274	- 49 879	- 50 833	- 44 339	- 43 574	- 42 300
Central government current, investment and lending surplus	- 23 166	- 38 322	- 35 250	- 48 448	- 39 727	- 31 250	- 21 495	7 558	31 445	9 097	30 714
- Social Pension Fund bond purchases (DSP), net ¹	7 361	7 699	7 556	6 758	10 242	7 744	2 084	1 417	•	•	•
- Other central government bond purchases, net ¹	- 436	749	1 753	0	15 799	19 058	9 507	28 808	•	•	•
+ Re-lending government loans	2 161	856	956	3 108	5 133	1 579	1 374	843	-314	1 601	2 798
+ Instalments on foreign govt. debt ¹	1 168	506	2 106	104	14 086	15 286	7 244	37 615	•	•	•
+ Amortisation of losses on share issues etc.	- 13 176	9 077	- 12 566	- 12 946	- 7 407	- 5 826	- 7 733	1 446	3 518	3 384	- 917
Net surplus =											
- Net borrowing requirement	- 17 908	- 56 197	- 30 843	- 45 264	- 49 408	- 38 517	- 19 483	12 659	35 277	10 880	26 999
- Social Pension Fund bond purchases (DSP), net	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 081	468	647
- Instalments on foreign govt. debt	15 013	29 408	16 488	16 715	13 149	28 490	30 784	31 375	37 424	19 965	15 659
- Instalments on domestic government bond debt, etc.	44 671	25 740	55 654	38 050	50 451	48 366	38 685	24 920	21 200	15 540	21 500
- Redemption of Treasury notes	33 900	38 300	39 900	36 250	22 509	56 090	37 998	56 464	56 727	59 905	69 187
- Repayment of compulsory saving	494	485	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross cash surplus =											
- gross financing requirement	- 111 986	- 150 130	- 143 263	- 136 279	- 135 517	- 171 463	- 126 950	- 100 100	- 81 155	- 84 998	- 79 994
Paid by:											
Foreign borrowing, gross	20 122	2 218	27 528	73 278	- 17 581	12 703	28 370	25 057	21 062	21 014	10 423
Other domestic borrowing, gross	101 833	114 354	135 013	120 856	119 581	137 173	95 955	73 015	61 389	68 815	65 672
Borrowing from Danmarks Nationalbank	- 9 952	33 558	- 19 278	- 57 855	33 517	21 587	2 625	2 028	- 1 296	- 4 831	3 899
Financing, total	111 986	150 130	143 263	136 279	135 517	171 463	126 950	100 100	81 155	84 998	79 994

¹ Owing to changes in central government accounts, the items from 1998 have been transferred and incorporated in the gross cash surplus. New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

CHANGES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>In DKK millions</i>											
Net borrowing requirement	17 908	56 197	30 843	45 264	49 408	38 517	19 483	- 12 659	- 35 277	- 10 880	- 26 999
+ Losses on issue prices, foreign loans	1 174	150	287	1 202	187	455	48	169	99	16	- 20
+ Revaluation of foreign government loans, etc.	- 2 759	46	681	3 024	- 5 044	- 9 425	- 2 668	10 841	583	1 089	- 913
+ Losses on issue prices, dom. loans	6 617	6 046	10 545	4 099	10 106	7 842	1 621	1 762	- 739	- 1 210	2 431
+ Changes in the Social Pension Fund's government stock	- 5 981	- 2 679	- 4 739	- 1 659	- 4 873	- 18 746	- 14 546	- 9 018	- 7 682	- 5 297	- 880
= Changes in central government debt^a	16 959	59 760	37 617	51 930	49 784	18 643	3 938	- 8 905	- 41 531	- 16 282	- 26 381

New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>DKK millions</i>											
Foreign debt, total	117 975	90 965	103 482	164 274	129 782	105 647	101 495	103 613	88 338	90 025	85 209
Domestic debt, total	406 490	462 382	511 499	562 150	617 781	657 719	677 730	673 697	656 420	648 579	623 995
- The Social Pension Fund's government stock	36 193	38 872	43 611	45 270	50 143	68 889	83 435	92 453	100 135	105 432	106 312
- Net liabilities to Danmarks Nationalbank	45 206	11 649	30 927	88 781	55 263	33 677	31 052	29 024	30 320	35 151	31 252
Total central government debt as of 31 December	443 066	502 826	540 443	592 373	642 157	660 800	664 738	655 833	614 303	598 021	571 640

New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

CENTRAL AGGREGATES FOR STATE FINANCES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>											
Public sector balance	- 1.2	- 2.5	- 2.3	- 2.9	- 2.4	- 2.3	- 1.0	0.5	1.2	3.1	2.4
Operating, capital and lending account	- 2.8	- 4.5	- 4.0	- 5.4	- 4.1	- 3.1	- 2.0	0.7	2.7	0.7	2.3
State revenue from environmental taxes	...	3,5	3,5	3,7	4,2	4,4	4,7	4,7	5,0	5,1	4,7

New figures are expected to be published in March 2002.

POPULATION

	Population		Population growth		Life expectancy* of new-born boys		Life expectancy* of new-born girls		Total fertility*	
	1994	1999	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
	<i>Inhabitants in thousands</i>		<i>Per thousand inhabitants</i>		<i>Years</i>		<i>Years</i>		<i>Children per woman</i>	
Bulgaria	8 444	8 211	-3.8	-6.4	67.1 ¹	...	74.6 ¹	...	1.4	1.1
Cyprus .....	...	667	8.6	5.3	75.3 ¹	75.0 ²	79.8 ¹	80.0 ²	...	...
Czech Republic	10 336	10 283	-1.0	-1.8	69.5	71.1	76.6	78.1	1.4	1.2
Estonia	1 499	1 442	-5.3	-5.0	61.1	64.7 ²	73.1	76.0 ²	1.4	1.2
Hungary	10 261	10 068	-3.0	-4.3	64.8	66.4 ²	74.2	75.1 ²	1.6	1.3
Latvia	2 548	2 432	-6.9	-6.4	60.7	63.8	72.9	74.9	1.4	1.1
Lithuania	3 721	3 700	-1.1	-1.0	62.8	65.9 ²	74.9	76.8 ²	1.5	1.4 ²
Malta	368	388	5.8	3.8	74.9	74.4	79.1	80.1	1.9	2.0 ²
Poland	38 544	38 654	2.5	0.5	67.5	68.9	76.1	77.3	1.8	1.4
Romania	22 731	22 458	-0.9	-1.4	65.7	65.5	73.4	73.3	1.4	1.3
Slovak Republic	5 347	5 395	2.8	0.8	68.3	68.6	76.5	76.7	1.7	1.4
Slovenia	1 989	1 986	0.1	-0.6	69.9	71.1	77.8	78.7	1.3	1.2
Turkey	60 160	64 330	16.2	15.1	65.4	66.5	70.0	71.2	2.7	2.4
EU-15	370 433	375 458	3.1	2.3	73.8	74.0 ²	80.3	80.5 ²	1.4	1.5

¹ 1995.² 1997.Source Eurostat: *Statistical Yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries*. 2000. Eurostat: *Yearbook 2001 - The statistical guide to Europe*.

LABOUR MARKET

	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Construction		Service trades		Unemployment rate	
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1999
	<i>Per cent of employed</i>		<i>Per cent of employed</i>		<i>Per cent of employed</i>		<i>Per cent of employed</i>		<i>Per cent of the labour force</i>	
Bulgaria	23.2	25.7	29.1	26.4	5.7	4.4	42.0	43.5	20.5	17.0
Cyprus	11.0	9.6	17.0	14.8	9.1	8.5	62.8	67.1	2.7	3.6
Czech Republic	6.9	5.5	33.4	31.5	9.3	9.8	50.4	53.1	4.3	8.7
Estonia	14.6	9.5	25.1	26.1	7.2	7.5	53.1	57.4	7.6	11.7
Hungary	8.7	7.5	27.6	28.0	5.4	6.2	58.3	58.2	10.7	7.0
Latvia	17.4 ¹	18.8	23.1 ¹	20.7	5.0 ¹	5.5	54.6 ¹	55.0	18.9 ¹	14.5
Lithuania	22.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	6.2	6.4	49.9	51.5	17.4	14.1
Malta	1.9	1.8	26.0	23.9	3.9	4.0	68.2	70.3	4.1	5.3
Poland	24.0	19.1	25.8	25.0	6.2	7.0	44.1	48.9	14.4	15.3
Romania	39.0	40.0	28.7	25.4	4.1	4.0	28.1	30.6	8.2	6.8
Slovak Republic	10.1	8.2	30.7	30.2	8.9	9.3	50.2	52.3	13.7	16.2
Slovenia	11.5	11.5	36.6	33.7	5.6	5.6	46.2	49.3	9.0	7.6
Turkey	44.8	42.3	18.4	16.8	5.8	6.1	33.0	34.9	8.1	7.6
EU-15	5.5	4.7	22.9	22.0	7.8	7.7	63.8	65.7	11.1	9.2

¹ 1995.Source: Eurostat: *Statistical Yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries*. 2000. Eurostat: *Yearbook 2001 - The statistical guide to Europe*. Eurostat: *Labour Force Survey 1994 and 1998*.

KEY FINANCIAL FIGURES

	GDP*		GDP* per inhabitant		GDP* growth		Balance of trade		Industrial output		Inflation	
	1994	1999	1994	1999	1994	1999	1994	1999	1994	1999	1994	1998
	<i>ECU/Euro billions</i>		<i>ECU/Euro</i>		<i>Annual growth in per cent</i>		<i>ECU/Euro millions</i>		<i>Annual growth in per cent</i>		<i>Per cent</i>	
Bulgaria	8.2	11.6	1 000	1 400	1.8	2.4	-168	-1 401	...	-12.3	87.1	22.3
Cyprus	6.3	8.5	9 900	12 700	5.9	4.5	-1 699	-2 443	3.7	1.7	4.7	2.2
Czech Republic	34.5	49.8	3 400	4 800	5.1	-0.2	-1 026	-1 894	2.1	-3.1	10.0	10.7
Estonia	1.9	4.8	1 300	3 300	-2.0	-1.1	-296	-1 020	-3.0	-7.7	47.4	8.2
Hungary	34.9	45.2	3 400	4 500	2.9	4.5	-3 239	-2 811	9.6	10.7	19.2	14.3
Latvia	3.1	5.9	1 200	2 400	0.6	0.1	-211	-1 148	-9.9	-8.8	35.9	4.7
Lithuania	3.6	10.0	1 000	2 700	-9.8	-4.2	-272	-1 718	-26.6	-9.9	72.2	5.1
Malta	2.3	3.4	6 200	8 800	5.7	4.0	-727	-809	10.9 ¹	7.1	4.1	2.4
Poland	82.9	146.0	2 200	3 800	5.2	4.2	-3 640	-17 404	13.1	4.4	33.3	11.8
Romania	25.3	31.9	1 100	1 400	3.9	-3.2	-805	-1 804	3.3	-11.2	136.5	59.1
Slovak Republic	11.6	18.5	2 200	3 400	4.9	1.9	67	-1 035	4.9	-3.4	13.4	6.7
Slovenia	12.1	18.7	6 100	9 400	5.3	5.0	-400	-1 320	6.4	-0.5	21.0	7.9
Turkey	108.9	173.0	1 800	2 700	-5.5	-5.0	-3 741	-13 305	14.3 ¹	34.7	88.5 ¹	80.5
EU-15	6 333.0	7 974.0	17 100	21 200	2.8	2.4	9 400	-16 600	5.2	1.6	3.1	1.3

¹ 1995.Kilde: Eurostat: *Statistical Yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries*. 2000. Eurostat: *Yearbook 2001 - The statistical guide to Europe*.

EU INCOME BY SOURCE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>ECU/Euro millions</i>											
Total	46 469	56 249	59 712	65 673	66 002	75 077	81 275	80 548	84 530	86 904	89 441
Agricultural levies	1 876	2 486	1 988	1 930	2 074	1 945	1 822	1 925	1 955	2 152	2 038
Customs duties	10 285	11 475	11 292	11 056	11 178	12 509	11 762	12 247	12 156	11 706	11 665
VAT	27 440	31 406	34 659	34 490	33 255	39 183	33 963	34 223	33 118	31 163	34 049
GNI	95	7 468	8 322	16 518	17 682	14 191	23 549	26 898	35 021	37 510	37 805
Other	6 773	3 413	3 450	1 680	1 813	7 250	10 179	5 255	2 281	4 373	3 883
<i>Per cent</i>											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural levies	4.0	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3
Customs duties	22.1	20.4	18.9	16.8	16.9	16.7	14.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.0
VAT	59.1	55.8	58.0	52.5	50.4	52.2	41.8	42.5	39.2	35.9	38.1
GNI	0.2	13.3	13.9	25.2	26.8	18.9	29.0	33.4	41.4	43.2	42.3
Other	14.6	6.1	5.8	2.6	2.7	9.7	12.5	6.5	2.7	5.0	4.3

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 2000.

EU INCOME BY MEMBER STATE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>Per cent of total income</i>											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	•	•	•	•	•	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Belgium	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Denmark	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Finland	•	•	•	•	•	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
France	19.5	20.1	18.7	18.0	19.6	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.5	17.0	16.7
Germany	25.0	29.1	30.2	29.8	33.3	31.4	29.2	28.2	25.1	25.5	25.2
Greece	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ireland	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
Italy	14.7	16.5	14.7	16.0	12.1	9.5	12.7	11.5	12.9	13.0	12.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1
Portugal	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Spain	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.1	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.3
Sweden	•	•	•	•	•	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9
UK	15.8	9.0	11.9	11.9	10.0	13.6	11.6	11.9	15.2	13.4	15.1
<i>ECU/Euro per capita</i>											
EU, total	126	153	162	184	173	182	191	201	220	222	227
Austria	•	•	•	•	•	219	232	261	258	275	260
Belgium	177	222	223	238	279	264	271	292	307	318	317
Denmark	151	201	200	233	249	248	260	285	320	321	316
Finland	•	•	•	•	•	174	188	207	223	225	236
France	143	186	183	200	217	204	213	225	231	243	240
Germany	164	193	211	235	262	261	253	259	251	268	263
Greece	56	74	71	97	95	94	106	112	125	120	129
Ireland	105	128	130	159	178	184	187	187	267	226	260
Italy	106	153	146	180	136	112	157	151	184	188	187
Luxembourg	195	281	314	420	410	409	387	405	511	431	446
Netherlands	175	235	233	264	276	281	286	310	326	321	331
Portugal	51	72	85	92	123	87	86	108	111	115	120
Spain	94	118	124	133	121	93	116	136	146	146	159
Sweden	•	•	•	•	•	188	223	263	269	274	279
UK	114	82	116	131	110	158	140	151	212	189	217

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 2000.
Eurostat: *Yearbook 2001 - The statistical guide to Europe*.

EU EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>ECU/Euro millions</i>											
Total	45 608	55 016	60 844	66 733	61 479	68 409	78 605	81 492	82 503	84 952	92 254
EAGGF guarantees	25 605	31 103	31 255	34 936	32 953	34 490	39 324	40 423	39 068	39 469	41 494
Structural funds	9 591	13 971	18 378	20 479	15 872	19 223	24 624	26 285	28 624	30 377	31 957
EAGGF development	1 825	2 085	2 858	2 914	2 477	2 531	3 360	3 580	3 522	3 774	3 510
ERDF	4 554	6 307	8 565	9 546	6 331	8 374	10 610	11 521	11 779	14 007	14 226
ESF	3 212	4 030	4 321	5 383	4 315	4 547	6 032	6 143	7 603	7 246	7 675
Cohesion fund	•	•	•	795	852	1 699	1 872	2 323	2 336	2 732	2 800
Other structural measures	•	1 549	2 634	1 841	1 897	2 072	2 750	2 718	3 385	2 619	3 745
Research	1 790	1 706	1 903	2 233	2 481	2 478	2 879	2 982	2 969	2 629	3 600
External action	1 431	2 210	2 141	2 858	3 055	3 406	3 855	3 823	4 160	4 730	5 542
Administrative costs	2 333	2 619	2 878	3 319	3 542	3 870	4 011	4 196	4 171	4 111	4 725
Repayments and other	3 313	1 902	1 936	960	1 371	3 079	2 339	2 111	1 886	2 176	2 123
EDF	1 257	1 191	1 942	1 354	1 782	1 564	1 317	1 213	1 440	1 275	2 635
ECSC	289	314	412	596	424	298	255	460	185	185	178
<i>Per cent</i>											
Total	100.0										
EAGGF guarantees	56.1	56.5	51.4	52.4	53.6	50.4	50.0	49.6	47.4	46.5	45.0
Structural funds	21.0	25.4	30.2	30.7	25.8	28.1	31.3	32.3	34.7	35.8	34.6
EAGGF development	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.8
ERDF	10.0	11.5	14.1	14.3	10.3	12.2	13.5	14.1	14.3	16.5	15.4
ESF	7.0	7.3	7.1	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.5	9.2	8.5	8.3
Cohesion fund	•	•	•	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0
Other structural measures	•	2.8	4.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.1	4.1
Research	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.9
External action	3.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.0
Administrative costs	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1
Repayments and other	7.3	3.5	3.2	1.4	2.2	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.3
EDF	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.9
ECSC	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: Abbreviations are:

EAGGF: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

ERDF: European Regional Development Fund.

ESF: European Social Fund.

EDF: European Development Fund.

ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community.

Source: The European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 2000

PERMANENT STAFF IN EU INSTITUTIONS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000*
<i>Number of persons</i>											
Total	24 018	24 629	25 561	26 359	26 984	29 107	30 281	30 864	31 398	30 629	30 777
European Parliament	3 482	3 565	3 686	3 790	3 790	4 091	4 105	4 109	4 110	4 125	4 126
Council of Ministers	2 184	2 205	2 225	2 256	2 304	2 464	2 529	2 529	2 534	2 621	2 648
European Commission	16 720	17 175	17 946	18 576	19 027	20 383	21 464	22 006	22 509	21 633	21 703
Administration	12 887	13 157	13 975	14 540	14 918	15 836	16 449	16 789	17 094	17 082	17 087
Research and development	3 285	3 462	3 409	3 430	3 497	3 497	3 694	3 712	3 712	3 712	3 704
Office for Official Publications of EC	424	428	428	463	465	525	525	525	525	525	522
Other	124	128	134	143	147	525	796	980	1 178	314	390
Court of Justice	752	794	800	825	837	950	953	953	953	961	1 006
Court of Auditors	379	384	394	402	427	503	503	528	553	552	552
Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions	501	506	510	510	599	716	727	739	739	737	742

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 2000.

The single currency, the euro, was introduced on 1 January 1999, and since then, countries in the EU have been obliged to avoid disproportionately large government-budget deficits.

In order to qualify for participation in the euro, a country must fulfil certain criteria, particularly financial key figures – the so-called convergence criteria.

At the summit meeting 1-3 May 1998, the heads of state and government in the EU countries decided that 11 Member States were to introduce the euro on 1 January 1999. On 19 June 2000, it was decided that Greece participates in the euro from 1 January 2001, as Greece meets the economic admission requirements (the convergence criteria). After the referendum on 28 September 2000, Denmark decided not to participate in the euro, while Sweden and the UK have not yet decided whether to participate in the euro.

Official convergence criteria are only estimated when countries officially apply for participation in the euro.

When assessing whether a country has a disproportionately large government-budget deficit, the following is considered:

- whether the total government-budget deficit exceeds 3 per cent of the gross domestic product. However, this figure is not absolute; it is considered acceptable if the percentage is either falling or close to 3 per cent, or if the deviance is temporary.
- whether the total gross public-sector debt exceeds 60 per cent of the gross domestic product. However, this figure is not absolute either, as it is sufficient that the percentage is falling and approaching 60 per cent with sufficient speed.

On the basis of the general government sector, the budget concepts in the treaty depend on how each Member State has divided its general government sector, e.g. state, regional, and local authorities or specific social security schemes.

In addition to the budget criteria regarding disproportionately large government-budget deficits, the convergence criteria comprise:

- stable price developments, implying that the rate of price increases is no more than 1.5 percentage points higher than the rate of price increases in the three Member States with the lowest increases.
- stable interest rates on long-term bonds, implying that interest rates do not diverge too greatly from interest rates in the Member States with the lowest inflation. Long-term bond interest rates may be no more than 2 percentage points higher than the average rate in the three Member States with the lowest rate of price increases.
- participation in the foreign exchange-rate system, implying that the Member State has participated in the usual band of this system for at least two years without any serious fluctuations and without devaluating its currency vis-à-vis the currency of another Member State on its own initiative.

KEY FIGURES FOR EU COUNTRIES

	Inflation			Interest rate, capital market			General government balance			General government debt		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Per cent			Per cent p.a.			Per cent of GDP ^a			Per cent of GDP ^a		
Denmark	1.3	2.1	2.7	4.9	4.9	5.6	1.1	3.1	2.5	55.8	52.6	47.3
Austria.....	0.8	0.5	2.0	4.7	4.7	5.6	-2.2	-2.1	-1.1	63.9	64.7	62.8
Belgium	0.9	1.1	2.7	4.7	4.8	5.6	-0.9	-0.7	0.0	119.8	116.4	110.9
Finland	1.4	1.3	3.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	1.3	1.8	6.7	48.8	46.9	44.0
France	0.7	0.6	1.8	4.6	4.6	5.4	-2.7	-1.6	-1.3	59.7	58.7	58.0
Germany	0.6	0.6	2.1	4.6	4.5	5.3	-2.1	-1.4	1.5	60.7	61.1	60.2
Greece	4.5	2.1	2.9	8.5	6.5	6.5	-3.1	-1.8	-0.9	105.5	104.6	103.9
Ireland	2.1	2.5	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.4	2.1	2.1	4.5	55.0	50.1	39.1
Italy	2.0	1.7	2.6	4.8	4.8	5.6	-2.8	-1.8	-0.3	116.2	114.5	110.2
Luxembourg	1.0	1.0	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.4	3.2	4.7	5.3	6.4	6.0	5.3
Netherlands	1.8	2.0	2.3	4.6	4.6	5.4	-0.7	1.0	2.0	66.8	63.2	56.3
Portugal	2.2	2.2	2.8	5.0	4.8	5.6	-2.3	-2.1	-1.4	55.3	55.0	53.8
Spain	1.8	2.2	3.5	4.8	4.7	5.5	-2.6	-1.2	-0.3	64.7	63.4	60.6
Sweden	1.0	0.6	1.3	5.0	5.0	5.4	1.9	1.8	4.0	71.8	65.2	55.6
UK	1.6	1.3	0.8	5.5	5.0	5.3	0.4	1.3	4.3	48.1	45.7	42.9
EU-15 total	1.3	1.2	2.1	4.9	4.7	5.4	-1.5	-0.6	1.2	69.0	67.5	64.5
Euro countries	1.1	1.1	2.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	-2.1	-1.2	0.4	73.1	72.0	69.7
Convergence criteria	2.2	2.1	2.8 ¹	6.6	6.8	7.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

Note: To the extent possible, budget figures comply with the common national account definition ENS95.

¹ The convergence criterion for the inflation rate in 2000 is estimated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in accordance with the same guidelines used in previous calculations of the official convergence criterion.

Source: Danish Ministry of Economic Affairs and the European Commission.

The methods used in compiling statistics vary significantly from country to country. Consequently, figures are not strictly comparable among countries. However, increasing close international cooperation implies that comparable international statistics are being compiled to the extent possible.

To that end, international organizations continue to work towards standardising and harmonising international statistics. Particularly the UN, the World Bank, the OECD and the EU have made many efforts, thus enabling use of a wide range of international statistics today.

The advantages of such statistics are obvious: Information on many countries can easily be accessed, a common unit of measurement is often used and the accompanying text is written in one of the main languages. However, one must still be aware of the restrictions international statistics may have. For example, the international organization in question may not have fully succeeded in harmonising figures according to uniform methods and definitions.

Therefore, although the quality of international statistics is generally high, it is important to study the various compilation methods and definitions.

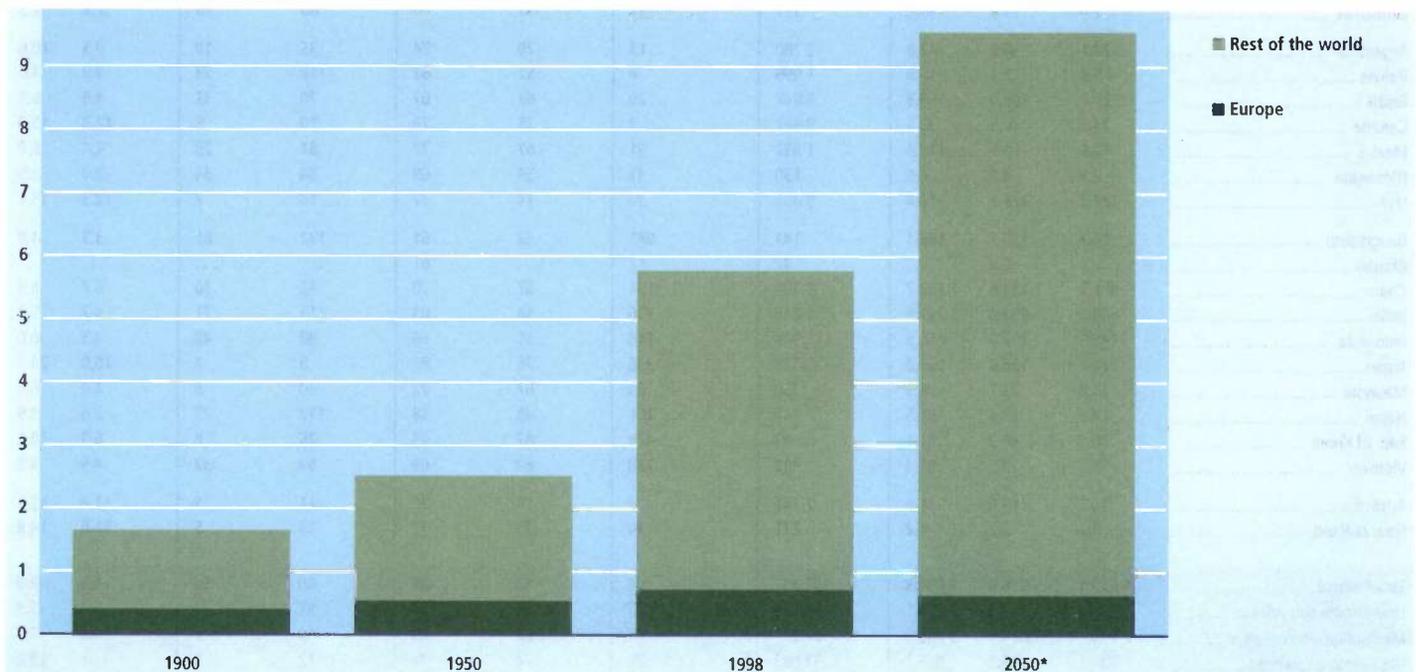
The following international tables are based on information from international organizations, implying that figures do not necessarily comply with the official figures published by the various countries themselves.

The first two pages in the section on international statistics illustrate figures from the whole world for a number of key population and environment indicators. The countries are primarily OECD countries and countries which receive assistance from Denmark. At the bottom of the table, there are figures from the whole world and from countries which the World Bank has divided in accordance with the gross national income per capita in 1999, that is:

- *Low-income countries* – USD 756 and less – 64 countries, e.g., Georgia, India, Uganda and Vietnam.
- *Medium-income countries* – between USD 756 and 9,265 – 93 countries, e.g., Argentina, the Czech Republic, China, Rep. of Korea, Mexico, Egypt and South Africa.
- *High-income countries* – more than USD 9,265 – 50 countries, e.g., Belgium, Denmark, Greece, New Zealand and the USA.

CHANGES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EUROPE AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

Population in billions



Source: UN: *World Population Prospects*, 1999.

POPULATION

	Population			Area 1999 Thousand km ²	Population density 1999 Per km ²	Average life expectancy ^a of newborns		Infant mortality		Per cent of population over 65 years	
	1980	1999	2015			1980	1999	1980	1999	1998	2015
	Population in millions					Years		Per thousand live births ^b		Per cent	
Denmark	5.1	5.3	5.4	43	126	74	76	8	5	14.7	19.0
Albania	2.7	3.4	3.9	29	123	69	72	47	24	6.5	8.6
Austria	7.6	8.1	8.0	84	98	73	78	14	4	14.9	19.2
Belgium	9.8	10.2	10.3	33	312	73	78	12	5	16.2	19.5
Bulgaria	8.9	8.2	7.3	111	74	71	71	20	14	15.5	18.9
Czech Republic	10.2	10.3	9.9	79	133	70	75	16	5	13.5	18.6
Finland	4.8	5.2	5.3	338	17	73	77	8	4	14.5	20.2
France	53.9	58.6	61.1	552	107	74	79	10	5	15.5	18.1
Germany	78.3	82.1	79.4	357	235	73	77	12	5	15.7	20.3
Greece	9.6	10.5	10.3	132	82	74	78	18	6	16.9	21.0
Hungary	10.7	10.1	9.4	93	109	70	71	23	8	14.3	17.1
Iceland .....	...	0.3	...	103	3	...	79	...	...	...	...
Ireland	3.4	3.8	4.3	70	54	73	76	11	6	11.4	13.5
Italy	56.4	57.6	54.8	301	196	74	78	15	5	17.0	22.5
Luxembourg .....	...	0.4	...	3	166	...	77	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	14.2	15.8	16.8	41	466	76	78	9	5	13.5	17.9
Norway	4.1	4.5	4.7	324	15	76	78	8	4	15.6	18.1
Poland	35.6	38.7	38.8	323	127	70	73	26	9	11.6	14.4
Portugal	9.8	10.0	9.9	92	109	71	75	24	6	16.1	16.8
Rumania	22.2	22.5	21.3	238	97	69	69	29	20	12.5	14.5
Russia	139.0	146.2	134.5	17 075	9	67	66	22	16	12.2	13.4
Slovak Republic	5.0	5.4	5.4	49	112	70	73	21	8	11.1	13.4
Spain	37.4	39.4	38.1	506	79	76	78	12	5	16.3	18.8
Sweden	8.3	8.9	8.7	450	22	76	79	7	4	17.2	22.0
Switzerland	6.3	7.1	7.1	41	180	76	80	9	5	14.9	20.8
UK	56.3	59.5	59.8	245	246	74	77	12	6	15.8	18.9
Ukraine	50.0	50.0	44.0	604	86	69	67	17	14	13.9	14.9
Benin	3.5	6.1	9.0	113	55	48	53	116	87	2.9	2.6
Burkina Faso	7.0	11.0	15.5	274	40	44	45	121	105	2.8	2.2
Egypt	40.9	62.7	80.0	1 001	63	56	67	120	47	4.4	5.5
Eritrea	2.4	4.0	5.6	118	40	44	50	91	60	2.7	2.8
Ghana	10.7	18.8	24.5	239	83	53	58	94	57	3.1	3.5
Kenya	16.6	29.4	37.5	580	52	55	48	75	76	2.8	2.1
Malawi	6.2	10.8	14.3	118	115	44	39	169	132	2.5	2.5
Mozambique	12.1	17.3	22.6	802	22	44	43	145	131	3.9	3.2
Niger	5.6	10.5	16.8	1 267	8	42	46	135	116	2.4	2.1
Nigeria	71.1	123.9	169.4	924	136	46	47	99	83	2.5	2.8
South Africa	27.6	42.1	45.8	1 221	34	57	48	67	62	4.8	4.7
Tanzania	18.6	32.9	43.8	945	37	50	45	108	95	2.4	2.0
Uganda	12.8	21.5	31.4	241	108	48	42	116	88	2.1	1.3
Zambia	5.7	9.9	12.2	753	13	50	38	90	114	2.2	1.9
Zimbabwe	7.0	11.9	13.1	391	31	55	40	80	70	2.8	2.3
Argentina	28.1	36.6	42.8	2 780	13	70	74	35	18	9.5	10.6
Bolivia	5.4	8.1	10.9	1 099	8	52	62	118	59	3.9	4.6
Brazil	121.7	168.0	199.8	8 547	20	63	67	70	32	4.9	6.5
Canada	24.6	30.5	33.5	9 971	3	75	79	10	5	12.3	15.9
Mexico	67.6	96.6	118.3	1 958	51	67	72	51	29	4.4	6.0
Nicaragua	2.9	4.9	6.9	130	41	59	69	84	34	3.0	3.5
USA	227.2	278.2	316.4	9 364	30	74	77	13	7	12.3	15.1
Bangladesh	86.7	127.7	166.1	144	981	48	61	132	61	3.3	4.0
Bhutan .....	...	0.8	...	47	17	...	61	...	...	...	...
China	981.2	1 253.6	1 393.7	9 598	134	67	70	42	30	6.7	8.9
India	687.3	997.5	1 221.9	3 288	336	54	63	115	71	4.7	5.7
Indonesia	148.3	207.0	250.5	1 905	114	55	66	90	42	4.5	6.0
Japan	116.8	126.6	124.3	378	336	76	81	8	4	16.0	24.7
Malaysia	13.8	22.7	29.3	330	69	67	72	30	8	4.0	6.0
Nepal	14.5	23.4	32.5	147	164	48	58	132	75	3.6	3.9
Rep. of Korea	38.1	46.9	51.1	99	475	67	73	26	8	6.3	10.8
Vietnam	53.7	77.5	94.4	332	238	63	69	57	37	4.9	4.9
Australia	14.7	19.0	21.5	7 741	2	74	79	11	5	11.8	15.2
New Zealand	3.1	3.8	4.2	271	14	73	77	13	5	11.6	14.8
Total world	4 430.1	5 978.0	7 084.3	133 567	46	63	66	80	54	6.8	7.9
Low-income countries	1 612.9	2 417.1	3 086.1	34 227	73	53	59	97	77	5.0	5.9
Medium-income countries	2 028.1	2 664.5	3 055.0	67 257	40	66	69	60	31	6.6	7.7
High-income countries	789.1	896.3	943.2	32 083	29	74	78	12	6	14.1	18.0

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

	Energy supply		Energy consumption		Energy consumption per capita		Emission of CO ₂ per capita		Road traffic	
	1980	1998	1980	1998	1980	1998	1980	1997	1980	1999
	<i>Oil equivalents in thousand tons</i>		<i>Oil equivalents in thousand tons</i>		<i>Oil equivalents in kilogrammes</i>		<i>Tons</i>		<i>Motor vehicle km in millions</i>	
Denmark	896	20 177	19 734	20 804	3 852	3 925	12.5	10.9	26 300	44 845
Albania	3 428	864	3 049	947	1 142	284	2.0	0.5	...	...
Austria	7 655	8 999	23 450	28 815	3 105	3 567	7.3	7.8	35 430	...
Belgium	7 986	12 810	46 100	58 349	4 682	5 719	13.3	10.5	45 779	158 759
Bulgaria	7 737	10 116	28 673	19 963	3 236	2 418	8.8	6.1	665	...
Czech Republic	41 000	30 555	47 252	41 034	4 618	3 986	...	12.2	...	...
Finland	6 912	13 591	25 413	33 459	5 317	6 493	11.7	11.0	26 750	46 010
France	46 829	125 528	190 111	255 674	3 528	4 378	9.2	6.0	298 000	516 300
Germany	185 628	131 412	360 441	344 506	4 603	4 199	...	10.4	...	583 100
Greece	3 696	9 892	15 960	26 976	1 655	2 565	6.0	8.3	...	...
Hungary	14 957	11 849	28 961	25 255	2 705	2 497	7.9	5.9	...	...
Ireland	1 894	2 465	8 485	13 251	2 495	3 570	7.7	10.2	14 917	28 390
Italy	19 644	29 049	138 629	167 933	2 456	2 916	7.0	7.4	226 569	...
Netherlands	71 830	62 495	65 000	74 408	4 594	4 740	10.9	10.5	70 825	109 955
Norway	55 716	206 667	18 819	25 423	4 600	5 736	22.4	15.6	...	30 152
Poland	121 848	86 703	123 465	96 440	3 470	2 494	13.1	9.2	44 597	174 000
Portugal	1 481	2 315	10 291	21 849	1 054	2 192	3.1	5.4	283	93 020
Rumania	52 587	28 241	65 110	39 611	2 933	1 760	9.0	4.9	...	36 884
Russia	748 647	928 987	763 707	581 774	5 494	3 963	...	9.8	...	63 450
Slovak Republic	3 416	4 833	20 810	16 906	4 175	3 136	...	7.1	...	10 387
Spain	15 644	31 920	68 583	112 782	1 834	2 865	5.7	6.6	70 489	201 896
Sweden	16 133	34 155	40 984	52 472	4 932	5 928	8.7	5.5	35 000	66 806
Switzerland	7 030	11 163	20 861	26 605	3 301	3 742	6.8	6.0	...	54 112
UK	197 864	274 230	201 299	232 879	3 574	3 930	10.5	8.9	245 900	404 500
Ukraine	109 708	80 415	97 893	142 939	1 956	2 842	...	7.3	...	61 200
Benin	1 212	1 947	1 363	2 240	394	377	0.2	0.2	...	...
Burkina Faso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...
Egypt	34 168	57 464	15 970	41 798	391	679	1.1	2.0	...	...
Ghana	3 305	5 705	4 027	7 270	375	396	0.2	0.3	...	...
Kenya	7 891	11 609	9 791	14 527	589	505	0.4	0.3	...	6 200
Malawi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...
Mozambique	7 413	6 945	8 074	6 863	668	405	0.3	0.1	...	...
Niger .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	240
Nigeria	148 479	184 847	52 846	86 489	743	716	1.0	0.7	...	...
South Afrika	73 169	144 405	65 417	110 986	2 372	2 681	7.8	7.9	52 939	...
Tanzania	9 502	13 931	10 280	14 660	553	456	0.1	0.1	...	...
Uganda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	479	...
Zambia	4 198	5 657	4 551	6 088	793	630	0.6	0.3	...	...
Zimbabwe	5 793	8 235	6 570	10 065	937	861	1.4	1.6	...	...
Argentina	38 813	80 657	41 868	62 349	1 490	1 726	4.0	3.9	...	27 458
Bolivia	4 241	5 837	2 287	4 621	427	581	0.9	1.4	795	1 730
Brazil	62 083	126 065	111 262	174 964	914	1 055	1.6	1.9	...	...
Canada	207 417	365 674	193 000	234 325	7 848	7 747	17.3	16.6	205 515	...
Mexico	149 359	228 187	98 898	147 834	1 464	1 552	3.8	4.0	...	...
Nicaragua	910	1 458	1 566	2 651	536	553	0.7	0.7	...	523
USA	1 553 260	1 695 430	1 811 650	2 181 800	7 973	7 937	20.3	20.1	2 418 619	2 536 555
Bangladesh	9 234	16 725	10 930	19 965	126	159	0.1	0.2	...	...
China	608 625	1 020 270	593 118	1 031 410	604	830	1.5	2.9	2 032	...
India	222 418	413 055	242 592	475 788	353	486	0.5	1.1	...	...
Indonesia	128 403	211 522	59 561	123 074	402	604	0.7	1.3	...	...
Japan	43 247	109 965	346 492	510 106	2 967	4 035	8.3	9.6	389 052	746 054
Malaysia	18 202	74 912	12 215	43 623	888	1 967	2.1	6.3	...	...
Nepal	4 630	6 886	4 805	7 831	331	343	0.0	0.1	...	...
Rep. of Korea	9 644	27 738	41 238	163 375	1 082	3 519	3.5	9.9	8 728	67 266
Vietnam	18 364	42 668	19 573	33 695	364	440	0.3	0.6	...	...
Australia	86 096	212 012	70 372	105 009	4 790	5 600	14.0	17.2	204	...
New Zealand	5 488	13 837	9 251	17 159	2 972	4 525	5.8	8.4	16 545	...
Total world	6 882 644	9 611 004	6 902 381	9 345 307	1 627	1 659	3.5	4.1	...	...
Low-income countries	797 751	1 290 575	648 676	1 178 897	442	550	0.5	1.1	...	...
Medium-income countries	3 302 896	4 605 397	2 481 018	3 409 502	1 246	1 311	2.4	3.8	...	...
High-income countries	2 781 997	3 715 032	3 772 688	4 756 908	4 796	5 366	12.6	12.8	...	...

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY

		Agriculture etc.	Mining, etc.	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Electricity, gas, water works	Domestic trade sales	Transport, etc.	Public- sector and private services	Persons in employment, total	Persons in thousands
<i>Per cent</i>										<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Persons in thousands</i>
Denmark	1989	5.6	0.1	19.1	7.1	0.7	23.6	7.4	36.4	100.0	2 678.7
	1998	3.6	0.1	19.2	6.6	0.8	27.7	6.7	35.5	100.0	2 692.4
Austria.....	1989	7.9	0.4	27.2	8.2	1.2	24.4	6.4	24.3	100.0	3 282.3
	1999	6.1	0.3	20.3	8.9	0.8	31.6	6.8	25.2	100.0	3 762.3
Belgium	1986	3.0	0.6	22.0	5.7	0.9	23.8	7.2	36.8	100.0	3 583.8
	1998	2.3	0.1	17.7	6.6	0.7	29.4	6.6	36.5	100.0	3 799.3
Finland	1989	9.2	0.2	20.9	7.8	1.1	25.6	7.0	28.1	100.0	2 531.0
	1999	6.2	0.2	19.9	6.4	0.9	26.8	7.3	32.2	100.0	2 317.0
France	1989	5.9	0.4	21.1	7.3	0.9	26.5	6.3	31.6	100.0	22 146.2
	1994	4.7	0.3	18.8	6.5	0.9	27.4	6.3	35.0	100.0	22 110.0
Germany	1990	4.2	1.1	31.1	7.0	1.1	21.6	6.2	27.7	100.0	37 445.0
	1999	2.8	0.4	23.4	8.6	0.9	28.6	5.4	29.8	100.0	36 402.0
Greece.....	1986	28.5	0.7	19.9	6.5	1.0	19.5	6.6	17.3	100.0	3 600.8
	1998	17.8	0.5	14.6	7.1	0.9	30.4	6.2	22.6	100.0	3 967.2
Hungary.....	1986	20.4	0.0	30.0	6.7	0.0	10.0	7.9	25.0	100.0	5 111.2
	1999	7.1	0.6	24.4	6.6	2.4	24.0	8.1	26.8	100.0	3 811.5
Iceland	1991	10.1	0.1	17.2	7.4	1.2	28.0	6.4	29.6	100.0	124.5
	1998	8.6	0.1	16.7	7.4	1.0	26.5	7.3	32.4	100.0	147.9
Ireland	1989	15.1	0.7	19.5	6.8	1.2	27.3	4.9	24.4	100.0	1 111.0
	1999	8.5	0.4	18.3	8.9	0.7	32.8	6.0	24.3	100.0	1 591.1
Italy	1989	9.2	1.1	22.4	8.5	0.0	25.2	5.5	28.2	100.0	21 154.0
	1999	5.4	0.3	23.6	7.5	0.8	29.0	5.4	27.7	100.0	20 864.0
Luxembourg	1986	4.1	0.1	23.6	8.6	0.8	28.6	6.7	27.5	100.0	165.1
	1998	2.1	0.1	13.7	10.7	0.6	42.8	8.0	21.9	100.0	237.0
Netherlands	1989	4.6	0.2	18.7	6.5	0.7	26.7	6.2	36.3	100.0	6 155.0
	1998	3.2	0.1	14.9	6.1	0.6	34.9	6.0	34.1	100.0	7 398.0
Norway	1989	6.4	1.1	15.5	7.2	1.1	25.5	8.2	35.0	100.0	2 049.0
	1999	4.5	1.4	13.3	6.5	0.8	29.4	7.5	36.6	100.0	2 258.0
Poland	1987	27.2	3.3	25.3	7.8	1.1	11.9	7.4	15.9	100.0	18 596.2
	1998	19.2	2.5	20.9	7.0	1.7	20.5	6.2	22.0	100.0	15 354.0
Portugal.....	1989	19.0	0.7	24.9	8.4	0.9	18.6	4.2	23.2	100.0	4 287.1
	1998	13.5	0.3	23.8	10.9	0.7	24.5	3.7	22.7	100.0	4 751.9
Spain	1989	13.0	0.6	22.3	9.3	0.7	25.3	5.8	23.0	100.0	12 258.3
	1999	7.3	0.5	19.1	10.6	0.6	31.9	5.8	24.2	100.0	13 817.4
Sweden	1989	3.6	0.2	21.7	6.7	0.8	24.4	6.9	35.6	100.0	4 442.0
	1999	2.5	0.2	18.6	5.5	0.8	28.4	6.8	37.1	100.0	4 068.0
UK	1989	2.2	0.9	22.5	8.0	1.2	31.9	6.5	26.8	100.0	26 688.8
	1999	1.5	0.4	17.8	7.0	0.7	35.0	6.6	31.0	100.0	27 442.3
Japan	1986	8.5	0.1	24.7	9.1	0.5	30.0	6.0	21.1	100.0	58 530.0
	1999	5.2	0.1	20.8	10.2	0.6	32.2	6.3	24.7	100.0	64 620.0
Russia	1990	13.9	1.6	26.6	10.9	1.2	16.8	7.7	21.2	100.0	75 324.7
	1999	11.8	2.0	19.1	5.7	2.6	17.6	9.1	32.1	100.0	60 408.0
USA	1989	2.9	0.6	18.5	6.5	1.3	32.0	5.6	32.6	100.0	117 342.0
	1999	2.6	0.4	15.0	6.7	1.1	32.7	6.0	35.4	100.0	133 488.0

Note: The figures relate to the section of the population who were engaged in different industries on the survey date. Note that definitions and delimitation differ widely among countries. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in the table.

Source: ILO: Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2000.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent of labour force</i>											
Denmark	9.5 ¹	9.7 ¹	8.4	9.2	10.1	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.2
Austria.....	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8
Belgium	8.3	7.2	7.0	7.7	8.2	9.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.6
Finland	3.1	3.1	6.6	11.6	16.2	16.4	15.2	14.4	12.5	11.3	10.1
France	9.4	8.9	9.4	10.3	11.6	12.3	11.6	12.3	12.4	13.4	12.1
Germany.....	...	...	6.6	7.9	9.5	10.3	10.1	8.8	9.8	9.7	8.8
Greece	7.5	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.8	...
Hungary.....	...	...	8.5 ¹	9.8	11.9	10.7	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8	7.0
Ireland	15.0	12.9	14.7	15.1	15.7	14.7	12.2	11.9	10.3	7.8	5.7
Italy	12.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	10.2	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.3	11.7	11.4
Luxembourg	1.4 ¹	1.3 ¹	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.4
Netherlands.....	8.0	7.5	7.0	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.6	5.5	4.4	3.6
Norway	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.2	3.2
Poland.....	...	6.5 ¹	12.2 ¹	14.3 ¹	14.0	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.5	...
Portugal	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.1	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.7	5.0	4.9
Spain	17.3	16.3	16.4	18.4	22.7	24.2	22.9	22.2	20.8	18.8	15.8
Sweden	1.5	1.6	3.0	5.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.5	5.6
UK	7.2	6.8	8.4	9.7	10.3	9.6	8.6	8.2	7.1	6.1	6.0
Japan	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.9
USA	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2

Note: There are major differences in definition, coverage, etc. among countries. However, most countries (e.g. EU countries) use surveys based on interviews. Comparison among countries should be subject to caution.

¹ Unemployment figures based on records.

Source: ILO: *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*, 1999. Eurostat: *European social statistics - Labour force*, survey results 1999.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>											
Denmark	-1.7	0.4	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.4	-0.8	2.2
Austria.....	0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-1.5	-2.3	-2.1	-2.5	-2.5	-2.7
Belgium, Luxembourg ¹	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.8	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.4
Finland	-5.1	-5.1	-4.6	-4.5	-1.3	1.1	4.0	3.9	5.4	5.7	5.9
France	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.5
Germany.....	4.3	2.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9
Greece	-3.8	-4.2	-1.5	-2.1	-0.8	-0.1	-2.4	-3.7	-4.0	...	...
Iceland	-1.9	-1.8	-3.3	-2.3	0.7	1.7	0.8	-1.6	-1.7	-6.9	-7.0
Ireland	-1.6	-0.8	0.5	1.1	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.8	0.6
Italy	-1.5	-1.5	-1.8	-2.4	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.7	0.5
Netherlands.....	4.4	3.1	2.2	2.2	4.2	4.9	6.2	5.5	6.7	3.3	4.4
Norway	0.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	6.5	5.2	-1.5	3.9
Portugal	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.3	-2.4	-0.1	-4.0	-5.9	-7.4	-8.9
Spain	-2.9	-3.5	-3.0	-3.6	-1.2	-1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.5	-2.3
Sweden	-1.6	-2.7	-1.6	-3.4	-2.2	0.4	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.9	2.5
UK	-4.3	-3.4	-1.2	-1.7	-1.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.0	-1.1
Japan	2.2	1.4	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.2	3.1	2.4
USA	-2.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-2.5	-3.6

¹ For Belgium and Luxembourg the balance of payments are compiled together. The current account is given as a percentage of the gross domestic product of the two countries.

Source: OECD: (www.oecd.org), IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

INDEX OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>1995 = 100</i>											
Denmark	85	89	92	94	96	100	104	108	112	117	121
Austria.....	77	83	87	92	96	100	103	105	108	111	114
Belgium ¹	86	90	94	96	98	100	103	105	107	110	112
Finland	82	87	88	90	94	100	104	108	111	114	119
France	86	90	94	96	98	100	103	105	108	110	115
Germany ²	82	87	91	96	100	100	103	105	107	110	113
Greece	53	62	60	78	88	100	109	117	121	...	...
Ireland	81	85	89	95	96	100	102	107	113	119	...
Italy	78	86	91	94	97	100	104	107	110	112	115
Netherlands.....	87	90	93	97	99	100	102	105	108	112	...
Norway	84	88	91	94	97	100	104	108	113	118	123
Spain	74	77	86	91	96	100	106	110	113	116	118
Sweden	80	84	88	91	95	100	106	111	115	117	121
UK	80	87	92	97	101	100	104	109	114	118	124
Japan	91	95	96	96	98	100	103	106	105	106	108
USA	87	90	92	94	97	100	103	106	109	112	116

Note: There are major differences in calculating and defining hourly earnings among countries. International comparison should therefore be subject to caution. Most countries give an average of actual hourly earnings, including supplements. However, for Italy, France and the Netherlands the indices are based on an average of fixed hourly earnings according to collective agreements.

¹ Men.

² Before 1995 figures refer to former West Germany.

Source: OECD: *Main Economic Indicators*, June 2001.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>1995 = 100</i>											
Denmark	91	93	95	96	98	100	103	104	106	109	112
Austria.....	85	88	92	94	98	100	101	103	104	104	107
Belgium	89	91	94	97	98	100	102	104	105	106	109
Czech Republic ¹	40	63	69	83	92	100	109	118	131	133	139
Finland	90	93	96	99	100	100	102	102	103	105	108
France	90	92	95	97	99	100	102	103	104	105	106
Germany ²	84	87	92	96	98	100	102	103	104	105	107
Greece	52	63	72	83	92	100	109	114	120	123	127
Hungary.....	32	43	53	65	78	100	123	146	167	183	201
Iceland	84	90	93	97	98	100	102	104	106	109	115
Ireland	88	91	93	95	98	100	101	103	106	107	113
Italy	78	83	87	91	94	100	104	106	108	110	113
Luxembourg.....	87	90	92	96	98	100	101	103	104	105	108
Netherlands.....	87	90	92	95	98	100	102	104	106	109	111
Norway	89	92	95	96	98	100	102	104	106	109	112
Portugal	70	78	85	91	96	100	103	106	108	111	114
Spain	78	83	87	91	96	100	104	106	108	110	114
Sweden	80	84	90	95	97	100	100	101	102	102	104
UK	85	90	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	111	114
Japan	93	96	98	99	100	100	100	102	103	102	102
USA	86	89	92	95	97	100	103	105	107	109	113

¹ Czechoslovakia before 1992.

² West Germany up to and including 1990.

Source: OECD: *Main Economic Indicators*, June 2001.

OUTPUT INDEX FOR MANUFACTURING

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>1995 = 100</i>											
Denmark ¹	86	88	89	87	96	100	104	108	110	113	120
Austria	93	95	94	92	96	100	102	107	116	123	134
Belgium	98	96	96	91	93	100	100	105	109	110	116
Czech Republic	100	73	72	90	92	100	102	107	108	105	111
Finland	87	78	80	84	94	100	105	114	123	129	144
France	101	101	99	95	99	100	101	105	110	112	116
Germany .....	...	100	99	91	94	100	101	104	109	110	118
Greece	101	100	98	96	97	100	100	103	110	114	115
Hungary	114	86	84	88	95	100	103	115	129	142	169
Ireland	63	65	71	75	84	100	108	125	152	175	202
Italy	92	91	91	89	94	100	99	102	103	103	108
Luxembourg	98	99	97	95	99	100	98	106	106	118	123
Netherlands	90	91	90	90	94	100	103	106	105	107	111
Norway	78	80	85	88	94	100	105	109	108	108	111
Poland	88	76	81	81	91	100	109	122	127	134	144
Portugal	103	103	101	98	98	100	106	108	114	118	118
Spain	97	96	94	89	96	100	99	106	111	114	119
Sweden	88	84	82	83	93	100	101	108	112	116	126
UK	95	91	91	93	99	100	102	102	103	103	105
Japan	104	106	100	96	97	100	102	106	99	100	105
USA	87	85	89	91	95	100	105	111	117	122	129

Note: As a general rule, production indices for the manufacturing industries cover all enterprises which comply with the international classification of all economic activities, and which can be classified to the main industrial groups: mining and manufacturing, including public utilities.

¹ Quantity indices for manufacturers' sales of own products and services, excluding public utilities and shipbuilders, etc.

Source: OECD: *Main Economic Indicators*. IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

	Imports of goods (cif)						Exports of goods (fob)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>In USD billions</i>												
Denmark	45.1	44.4	44.0	45.4	44.2	45.5	49.8	50.1	47.7	47.5	48.5	50.6
Austria	66.4	67.3	64.8	68.2	68.7	71.5	57.6	57.8	58.6	62.7	63.4	66.5
Belgium, Luxembourg	155.1	152.7	166.6	169.6	174.9	180.4	169.7	165.8	178.9	185.6	186.9	190.6
Finland	28.1	29.3	29.8	32.3	30.7	34.2	39.6	38.4	39.3	43.0	40.7	45.8
France	281.4	275.9	271.9	290.2	291.3	332.1	284.9	287.5	290.2	306.0	300.9	323.6
Germany	464.3	458.8	445.6	471.4	472.2	500.6	523.8	524.2	512.4	543.4	541.1	549.0
Greece	22.9	24.1	23.6	23.2	25.4	27.8	11.0	11.9	11.1	10.7	9.8	10.7
Hungary	15.0	15.9	20.7	25.6	27.9	32.1	12.4	12.6	18.6	23.0	25.0	28.1
Iceland	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Ireland	33.1	35.9	39.2	44.6	46.5	50.6	44.6	48.7	53.5	64.6	70.5	76.3
Italy	206.0	208.1	210.3	218.4	216.6	235.4	234.0	252.0	240.4	245.7	230.2	236.7
Netherlands	176.9	180.6	178.1	187.7	187.5	215.6	196.3	197.4	194.9	201.4	200.3	229.7
Norway	33.0	35.6	35.7	36.2	34.0	33.8	42.0	49.6	48.5	39.6	44.9	58.1
Poland	29.1	37.1	42.3	46.5	45.9	48.9	22.9	24.4	25.8	27.2	27.4	31.7
Portugal	33.3	35.2	35.1	37.1	38.5	38.1	23.2	24.6	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.2
Spain	113.3	121.8	122.7	133.1	144.4	144.6	91.0	102.0	104.4	109.2	110.0	108.7
Sweden	64.7	72.9	65.7	68.2	68.5	72.6	79.8	84.9	82.9	84.8	84.8	86.8
UK	265.3	287.4	306.6	314.0	318.0	341.3	242.0	262.1	281.1	271.8	268.2	283.2
Japan	335.9	349.2	338.8	280.5	311.3	354.9	443.1	410.9	421.0	387.9	419.4	462.1
USA	770.9	822.0	899.0	944.4	1 059.4	1 222.4	584.7	625.1	688.7	682.1	702.1	772.5

Source: IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Current prices in USD billions</i>											
Denmark	133.43	158.72	147.31	138.60	152.03	180.14	183.04	168.92	174.56	176.07	162.20
Austria.....	161.75	199.92	190.40	185.41	199.62	235.14	231.57	205.89	211.33	209.86	189.74
Belgium	197.50	239.54	226.57	214.64	233.33	275.85	269.09	243.81	250.36	248.72	226.64
Finland	136.90	146.31	109.13	86.12	100.28	129.31	127.68	122.39	129.07	129.29	121.65
France	1 216.53	1 444.89	1 348.05	1 273.73	1 352.88	1 553.17	1 541.19	1 405.44	1 453.01	1 437.65	1 294.23
Germany	1 688.89	2 097.01	2 023.43	1 954.39	2 094.36	2 458.30	2 384.98	2 113.59	2 152.08	2 110.77	1 872.97
Greece	84.18	107.04	99.98	93.29	100.17	117.58	124.42	121.22	121.59	124.71	111.93
Iceland	6.34	8.03	6.96	6.08	6.27	6.97	7.26	7.39	8.11	8.62	8.72
Ireland	47.32	56.58	53.70	49.81	54.80	66.38	73.06	79.96	86.28	93.36	94.95
Italy	1 102.53	1 375.22	1 236.53	993.16	1 025.26	1 098.14	1 233.41	1 166.39	1 196.73	1 179.46	1 073.81
Luxembourg	11.16	14.03	13.51	13.69	15.49	18.26	18.21	17.45	18.35	19.32	18.89
Netherlands.....	295.52	357.85	335.72	325.56	351.90	414.89	412.02	376.71	393.75	398.12	370.00
Norway	115.50	139.36	126.52	115.90	123.01	146.55	157.49	154.86	146.93	152.82	159.98
Portugal	70.90	95.07	97.02	85.78	90.43	108.10	112.38	106.38	111.56	113.93	105.06
Spain	514.03	653.34	604.46	499.85	505.47	584.13	610.13	560.13	586.42	599.59	558.59
Sweden	237.92	293.25	257.47	192.16	206.87	240.40	262.03	238.83	239.64	241.27	227.21
UK	991.02	1 220.40	1 072.49	959.28	1 037.16	1 126.78	1 180.77	1 258.11	1 410.77	1 441.10	1 412.92
Japan	3 061.18	4 133.92	3 803.72	4 400.06	4 813.67	5 310.03	4 698.83	4 324.31	3 954.37	4 532.36	4 756.68
USA	5 802.00	5 984.00	6 317.00	6 640.00	7 052.00	7 399.00	7 811.00	8 316.00	8 788.00	9 297.00	9 961.00
EU ⁹ countries, total	6 889.58	8 459.16	7 815.74	7 065.46	7 520.07	8 238.23	8 763.98	7 969.97	8 535.50	8 523.18	7 780.59
OECD ²¹ countries, total	17 868.40	18 828.61	20 227.92	20 428.50	21 783.84	23 744.00	23 938.00	25 282.70	25 786.80	26 446.40	27 490.60
<i>Constant prices index</i>											
<i>1995 = 100</i>											
Denmark	90.71	91.72	92.28	92.28	97.32	100.00	102.52	105.56	108.47	110.78	114.04
Austria.....	90.35	93.35	95.51	95.90	98.40	100.00	102.00	103.36	106.72	109.74	113.27
Belgium	92.85	94.65	96.15	94.69	97.50	100.00	101.18	104.64	107.18	110.11	114.56
Finland	103.43	96.96	93.74	92.67	96.33	100.00	104.01	110.55	116.45	121.30	128.23
France	94.85	95.80	97.23	96.37	98.36	100.00	101.10	103.03	106.53	109.64	113.04
Germany	92.35	94.98	97.10	96.05	98.30	100.00	100.77	102.17	104.27	105.90	109.02
Greece	93.99	96.91	97.58	96.02	97.94	100.00	102.36	105.96	109.19	112.86	117.54
Iceland	97.57	98.29	95.04	95.59	99.88	100.00	105.17	110.17	115.16	120.07	124.39
Ireland	79.66	81.19	83.91	86.17	91.13	100.00	107.69	119.25	129.46	142.18	157.32
Italy	93.88	95.18	95.91	95.06	97.16	100.00	101.09	103.14	105.01	106.70	109.81
Luxembourg	76.71	81.42	85.06	92.47	96.35	100.00	102.89	110.36	115.89	124.67	135.31
Netherlands.....	90.11	92.16	94.02	94.74	97.79	100.00	103.04	106.99	111.35	115.65	120.11
Norway	83.44	86.04	88.85	91.28	96.30	100.00	104.90	109.82	112.02	113.00	116.26
Portugal	91.47	93.70	95.48	94.16	96.49	100.00	103.73	107.68	111.78	115.50	119.33
Spain	93.55	95.68	96.33	95.21	97.36	100.00	102.44	106.47	111.07	115.54	120.24
Sweden	97.18	96.10	94.73	92.63	96.44	100.00	101.08	103.17	106.87	111.28	115.23
UK	92.37	91.01	91.08	93.20	97.29	100.00	102.55	106.15	108.96	111.45	114.84
Japan	93.28	96.19	97.08	97.48	98.45	100.00	103.47	105.33	104.17	104.96	106.73
USA	88.92	88.50	91.18	93.62	97.40	100.00	103.57	108.17	112.89	117.66	123.52
EU ⁹ countries, total	93.37	94.30	95.33	95.05	97.57	100.00	101.50	104.10	106.99	109.68	113.41
OECD ²¹ countries, total	92.08	92.82	94.29	95.21	97.88	100.00	103.14	106.48	108.60	111.38	115.78

Note. The indexes are based on gross domestic product in constant prices in national currency.

Source: Eurostat: The New Cronos Data Base. OECD: *National Accounts*, Vol. 1, 1988-1999.

**USE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR CONSUMPTION AND CAPITAL FORMATION,
AND THE IMPORT QUOTA**

	1989				1999			
	Private consumption	Government consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Private consumption	Government consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Imports of goods and services
<i>Percentage of GDP, current prices</i>								
Denmark	49.9	25.9	20.5	32.0	49.6	25.5	20.2	32.7
Austria	55.7	19.3	23.4	38.7	56.6	19.8	23.7	45.6
Belgium	55.3	20.5	21.9	71.0	53.6	21.4	21.3	72.8
Finland	50.7	20.2	29.5	25.6	50.4	21.5	18.8	29.3
France	55.3	22.3	22.5	22.6	54.7	23.4	19.1	23.6
Germany	55.1	19.2	20.9	26.0	57.8	19.0	21.3	28.5
Greece	70.0	15.0	22.5	27.3	71.1	15.0	23.0	28.6
Iceland	59.7	20.2	20.6	32.0	58.8	22.9	22.8	38.8
Ireland	61.5	16.0	17.4	55.7	49.0	14.0	23.4	73.8
Italy	58.4	19.3	21.3	19.9	60.1	18.1	19.0	23.5
Luxembourg	54.2	17.2	21.1	104.2	43.4	17.7	22.4	97.3
Netherlands	48.8	23.8	22.9	56.7	49.9	22.8	22.2	55.9
Norway	49.6	20.4	25.7	34.8	48.5	21.2	22.2	33.0
Portugal	61.9	15.9	25.6	39.1	63.9	19.7	26.6	40.5
Spain	60.7	16.4	25.5	20.4	59.3	17.3	24.2	28.7
Sweden	49.5	26.5	23.7	31.4	50.2	26.9	16.8	37.8
UK	62.4	19.5	21.6	27.8	65.7	18.5	17.7	27.6
Japan	53.3	13.4	31.0	8.8	56.3	16.1	26.2	8.4
USA	65.5	16.4	19.0	10.7	67.4	14.2	20.6	13.4
EU ^a countries, total	60.9	16.5	18.0	52.1	58.2	20.0	20.2	31.0

Source: Eurostat: The New Cronos Data Base. OECD: National Accounts Vol 1, 1988-1999.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION,
AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION**

	1989				1999			
	Private consumption	Government consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product	Private consumption	Government consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product
<i>USD per capita, 1995 prices</i>								
Denmark	12 100	6 259	4 680	24 175	15 066	7 645	6 390	30 146
Austria	11 285	4 057	4 577	20 256	14 033	4 913	5 780	24 905
Belgium	10 146	4 154	3 904	18 784	12 303	4 855	5 005	23 143
Finland	14 492	5 972	7 451	27 457	11 915	4 951	4 351	23 769
France	11 255	4 479	4 173	19 955	12 779	5 422	4 554	23 396
Germany	11 513	4 197	4 343	21 372	14 149	4 690	5 566	24 757
Greece	10 850	2 483	2 977	15 677	6 910	1 368	2 238	9 550
Iceland	18 016	6 002	6 296	30 520	16 899	5 574	6 531	27 134
Ireland	7 657	2 277	2 264	12 257	10 856	2 973	4 569	21 312
Italy	12 671	4 051	4 308	21 163	11 048	3 139	3 613	18 202
Luxembourg	14 696	5 476	5 675	27 361	18 303	7 234	9 832	41 282
Netherlands	9 029	4 522	4 049	18 349	11 694	5 344	5 209	23 614
Norway	13 701	5 570	6 805	26 059	15 256	6 258	6 936	30 246
Portugal	5 410	1 552	2 062	9 029	6 522	1 826	2 741	9 967
Spain	8 686	2 356	3 392	14 312	8 155	2 268	3 332	13 671
Sweden	16 023	7 950	6 149	30 104	12 949	6 450	4 409	26 043
UK	12 143	3 726	3 493	18 732	14 515	4 059	4 153	21 711
Japan	13 941	3 656	7 834	25 951	20 140	5 764	9 903	36 525
USA	17 502	4 425	4 612	26 308	21 548	4 422	7 063	32 050
EU ^a countries, total	11 241	3 959	4 026	19 475	12 251	4 153	4 418	21 062

Source: Eurostat: The New Cronos Data Base. OECD: National Accounts Vol 1, 1988-1999.

GROSS VALUE ADDED, BY ACTIVITY

		Agriculture, etc.	Manufacturing, quarrying, and energy- and water supplies	Construction	Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, transport, storage and communications	Financial intermediation, etc., business activities	Public-sector and private services	Total
<i>Percentage distribution, current prices</i>								
Denmark	1990	4.2	20.3	5.0	21.7	22.9	25.9	100
	2000	2.6	21.0	4.5	23.0	23.8	25.0	100
Austria.....	1989	3.5	25.7	6.7	25.5	18.0	20.7	100
	1999	2.1	23.0	8.4	23.9	22.2	20.4	100
Belgium	1990	2.4	26.0	5.5	21.6	22.2	22.4	100
	2000	1.5	20.8	5.0	20.4	28.7	23.6	100
Finland	1990	6.4	24.9	7.7	21.7	17.4	21.9	100
	2000	3.5	27.7	5.7	22.1	20.9	20.2	100
France	1990	3.7	22.7	5.7	20.0	26.8	21.2	100
	2000	2.8	20.9	4.5	18.6	29.6	23.5	100
Germany	1991	1.4	30.5	6.0	17.8	24.1	20.3	100
	2000	1.2	25.2	4.9	17.2	30.4	21.1	100
Greece.....	1995	9.9	16.0	6.4	26.8	21.2	19.7	100
	1999	7.7	14.5	8.3	27.9	21.2	20.3	100
Iceland ¹	1989	11.9	22.2	8.1	17.7	19.3	20.8	100
	1999	9.3	20.6	8.2	24.4	17.1	20.3	100
Ireland.....	1990	9.2	30.0	5.4	20.9	15.4	19.1	100
	1999	3.8	30.0	6.0	18.7	24.5	17.1	100
Italy	1990	3.4	26.1	6.1	23.8	21.0	19.6	100
	2000	2.8	23.5	4.9	23.8	26.1	18.9	100
Luxembourg	1995	1.1	15.6	6.5	21.7	37.3	17.8	100
	2000	0.6	12.6	5.4	23.0	41.1	17.3	100
Netherlands.....	1995	3.5	22.4	5.4	22.3	23.0	23.3	100
	2000	2.8	20.7	5.7	21.8	26.6	22.5	100
Norway	1989	3.3	28.2	5.2	23.2	18.6	21.4	100
	1999	2.2	30.0	4.5	22.1	18.0	23.2	100
Portugal	1995	5.2	22.8	6.6	24.8	16.9	23.7	100
	2000	3.6	21.5	7.5	24.1	17.6	25.7	100
Spain	1995	4.4	22.1	7.5	26.7	18.6	20.7	100
	1999	3.8	21.4	7.9	27.4	19.0	20.6	100
Sweden	1993	2.4	22.4	5.2	18.7	24.9	26.3	100
	1998	2.0	24.3	4.1	19.6	24.3	25.6	100
UK.....	1990	1.9	26.8	6.6	21.7	22.4	20.6	100
	2000	1.0	22.6	5.1	22.3	27.6	21.4	100
Japan	1988	2.6	30.1	8.9	19.3	16.2	22.9	100
	1998	1.7	25.7	8.9	17.6	18.3	28.0	100
USA ¹	1990	1.9	22.7	4.3	39.3	17.4	13.9	100
	1998	1.4	20.0	4.3	43.1	19.1	12.6	100

¹ The industrial distribution is based on the gross domestic product.

Source: Eurostat: The New Cronos Data Base; U.S. Bureau of Census: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1999, and Statistics Iceland.

QUANTITY INDEX^a AND UNIT VALUE INDEX^a FOR EXTERNAL TRADE

	Imports of goods			Exports of goods			Imports of goods			Exports of goods		
	1988	1994	1999	1988	1994	1999	1988	1994	1999	1988	1994	1999
	Quantity index 1995 = 100						Unit value index 1995 = 100					
Denmark ¹	69	85	117	66	89	117	100	98	103	98	100	103
Austria ³	82	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	95	...	...	93	...	...	98	...	...	100	...
Finland	92	93	...	68	93	...	78	101	...	78	94	...
France	71	95	...	69	93	...	99	98	...	98	98	...
Germany	72	98	133	78	96	133	98	97	97	101	98	96
Greece	41	92	...	47	91	...	82 ⁴	110 ⁴	...	80 ⁴	121 ⁴	...
Hungary	83	104	192	103	94	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	112	94	...	98	102	...	50	96	...	52	95	...
Ireland	57 ⁴	87	159	45 ⁴	83	181	88	96	105	98	98	104
Italy	75	91	120	63	88	104	73	89	98	70	92	106
Netherlands	67	89	...	64	92	...	102	100	...	100	98	...
Norway ¹	71	93	129	57	95	124	95	99	98	98	97	109
Poland	53	83	194	71	86	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal ³	81	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	78 ⁴	131 ⁴	...	85 ⁴	160 ⁴	...	91	96	102	84	94	104
Sweden	85	105	94	87	104	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK	81	94	140	69	91	123	77	94	87	76	97	90
Japan	64	89	110	86	97	111	118	100	102	96	101	103
USA ²	68	93	147	62	92	127	88	96	93	89	95	95

¹ Excluding ships.³ 1990=100.

Source: IMF: International Financial Statistics.

² Military aid in the form of gifts is excluded.⁴ 1990=100.REDEMPTION YIELD ON LONG-TERM QUOTED BONDS^a. ANNUAL AVERAGE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Per cent per year</i>											
Denmark	10.7	9.6	9.5	7.1	7.4	7.6	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.5
Austria	8.7	8.6	8.3	6.6	7.0	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	...
Belgium	10.1	9.3	8.6	7.2	7.8	7.5	6.5	5.7	4.7	4.8	5.6
Finland	...	...	...	8.8	9.0	8.8	...	...	...	4.7	...
France	10.0	9.1	8.6	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.5
Germany ¹	8.9	8.6	8.0	6.3	6.7	6.5	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.2
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5	6.3	6.1
Ireland	10.1	9.2	9.1	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.5	6.5	5.0	...	...
Italy	11.5	13.2	13.3	11.3	10.6	12.2	9.4	6.9	4.9	4.7	5.6
Luxembourg	8.5	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	...	...
Netherlands	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.5
Norway	10.7	9.9	9.8	6.5	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.4
Portugal	18.6	18.3	15.4	12.4	10.8	10.3	7.3	5.5	4.1	...	...
Spain	14.7	12.4	12.2	10.2	9.7	11.0	8.2	5.8	4.6	4.3	5.4
Sweden	13.1	10.7	10.0	8.5	9.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK	11.1	9.9	9.1	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.1	5.5	4.7	4.7
Japan	7.4	6.5	4.9	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.8
USA	8.6	7.9	7.0	5.9	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.6	6.0
Euro dollar interest rate ²	8.2	5.9	3.8	3.2	4.7	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.5

¹ West Germany up to and including 1990.² USD in London, 3 month loans.

Source: IMF: International Financial Statistics.

EXCHANGE RATES

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Austrian schilling	ATS	54.420	54.811	54.928	55.760	55.711	55.596	54.783	54.135	54.129	54.037	54.168
Belgian franc	BEF	18.523	18.734	18.775	18.760	19.020	19.010	18.728	18.463	18.462	18.432	18.477
Dutch guilder	NLG	339.84	342.26	343.29	349.23	349.50	349.17	343.95	338.51	337.86	337.41	338.23
Finnish mark	FIM	161.89	158.32	135.08	113.54	121.96	128.39	126.31	127.27	125.36	125.06	125.36
French franc	FRF	113.65	113.41	114.02	114.47	114.59	112.30	113.34	113.17	113.60	113.36	113.63
German D-mark	DEM	382.89	385.67	386.53	392.31	391.94	391.13	385.42	380.96	380.84	380.18	381.10
Greek drachma	GRD	3.907	3.514	3.167	2.828	2.619	2.420	2.409	2.420	2.270	2.283	2.214
Icelandic krona	ISK	10.65	10.87	10.47	9.59	9.08	8.65	8.69	9.31	9.41	9.64	10.27
Irish pound	IEP	1 023.56	1 030.27	1 026.49	949.92	950.44	898.54	927.87	1 001.55	953.82	944.13	946.42
Italian lira	ITL	0.5163	0.5158	0.4911	0.4126	0.3939	0.3444	0.3758	0.3879	0.3858	0.3840	0.3849
Norwegian krone	NOK	98.85	98.64	97.15	91.38	90.07	88.45	89.79	93.36	88.70	89.47	91.89
Portuguese escudos	PTE	4.341	4.429	4.471	4.037	3.831	3.737	3.759	3.769	3.718	3.709	3.718
Pound sterling	GBP	1 102.04	1 128.13	1 062.91	974.42	972.32	884.61	905.17	1 082.32	1 109.36	1 129.49	1 223.32
Spanish pesetas	ESP	6.074	6.157	5.905	5.102	4.746	4.495	4.578	4.511	4.486	4.469	4.480
Swedish krona	SEK	104.50	105.72	103.94	83.33	82.32	78.65	86.47	86.54	84.23	84.46	88.26
Euro	EUR	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	743.56	745.37
Japanese yen	JPY	4.2846	4.7604	4.7606	5.8736	6.2171	5.9799	5.3316	5.4761	5.1338	6.1755	7.5081
US dollar	USD	618.53	640.34	602.73	649.45	635.23	560.53	579.59	660.86	669.70	698.34	809.03
Effective DKK rate ^a 1980=100		96.3	94.6	96.9	99.9	99.9	103.9	102.9	100.0	101.3	99.6	95.6

Note: The exchange rates listed are fixed based on market courses and are an annual average for each year.

geometrically balancing changes in the currency of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners when compared to the Danish krone.

Source: The Danmarks Nationalbank: Monthly Survey - February 2001.

^a The index for the effective rate of the Danish krone is obtained by

At present, this is based on 1995 trade of manufactured goods.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

		Expenditure						Total expenditure
		Public-sector consumption	Interest payments, etc.	Subsidies	Other current transfers		Non-financial capital accumulation	
					To private enterprises/ individuals	To the rest of the world		
<i>Per cent of GDP^a, current prices</i>								
Denmark	1989	25.9	7.2	2.2	17.8	2.0	1.9	57.1
	1999	25.7	4.7	2.4	17.7	2.5	2.0	55.0
Austria.....	1995	20.4	4.4	2.9	19.5	2.8	5.0	55.0
	1998	19.2	4.0	2.7	17.8	2.9	3.8	50.4
Belgium	1989	20.5	11.3	1.7	16.3	1.8	2.7	54.3
	1999	21.4	7.2	1.5	15.7	2.2	3.2	51.2
Czech Republic	1992	19.4	1.5	5.2	12.9	6.5	12.1	57.4
	1997	19.7	1.2	2.9	12.4	3.3	9.5	49.2
Finland	1989	20.2	1.4	2.8	13.5	1.5	3.7	43.1
	1998	21.6	3.7	1.7	18.3	2.1	3.3	50.8
France	1986	18.9	2.9	2.3	23.2	0.7	3.2	51.3
	1996	19.4	4.1	2.0	24.9	1.2	3.2	54.8
Germany.....	1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1996	19.8	3.7	2.0	19.4	1.7	2.2	48.7
Greece	1995	15.3	12.7	0.4	15.1	7.8	6.0	57.4
	1999	13.9	8.4	0.2	14.6	7.6	5.5	50.1
Iceland	1986	17.8	2.8	3.3	5.2	...	3.0	32.1
	1996	20.7	3.7	2.1	7.6	0.1	3.2	37.3
Ireland	1990	16.4	7.9	1.1	11.3	2.4	3.1	42.2
	1999	14.0	2.5	0.7	9.6	2.3	5.7	34.8
Italy	1986	16.4	8.6	2.9	17.8	0.3	3.5	49.6
	1996	16.4	11.0	1.5	20.1	0.4	2.2	51.6
Luxembourg	1995	18.1	0.3	1.7	16.5	3.1	6.0	45.8
	1999	17.6	0.4	1.7	15.3	3.7	6.2	44.9
Netherlands.....	1986	15.5	6.4	3.6	28.5	1.8	2.1	57.9
	1996	14.0	5.6	1.9	26.6	1.9	1.9	52.0
Norway	1989	20.4	3.6	4.4	15.4	13.3	4.3	61.4
	1999	21.2	2.1	2.8	15.5	14.1	4.0	59.6
Portugal	1986	14.2	8.7	2.9	10.9	0.7	3.1	40.4
	1992	17.6	8.0	1.3	14.2	0.3	4.0	45.3
Spain	1986	14.7	4.0	2.0	15.6	0.1	3.6	39.9
	1996	16.5	5.3	1.8	17.3	0.4	3.2	44.4
Sweden	1986	27.5	7.4	4.9	19.3	0.6	2.6	62.3
	1996	26.2	7.2	4.7	23.8	1.0	2.0	64.9
UK	1989	19.5	5.0	0.9	11.7	6.1	2.9	46.6
	1999	18.3	3.4	0.6	13.5	9.4	2.1	47.4
Japan	1989	9.1	4.0	0.8	10.9	0.5	5.0	30.3
	1998	10.2	3.8	0.6	14.6	0.9	5.8	35.8
USA	1986	18.0	5.0	0.6	11.2	...	1.9	36.7
	1996	15.7	4.5	0.5	13.2	...	1.8	35.7

Note: The aggregates are compiled in accordance with international guidelines, i.e. the SNA system. Deviations may occur for individual countries. With regard to the definition of each item, see the section *Public finances. Concepts*.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, Vol. II, 1988-1998*.

Income									Current surplus = Saving, gros
Property income	Taxes and duties				Other current transfers	Gross residue income	Capital transfers, net	Total income	
	Duties	Taxes	Contributions to social schemes	Taxes and duties, total					
4.7	17.4	30.0	2.2	49.5	0.5	2.4	0.3	57.4	0.3
3.2	17.8	30.2	3.2	51.2	0.7	2.1	0.5	57.8	2.8
2.0	14.2	12.0	17.4	43.6	1.9	2.2	0.1	49.8	-5.1
1.0	14.5	13.4	16.6	44.5	1.5	1.6	0.1	48.8	-2.4
1.1	11.6	15.4	16.0	43.0	0.2	2.1	0.3	46.7	-7.6
0.8	13.3	17.2	16.6	47.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	50.6	-0.7
0.5	14.8	17.9	12.6	45.3	5.6	3.4	0.2	55.0	-2.5
0.9	13.3	8.8	16.2	38.2	3.1	2.9	1.5	46.6	-2.7
3.3	15.9	16.8	11.5	44.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	49.8	6.7
3.1	14.0	18.8	13.0	45.8	0.4	2.3	0.3	51.9	1.3
1.4	14.5	9.5	18.8	42.8	2.7	1.7	-0.2	48.5	-2.7
0.6	14.9	10.2	19.6	44.6	3.0	2.2	-0.2	50.2	-4.5
...
1.0	12.8	11.1	18.8	42.7	1.6	0.7	-0.8	45.2	-3.5
2.5	13.5	7.4	12.6	33.5	8.3	0.1	2.7	47.1	-10.2
2.2	13.8	7.9	12.1	33.8	8.1	0.1	3.5	47.6	-2.4
2.5	22.2	7.7	1.2	31.2	...	0.6	-6.3	28.1	-4.0
2.4	18.5	12.7	3.1	34.3	...	0.6	-1.7	35.7	-1.6
1.7	14.4	13.2	7.1	34.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	39.4	-2.8
1.1	13.1	13.8	5.8	32.7	0.7	0.7	1.8	36.9	2.1
1.4	9.1	12.9	12.4	34.4	3.5	0.4	-1.5	38.2	-11.4
1.2	11.9	15.2	14.8	41.9	2.4	0.6	-1.3	44.9	-6.7
1.9	12.6	17.5	12.4	42.5	0.2	2.7	0.2	47.5	2.2
1.3	14.1	16.4	11.8	42.3	0.2	2.4	0.4	46.6	2.3
6.3	12.6	13.5	19.6	45.7	2.7	0.8	-2.7	52.9	-5.1
2.8	13.2	13.5	18.0	44.7	1.7	0.8	-0.4	49.7	-2.3
7.0	15.7	15.4	11.2	42.3	12.0	1.6	0.1	63.0	1.8
4.3	15.7	17.0	10.4	43.0	15.2	1.6	0.1	64.2	4.9
2.5	14.8	6.1	9.6	30.5	2.0	...	-1.0	34.0	-6.4
2.2	14.5	10.0	10.8	35.7	2.7	...	...	41.7	-3.6
1.0	10.5	8.2	11.9	30.6	3.2	1.0	-1.8	34.0	-5.8
1.3	10.2	11.6	13.0	34.8	3.0	1.1	-0.3	39.9	-4.5
6.8	16.8	22.0	13.1	51.9	1.3	1.8	-0.7	61.1	-1.2
5.7	16.5	22.9	15.2	54.7	1.0	1.6	-0.3	62.7	-2.2
2.6	12.5	16.5	7.8	36.9	5.2	1.7	0.7	47.2	0.9
1.1	14.0	16.3	7.5	37.8	7.7	1.2	0.6	48.4	1.3
2.9	8.0	13.5	8.3	29.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	33.7	2.5
2.6	8.8	0.9	11.0	28.6	0.3	0.7	-5.9	26.4	-10.4
1.8	8.1	13.1	7.1	28.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	32.2	-4.5
1.1	8.2	14.8	7.5	30.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	33.7	-2.0

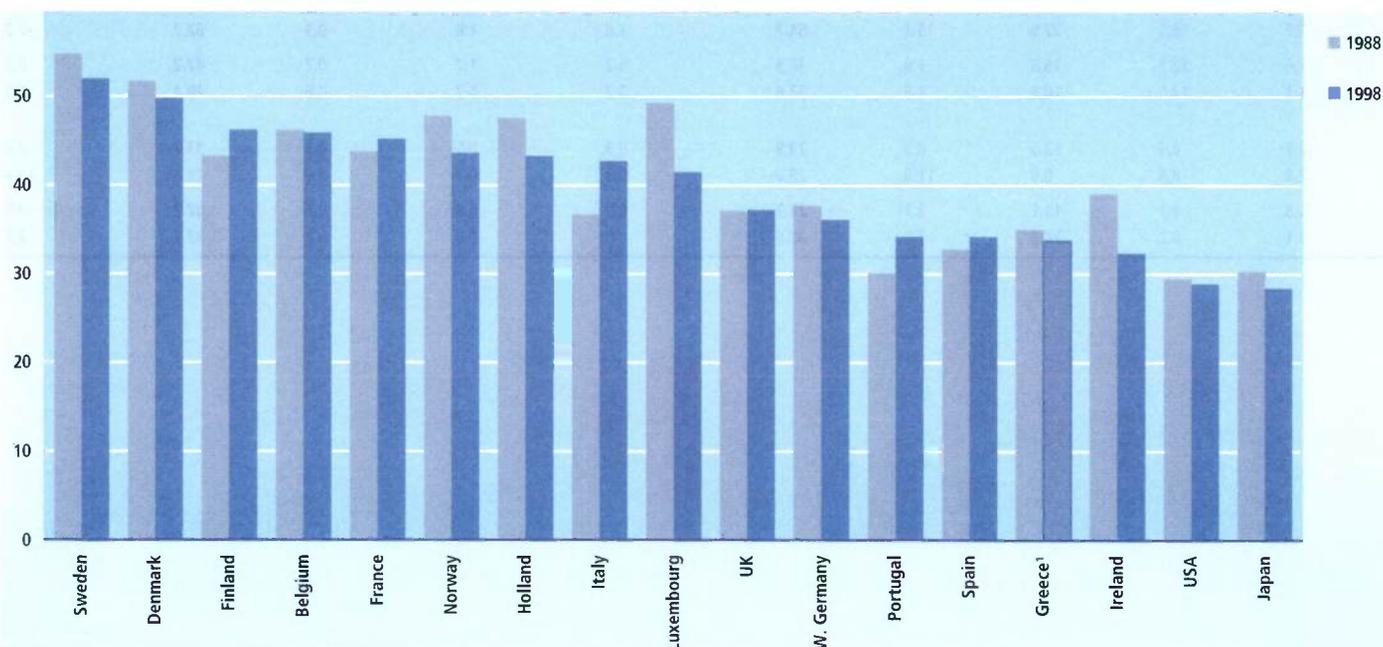
TAXES AND DUTIES AS PER CENT OF THE GDP AT MARKET PRICES

	Taxes and duties ^a total		Personal income taxes		Other income taxes		Contributions to social schemes		Taxes on property, and real property		General turnover taxes		Customs duties, etc.		Taxes on specific goods and services, and fees, etc.	
	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998	1988	1998
<i>Percentage of GDP^a</i>																
Denmark	51.7	49.8	26.4	25.7	3.8	3.7	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.7	10.4	9.8	0.3	0.2	7.1	7.3
Austria.....	42.0	44.4	9.4	10.0	1.4	3.0	13.7	15.1	1.3	0.9	8.7	8.3	0.6	0.1	7.0	6.9
Belgium	46.2	45.9	15.0	14.1	2.9	3.9	15.7	14.5	1.1	1.4	7.3	7.0	0.6	0.5	3.5	4.5
Finland	43.3	46.2	17.1	14.9	1.5	4.2	8.3	11.6	0.4	1.0	9.2	8.5	0.3	0.1	6.3	5.7
France	43.8	45.2	5.3	7.8	2.3	2.7	19.0	16.4	1.9	3.1	8.6	7.9	0.2	0.1	6.5	7.2
Germany ¹	37.7	36.1	10.9	9.0	2.0	1.6	14.1	14.6	1.4	1.1	5.9	6.5	0.3	0.2	3.1	3.2
Greece ²	35.0	34.5	4.8	4.6	1.5	3.4	11.1	10.9	1.1	1.1	8.9	7.9	0.6	0.2	6.9	6.5
Ireland	39.0	32.3	13.6	10.0	1.5	3.5	5.4	4.1	1.7	1.4	8.1	7.2	0.6	0.3	8.1	6.0
Italy	36.7	42.7	9.8	10.7	3.3	3.3	12.2	12.5	0.7	1.7	5.6	6.0	0.2	0.1	5.0	8.4
Luxembourg	49.3	41.5	11.7	7.8	8.3	8.2	13.6	10.6	2.6	2.8	6.8	5.7	0.1	0.1	6.2	6.3
Netherlands	47.6	43.3	9.8	6.6	3.5	4.6	20.2	17.3	2.3	2.4	7.9	7.3	0.6	0.6	3.4	4.6
Norway	47.8	43.6	13.3	11.9	2.7	4.2	12.2	10.2	1.8	1.5	9.6	9.3	0.2	0.2	8.0	6.3
Portugal	30.1	34.2	-	5.8	6.7	4.0	8.1	8.7	0.5	0.7	6.1	8.0	1.5	0.2	7.2	6.7
Spain	32.8	34.2	7.1	7.1	2.2	2.5	11.6	12.1	1.4	1.9	5.6	5.7	1.0	0.2	3.9	4.8
Sweden	54.8	52.0	21.4	18.2	2.9	2.9	13.8	14.9	1.5	2.1	7.3	7.1	0.7	0.2	7.2	6.6
UK	37.1	37.2	10.0	10.2	4.0	4.1	6.8	6.5	4.8	4.1	6.2	6.7	0.4	0.2	5.0	5.3
Japan	30.3	28.4	7.0	5.3	7.5	3.8	8.5	10.9	2.7	3.1	-	2.5	0.2	0.2	4.4	2.6
USA	29.5	28.9	10.3	11.7	2.5	2.6	8.7	6.9	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	1.9	1.9
EU ^a countries, total	41.8	39.0	11.5	10.5	3.2	3.5	11.7	10.7	1.7	1.8	7.5	6.8	0.5	0.2	5.8	5.6
OECD ^a Countries, total	40.8	38.1	11.3	10.4	3.4	3.5	11.4	10.5	1.8	1.9	6.9	6.4	0.5	0.2	5.6	5.2

¹ 1997.² In 1998 only West Germany.Source: OECD: *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-1998*. Paris 2000.

TAXES AND DUTIES AS PER CENT OF THE GDP AT MARKET PRICES

Per cent of GDP

¹ 1997.

The terminology and concepts used in connection with *National accounts* and *Public finance* are explained in front of these sections.

Abortion, legal: induced abortion permitted by Danish law.

Abortion rate, age-specific: annual number of legal abortions performed on women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.

Abortion rate, general: annual number of legal abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49.

Abortion rate, total: number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

- 1) if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and
- 2) if each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.

Adjusted tax incidence: taxes and duties as a percentage of gross national disposable income at market prices. The adjusted tax incidence shows the proportion of society's disposable income which is transferred to the public sector.

Agricultural holding (farm): a technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. If two farms are operated simultaneously, they are considered to be one farm in the statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark. Areas let out on a lease are included under the farm(s) having leased the area.

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations): economic cooperation organisation for Southeast Asian countries. Member countries are Brunei, Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Assets: application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable.

ATP (Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme): compulsory retirement insurance for Danish wage and salary-earners in the age range of 16-66 with a minimum of 10 working hours per week.

Bachelor education: see *higher education*.

Balance of payments: is a statement, for a given period, of the values of economic transactions between the domestic economy and the rest of the world. The balance of payments is compiled according to a double-entry system, implying that every transaction involves both a credit entry and a debit entry. As a result of the double-entry system the total of credit entries always equals the total of debit entries, any differences between the totals being attributable to statistical discrepancies, the so-called "errors and omissions".

The balance of payments statistics are based on statistics of external trade and on information obtained from Danmarks Nationalbank, public authorities, financial institutions and business enterprises. These sources provide data for direct use as well as data used for estimates. Thus, the data for foreign exchange earnings of Danish shipping companies is used to make revisions to preliminary figures in the balance of payments which were based on balance of payments statistics.

The balance of payments can be divided into three main accounts; the current account, the capital account, and the financial account. The current account includes items such as goods, services, compensations to employees, property income, and current transfers. The balance on the current account, also called the balance on current items, is the most commonly applied statistical measurement. As a result of the

double-entry technique, see above, a deficit on the current account will imply a corresponding surplus on the other accounts. The following notes apply to the main items in the balance of payments.

The balance of payments statistics cover the whole realm, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Goods includes imports fob, which in practise means figures for cif imports in the foreign-trade statistics adjusted for freight costs and sea transport.

Services includes sea transport. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport, less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, ships' stores, bunkers and repairs. Shipping expenditure is partly disbursements on account of Danish ships abroad, partly freight costs on imports by foreign shipping companies. Travel comprises earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark less costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping, etc. Other services include a number of current transactions, e.g. air transport, insurance, and licences.

Property income comprises interest and dividends. Income includes interest on loans extended abroad, dividends on shares in foreign companies, and income from profits of Danish companies abroad. Costs include interest on loans from abroad, dividends on Danish shares held by foreign shareholders, and foreign companies' earnings from subsidiaries and branches in Denmark. Income items in the balance of payments also includes compensation to employees who are resident in a country other than the country in which they are employed.

Current transfers: are, for instance, private cross-border donations and gifts, and aid to developing countries. This also includes transfers between Denmark and EU institutions so that on the income side there is support for Danish agriculture, and costs include Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.

The items mentioned here under the current account in the balance of payments correspond to items in the capital account or financial account. A deficit in the current account may correspond to a capital transfer, but usually it corresponds to a reduction in the net financial assets which include Danmarks Nationalbank's reserve assets.

Changes in Denmark's reserve assets can arise from changes in current items, but they may also be due to movements on capital account only. For example, the Danish central government or local governments or private enterprises may, for instance, raise loans abroad, or Danish securities may be sold abroad. In both cases the external balance deteriorates, and the foreign exchange situation improves correspondingly. The same effect is achieved when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance and correspond to a reduction in foreign-currency reserves.

As from 1998 the balance of payments statistics are compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines laid down by the International Monetary Fund (fifth balance of payments compilation guide). Simultaneously, changes in the methodology have resulted in greater consistency between the balance of payments compiled in connection with the national accounts.

Balance of supply: shows the value of the goods and services which are used up, i.e. public and private consumption, investment, and exports. This is set against corresponding addi-

tions arising from gross domestic product and imports.

Banks, private: in the statistics of money and credit market, private banks are defined as commercial banks and major savings banks in Denmark, but exclude Danmarks Nationalbank and banks in Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Basic prices: calculated by deducting product taxes from the market price. This term is used to calculate production values and value growth for individual industries.

Basic school: consists of first to tenth form. Education in municipal primary and lower secondary schools, private independent schools and continuation schools.

Births: Live births + stillbirths.

Business units registered: i.e. business units, etc. recorded on the register of units liable to withhold VAT. The register is maintained by the Danish customs authorities. Certain economic activities are exempted from VAT. The most important exemptions are personal transport, banking, financial intermediation, insurance, medical and dental care, most educational activities and most public services.

Capital formation: see *gross capital formation*.

Capital taxes: non-recurrent taxes levied on wealth and real property. They include inheritance and gift taxes.

Capital transfers to the household: in the context of the household budget survey is primarily money or property in the form of an inheritance and payments from the Employees' Capital Pension Fund (LD).

Central government bonds: bonds issued in Denmark by the government.

Central government's financial liabilities: show the total liabilities of the central government at any given time, including financial claims of domestic and foreign institutions and private individuals.

Central government guarantee for money stock: is the guarantee made by the central government to the Nationalbank when the bank took over issuing money, See Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet.

Central government sector: comprises primarily public institutions, etc. entered in the central government's accounts. Institutions of the National Church, job centres, other non-integrated government institutions and a number of quasi-government institutions, i.e. institutions producing public services and which are formally private with independent accounts, are also included.

Expenditure and revenue in connection with EU schemes are entered as expenditure and revenue for the central government sector. Consequently, the European Union is included as a kind of supranational item in the general government sector.

Certificates of deposit: See *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*

Charges withdrawn: to refrain from bringing a charge against a person in a criminal case due to, e.g. lack of evidence, or if the criminal case is considered negligible, etc.

Childbirths: number of pregnancies that are not terminated by an abortion. A multiple delivery is counted as one childbirth.

CIF: cif prices indicate the total value of goods up to the point of arrival in Denmark, including cost, insurance and freight.

Cohabiting couples: an unmarried couple living at the same address and who have had no children together. See also *Couples*.

Collective consumption expenditure: comprises the part of government consumption expenditure which cannot be broken down by a specific person or household group, e.g. public administration, defence, the police and administration of justice.

Common households: are buildings at nursing homes, day-care institutions, etc.

Compensation of employees: comprises all forms of pay, i.e. price-work, overtime, profit sharing, employee and employer pension contributions, and other social schemes, as well as the value of services. All amounts are included which are paid in Denmark irrespective of the recipient's nationality. If wages and salaries from abroad are added and wages and salaries to abroad are subtracted, the wages and salaries received by employees resident in Denmark are thus obtained.

Compulsory contributions to social security schemes: include contributions to unemployment insurance and the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP). The contributions are distributed by membership fees and employer's contributions.

Consumer price index: shows the trend of the retail prices charged to consumers for goods and services bought by private households. The weights are compiled on the basis of the total final consumption expenditure to national accounts statistics and consumer surveys.

Consumption of fixed capital: is a measurement of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets over a period.

Consumption in production: is calculated as the value of the goods and services used in production, including costs of repairs and maintenance.

Co-operative society: or co-operative company is an association with the object of acquiring goods and other necessities for members or to process and sell members' products.

Copenhagen region: includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg and the counties of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Roskilde.

County: consists of primarily public institutions at the level of county accounts, etc. The Association of County Councils in Denmark and a number of quasi-county institutions are also included.

Couples: in the family statistics two adult persons living at the same address form a couple, if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.

Couples living in consensual union: an unmarried couple living at the same address and who have had children together. See also *Couples*.

Current and capital surplus: total current and capital revenue less total current outlays. Also called net lending.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc: are all compulsory payments imposed by the general government on income and wealth in the private sector: Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. comprise, e.g.:

- Personal income taxes (earned income, property income, business income, pensions, etc.), including land tax and real property tax levied in cases where these expenses are

considered to be a replacement or a constituent part of the general taxation of income.

- Corporation tax, etc.
- Capital gains tax
- Property tax concerning persons, corporations, non-profit-making institutions, etc.
- Tax on yield of pension scheme assets
- Duty on motor vehicles used for non-commercial purposes
- Labour market contributions paid by employees.
- Payments for passports, visas, driving licences, court fees and tax penalties.

Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet: Gold holdings: Since 1988, gold holdings have been valued on the basis of the latest quotation in London ("gold fixing").

International Monetary Fund, IMF: International organisation to administer international cooperation between member countries in the monetary field, including provision of credit to countries with constant difficulties with their balance of payments.

Danmarks Nationalbank's assets and liabilities with the International Monetary Fund are entered in the balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank. The amount paid by Denmark (Denmark's IMF quota) to the IMF is entered under assets. Under liabilities a considerable part of the amount is counterbalanced by the IMF's holding in Danish krone.

The difference between the two amounts is the IMF reserves (cf. the table of Denmark's currency reserves).

In addition to the above-mentioned items, Danmarks Nationalbank's assets and liabilities with the International Monetary Fund also comprise the so-called SDRs (Special Drawing Rights). These are an international method of payment which are allocated to member countries without a corresponding payment and they can only be used internally between central banks and the IMF to settle debts.

Under liabilities (Allocations of Special Drawing Rights) the SDR allocations Denmark has received from the IMF are entered. On the assets side, (Special Drawing Rights in the IMF) the Nationalbank's holdings of SDRs are recorded.

Assets deposited with the European Monetary Institute, EMI: In accordance with the regulations for the extended monetary co-operation in the EMS, in 1979 the Nationalbank deposited 20 pct. of its gold and dollar holdings in the European Fund for Monetary Cooperation and received in return a corresponding amount in ECUs (European Currency Units) which can be used as a currency between EU central banks and as an accounting unit in the short-term and long-term assistance system within the EU.

There was no actual transfer of gold and dollars to the fund, but Member States made their reserves available against credits in ECUs through renewable three-month agreements.

Advances: The bulk of Danmarks Nationalbank's advances are made to private banks as part of the government's monetary policy.

Liquidity management with banks is based on the Nationalbank's sales of transferable certificates of deposit to banks and intervention by the Nationalbank in the money market.

Government current account: The assets and liabilities side of the government current account comprises the daily financial transactions made by the central government, including proceeds from domestic government loans.

Notes and coins in circulation: When Danmarks Nationalbank took over responsibility for the

issue of banknotes and coins in 1975 notes and coins in circulation amounted to about DKK 639 million which the State has guaranteed (the State guarantee for coins and notes in circulation).

Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the rate of interest at which the Danish central bank lends to banks, savings banks, etc. See *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet, advances*.

Decile: see *Fractile*

Descendants of immigrants: are people born in Denmark to parents who are not Danish nationals born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is regarded as a descendant.

Distribution of task/burden: on the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.

Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities. The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.

Domestic final use: gross domestic product at market prices plus imports of goods and services minus exports of goods and services. The amount corresponds to the value of consumption and capital formation.

Dominant benefit: recipients of transfer payments can claim different types of benefit over the course of the year. The dominant type of benefit is the benefit which prevailed with respect to the length of time over the year.

Dwelling: is a room or suite of rooms intended for habitation, but may also be used for other purposes, and has a separate access.

Early retirement pension: social retirement benefit which can be claimed by persons aged 18-66 years. The pension can be claimed in cases of reduced ability to work because of physical or psychological disability, or when it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social or economic reasons. See also *Social security pension payments*.

Effective krone rate: is an exchange rate where foreign currencies are included with a specific weight corresponding to their significance in Danish foreign trade. If the effective exchange rate increases, then the krone has become more expensive to buy, on average, for the countries Denmark usually trades with. This affects the competitiveness of Danish goods because they become more expensive.

Emigration: the statistics of emigration comprise residents who move permanently to places outside Denmark. Persons moving from Denmark to the Faroe Islands or Greenland are included.

Enforcement proceedings: collection of debts, etc.

Equity capital: in a public and a private limited company is the aggregate value of ordinary share capital and reserves. The return on equity is the profits earned by the owners and is equal to the result before tax as a percentage of the average equity capital.

EU: The European Union: Until 1 January 1994 E.E.C. (European Economic Community). On 1 January 1958 the E.E.C. was established by six

countries signing the Treaty of Rome - France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. On 1 January 1973 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom became members of the E.C. On 1 January 1981 Greece, on 1 January 1986 Portugal and Spain and on 1 January 1995 Sweden, Finland and Austria joined the European Union.

Factor prices: are market prices less taxes on production plus any subsidies on production.

Families with adult children living with their parents: persons aged 18 or over who live at the same address with one or either parents, unless they are married or have children living at home.

Family: may consist of one or more persons who live at the same address and who are related in specific ways by marriage, descent, etc. A family can be: a single person, a couple or a child under 18 years not living at home. Children under 18 years living at home form part of the parents' family.

Family and personal income: consists of all income types, regardless of whether they are subject to taxation or not. Total income is divided into the three following main income types:

- Primary income (wages and salaries and entrepreneurial income)
- Transfer payments (e.g. social pensions and unemployment benefits)
- Property income (interest received)

Interest received and interest paid due to commercial activities are included in property income and not entrepreneurial income. Personal income comprises only primary income and some transfer payments, as it is impossible to distribute property income and certain parts of transfer payments to each individual family member.

Family income less taxes, etc.: comprises family income (see *Household and personal income*) less income and property tax, less labour market contributions (as from 1994) and compulsory alimony payments.

Feed unit: The feed value of 1 kg barley. For example, 1 feed unit is equal to the feed value of 0.92 kg wheat, 0.99 kg rye, 1.01 kg barley, 1.5 kg oats or 1.15 kg mixed grains, 0.96 kg pod seed, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FE for hay is 5 kg, wheat and rye straw 4 kg, barley and oats 4 kg. The calculation for root vegetables is based on the dry-matter content in that 1 FE equals 1 kg dry matter of potatoes and 1.1 kg dry matter of turnips.

Fertility rate, age-specific: annual number of live births to women in a specified age group per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49).

Fertility rate, general: annual number of live births, per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49).

Fertility rate, total: number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

- 1) if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and
- 2) if each age group experienced the given year's specific fertility rates

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM): i.e. the difference between interest receipts and interest payments of banks. According to international guidelines, *the whole* this amount is deducted from the value added of industries. The purpose is to enable inclusion of the interest margin of gross output of industries, leaving out a simultaneous estimate of how the amount is distributed over intermediate consumption of industries.

FOB: fob prices indicate the total value of goods up to the point of embarkation (free on board). Exports are always compiled at fob prices.

Forced sale: compulsory sale of real property by auction.

Foreign assets: short- and long-term receivables from foreign debtors.

Foreign debt: records Denmark's financial liabilities and assets abroad at the end of the year. Foreign assets and liabilities are calculated in Danish krone at the rate at the balance-sheet date, i.e. the end of the calendar year. The difference between the capital account at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year is obtained, partly through changes in assets and liabilities resulting from capital transactions recorded in current items of the balance of payments, and partly as a result of changes in valuations. These changes occur as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates or prices for securities. Changes in valuation may also occur as a result of writing off bad debts, compulsory acquisitions, etc. Special Drawing Rights are considered to be a change in the valuation having an effect on (improving) the balance sheet, but are excluded from the balance of payments.

Foreign liabilities: short- or long-term foreign debts of Danmarks Nationalbank, including intervention credits granted by the European Fund.

Fractile: a fractile divides a set of ordered observations into two groups; observations which are under the fractile and observations which are over. For example, the 20-percent fractile indicates that 20 percent of the observations are under the fractile and 80 pct. are over.

The fractile dividing observations into two equal groups (the 50 % fractile) is called the *median*. The 25 % fractile and the 75 % fractiles are called the *lower quartile* and the *upper quartile*, respectively.

The deciles divide observations into ten groups of equal size in the same way, as the median and the upper and lower quartiles divide them into four groups. For example, in decile groups for income, the first decile corresponds to the 10 % with the lowest income.

Observations which fall on the line between two decile groups are called deciles.

Functional income distribution: is the distribution of gross factor income between factors of production: wages, profits from production and miscellaneous income, and consumption of fixed real capital.

GATT: An international organization (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which came into operation as a result of an agreement made at a conference in Geneva 30 October 1947. Replaced by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 1 January 1995.

General education: comprises basic school education and general upper secondary school education.

General government sector: in the national accounts defined as the sector producing public services and distributing incomes. Public services are intended for public consumption, and are non-market activities. Funding of these services is provided by taxes for at least half of the services in order to qualify as public activities, but some service activities may be funded partly by sales or service activities or user charges.

In the national accounts the general government sector is divided into three sub-sectors:

- 1) The State, including the National Church, and independent institutions funded by central government.
- 2) Municipalities, including independent institutions and organisations funded by local government.
- 3) Social security funds: Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP), Em-

ployees' Guarantee Fund (LG) and unemployment insurance funds.

See also *Public Finance. Concepts*.

General government consumption: is the part of the non-market public-sector activities which is not funded through user payment and the benefits purchased by the public sector on the market and made available 'free' to the public.

General upper-secondary school education: comprises education at "Gymnasium", higher preparatory examination course (HF), adult upper secondary level course and entrance examination for state-recognized engineering college.

General (vocational oriented) upper-secondary education: comprises higher commercial examination (hcx) and higher technical examination (htx).

Gini coefficient: is a measurement of the dispersion in a distribution. For example in an even income distribution income recipients have the same income, the Gini coefficient is 0. The more uneven the distribution, the greater the Gini coefficient up to a maximum of 1.

Government consolidation account: see *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*.

Government current account: see *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*.

Government final consumption expenditure: comprises the part of government non-market output which cannot be financed by user charges and the goods bought and services provided, free of charge, by the public sector to the population.

Gross capital formation: comprises fixed capital formation and increase in stocks. Fixed capital formation is expenditure on construction of buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, etc. increases in stocks are the value of the volume change in stocks held by the industries.

Gross domestic product at factor cost: is gross output at basic prices less intermediate consumption and other taxes on production, net. Indicates the proportion of value-added available for compensation of the factors of production.

Gross domestic product at market prices: on the basis of production is production at market prices less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods and services.

Gross national disposable income: is gross domestic product at factor cost less current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and to the rest of the world.

Gross national income at market prices: is gross domestic product at market prices less the value of property income, taxes on production and imports and compensation of employees (net) to the rest of the world.

Gross operating surplus: is calculated as gross value added in basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation to employees. Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net production surplus and miscellaneous income which is used as compensation for the self-employed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc. The gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital in the statistic for the general government. This is

because the output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs.

Gross saving: corresponds to the gross national disposable income less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.

Gross value added (GVA): is equal to gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and is also equal to the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and miscellaneous income. Viewed as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products.

GT (gross tonnage): is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered space in a ship.

Guarantee debtors/creditors: covers claims by banks, etc. on guarantors for loans and claims on banks etc. for loans they have guaranteed. If there is a default on a loan, guarantors can be held liable for the amount of the loan outstanding.

Higher education: includes completion of vocational education and training involving occupational competence of a theoretical nature. The curriculum is determined by regulations, ministerial orders, etc. Upper secondary school education, higher preparatory examination (hf), higher commercial examination (hhx) or higher technical examination (htx) are a prerequisite for enrolment. They can be divided into short-cycle, medium-cycle and long-cycle higher education.

The study period of short-cycle higher education is 2-3 years, e.g. bilingual secretary (one language), artist-craftsmen and higher commercial examination (e.g. computer specialist, market economist).

The study period of medium-cycle higher education is 3-4 years, e.g. bachelor of science, nurse, school teacher, social worker and educationist. This type of education involves practical training and is both occupationally- and vocationally-oriented, and a characteristic feature is that the education combines theory and practice in a coherent educational career.

Having completed secondary education bachelor education includes completion of a 3-year theoretical education, e.g. Bachelor of Arts (business economics) and Bachelor in foreign languages. The aim of this type of education is to provide graduates with professional qualifications and the education is a prerequisite for attending most courses of long-cycle higher education (MAs).

The study period of long-cycle higher education is 4 years and over, if bachelor education has not been completed, e.g. theologian, engineer. Most courses of long-cycle further education comprise MA education of usually 2 years of theoretical education after completion of bachelor education, e.g. Master of Science, Master of Laws, Master of Arts.

Household: consists of all persons living at the same address, irrespective of family ties. Thus a household may comprise more than one family.

In the context of the household budget surveys, households are defined on the basis of the financial situation - i.e. a group of persons living at the same address and with joint finances.

Housing benefits: assistance for costs of housing, dependent on housing circumstances (size of dwelling, number of persons, income) and appropriated on application. Rent subsidies can be claimed by tenants living in a house or flat, provided the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas

rent allowance may be claimed by persons receiving social security pension payments, who live in a rented or owner-occupied dwelling.

IMF: The International Monetary Fund was set up by the Bretton Woods Agreement of 27 December 1945. See also *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*.

Immigrant: is a person who is born abroad where both parents (or one parent if there is no information on the other) are foreign nationals or born abroad. If there is no information on either of the parents and the person is born abroad, the person will be regarded as an immigrant.

Immigration: the statistics of immigration comprise non-Nordic citizens who obtain a residence permit or a work permit for a period exceeding three months, as well as Nordic citizens who move permanently to Denmark. Persons moving to Denmark from the Faroe Islands or Greenland are also included.

Imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for life or for a period of 30 days to 16 years.

Income-substitute allowance: is an allowance to provide for a person/family in the event of loss of income resulting from unemployment, sickness, old-age, or social conditions which affect a person/families ability to provide for itself.

Increase in the population: live births - deaths + immigrations - emigrations.

Indirect transfers from the public sector: The household budget surveys aim to monitor the total transfers between private households and the public sector. Households receive direct transfers from the public sector in the form of unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, and public pensions, etc. The public sector provides a range of services free of charge or at reduced prices within child care, education and health. The difference between the total expenditure on these services and the price paid directly by the households can be regarded as indirect transfers from the public sector. The counterpart of these transfers from the public sector is the payments made by the households to the public sector - either directly in the form of income taxes, etc or indirectly in the form of taxes on production and imports, including VAT and excise duty.

Individual consumption expenditure: comprises the part of government consumption expenditure which can be broken down by identifiable persons and households, e.g. education, day-care and hospitalisation.

Industrial sales of commodities: are compiled as sales of manufacturing industries' own products, contract work done for others, repair and installation work, sales of trading goods and other types of sales. *Own products*, i.e. products sold subsequent to processing at the manufacturer's own plant, or subsequent to work performed by other enterprises on the manufacturer's materials. *Contract work for others* is processing materials received from the orderer without charge. *Installation work* performed for others includes building and construction work performed outside the enterprise's own premises. *Trading goods* are goods resold without processing.

Interest margin: is the difference between the average lending rate and deposit rate of banks and savings banks.

Investments: see *Gross capital formation*.

Labour force: total number of employed and unemployed persons.

Labour market training courses: comprise training courses for semi-skilled workers, supplementary training courses for skilled workers, retraining courses and vocational preparation courses for unemployed young people.

Liabilities: in a set of accounts show how assets are financed by external debt and/or equity capital.

Life expectancy: average number of years that a person of a specified age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age. Mean life expectancy rates are calculated separately for men and women.

Limited company (A/S): a legal entity where capital investors (shareholders) are only liable for the amount of their investment.

Limited partnership: a firm in which there must be one or more general partners, liable for all the debts and obligations as in an ordinary partnership, and one or more limited partners, each of whom is liable for a specific amount.

Lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights, compared to persons serving a sentence of imprisonment.

Live birth: Delivery of a live-born child, i.e. a child showing signs of life (breathing, etc.), irrespective of the duration of pregnancy.

Long cycle higher education: see *higher education*.

Market prices: are the prices charged for goods and services, i.e. inclusive of indirect taxes and less any subsidies.

Marital status groups: the population is classified according to their marital status: unmarried, married, widow or widower, divorced. The Registered Partnerships Act took effect on 1 October 1989. From 1 January 1990 and 1991, persons subject to this Act were registered to the marital status group comprising unmarried persons. From 1 January 1992, persons in a registered partnership, persons whose partnership has been dissolved and persons who have survived their partner, are classified to the respective marital status groups that apply to married couples.

Maximum equalization percentage: is the percentage of total incomes that have to be transferred from families with incomes above the average to families with incomes below the average in order to achieve an even distribution.

Median: the median value of a set of values is the middle value when the values are arranged in order. See also *Fractile*.

Medium cycle higher education: see *higher education*.

Middle rate: is the rate set by Danmarks Nationalbank which forms the basis for bank's asking and buying rates. The asking rate is the rate at which banks sell currency to customers, and the buying rate is the rate at which banks buy currency for their customers.

Modified tax incidence: disposable gross public-sector income as a percentage of disposable gross national income at market prices. The modified tax incidence accounts for the fact that production and import taxes can be set against subsidies to businesses and that direct taxes can be set against transfer payments to private individuals.

Monetary institutions: include the Danish central bank, commercial banks and major savings banks.

Money: consists of notes and coins in circulation, excluding the banking sector. The deposits of households, local governments and non-financial institutions with banks are included.

More/less developed countries: more developed countries include all European countries, excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, Armenia. The USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand are also included. Less developed countries are all other countries. Cf. *UN: World Population Prospects 1994*.

Mortgage bonds: bonds issued by the mortgage credit institutions: Byggeriets Realkreditinstitut (BRF), Realkredit Danmark, Nykredit, Totalkredit, Danske Kredit, Unikredit, FIH Realkredit, Industriens Realkreditfond (IRF) or Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).

Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor: is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself in order to pledge it as security for a loan.

Municipality: consists of primarily public institutions at the level of municipality accounts, etc. The National Association of Local Authorities and a number of quasi-municipality institutions are also included.

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement): free trade organisation composed of the USA, Mexico, and Canada.

National accounts: aim at providing an overall picture of socio-economic activity. The accounts show how incomes are generated, following a production process, and how these incomes are distributed or redistributed, prior to causing a demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation.

Natural increase: excess of live births over deaths.

Net lending: is a sector's (e.g. the public sector's) net acquisition of financial claims from all other sectors. It shows the financial effect of the real activities of the sector. Net lending is positive when saving is greater than investment or capital transfers.

Net price index: show trends in consumer prices less indirect taxes plus any subsidies for all goods and services bought by private households. The index of net retail prices is based on the index series of the monthly price index (January 1975 = 100) which until January 1980 was included in the calculation of the wage regulating price index. The index of net retail prices is used for adjustments to index-based mortgage-credit loans (cf. section 23 of the Mortgage Credit Act no. 476 of 2 June 1994). The index is also used for adjustments to the real interest tax (cf. section 10 of the Real Interest Tax on Certain Pensions no. 702 of 2 September 1993).

Net profit ratio: is the result of ordinary activities (result before financial and extraordinary items) as a percentage of turnover (including other operating income).

Oceania: comprises New Zealand, New Guinea, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (islands and archipelagos in the Pacific Ocean).

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was set up in 1960 and originally consisted of the following member countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and USA. Later Japan (1964), Finland (1969), Australia (1971), New Zealand (1973), Mexico (1994), Czech Republic (1995), Hungary (May 1996), Poland (1996), South Korea (1996) and Slovak Republic (2000) also became members. The OECD now has 30 members.

Old-age pension: social retirement pension for all persons aged 67, who comply with the con-

ditions governing Danish citizenship, residence, etc. See also *social pensions*

Ordinary free trade in connection with sale of property: sale of property except for inter-family sales and forced sales.

Out-patients, period of: comprises the visits to a specific out-patients department from the first to the last inclusive.

Partnership: is a business with of two or more persons who are fully liable for the creditors.

Passenger-kilometre: unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.

Personal income: see *Family and personal income*.

Population growth: live births - deaths + immigration - emigration.

Priorities: mortgage loans in real property can, e.g. be composed of loans from mortgage institutions, The Mortgage Bank, normal and sellers mortgages, etc.

Private consumption expenditure: consists in household purchases of goods and services for direct consumption, and the group "Associations and organizations, etc.", e.g. cultural associations and other associations, supplying households with goods and services.

Private limited company (ApS): is a legal entity where all capital investors (shareholders) are only liable for their investment. If a written certificate is issued for the investment, in contrast to an A/S company, this must have the name of the investor, not just the bearer.

Production: the value of market and non-market activity without intermediate consumption. Estimated at basic prices and indicates the producer's value, excluding taxes on products, net. Production at market prices is obtained by adding taxes on products, and subsidies.

Productivity: is the real value added per unit of factor of production input. For example, gross value added at fixed prices compared with the number of people employed.

Professions: e.g. lawyers, architects, sculptors, doctors, consulting engineers, and dentists.

Property income: in household budget surveys comprises interest received, share dividends, etc. and a calculated net surplus on own dwelling.

Proprietary ratio: is a company's ability to bear losses. The ratio is calculated as equity capital as a percentage of total assets.

Public limited company (PLC): legal entity in which the liability of members (shareholders) is limited to the amount of capital they have contributed.

Quantity indices: quantity index which gives the relationship between the quantities imported or exported in the relevant year and the basis year. These figures can be weighted against values of imports and exports.

Quarrying: manufacture of raw materials in sand pits, quarries or gravel pits. This also includes extraction of crude petroleum oils and natural gas in the national accounts statistics.

Quartile, lower and upper: see *Fractile*.

Raw materials and additives: see *consumption in production*.

Raw material price index: see *Wholesale and raw material price index*.

Registered number of unemployed: persons registered as unemployed with the Public Employment Service and who claim unemployment benefit or social assistance.

Regulating price index for residential construction: shows cost trends for new residential buildings, analysed by costs of materials and costs of labour. The costs of construction exclude profits, land expenses, financing costs and VAT. The labour costs relate to wage rates fixed by collective agreements, including employers' compulsory contributions. The annual indices are compiled as the average over five quarters.

Reproduction rate, gross: number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

1) if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and

2) if each age group experience the given year's specific fertility rates.

See also *Fertility rate, age-specific*.

Reproduction rate, net: number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

1) if the 1,000 women from age 0 and upwards die in the same proportion as the individual year's mortality rates, and

2) if each age group experience the given year's specific fertility rates.

Result before tax: the amount which, when all expenditure is paid, is available to a company for taxes, dividends and reserves.

Return on investment: is the result on ordinary operations plus financial income as a percentage of average assets.

Sales reported for VAT settlement, total: comprise the sum of domestic sales liable to VAT and VAT-exempt exports.

Savings: are generally defined as the difference between an economic unit's income and consumption. Gross savings in the public sector are thus the operating surplus (operating income less expenditure). The total savings in society are equal to the total of public and private savings.

SDR (Special Drawing Rights): is a form of credit created by the International Monetary Fund, whereby members of the Fund can settle debts between themselves.

Secure detention: sentence where the person convicted of a criminal offence is retarded or of unsound mind.

Share price index: a share index shows value changes in an amount of cash placed in a portfolio which reflects the composition of total shares on the stock market. The index is used to assess general changes on the stock market.

Short cycle higher education: see *higher education*.

Single person: an adult person who does not form a couple. An adult is a person who is 18 years old, or who has a child, is married or form a cohabiting couple. The age limit is 15 for income statistics. See *couples*.

Social security funds: comprise the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP), the Employees' Guarantee Fund (LG) and the unemployment insurance funds.

Social security pension payments: include the state old-age pension and early retirement pensions.

Social welfare expenditure: comprises *Sickness:* National Health Insurance Service; sickness benefits paid by local governments; employers' estimated expenditure on unemployment benefits; hospital and health services; school and children's dental services; the public health service; medical checks of children.

Disability: maximum and intermediate early retirement pension; welfare services for the disabled; rehabilitation; assistance for the care of

disabled children or adults in their own home. From 1995 industrial injury insurance.

Industrial accidents: Industrial injury insurance; in 1995 the Danish Working Environment Service was transferred to disability.

Old age: Old-age pension, ordinary early retirement pension; supplementary pension; ATP, civil servants' pension; pension funds; early retirement pay; nursing homes for pensioners; day institutions and other welfare work; home help.

Bereaved: Funeral help.

Families: Benefits in connection with maternity, birth and adoption: family allowance from 1987; child benefits; from 1987 juvenile benefits are omitted; advance payments of child maintenance; day and residential institutions for children and young people; other assistance for children and young people; home help to other persons than pensioners.

Employment: Unemployment insurance (excluding early retirement pay which is entered under Old age); job centre; compensation for loss of income during education/retraining paid by central government; job-creation schemes.

Housing: rent subsidy; rent allowance; loss on public guarantees for loans granted for housing contributions.

Other social security benefits: cash benefits under the Danish Social Assistance Act; the Employees' Guarantee Fund.

Socio-economic status: classification into socio-economic categories, where a person's attachment to the labour market and employment are essential. There are a number of levels to break down this figure, but in this Statistical ten-year review the level of classification is at a very aggregate level.

In the context of the household budget survey households are classified according to the socio-economic status of the head of household (more precisely principal salary earner) for the year. When a household is characterised as, e.g. "Self-employed", it thus implies that the person who has the highest income is self-employed, but a household may consist of other persons (also children) with a different socio-economic status.

Sole proprietorship: an individual business with one owner who bears all the risks for the liabilities of the business.

Somatic hospitals: hospitals for medical and surgical diseases.

Stillbirth: foetus delivered after the 28th week of pregnancy, without sign of life (breathing, etc.).

Stock of gold: see *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*.

Subsidies: are defined as regular transfers to public private enterprises. Subsidies may be paid by the general government or from foreign sources. Subsidies from the general government comprise, e.g. compensation for operating losses in public quasi-government corporations, social housing, enterprise allowance, etc. Subsidies from abroad cover payments under the EU common agricultural policy. The subsidies are divided into subsidies for products and other subsidies for production.

Supply and demand balance: shows the value of goods and services for total use, i.e. private and government consumption, capital formation and exports. The counterpart of total use is a corresponding total supply, originating from the gross domestic product and imports.

Suspended imprisonment: is a conviction, whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person within a period of probation commits

new criminal offences and/or infringes various conditions decided by the law courts.

System of National Accounts (SNA): the SNA is used as the international standard for the compilation of GDP in order to promote comparability between countries. The system was introduced in 1952 and was revised in 1993.

Taxes and duties: Danish taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the general government sector without any link between the payment and services received. Taxes and duties are divided into taxes on production and imports, current income and property taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

Taxes on goods and services: consist in duties levied and collected proportionately with the quantity or value of the goods and services produced, e.g. VAT, customs and excise duties, duties on specific goods, such as cigarettes, sugar and spirits.

Taxes on production and imports: are imposed on production and imports of goods and services or the use of the factors of production. These taxes independent of the operating profit of businesses. Examples of indirect taxation are VAT, excise duties, and duties on specific goods, e.g. cigarettes, sugar and spirits. Also property taxes, motor vehicle weight duty and employers' contributions to different labour market schemes are included. Taxes on production and imports are analysed by taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on production, other: is the part of the total taxes on production and imports which is not based on the amount or the value of goods and services produced. Other taxes on production are charged based on the factors of production used. For example, property taxes, motor vehicle weight duty on vehicles used in production, and employers contributions to various labour-market schemes.

Terms of trade: are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent. For example, if Denmark has deteriorating terms of trade, it must export more goods in order to purchase the same imports from abroad.

Ton-kilometre: unit of transport, i.e. one ton of goods carried one kilometre.

Total assets: the sum of the values which are the foundation for the operations of a company (buildings, machinery, debtors, stock, etc.).

Transfers from private individuals and non-government institutions: comprise in the context of the household budget survey, e.g. gifts, premiums, insurance compensation for damage, etc. (non-life insurance), and payments from private pension schemes.

Transfers from the public sector: comprise in the context of the household budget survey particularly old-age pensions, early retirement pension, unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, cash benefits, rent subsidies, family allowance and education grants.

Transfer payment: the purpose of a transfer payment is to secure the livelihood of a person or family in the event of income loss due to unemployment, illness, invalidity, age or any other social circumstance.

Unemployed persons: the number of persons who are fully unemployed during the last week of November. The concept is used on tables relating to the labour force and differs from the concepts registered number of unemployed persons and persons having experienced unemployment, which are used in other tables concerning unemployment rates.

Unemployment, persons having experienced: the number of persons who have been

unemployed for some time over the year. A person having experienced unemployment several times over the year is included only once in the statistics of unemployment.

UNESCO: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was set up in London November 1945.

Unit value indices: indicate for imports and exports the relationship between average unit values (prices per unit) in the year under survey and the base year. The index numbers are weighted on the basis of the values.

Value added: the difference between the value of production and consumption in production. It thus measures the value which the firm has "added" through its production processes.

Vehicle-kilometre: unit of transport, i.e. one kilometre driven by one vehicle - irrespective of the number of passengers or the quantity of goods carried one kilometre.

Vocational education and training: is youth education and training at business schools, technical schools, agriculture, maritime, social and health schools. Courses are divided into building and construction (e.g. bricklayers and carpenters), iron and metal (e.g. smiths and machine workers), agriculture, maritime, and nutrition (e.g. chefs or butchers), graphic (e.g. graphic designers and printers), business and administration (e.g. clerks and sales assistants), service (e.g. hair stylists and chimney sweeps), transport (e.g. crane operators and removal personnel), health (e.g. social and health workers).

Wages and salaries: see compensation of employees.

Wage ratio: is calculated as the proportion of gross domestic product at factor cost represented by compensation of employees.

Wholesale and raw material price index: indicates trends in prices relating to the first commercial transaction of each commodity, i.e. producers' and importers' sales prices, excluding VAT and excise duties.

Work stoppages: stoppages of work due to strikes or lockouts.

The economic-political calendar for 1991-2001 comprises a summary overview of important financial and political measures and events which may be of significance when assessing the time series of the ten-year review. The heading dates provided for Acts indicate the time of adoption by the Danish Parliament. The date accompanying the number of the relevant Act refers to the date of ratification.

1991

31 May *Amendments to unemployment benefits (insurance fund benefits)*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of amendments regarding unemployment benefits (as paid by unemployment insurance funds). These amendments effect a number of changes, including the following:

- The first 13 weeks of employment under a job-creation project are not included when calculating unemployment benefits;
- The graduate benefit, which corresponds to 80 per cent of the highest unemployment-benefit rate, is not to apply to casual and temporary employees, etc.;
- Employers must pay unemployment benefits for the first two days of unemployment;
- It will be possible to receive supplementary unemployment benefit for a shorter period of time than was previously the case. The period will henceforth be 52 weeks within the last 70 weeks. (No. 373/6 June).

5 December *Agreement on the Finance Act*

The KV Government enters into an agreement with the Centre Democrats, the Christian People's Party, the Social Liberal Party, and the Social Democratic Party on the 1992 Finance Act. The agreement includes the following elements:

- A reduction in corporation-tax and business-tax rates from 38 per cent to 34 per cent.
- *Dansk Erhvervsudviklingsfond* ["The Danish Trade and Business Development Fund"] is set up. This fund has a capital of DKK 2 billion to be used for support of small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Plans to increase productivity and reduce the frequency of absence due to sickness within the public sector. Public downsizing is also planned: approximately 1,000 jobs are to be cut.
- More effective collection of debts to the public sector by means of measures such as revocation of trade licences and authorisations.
- Local authorities are allowed to take out mortgages for extensive renovation works on sewers and water-supply lines in housing areas and industrial areas.
- A number of public works are brought forward: the electrification of the Odense-Padborg railway will be carried out during 1992-1995. Local traffic in Copenhagen will be expanded by two-deck S trains. The plans for the railway to the Copenhagen Airport are brought forward; the railway is projected as being ready in 1997. An additional appropriation of DKK 100 million brings forward the construction of certain motorways and highways in Jutland to 1992.
- Registration fees (for registration in the Land Registry) are increased from DKK 500 to DKK 700. (No. 943/27 December).
- Unemployed individuals will receive a maximum rate of DKK 80 per hour when parti-

cipating in job offers within the public sector. (No. 929/27 December).

- At least twenty years of membership of an unemployment insurance fund is required to qualify for early-retirement benefit. Long-term unemployed individuals aged 55-59 years will have the opportunity to take early retirement until the end of 1995. The early-retirement benefit corresponds to 80 per cent of the maximum unemployment benefit rate. (No. 927/27 December).

11 December *EC Summit in Maastricht*

The Heads of State and Government of the EC enter into new agreements on "The European Union", which is to commence on 1 January 1993. A referendum on the EC Union is expected to take place during the summer of 1992. The »federal aim« of the EC Union has not been included in the final treaty on the Union, which does include the following elements:

Economic and Monetary Union. 10 out of the 12 Member States have committed themselves to introducing a common currency - no later than 1 January 1999 and no sooner than 1997. Denmark and Great Britain will have special arrangements as regards the decision-making process on accession to the monetary union. A referendum on whether Denmark is to accede to the final stage of the EMU will be held towards the end of the decade.

Social policies and labour-market policies. work on the social dimension of the EC - with a view to ensuring minimum rights for employees with respect to co-determination, training and education, maximum weekly working hours, etc. - will continue to be carried out by all EC Member States with the exception of Great Britain.

19 December *Adoption of the Finance Act*

The KV Government, the Centre Democrats, the Christian People's Party, the Social Liberal Party, and the Social Democratic Party adopt the 1992 Finance Act. The Progress Party and the Socialist Peoples' Party vote against this budget.

The total revenues within the operating budget, public works budget, and lending budget for 1992 are estimated at DKK 297.8 billion, and total expenditure, including interest on national debts, is estimated at DKK 326.3 billion. The corresponding figures for 1991 are estimated at DKK 280.4 billion and DKK 319.1 billion, respectively. The gross public-sector borrowing requirement (gross cash deficit) for 1992 is expected to amount to 120.8 billion; the corresponding 1991 figure being 153.6 billion. The 1992 Finance Act estimates the nominal national debt at DKK 451.0 billion at the end of 1992; this figure was DKK 422.9 billion at the end of 1991. The interest burden on this debt is estimated at DKK 56.7 billion in 1992, the corresponding 1991 figure being DKK 55.8 billion.

1992

6 April *The Portuguese escudo joins the EMS*

As of 6 April 1992, the Portuguese escudo is admitted into the European Monetary System (EMS), where it is allowed a fluctuation margin of up to six per cent in relation to the other currencies. As part of the admission process, intervention rates have been stipulated for the Portuguese escudo in relation to the other participating currencies. The intervention rates in relation to the Danish krone are as follows:

Buying rate: DKK 4.1321 per PTE 100
Asking rate: DKK 4.6586 per PTE 100

The ECU central rate for the Danish krone remains unaltered: ECU 1 = DKK 7.84195. The intervention rates between the other currencies who participated in the EMS prior to this date also remain unchanged.

8 May *Activation of the unemployed*

The KV Government enters into an agreement with the parties represented in the Danish Parliament on jobs for the unemployed.

This agreement includes the following elements:

- Young recipients of cash benefits (under the age of 23) are to receive placement pay (starting pay for entrants to the labour market) to the amount of DKK 50 an hour when they are first called upon to participate in a job-creation project. If a young unemployed person is to participate in a job-creation project for the second time, the rate will be DKK 60 an hour; for all subsequent projects the rate will be DKK 67 an hour. This scheme enters into force on 1 April 1993.
- Local authorities will be under an obligation to provide young cash benefit recipients under the age of 25 with an offer of employment or training/education. This means that local authorities are under an obligation to offer young people under the age of 25 training/education or employment for an average of 20 hours a week.

14 May *Amendment of the Mortgage Credit Act*

The Danish Parliament adopts new regulations which govern lending by mortgage-credit institutions. These new rules mean that home-owners can restructure any existing mortgages on their home. Mortgages can be changed to the so-called "mix loans" with a maximum duration of 30 years for permanent residences and 20 years for holiday homes. Moreover, home-owners can take out mortgages for all documented expenses for extensions, structural additions, and building maintenance.

Mortgage-credit institutions will also be able to grant all property owners additional mortgages without any specific property-related purpose. Such mortgages can be granted as 20-year mix loans amounting to a maximum of 60 per cent of the value of the relevant property.

(No. 378/20 May).

2 June *Referendum on the EU*

The result of the referendum on the EU is a 'no' to Danish accession to the European Union. Of the votes cast, 49.3 per cent were in favour of Danish accession, whereas 50.7 were against.

26 November *Agreement on the Finance Act*

The KV Government enters into an agreement with the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Centre Democrats, and the Christian People's Party on the 1993 Finance Act. The main objective of this agreement is to create an additional 20,000-30,000 new jobs a year within the private sector during the next two years without increasing the state deficit.

The agreement includes the following elements:

- The right and obligation of the unemployed to a period of education/training between the first and second job offers is repealed.
- The Youth Benefit scheme is amended so that only cash-benefit recipients between the ages of 21-24 must receive an offer of employment after a three-month unemployment period.
- More funds are set aside for adult education-/training and supplementary training. Among other things, this includes raising the AUD-bidrag ('employees' training contribution').

- The scheme on state subsidies for repairs and upkeep of permanent residences and holiday homes is extended in duration, and grants are raised to DKK 10,000 per year.
- Free access to take out 30-year supplementary mortgages with property as collateral. These mortgages can be taken out as so-called "mix loans" within maximum loan limits of 80 per cent for permanent residences and 60 per cent for holiday homes. At the same time, maximum maturity limits for loans and mortgages for businesses and holiday homes are extended to 30 years.

12 December *EC summit in Edinburgh*
Denmark's requirements regarding a special agreement on the EC Union are met at the EC summit at Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Agreement addresses many issues, some of which are listed below:

- The agreement is legally binding and is in effect for the duration of the Maastricht Treaty.
- The agreement does not force Denmark to take part in a common EC defence plan, nor to become a member of the defence organisation known as the WEU.
- Denmark is entitled to keep any cooperation on e.g. police work and immigration issues outside the auspices of the EC.
- With respect to Union citizenship, it is made clear that Denmark accepts the rights laid down in the Maastricht Treaty, and that Denmark is entitled to refuse any expansion of this concept.
- Denmark is not bound by the third stage of the economic union with its single currency, common central bank, and common economic policies.

17 December *Adoption of the Finance Act*
The KV Government, the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Democrats, the Christian People's Party, and the Social Liberal Party adopt the 1993 Finance Act. The Socialist Peoples' Party and The Progress Party vote against this budget. The total revenues within the operating budget, public works budget, and lending budget for 1993 are estimated at DKK 307.4 billion, and total expenditure, including interest on national debts, is estimated at DKK 351.3 billion. The corresponding 1992 figures are estimated at DKK 295.1 billion and DKK 330.0 billion, respectively. The gross public-sector borrowing requirement (gross cash deficit) for 1993 is expected to be DKK 122.6 billion; the corresponding 1992 figure was DKK 142.8 billion. In the 1993 Finance Act, the nominal national debt (without deductions for the assets of *Den Sociale Pensionsfond* ["the Social Pensions Fund"]) is estimated to amount to DKK 629.6 billion at the end of 1993; at the end of 1992, this figure was DKK 584.4 billion. The interest burden on this debt is estimated at DKK 59.0 billion in 1993; the corresponding 1992 figure is DKK 52.9 billion.

1993

1 January *Czechoslovakia is split*
Czechoslovakia is split, giving rise to two new states: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

14 January *The Tamil Report is published*
On the basis of the findings of the report prepared on the Tamil case, the Prime Minister, Poul Schlüter, tenders the resignation of the KV government.

25 January *New Danish government*
The negotiations on the formation of a new government result in a government comprising the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Democrats, the Social Liberal Party, and the Christian People's Party. The new Prime Minister is Poul Nyrup Rasmussen.

15 February *Collective agreement within the industrial sector*

The Central Organisation of Industrial Employees in Denmark and the Confederation of Danish Industries enter into an agreement which entails increases to the minimum wage: DKK 1 per hour as of 1 March 1993, DKK 1.35 as of 1 March 1994, and another DKK 1.35 as of 1 February 1995. This brings the minimum wage rate up to DKK 69.70 per hour. In addition to the increases to the minimum-wage rates, the industrial sector has secured full pay during the first two weeks of absence due to sickness for its employees as of 1 March 1994, and the rate to be paid for the labour-market pension scheme is increased from the current 0.9 per cent of total pay to 1.2 per cent as of 1 July 1994.

19 February *Collective agreement for state employees*

The state employees, as represented by the Joint Committee of the Central Organisations, agree on a settlement with the Danish Minister of Finance. This agreement entails a 2.5 per cent pay rise for state employees during the course of the next two years. The first year will see a pay rise of 0.5 per cent, whereas the following year will see an additional 1.0 per cent pay rise. The remaining 1.0 per cent is allocated for measures such as the annual 0.9 per cent extension of the pension scheme and funding for a scheme which means that approximately 1,000 state employees can take up to 20 weeks of leave for training and receive leave benefits plus additional funding to cover the difference between such benefits and their normal pay. The automatic adjustment scheme remains in effect and is expected to occasion a 0.6 per cent pay rise in 1993. The local performance-related pay scheme is extended by 0.2 per cent, which is funded by the adjustment scheme.

25 February *Local-authority collective agreement*

Local government employees, as represented by KTO (The Association of Local Government Employees' Organisations), agree on a settlement with local-authority employers. The result of this collective agreement is largely similar to the agreement made for state employees. The agreement entails a 2.52 per cent pay rise during the next two years. Local government employees will receive a 0.51 per cent pay rise on 1 April, a 0.49 per cent pay rise in October 1993, and a 1.52 per cent pay rise in April 1994. Moreover, the agreement comprises a DKK 300 million expansion of pension schemes and a 40 per cent increase in the local-pay scheme.

30 April *Stamp duties withdrawn*

Effective as of 24 March 1993, the Danish Parliament repeals legislation dealing with payment of stamp duties in connection with property purchases, loans for consumption purposes, credit, etc. Deeds in connection with transferral of property are also exempt from stamp duties until the end of October 1993. (No. 244/3 May).

18 May *Referendum on the EU*
The result of the referendum on the EU is a 'yes' to Danish accession to the European Union. Of

the votes cast, 56.7 per cent were in favour of Danish accession, whereas 43.3 were against.

24 June *The tax reform*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of Acts; which comprise the tax reform. *Personal income tax*: the tax scales are subjected to a restructuring with the following main features: the current state tax, which amounts to 22 per cent of taxable income, is reduced and divided into two tax brackets: in 1994, taxable incomes up to DKK 130,000 will be taxed a basic tax rate of 14.5 per cent. This basic tax rate will be gradually reduced to 8 per cent in 1998. Deductible expenses and basic personal allowances are always deducted from this tax bracket. Taxable incomes greater than DKK 130,000 per year will be subject to a new intermediate tax, which amounts to 4.5 per cent in 1994. This tax rate will increase to 6 per cent for the 1997 income year. The present so-called "6 per cent tax" is to be phased out over a three-year period and will be completely withdrawn in 1996. As of next year, unearned income (income from capital and investments) will no longer be included in the tax base within this tax bracket. The "12 per cent tax" - now also known as the top tax - will be gradually increased to 15 per cent in 1996. In addition to earned income, the tax base for this tax bracket now also includes unearned income greater than DKK 20,000 for unmarried individuals and DKK 40,000 for married couples. The tax ceiling is reduced to 65 per cent in 1994 and will be reduced to 58 per cent in 1998. Also, the 3 per cent allowance hitherto in force is repealed as of 1994. (No. 480/30 June).

The regulations on mileage allowances are amended, so that it is only possible to qualify for a tax allowance for distances in excess of 24 kilometres. Mileage allowances for distances between 54 and 100 kilometres are increased by increasing the rate per kilometre from DKK 0.29 to DKK 1.17; for distances greater than 100 kilometres, the rate is DKK 0.29 per kilometre. (No. 482/30 June).

As of 1994, rental value rates directed against home-owners are reduced: from 2.5 to 2.0 per cent for houses with a value of less than DKK 1.4 million, and from 7.5 to 6.0 per cent for properties with a value of more than DKK 1.4 million. (No. 423/25 June).

24 June *Tax and duty amendments*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of tax and duty amendments, the so-called green taxes: a tax on carrier bags is introduced from 1994. This tax amounts to approximately DKK 0.50 per standard bag. (No. 488/30 June). From 1994, petrol taxes are increased by DKK 0.30, a figure which will rise to DKK 0.47 in 1998, and diesel taxes increase by DKK 0.10 per litre as of 1997. Both taxes will increase by an additional DKK 0.46 per litre if Germany introduces tax increases. (No. 489/30 June). Duties on coal, lignite and coke are gradually increased by DKK 350, 621, and 259 per tonne during the period from 1995 to 1997. (No. 490/30 June).

The charge on electricity will be gradually increased during the course of the 1994-1998 period. This increase amounts to DKK 0.03 per kWh in 1994 and will rise to DKK 0.19 in 1998. (No. 491/30 June).

As of 1 January 1994, water charges to the amount of DKK 1 per cubic metre are introduced; this rate will increase to DKK 5 per cubic metre in 1998. Enterprises which are registered for VAT will qualify for reimbursement of this

water charge; however, this does not apply to the professions and the entertainment sector.

(No. 468/30 June).

Waste charges are increased as of 1 January 1997, and will be differentiated as follows:

- 1) Waste for incineration will be subject to a charge of DKK 210 per tonne.
- 2) Waste for landfilling will be subject to a charge of DKK 285 per tonne.
- 3) Waste which is used for energy-recovery purposes in electricity generation or joint generation of electricity and heating will be subject to a charge of DKK 160 per tonne, which is the current charge imposed on incineration waste. (No. 493/30 June).

The car tax (for vehicle certificates) on vans weighing between 2 and 3 tonnes is increased to DKK 30,000, whereas the car tax on vans weighing between 3 and 4 tonnes is increased to DKK 19,000. Small buses which are not used for commercial purposes will be subject to a 60 per cent tax on the taxable value in excess of DKK 6,100. The vehicle tax (vehicle-certificate tax) on motorcycles is reduced, whereas rental cars are exempt from this tax.

(No. 429/25 June).

25 June *Labour-market reform*

As part of the labour-market reform, the Danish Parliament decides to restructure the unemployment benefit system as of 1 January 1994. The new regulations mean that unemployed individuals can remain within the unemployment benefit system for a total of nine years, including two years of leave for education/training or child care. The seven-year period where it is possible to claim unemployment benefit comprises two parts:

- 1) The first part is a four-year period, where unemployed individuals can claim unemployment benefit in accordance with current unemployment benefit regulations. During this period, unemployed individuals are entitled to one year of education and/or job activation. After one year of unemployment, it is possible to elect to combine unemployment benefits with income from casual work for a one-year period: in addition to receiving 80 per cent of the maximum unemployment benefit rate, it is also possible to earn a maximum of DKK 27,500 within this one-year period. During this period, the obligations regarding labour-market availability do not apply.
- 2) The second part, which is a three-year period, can also be extended by a period of leave. During this period, it will also be possible to combine unemployment benefits with income from casual labour in accordance with the scheme outlined in the above.

The new regulations on unemployment benefits also ensure that no unemployed individuals over the age of 50 who qualify for early retirement benefit will lose their right to receive unemployment benefit prior to their early retirement. Until the end of 1996, unemployed individuals over the age of 50 will also be able to receive transitional benefits corresponding to 82 per cent of the maximum unemployment benefit rate; these transitional benefits are currently available to unemployed individuals between the ages of 55 and 59. As part of a pilot scheme, transitional-benefit recipients will also have the opportunity to combine this benefit with income from casual labour. (No. 436/30 June).

Other elements of the labour-market reform include the following: as of 1 January 1994, it will be possible to choose between three types

of leave for periods of up to one year. This involves extensions in the duration and scope of the existing schemes.

- 1) Leave for education and training. This scheme is available to persons over the age of 25 who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and who have been in employment for a minimum total period of three years within the last five years. The terms of this leave must be agreed upon with the employer. Unemployed members of unemployment insurance funds and self-employed individuals also qualify for education/training leave. During the period of leave, scheme participants will receive benefits corresponding to the maximum unemployment-benefit rate. However, as of 1 April 1995, this benefit is reduced to 80 per cent of the maximum unemployment-benefit rate.
- 2) Sabbatical leave. The conditions for sabbatical leave are the same as for education/training leave. However, an additional requirement stipulates that employers must hire an unemployed person for the duration of the leave period. Leave benefits correspond to 80 per cent of the maximum unemployment-benefit rate.
- 3) Parental leave to care for children between the ages of 0-8 years. Parents who are in employment, self-employed, unemployed members of an unemployment insurance fund, or cash-benefit claimants can take parental leave to care for their children for a maximum period of 52 weeks. (No. 435/30 June).

25 June *Labour-market contributions introduced*

As part of the tax reform process, the Danish Parliament decides to introduce a new gross tax to help finance three new labour-market funds: an unemployment-benefit fund, an activation fund, and a sickness-benefit fund. As of 1 January 1994, employees and self-employed individuals must pay 5 per cent of their gross earnings. The gross tax - or labour-market contribution, as it is also known - will increase gradually to 8 per cent in 1997. Employers will not be called upon to pay contributions before 1997 at the earliest. (No. 448/30 June).

25 June *Cash benefits converted to gross earnings*

The Danish Parliament decides to restructure the cash-benefit system, so that benefit claimants receive taxable gross benefits similar to unemployment benefits. As of 1 January 1994, cash-benefit claimants who support children will receive 80 per cent of the maximum unemployment-benefit rate, i.e. DKK 8,852. Claimants with no obligation to maintain others will receive DKK 6,634. The regulations regarding young people under the age of 23 will remain in force, even though cash benefits are also converted to gross income for this group.

2 August *Changes to the EMS*

The fluctuation margins for all currencies within the European Monetary System (EMS) have been changed to ± 15 per cent. However, Germany and the Netherlands have announced that they have entered into a bilateral agreement which ensures that the intervention rates hitherto in force between the German Deutschmark and the Dutch guilder remain in force. This results in the following intervention rates between Danmarks Nationalbank and foreign-exchange dealers:

Buying rate: 328.461 DKK per 100 DEM
Buying rate: 97.943 DKK per 100 FRF

Buying rate: 15.9266 DKK per 100 BEF
Buying rate: 291.544 DKK per 100 NLG
Buying rate: 792.014 DKK per 100 IEP
Buying rate: 4.1519 DKK per 100 ESP
Buying rate: 3.3209 DKK per 100 PTE
Asking rate: 442.968 DKK per 100 DEM
Asking rate: 132.066 DKK per 100 FRF
Asking rate: 21.4747 DKK per 100 BEF
Asking rate: 393.105 DKK per 100 NLG
Asking rate: 1067.92 DKK per 100 IEP
Asking rate: 5.5985 DKK per 100 ESP
Asking rate: 4.4777 DKK per 100 PTE

The central rates in relation to the ECU remain unchanged. The theoretical central rates for the British pound, Italian lira, and Greek drachma, which do not take part in this monetary system, also remain unchanged.

16 December *Adoption of the Finance Act*

The government parties, the Danish Liberal Party, and the Conservative Party adopt the 1994 Finance Act. The Socialist Peoples' Party and the Progress Party are against this budget. The total revenues within the operating budget, public works budget, and lending budget for 1994 are estimated at DKK 334.5 billion, and total expenditure, including interest on national debts, is estimated to amount to DKK 388.9 billion. The corresponding figures for 1993 are estimated at DKK 310.6 billion and DKK 362.3 billion, respectively. The gross public-sector borrowing requirement (gross cash deficit) in 1994 is expected to amount to DKK 119.9 billion; the corresponding 1993 figure being DKK 137.8 billion. The 1994 Finance Act estimates that the nominal national debt (without deductions for the assets of *Den Sociale Pensionsfond* ["the Social Pensions Fund"]) will amount to DKK 701.4 billion at the end of 1994; the corresponding figure for the end of 1993 being DKK 645.4 billion. The interest burden on this debt is estimated at DKK 62.7 billion in 1994, the 1993 interest burden being DKK 61.5 billion.

17 December *Simpler rules for inclusion in unemployment insurance funds*

The Danish Parliament adopts legislation to simplify the rules governing admittance to unemployment insurance funds. Employees must be in employment, with or without public subsidies, when applying for membership. The right to receive unemployment benefit remains subject to the same prerequisites as before: one year of membership of an unemployment insurance fund and 26 weeks of employment within the last three years. Publicly subsidised employment no longer qualifies with regard to this employment requirement. (No. 1062/22 December).

1994

19 April *Reduced home-improvements subsidies*

The Danish Parliament reduces the subsidies granted for property improvements. The subsidy rate is reduced from 50 to 40 per cent, and the maximum grant is reduced from DKK 10,000 to DKK 7,000 for all types of homes, except listed buildings and buildings of special architectural or historic interest: for such properties, the maximum subsidy available is reduced from DKK 50,000 to DKK 25,000. Properties which are not used as permanent residences now only qualify for a grant for meters to monitor consumption of water, electricity, gas, etc. The grant available for individual meters is reduced from DKK 8,000 to DKK 7,000, while the grant for common meters is reduced from DKK 25,000 to 20,000.

5 May *Annual property valuations*

As of 1 January 1996, official property valuations will be conducted annually; this will include access to appeal the decisions made. A special transitional scheme will, however, be in force during the 1996-98 period, and current regulations on schematic annual adjustments between the general valuations will be applied for the last time on 1 January 1997. A new structure is also introduced within the field of property evaluation; however, the valuation organisation will remain under the auspices of the Danish state. The Minister for Taxation appoints a valuation council comprising a chairman and two real estate appraisers.

24 May *Partial early-retirement benefit for the 60-66 year-olds.*

As of next year, 60-66 year-olds will qualify for partial early-retirement benefit if they reduce their number of working hours. This scheme supplements the standard early-retirement benefit scheme, and the same preconditions apply to both types of benefit. The Partial Early-Retirement Benefit Act stipulates that this benefit is calculated as a set payment of 82 per cent of the hourly maximum unemployment benefit rate per one-hour reduction in working hours.

9 June *Election for the European Parliament*

An election is held for the European Parliament, which results in the following distribution of votes (in per cent):

The Social Democratic Party	15.8
The Social Liberal Party	8.5
The Conservative Party	17.7
The Centre Democrats	0.9
The Socialist Peoples' Party	8.6
The JuneMovement	15.2
The People's Movement against the EU ..	10.3
The Christian People's Party	1.1
Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party)	19.0
The Progress Party	2.9
Total	100.0

This distribution of votes entails the following distribution of seats: four members for the Danish Liberal Party, three members each for the Social Democratic Party and the Conservative Party, two members each for the June-Movement and the People's Movement against the EU, and one member each for the Social Liberal Party and the Socialist Peoples' Party.

29 August *A general election is announced*

The Prime Minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, announces that a general election will be held on 21 September.

21 September. *General election*

The general election results in the following distribution of seats in the Danish Parliament (for the previous distribution of seats, please see »12 December 1990«):

The Social Democratic Party	62
The Social Liberal Party	8
The Conservative Party	27
The Centre Democrats	5
The Socialist Peoples' Party	13
Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party)	42
The Progress Party	11
The Danish Red-Green Alliance	6
Others	1
Total	175

An additional four members were elected for Greenland and the Faroe Islands, two from each region.

A new minority government is subsequently formed (on 27 September), comprising the Social

Democratic Party, The Social Liberal Party, and the Centre Democrats, with Poul Nyrup Rasmussen as Prime Minister.

21 November *Agreement on the Finance Act*

The government enters into an agreement with the Danish Liberal Party and the Conservative Party on the 1995 Finance Act. This agreement includes the following elements:

- The leave schemes for the purposes of education/training and child care will continue beyond 1996, and the pilot scheme on sabbatical leave will continue to the end of 1999. Leave benefits are reduced for participants in child-care and sabbatical leave schemes: from 80 to 70 per cent of the maximum unemployment benefit rate. This reduction has already been introduced: the proposal was in effect from the time of its submission to the Danish Parliament. Further reductions to these benefits will be carried out (to 60 per cent) in 1997. Leave benefits with respect to education/training remain at 100 per cent of the maximum unemployment benefit rate. (No. 1084/21 December).

- The sibling discount scheme is amended, so that parents must pay full rates for the most expensive place and 50 per cent of the rates for all other children attending day-care centres, kindergarten, recreation centres, etc. The added cost burden will be greater for families with small children. Consequently, child allowances are increased by DKK 1,000 for the 0 - 2 age bracket. The final payment of special baby allowances will be made in the quarter where the child in question turns three. (No. 1116/21 December).

- Regulations governing labour-market availability are tightened. Greater opportunities will be introduced for assigning unemployed individuals to work outside the scope of their own sector after 12 months of unemployment. The long-term unemployed will be obliged to accept activation offers to uphold their right to receive unemployment benefits. This Act was passed with amendments regarding issues such as regulations on income guarantees, income ceilings, and unemployment benefits. (No. 1985/21 December).

- The regulations governing activation of benefit claimants are simplified. Benefit claimants under the age of 25 who receive trainee benefits will be under an obligation to be activated for a minimum of 30 hours a week; the current minimum is 20 hours a week. Young student recipients of student grants (SU) do not qualify for cash benefits if they take leave from their studies. The age limit for the so-called youth rates, which amount to approximately 50 per cent of the cash benefit rate for adults, is raised from 23 years to 25 years. The cash-benefit system also sees a tightening of regulations on a series of other issues. (No. 1127/21 December).

- Mileage allowances are increased as of the 1995 tax year. Rates for the longest stretch of travel are amended from 25 to 50 per cent of the normal rates, bringing the allowance rate up to DKK 0.595 per kilometre. Persons using the transitional rule on own-vehicle transportation will receive a corresponding DKK 0.2975 per kilometre increase in the allowance rate for travel/commuting in excess of 100 kilometres. (No. 1117/21 December).

- The scheme on state grants for improvements to permanent residences and holiday homes is repealed. (No. 1086/21 December).

24 November *Longer time limits for restructuring cash loans*

The Danish Parliament decides to increase time limits in connection with restructuring cash loans, thus providing borrowers with greater opportunities for choosing the time for any loan restructuring. The objective is to take into consideration those home-owners who - during the previous period of low interest rates - terminated their old cash loans without hedging their new loan. Tax allowances are usually made for losses incurred in connection with this type of loan restructuring, on the condition that the regulations on time limits regarding the period between termination of the old loan and raising of the new loan are complied with. With this Act, the requirement on simultaneousness is stipulated in a manner which generally allows for a lapse of up to one year between these two transactions. These amendments apply to restructuring which has been carried out after 27 June 1993. (No. 1112/21 December).

15 December *Adoption of the Finance Act*

The government parties, the Danish Liberal Party, and the Conservative Party adopt the 1995 Finance Act. The Socialist Peoples' Party, the Progress Party, and the Danish Red-Green Alliance are against the Act.

The total revenues within the operating budget, public works budget, and lending budget for 1995 are estimated at DKK 350.2 billion, and the total expenditure, including interest on national debts, is estimated at DKK 390.2 billion. The corresponding figures for 1994 are estimated at DKK 342.6 billion 386.7 billion, respectively. The gross public-sector borrowing requirement (gross cash deficit) for 1995 is expected to be DKK 168.1 billion; the corresponding 1994 figure being DKK 134.3 billion.

The 1995 Finance Act estimates that the nominal national debt (without deductions for the assets of *Den Sociale Pensionsfond* ["the Social Pensions Fund"]) will be DKK 745.6 billion at the end of 1995, whereas the corresponding figure for 1994 was DKK 695.2 billion. The interest burden on this debt is estimated at DKK 59.3 billion in 1995; the 1994 figure being DKK 62.0 billion.

1995**1 January** *New members of the EU*

Finland, Sweden, and Austria are accepted as members of the European Union, bringing the number of Member States up to 15.

9 January *Austria enters the EMS*

As of 9 January, the Austrian schilling takes part in the European Monetary System (EMS) with fluctuation limits of 15 per cent each way. As part of the admission process, intervention rates have been stipulated for the Austrian schilling in relation to the other participating currencies. The intervention rates for the Danish krone are as follows:

Buying rate: DKK 46.6910 per ATS 100
Asking rate: DKK 62.9561 per ATS 100

The ECU central rate for the Danish krone remains unaltered: ECU 1 = DKK 7.43679. The intervention rates between the other currencies who participated in the EMS prior to this date also remain unchanged.

16 February

Collective agreement for state employees

The state employees, as represented by the Joint Committee of the Central Organisations, agree on a settlement with the Danish Minister of Finance. The total pay framework for the two-year agreement period amounts to 3.5 per cent. General pay rises account for 2.25 per cent, which will be distributed as follows: 0.70 per cent on 1 April 1995, 0.75 per cent on 1 April 1996, and 0.80 per cent on 1 October 1996. The remaining 1.25 per cent are set aside for pensions and other schemes. The agreement also comprises a continuation of an adjustment scheme in relation to pay developments within the private labour market. Moreover, this collective agreement involves the following main issues:

- Local performance-related pay: in 1995, 0.87 per cent of the total pay will be subject to local pay negotiations; this figure will increase to 1.04 per cent in 1996. These percentages are, however, maximum rates, and public enterprises are under no obligation to apply this scheme, which will be discontinued during the next two years.
- Pensions: employees without full pension schemes will receive an additional 2.1 per cent for pensions as of 1 October 1995. This brings the level of these schemes up to approximately 10 per cent of wages. The ultimate target is 12 per cent; this objective is expected to be met in 1997.
- Parental care days: in future, parts of the maternity/paternity leave period can be used for parental care days. State-employed women are entitled to maternity leave eight weeks before term; if they elect to wait until six weeks before term, however, they will be entitled to take ten individual days off work during the first year after the date of birth. Moreover, both mothers and fathers can accumulate any overtime, and use it to care for a sick child.
- Education/training: more state employees can receive full pay during education and training. During the last period, funds were set aside for a total of 27,000 weeks of education and training; this has been increased to 47,000 weeks with this agreement.
- Trainee pay: recently qualified academics with one year of unemployment can be employed as trainees at 80 per cent of the usual starting pay. To counterbalance this reduction in pay, 20 per cent of the working hours are to be used for training and education.
- Social chapter: the parties agree to join in common efforts to increase state employment rates for those groups who find it difficult to gain a foothold within the labour market. For example, agreements have been entered into on how such positions can be established on special terms with regard to pay and working hours.

19 February

Local-authority collective agreement

Local government employees, as represented by KTO (The Association of Local Government Employees' Organisations), agree on a settlement with local-authority employers.

The total framework for pay improvements is 3.5 per cent. General pay rises account for 2.22 per cent, which will be distributed as follows: 0.66 per cent on 1 April 1995, 0.78 per cent on 1 April 1996, and 0.78 per cent on 1 October

1996. The remaining 1.28 per cent are set aside for pensions and other schemes. Moreover, the local-pay scheme is repealed in favour of decentralised pay. There are maximum limits on local-authority expenditure on decentralised pay. As of 1 April 1995, the upper limit is 0.6 per cent of the total payroll costs. On 1 April 1996, this figure is increased to 0.8 per cent. Employees contribute 0.48 per cent to this scheme, while employers contribute 0.32 per cent. A new feature of this decentralised pay scheme is that it can also be used for reorganisational purposes and supplementary training. The greatest innovation of this agreement is the introduction of the "child care days" scheme, which enables parents to take ten days off work per child to care for their children. The present pay-adjustment scheme continues, albeit with amendments, thus ensuring that pay rises within the private labour market will automatically occasion pay rises for employees within the public sector. The new collective agreement also extends the scope of pension schemes for employees who do not have full pension schemes as yet; contributions are increased by 2.4 per cent.

20 February

Collective agreement within the industrial sector

The Confederation of Danish Industries and the Central Organisation of Industrial Employees in Denmark enter into a collective agreement, which is valid for the next three years. This agreement entails the following increases to the minimum wage: DKK 1.60 as of 1 March 1995, DKK 1.75 as of 1 March 1996, and DKK 1.60 as of 1 February 1998. In addition to this, wage negotiations will take place at individual workplaces. The agreement also includes the following elements:

- Pensions: pension contributions are increased by 0.6 per cent on three occasions: 1 March 1995, 1 March 1996, and 1 March 1997; employers pay 0.4 per cent, employees the remaining 0.2 per cent.
- Nuisance bonuses are increased by 6.0 per cent and apprentice rates are increased by 6.2 per cent.
- Working hours: working hours can become more flexible if employees agree to this. In future, it will be possible to calculate the average working week over a period of six months, rather than six weeks. Previously, employers were able to demand 40-hour weeks; the new collective agreements ensures that the weekly working hours can only exceed 37 hours when the employees consent to this.
- Terms of notice: a new two-week term of notice is introduced for employees after six months of employment.
- Sickness: the period of full pay during sickness is extended from two to four weeks as of 1 March 1996.
- Maternity / paternity leave: as of 1 March 1997, women are entitled to full pay (up to a maximum of DKK 95 an hour) for 14 weeks of maternity leave. Men receive full pay during the two weeks of paternity leave.
- Supplementary training: employees receive full pay during periods of supplementary training when their participation meets with consent from their employers and where such participation qualifies for a state subsidy.
- Social chapter: no specific social chapter is included. Enterprises must, however, initiate pilot schemes to increase employment

amongst those groups of young people who find it difficult to gain a foothold within the labour market.

6 March

Amendments to the EMS

As a result of the currency-rate adjustments adopted within the European Monetary System (EMS), the central rates for the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo have been devalued by 7.00 and 3.50 per cent, respectively.

This results in the following intervention rates for the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo between the Danmarks Nationalbank and foreign-exchange dealers.

Buying rate:	DKK 3.8614 per	100 ESP
Buying rate:	DKK 3.2046 per	100 PTE
Asking rate:	DKK 5.2064 per	100 ESP
Asking rate:	DKK 4.3210 per	100 PTE

The intervention rates for the German Deutschmark, French franc, Belgian franc, Dutch guilder, Irish punt, and Austrian schilling remain unaltered.

This adjustment means that the central rates in relation to ECU are changed for all EMS currencies. The new central rates are as follows:

Denmark	ECU 1 =	7.28580 DKK
Germany	ECU 1 =	1.91007 DEM
France	ECU 1 =	6.40608 FRF
Belgium	ECU 1 =	39.3960 BEF
The Netherlands	ECU 1 =	2.15214 NLG
Ireland	ECU 1 =	0.792214 IEP
Spain	ECU 1 =	162.493 ESP
Portugal	ECU 1 =	195.792 PTE
Austria	ECU 1 =	13.4383 ATS

The British pound, Greek drachma, and Portuguese escudo do not participate in this monetary system; the theoretical central rates for these currencies are as follows:

Great Britain	ECU 1 =	0.786652 GBP
Italy	ECU 1 =	2106.15 ITL
Greece	ECU 1 =	292.867 GRD

23 May

Tryg takes over Baltica

The Tryg insurance company acquires the insurance company Baltica from Den Danske Bank. This makes the Tryg-Baltica insurance company the largest insurance company in Denmark.

24 May

Welfare Commission Report is published

The Welfare Commission presents its report, which includes the following findings:

- The education system: the Commission proposes a reform of the education system with a view to ensuring that the business community will enjoy a highly qualified and flexible labour force in future, and to improving opportunities for all citizens to gain a permanent foothold within the labour market. Problems are evident within vocational education, which has an annual dropout rate of approximately 30 per cent. Standards are falling at institutions of higher education, a fact which impairs Denmark's opportunities for maintaining its position amongst the wealthiest countries in the world.
- The labour market: the Commission agrees that lower unemployment benefits and lower minimum wages will not solve the entire unemployment problem. Such measures could entail a reduction in living standards among the weakest social groups; this would be completely unacceptable. However, the activation system and unemployment-benefit system should be structured in a way which means that taking a job or an education will always be beneficial in

financial terms. It is recommended that more effective and efficient testing of the regulations governing labour-market availability be carried out.

- Taxation: the Danish taxation structure presents two significant problems: the high marginal tax rates and the comparatively large income tax burden placed on low-income groups. The high levels of unemployment amongst low-income groups and those with low-level education might speak in favour of lowering taxes on low incomes. Public finances, however, require full funding. This indicates a need for long and thorough preparation of the next tax reform.
- Leave schemes: the Commission proposes a reform of the leave schemes for education and childcare, as well as an abolition of the sabbatical leave scheme.
- Transfer payments: the weakest point of the Danish economy is the high level of unemployment and the large cost of transfer payments. The Commission considers these large costs to be symptoms of more fundamental weaknesses in the Danish economy. They may also be symptoms of attitudes which have been partly created by the welfare system and the long period of recession.
- The service sector: the service sector presents great potential for employment. It is recommended that the demand for services be stimulated - e.g. by means of target-specific subsidies such as the home-help scheme. Emphasis should also be placed on education of service employees. The interplay between the public and private sectors must be increased within welfare service.

1 June *Tax and duty amendments*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of amendments regarding taxes and duties: as of 1 January 1996, petrol duties increase by DKK 0.17. The old Act on inheritance taxes and gift taxes is repealed, and is replaced by a new estate tax and a supplementary tax. The inheritance tax hitherto in force is replaced by the estate tax, where estates are taxed 15 per cent after a deduction of a DKK 180,000 basic allowance. Inheritances for more remote blood relatives and organisations will also be subject to a supplementary tax of 25 per cent. The taxation base for this supplementary tax is the amount left after allowances and inheritance taxes. Inheritance and gifts between married couples are completely exempt from tax. As regards gifts, parents may each give their children and grandchildren tax-free gifts up to an amount of DKK 40,000 a year per recipient. A 15 per cent tax is charged on gifts which exceed this amount, the taxation base being the value in excess of DKK 40,000. (No. 426/14 June).

It becomes possible to carry out premature withdrawals of capital pensions. A 60 per cent tax will be charged on pension funds which are withdrawn prematurely. This does not, however, apply to pension funds which are withdrawn during parental leave, educational/training leave, or sabbatical leave. In such cases, normal income taxes will apply to the amounts withdrawn. (No. 431/14 June).

2 June *Tax/duty amendments*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of levies which constitute a part of the agreements on green taxes: a new sulphur tax of DKK 20 per kilogram of sulphur is introduced. This tax applies to sulphurous fuels and propellants, and thus extends to both mineral oil products, coal,

and natural gas as well as wood, hay, and waste. Fuels with sulphurous contents of less than 0.05 per cent are exempt from taxation, which means that petrol, paraffin oil, and light diesel are exempt. From 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1999, electricity generation will be exempt from the sulphur tax. (No. 421/14 June). A new CO₂ tax is introduced on natural gas and town gas. This tax will be introduced gradually during 1996-97 and take full effect in 1998. This will not, however, apply to a number of power plants. This tax corresponds to a cost of DKK 100 per tonne of CO₂. This affects consumers by increasing the cost of natural gas by DKK 0.22 per cubic metre. (No. 420/14 June).

Taxation of energy-efficient and energy-intensive processes is restructured. As of 1997, taxation on energy consumption for energy-efficient processes is increased annually by DKK 10, from the current DKK 50 per tonne of CO₂ to DKK 90 per tonne of CO₂ in 2000. In practical terms, this is done by reducing reimbursements from the existing 50 per cent to 10 per cent in the year 2000. The annual reduction will be 10 per cent per year, with the first reduction taking place on 1 January 1997. The taxation rate for energy-intensive processes will be increased by an annual DKK 5 per tonne of CO₂ until the level of taxation reaches DKK 25 per tonne in 2000. In practical terms, this is done by carrying out gradual reductions to the relevant reimbursements from 95 per cent in 1996 to 75 per cent of the CO₂ tax in 2000. (No. 417/14 June). A new tax on natural gas and town gas is introduced. This tax amounts to DKK 0.01 per cubic metre of standard natural gas. For taxable gas used as motor fuel, the tax is DKK 2.31 per cubic metre of gas. (No. 419/14 June). The payroll tax is increased as of 1 January 1997. However, these increases will not take full effect until the year 2000, thus coinciding with a concurrent reduction in labour-market contributions. (No. 423/14 June).

27 June *EU Summit in Cannes*

At an EU Summit in Cannes, the 15 Member States agree to postpone the commencement of the final stage of the Economic Monetary Union (EMU) by two years until 1 January 1999. A decision was also made to initiate police collaboration under the auspices of Europol, whereas the debate on an extension of jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice was postponed for a year. The EU Member States also decided to allocate, over the course of the next five years, approximately DKK 190 billion to Eastern and Central Europe, the Mediterranean area, and the 70 countries which fall within the scope of the Lomé Convention. Eleven applicant states participated in this summit; however, the Heads of State and Government from the 15 EU Member States did not advance any new estimates on when new countries can accede to the EU.

24 August *Finance Act proposal (Budget)*

The Minister of Finance introduces a Bill No. L 266 of 24 August: the 1996 Finance Act.

26 September *Bank merger*

Bikuben and Giro Bank announce their plans to merge in 1996.

3 October *Government policy statement*

The Danish Parliament is back in session, opened by a policy statement from the Prime Minister. The main issue of this opening statement is a labour-market reform involving a shorter period of right to receive unemployment benefits and more efficient and effective activa-

tion measures. This labour-market reform is to be completed in 1998. The main elements of the reform are:

- The age limit with regard to unemployment benefits is increased: unemployment-benefit claimants must now be 18 rather than 16 years of age.
 - All individuals without qualifications under the age of 25 must be offered at least 18 months of education/training after a six-month unemployment period.
 - If the young person in question refuses this educational offer, the right to receive unemployment benefit is forfeit, and they will be referred to the cash-benefit system. Within this system, activation is extended from six to eighteen months.
 - The current unemployment-benefit period comprises two parts, with the first part lasting four years and the second part lasting three years; both part periods can be extended by an educational leave period with a duration of up to one year, thus bringing the entire period up to a total of nine years. The government proposes that the first part be shortened from four to two years, whereas the second part will retain its three-year duration. This means that unemployment-benefit claimants will be under an obligation to commence education or a job offer no later than after two years on unemployment benefit. During the last three years, permanent activation will be required, and it will not be possible to extend the unemployment-benefit period by means of leave for education or training.
 - Special job schemes or pools are to be established with regard to the environment and public care, and possibly within the cultural sphere as well. These pools will eventually replace the familiar vocational training positions. This might entail the creation of up to 25,000 jobs within these job pools. The objective for 1996 is to create 10,000 jobs of this type within local authorities and 5,000 jobs at state level. The unemployed can hold a job from this job pool for up to three years, and the job can be combined with training.
 - The opportunities for making up to DKK 40,000 a year without occasioning benefit cuts during the first period are repealed.
 - The benefit scheme for entrepreneurs is abolished as a right; it does, however, remain an option.
 - The transitional benefits for unemployed individuals within the 50-59 age bracket are repealed as of the turn of the year. However, unemployed individuals who turn 50 in 1996 and meet the relevant criteria can qualify for transitional benefits by submitting their applications before the turn of the year.
 - More opportunities for flexible work, gradual retirement, and light duties must be created for unemployed high-risk groups and elderly individuals.
 - A proposal is submitted for increasing the requirements stipulated for minimum membership numbers for unemployment insurance funds, so that this minimum is raised to 50,000 members.
- The opening statement also includes policy statements such as the following:
- The state is to pay contributions to the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme for cash-benefit claimants, and

unemployment-benefit claimant contributions are to be doubled.

- As of 1 January 1996, the registration fee for registration in the Land Registry is increased to DKK 900, and the excise duty on compact discs is repealed.
- The home-help scheme will continue with a view to creating more jobs for those with short-term education.
- State export credit must be rendered simpler, more effective, and more efficient with a view to providing Danish enterprises with guarantees and financing opportunities in line with those of their foreign competitors. As a result, the Danish Export Credit Fund is set up under the auspices of the Ministry for Trade and Business.
- The Housing Benefits Act is amended with a view to reduce the growth in public expenditure on housing benefits.
- Radio Denmark and TV 2 will have the opportunity to establish satellite channels.

26 October *Amendment to the tax ceiling*

The Danish Parliament adopts an amendment to the Personal Income Taxation Act with a view to bringing about a slight reduction in the tax ceiling: while the tax reform stipulated that this tax ceiling was to be lowered from 63.5 per cent in 1995 to 61 per cent in 1996, this amendment means that the tax ceiling will only be lowered to 62 per cent in 1996.

29 November *Agreement on the Finance Act*

The government enters into an agreement with the Conservative Party on the 1996 Finance Act. This agreement includes the following elements: the unemployment-benefit period is reduced from seven to five years. Even where unemployed individuals have not received an offer after five years, this period cannot be extended. With regard to unemployment-benefit claimants under the age of 25, the following regulations apply: the lower age limit for admission to an unemployment insurance fund is raised to 18 from 16 years. Young unemployed people who have had no work for six months within a nine-month period must accept an offer of education or training for a minimum period of 18 months. In the event that they refuse this offer, their right to receive unemployment benefit is forfeit, and they are referred to the cash-benefit system. As regards to unemployment-benefit claimants over the age of 25, they have a right and obligation to receive a three-year activation offer after two years of unemployment. Such activation offers may involve education and/or training, or they may take the form of so-called pool jobs: public-sector jobs within the environmental area or as care providers. The pay corresponds to the relevant contractual wages and salaries within the relevant area, but cannot exceed the maximum unemployment-benefit rate. With respect to cash-benefit claimants under the age of 25, individual action plans must be prepared. Such action plans should aim to induce the young person in question to acquire an education. For young people with no vocational training, the duration of activation offers is extended from six to eighteen months. During activation, participants will receive a maximum benefit of DKK 5,600 a month (cash benefit plus an additional activation bonus of DKK 8 per hour. This bonus has been halved). In order to qualify for the cash-benefit rate for adults (DKK 6,803 per month), the under-25s must have had eighteen months of unemployment, rather than the current twelve months. Cash-benefit claimants over the age of 25 may

receive the DKK 8 activation bonus in addition to the cash benefit during activation. An action plan must be prepared no later than after six months on cash benefit. After this period, cash-benefit claimants are entitled to participate in adult education and supplementary training. The transitional benefits for unemployed individuals within the 50-59 age bracket are repealed as of 31 December 1995. However, unemployed individuals who turn 50 in 1996 and meet the relevant criteria can qualify for transitional benefits by submitting their applications before the 31 January 1996.

(No. 1058-1059 and 1112-1113/20 December) Persons who find themselves unemployed on a temporary or more long-term basis must now pay contributions to the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme to a much larger extent than was previously the case. For example, this applies to persons claiming transitional benefits, early retirement benefits, partial pension, and cash benefits. At present, these groups do not contribute to the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP), nor to any labour-market pension scheme. This Act enters into force at the turn of the year; certain exceptions do, however, apply, and some elements within this Bill require two-year gradual introduction periods.

(No. 1057/20 December)

The capital tax rate is reduced from 1 per cent to 0.7 per cent, and the basic allowance with regard to this tax is increased from DKK 1.6 million to DKK 2.4 million. The capital tax is repealed completely as of 1997.

(No. 1105/20 December)

As of 1 January, the standard allowance for owner-occupied homes is increased from DKK 2,000 to DKK 3,000. (No. 1107/20 December)

As of 1 January, insurance companies and pension funds will only have one month to pay taxes to the state when paying out capital pensions. (No. 1106/20 December)

A number of amendments are made to the legislation on energy taxation and the CO₂ tax. Among other things, energy taxes will be levied on bitumen, tallow oil, wood tar, pitch, etc., when used as fuel. Coal for steam ships is exempt from taxes. Moreover, there are signs that the European Commission will accept a special tax reduction for petrol sold from environmentally-friendly petrol stations.

(No. 1101/20 December)

As of 1 January, excise duties on compact discs are repealed, while the duties on tobacco and cigarette paper are increased; this causes the price of a home-made cigarettes to increase by DKK 0.07 - 0.11.

(No. 1103/20 December and

No. 1090/20 December)

The regulations governing settlement of corporation taxes and pension taxes between the state and local authorities are amended as of 1 January. This entails that local authorities will receive an advance payment with respect to corporation taxes, pension taxes, etc.; this advance payment will correspond to the amounts featured in the local-authority budgets. Final settlement is postponed until two years after the advance payment was made; adjustments are then made on the basis of the actual accounts.

(No. 1078/20 December)

The triviality limit with regard to housing benefits is increased from DKK 900 a year to DKK 2,000 a year. Housing benefits for home owners are also restructured, so that the entire benefit is converted into a loan option. Until now, 80 per cent of this benefit has been paid

out as a loan and 20 per cent as a grant. Housing benefits for OAPs living in housing co-operatives, etc., are restructured so that 40 per cent is a grant and 60 per cent is an optional loan. (No. 1067/20 December)

The scheme on private urban renewal will continue to the year 2000 with annual funding to the amount of DKK 0.8 billion.

(No. 1069/20 December)

In future, early-retirement benefits will not be backdated, and the age limit with regard to rehabilitation benefits is increased from 23 to 25 years: claimants below the age of 25 will receive 50 per cent of the normal rehabilitation-benefit rate.

A five-year agreement on Danish defence entails rationalisations to an amount of DKK 800-900 million in relation to 1994 levels. The Odense and Randers barracks will be closed down, and the standing force is set at 58,000 men.

A four-year agreement on the police force has been entered into; this agreement means that the current size of the police force is maintained. After the turn of the year, students who receive student grants (SU) are allowed to make an additional DKK 1,000 a month without occasioning cuts in their grant. Students are henceforth allowed to make a total of DKK 4,587 a month without losing any of their student grant.

5 December

VAT and customs duty amendments

As of 1 January 1996, the Danish Parliament adopts a series of amendments with respect to VAT and customs duty to approximate legislation within these areas to accommodate a simplification directive from Brussels. In special cases, enterprises need no longer register for VAT in other EU Member States, thus saving administration costs. The limit for adjustments to the VAT receivable on capital goods is increased from DKK 50,000 to DKK 75,000. Regulations are also eased for customs duties. If necessary due to financial reasons, goods from third-party countries outside of the EU may now be stored by the recipient without having had VAT and excise duties levied on them.

14 December

Peace agreement is signed

The peace agreement for Bosnia is signed in Paris by the presidents of Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia.

14 December

Adoption of the Finance Act

The government parties, the Danish Liberal Party, and the Conservative Party adopt the 1996 Finance Act. The Socialist Peoples' Party, the Progress Party, and the Danish Red-Green Alliance vote against the Act.

The total revenues within the operating budget, public works budget, and lending budget for 1996 are estimated at DKK 355.5 billion, and the total expenditure, including interest on national debt, is estimated at DKK 384.3. The corresponding figures for 1995 are estimated at DKK 351.7 billion and DKK 388.1 billion, respectively. The gross public-sector borrowing requirement (gross cash deficit) for 1996 is expected to be DKK 130.0 billion, with the corresponding 1995 figure being DKK 170.2 billion.

The 1996 Finance Act estimates that the nominal national debt (without deductions for the assets of *Den Sociale Pensionsfond* ["the Social Pensions Fund"]) will amount to DKK 763.8 billion at the end of 1996; the corresponding figure at the end of 1995 was DKK 734.0 billion. The interest burden on this debt is estimated at

DKK 60.6 billion in 1996; the corresponding 1995 figure being DKK 58.9 billion.

16 December *EU Summit in Madrid*

At the EU Summit in Madrid, the 15 Member States agree that the name of the single EU currency will be the Euro. No agreement is reached on the issue of when accession negotiations with the 12 applicant countries from Eastern and Central Europe are to open. It is, however, agreed that accession negotiations with Malta and Cyprus can be opened in 1998.

1996

15 March *Spies-Tjæreborg is sold*

The Spies-Tjæreborg travel agency is acquired by the Scandinavian Leisure Group, thus coming under British ownership.

27 March *EU export ban*

The European Commission adopts a world-wide ban on export of British beef products.

30 March *EU Summit in Torino*

At the EU Summit in Torino, the 15 Member States debated the document for the government conference, which is to take the objectives of Maastricht further and pave the way for a new Treaty on the European Union. The coming negotiations, which take place under the heading "Government Conference", are expected to last for the next 15 months, and as yet the only point of agreement is that the most important task of this Government Conference will be to prepare the accession of the 12 applicant countries from Eastern and Central Europe.

3 April *Destruction of British cattle herds*

The EU decides that 4.7 million British cattle must be destroyed within a 30-month period. The EU will pay 70 per cent of the cost of this destruction, while Britain is to pay the remaining 30 per cent. The cost of just slaughtering the cattle is estimated at DKK 20 billion.

16 April *Government presents new energy plan*

The Danish government presents a new action plan for the energy of the future. The government retains the overall objective of reducing CO₂ emissions by 20 per cent by the year 2005 when compared to emission levels in 1988. The government will work to ensure that agreements are entered into with the car industry at EU level with a view to ensuring that CO₂ emissions from new cars are reduced by 25 per cent by the year 2005. New cars are to be even more energy-efficient than before, and a new type of vehicle excise duty is to be introduced which favours energy-efficient cars. The energy plan also comprises proposals for more effective use of the energy systems, increased use of sustainable energy sources, and proposals for greater efforts to induce consumers to conserve energy.

23 April *Amendments to pension schemes*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of amendments to the pensions. These amendments include the following elements:

- In future, an employee's former employer will be entitled to make tax-free payments of e.g. severance pay to the employee's annuity pension scheme or capital pension scheme.
- The regulations on the distribution of annuity pension schemes or capital pension schemes in connection with divorce are amended. Among other things, this means

that the party who receives the settlement after the administration and distribution of the joint property will retain their right to make tax-deductible deposits to their part of the pension scheme.

- More flexible opportunities for the placement of pension funds in connection with job changes are created.
- On certain conditions, policy-holders become entitled to make tax deductions for deposits made to disability-insurance schemes with general insurance companies during the 1996 income year. (No. 312/24 April)

29 April *B&W goes bankrupt*

Burmeister & Wain submits a bankruptcy petition to the Bankruptcy Court in Copenhagen.

14 May *Restructuring of alcohol duties*

As of 1 July 1996, the Danish Parliament reduces alcohol duties by DKK 17 per litre and increases taxes on beer and wine: the cost of a 30-bottle crate of beer will increase by DKK 1.15, whereas wine will cost an additional DKK 0.25 (approx.) per bottle.

31 May *Tax amendments*

The Danish Parliament adopts a series of tax amendments: a new sewage tax is introduced. This tax comprises all common sewage-treatment plants, single-source discharges within the industrial sector, and properties which discharge sewage outside the common sewage plants. The liability to pay tax comprises the final discharge of sewage to watercourses and oceans and percolation. The amount of sewage discharged is mainly established by means of measurement, but regulations have also been adopted on standard determination of discharge amounts for smaller sewage-treatment plants. Moreover, discharges from fish farms and mussels-cleaning plants can under certain conditions be exempt from tax, and less rigorous regulations apply to sewage-treatment plants which have established pools which prevent overflow outside these plants. (No. 490/12 June)

Taxes on new cars have hitherto been levied on the basis of sales prices which have been determined in advance. However, the adoption of a new regulation issued by the European Commission means that car importers can no longer determine fixed sale prices for new cars, and thus can no longer report such prices to the tax authorities. As a result, the provisions on reporting fixed prices which cannot be exceeded have been amended so that it becomes possible to submit notification of prices which can be used as the taxable value of the vehicle, but which are not set. It has also been decided that when vehicles are sold at prices greater than those reported to the tax authorities, the higher amount constitutes the tax base. (No. 489/12 June)

31 May *Permanent home-help scheme*

The home-help scheme - which has made it possible to receive subsidies of DKK 85 an hour for services such as cleaning, cooking, and other domestic chores - becomes permanent. The subsidy is amended so that customers must pay 50 per cent of labour costs themselves, and the maximum subsidy per household per quarter is DKK 10,000. The process of settlement between customers and enterprises is also amended. Customers must now pay their share of the cost by means of giro, and enterprises will receive the state subsidies from the Danish Commerce and Companies Agency. (No. 463/12 June)

1 October *The government's policy statement*

The Danish Parliament is back in session and is opened by the Prime Minister's opening speech. The main themes concern initiatives to combat violence and crime and modernisation of the welfare society and the public sector. The most important policy statements in the speech address the following issues:

- A revision and restructuring of the *Bistandslov* ["the Social Security Act"]. It is proposed that this Act be divided into two separate Acts: one on active social policies and one on social services. The former Act is to comprise cash benefits, activation schemes, etc., whereas the latter comprises regulations on service as laid down in the Social Security Act.
- A scheme similar to the early-retirement benefit scheme should be introduced for those who have held part-time jobs due to reduced work ability and thus do not qualify for early retirement. Long-term membership of an unemployment insurance fund will be required in order to qualify for this benefit
- The regulations on "light jobs" for those with special needs are to be improved. The state is to relieve counties of their share of the funding of light jobs within the public sector, while the responsibility for establishing these positions is to be relegated to the local authorities.
- The Act on individual housing benefits is to be amended. This amendment will entail a simplification of local-authority administration of the complex benefit regulations as well as a reduction in the growth of the costs for individual housing benefits. The objective is to target affluent OAPs, etc.
- A scheme is to be established to enable local authorities to test various methods for allocation of council housing, etc. This will provide local authorities with a tool to prevent certain areas from becoming immigrant ghettos.
- Vehicle taxes are to be restructured. A new periodic duty on new passenger cars is to be tied in with fuel consumption; this duty will replace the vehicle excise duty. A proposal for differentiating petrol taxes in accordance with benzene contents is presented, and farmers are no longer to have access to tax exemptions on petrol.
- New legislation on environmental issues is to be introduced. This so-called "Law and Order"-scheme will comprise opportunities for revoking authorisations for contaminating enterprises, sentences of up to four years in prison for gross violations of environmental regulations, more rigorous rules on accountability and responsibility in connection with issue of authorisations, and improvements to local-authority and state supervision on environmental issues.
- DSB (the Danish National railways) are to be reorganised. The government presents plans for a series of initiatives - patterned on the Swedish model - to divide the Danish national railways into two parts: an organisation in charge of the railway tracks, and an independent traffic company. Such a division will also entail consequences to DSB payments for its share of the Great Belt bridge and tunnel; these costs would not affect the traffic company.
- New quality labels are to be introduced. These labels will guarantee that labelled food products have been produced without the use of growth stimulants and comply

with a series of requirements with regard to health, animal welfare, and quality.

- The Danish "lurmærke" (lur brand) is to be privatised in order to prevent manufacturers from other EU countries from using this label.
- The temporary ban on the building of new shopping centres is to be replaced by an amendment to the Planning Act which is to instruct local authorities and counties to promote decentralised outlet patterns which ensure that city centres retain their central position.
- Women are to be able to enter compulsory military service on the same terms as for men.

2 October *Finance Act proposal (budget)*
The Minister of Finance introduces Bill No. L 1 of 2 October: the 1997 Finance Act.

14 October *Finland joins the EMS*
As of 14 October, the Finnish markka enters the European Monetary System (EMS) with fluctuation margins of 15 per cent each way. In this connection, intervention rates have been stipulated for the Finnish markka in relation to the other participating currencies. Intervention rates for the Danish krone are as follows:
Buying rate: DKK 108.057 per FIM 100
Asking rate: DKK 145.699 per FIM 100
The ECU central rate for the Danish krone remains unaltered: ECU 1 = DKK 7.28580 DKK. The intervention rates between the other currencies which participated in the EMS prior to this date also remain unchanged.

24 October *Agreement on the Danish National Railways (DSB)*
The government parties, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), and the Conservative Party enter into an agreement on the Danish national railways which entails a division of this organisation into two parts: a railway section and an operations section. The inter-city trains (IC3) and so-called S trains (local-traffic trains in the greater Copenhagen area) are grouped in two independent companies, while the state retains regional traffic and freight trains. The railway tracks will fall within the auspices of a special National Railways Agency, and outsourcing will take place within many areas, so that foreign service providers may also operate on Danish rails. This agreement entails the investment of DKK 15-20 billion on projects and schemes such as an extension of the Frederikssund railway, modernisation of the Aarhus-Fredericia tracks, purchase of new high-speed trains, and improvements to rails within the Copenhagen area. The agreement also includes a stipulation of user fees for the use of the Great Belt bridge and tunnel, which means that passenger cars and lorries will pay approximately 20 per cent less than was hitherto planned.

25 November *Italy re-enters the EMS*
As of 25 November, the Italian lira is once again part of the European Monetary System (EMS) with fluctuation margins of 15 per cent either way. In this connection, intervention rates have been stipulated on the lira in relation to the other EMS currencies. For the Danish krone, the intervention rates are as follows:
Buying rate: DKK 0.33181 per ITL 100
Asking rate: DKK 0.44740 per ITL 100
The re-entry of the lira entails changes to the central rates in relation to the ECU for all EMS currencies. The new central rates are as follows:
Denmark ECU 1 = 7.34555 DKK

Germany	ECU 1 =	1.92573 DEM
France	ECU 1 =	6.45863 FRF
Belgium	ECU 1 =	39.7191 BEF
The Netherlands	ECU 1 =	2.16979 NLG
Ireland	ECU 1 =	0.798709 IEP
Spain	ECU 1 =	163.826 ESP
Portugal	ECU 1 =	197.398 PTE
Austria	ECU 1 =	13.5485 ATS
Finland	ECU 1 =	5.85424 FIM
Italy	ECU 1 =	1906.48 ITL

The British pound and Greek drachma do not participate in this monetary system; the theoretical central rates for these currencies are as follows:

Great Britain	ECU 1 =	0.793103 GBP
Greece	ECU 1 =	295.269 GRD

28 November *Agreement on the Finance Act*
The government enters into an agreement with the Socialist Peoples' Party on the 1997 Finance Act. This agreement includes the following elements:

- The gross tax is increased from 7.9 per cent to 8.0 per cent.
- An additional 2,400 places will be established within higher education. These increased admission rates will be centred on the pedagogic area, but the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences are also included in this scheme.
- Pay subsidies are granted for enterprises which employ adult (mature) trainees. The number of trainee positions for adults is to be increased by at least 2,000.
- Disadvantaged young people and young immigrants must have better opportunities for securing trainee positions. This is to be done by means of increased efforts at the public employment service and by rewarding employers who establish trainee positions.
- The financial situation of daytime folk-high schools is to be improved by means of increases to the subsidies granted in connection with activation of the unemployed at such institutions.
- Employed individuals over the age of 25 who attend supplementary training in the form of evening classes may, in the event of unemployment, continue their training without losing their right to unemployment benefits.
- Local-authority employers will have access to applying for subsidies for the purpose of establishing normal jobs for long-term unemployed participants in the so-called "pool job" schemes. It is expected that 4,000 individuals affected by long-term unemployment will obtain permanent employment, presumably centred on day care and care for the elderly.
- Casual labourers who find themselves unemployed and taking part in an activation scheme must have better opportunities for taking on casual labour without suffering adverse effects to their position within the unemployment-benefit system.
- The working environment must be improved by means of rewards for employers who carry out measures to prevent accidents, etc.
- Steps must be taken to support entrepreneurs. Funds are set aside for new initiatives regarding small and medium-sized enterprises; this includes a new scheme on capital contributions to entrepreneurs.
- Overtime within the state sector and local authorities must be limited by introducing a tax on paid overtime. This tax is calculated as a percentage of payments made by

ministries for overtime and extra work, and will be paid from the funds set aside by individual institutions for other operating expenses. An overall reduction in overtime of 30 per cent is expected. Such a reduction will release DKK 160 million, which can be used to employ more people on normal terms.

- Starting on 1 January 1997, the Danish state will collect DKK 100 million of the interest accrued on the large unclaimed holiday funds which are administered by the Labour Market Holiday Fund. This Act also entails provisions to the effect that part of the holiday allowances which people forget to withdraw before the end of the holiday year will be claimed by the Danish state.

(No. 1199 of 27 December)

- A number of amendments are carried out for various regulations on energy levies. For instance, waste taxes are increased by DKK 50 per tonne, and taxes are introduced on sludge which is incinerated at sewage treatment plants.

(No. 1224 of 27 December)

- An easing of the CO₂ taxes levied on refineries which entails that their use of taxable products in connection with manufacturing processes are exempt from taxation. This does not, however, apply to the use of mineral-oil products and gas when used as motor fuel.

(No. 1220 of 27 Dec.)

- The tax exemption hitherto in force on energy taxes levied against coloured petrol used within agriculture, forestry, etc., is repealed.

(No. 1214 of 27 December)

- The electricity tax is increased by a so-called "electricity-conservation tax" to the amount of DKK 0.006 per kWh. This means that the electricity tax on electricity used for heating permanent residences will be DKK 0.401 per kWh; for electricity used for any other purpose, this figure will be DKK 0.466 per kWh.

(No. 1211 of 27 December)

- The subsidy for power plants which manufacture electricity by means of decentralised combined heat/power generation based on natural gas or industrial CHP generation based on natural gas is reduced from DKK 0.1 to DKK 0.07 per kWh.

(No. 1210 of 27 December)

30 December *Reformation of the government*
Following the decision made by the Centre Democrats to step down from the government, the Prime Minister (Poul Nyrup Rasmussen) forms a new minority government comprising the Social Democratic Party and the Social Liberal Party.

1997

21 February *Collective agreement for state employees*

The state employees, as represented by the Joint Committee of the Central Organisations, agree on a settlement with the Danish Minister of Finance. The overall pay framework for the two-year agreement period constitutes 4.25 per cent. Of this figure, 2.9 per cent is set aside for general pay rises, which will occur on the following dates: 1 April 1997 (0.5 per cent), 1 April 1998 (0.9 per cent), and 1 October 1998 (1.5 per cent). The remaining 1.35 per cent have been earmarked for special purposes such as improvements to pension schemes, supplementary training, regulations on special benefits, and restructuring. The agreement also maintains the automatic adjustment scheme, which

provides state employees with an annual pay rise (on 1 April) if their pay has failed to keep up with those found within the private labour market. Moreover, the agreement comprises a framework agreement on pilot projects with regard to new pay systems. The trial period commences on 1 January 1998 and is expected to end on 31 March 2001. The idea is that cross-functional personnel groups within ministries and agencies or all personnel within individual agencies can sign up to participate in these pilot schemes. The participating parties can then enter into agreements on pay systems which are founded on a fixed base pay plus additional pay which may be allocated as function-related pay, performance-related pay, etc. It has also been agreed to complete the pension schemes which were initiated in 1989 to full term. On 1 October 1997, total pension contributions for state employees which fall within the scope of these schemes will amount to 12 per cent of their pay.

27 February Local-authority collective agreement
Local government employees, as represented by KTO (The Association of Local Government Employees' Organisations), agree on a settlement with local-authority employers.

The overall pay framework for the two-year agreement period constitutes 4.25 per cent. Of these funds, 2.95 per cent are set aside for general pay rises, which will take place on 1 April 1997 (0.5 per cent), 1 April 1998 (0.95 per cent), and 1 October 1998 (1.5 per cent). The remaining 1.3 per cent have been earmarked for a number of special purposes: decentralised pay, new types of pay, extra pay rises for management and middle management, extension to the pension schemes for trade unions under the auspices of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, and for special negotiations carried out by individual trade unions. The so-called adjustment scheme is maintained, occasioning a general pay rise of 1.1 per cent on 1 April 1997. The framework for a new pay system has also been established. As of 1 April 1998, it becomes possible for organisations, trade unions, or personnel groups to transfer to a pay system which comprises basic pay with opportunities for pay improvements by means of function-related pay, performance-related pay, etc.

8 April Amendments to taxes/duties
As of 1 May 1997, the Danish Parliament increases taxes on beer and wine by almost four per cent. This amendment entails a DKK 1.15 price increase on a crate of 30 bottles of standard lager, whereas the tax increase on wine will come to nearly DKK 0.25 for a bottle of table wine and nearly DKK 35 for a bottle of fortified wine. (No. 275/15 April).

30 April Denmark "2005"
The SR government presents a plan for the development of Danish society until the year 2005. Government objectives include the creation of 240,000 new jobs during the next eight years, thus occasioning a 5 per cent reduction in unemployment. The total number of transfer-benefit claimants is to be reduced: from 920,000 claimants this year to 750,000 claimants in the year 2005. Foreign debt must be repaid before 2005, and public debt must be reduced from 67 per cent of GDP to approximately 40 per cent. As regards the environment, CO₂ emissions must be reduced by 20 per cent in relation to 1988 levels. The government intends to increase the gross tax by one per cent per year during the years to come, and to increase green taxes. These tax increases

are to finance a reduction in personal-income tax, particularly for low-income groups.

5 May Tax package

The government enters into an agreement with the Socialist Peoples' Party and the Danish Red-Green Alliance on a tax package which means that transportation by means of domestic flights and cars becomes more expensive, whereas travel on trains and buses becomes cheaper. The agreement comprises a ten per cent reduction in fare rates which extends to local traffic in Copenhagen (trains and buses), interregional trains, private railways, and regional traffic companies within counties and local authorities. The tax package includes the following key elements: the introduction of a so-called green vehicle-ownership tax, which is based on the normal fuel (petrol or diesel) consumption of the car in question. This Act means that new cars will be divided into approximately 25 categories in accordance with their mileage performance per litre of fuel. The difference in tax rates from one category to the next will be between DKK 400 to DKK 800 per year. This Act applies to cars which were first registered on 1 July 1997 or later. (No. 360/2 June).

Vehicle-registration taxes and car excise duties are amended as a result of the green taxation scheme. Car excise duties are abolished for new passenger cars; these vehicles will fall within the scope of the new green vehicle-ownership tax instead. A reduction in the tax allowances hitherto in force for airbags is introduced. The scale brackets used when calculating vehicle-registration taxes are increased; this means that the tax on new cars comes to 105 per cent of DKK 48,800 and 180 per cent of the value in excess of this figure. (No. 361/2 June).

Taxes on vans are restructured, causing the unit tax on vans to be replaced by a value tax. The present vehicle-registration tax of DKK 30,000/19,000 no longer applies to vans. Instead, a 30 per cent tax is introduced on the value which exceeds DKK 30,000 (including VAT, excluding tax). Also, the tax allowances with respect to the vehicle-registration tax for ABS-brakes and other security equipment has been restructured, so that deductions are now made to the taxable value of the vehicle in question. This allowance comes to DKK 4,165 for ABS brakes and DKK 1,280 per airbag (up to a maximum of four airbags). The regulations on profits on vehicles are also amended: a minimum value is introduced with respect to the taxable value of retailers' purchase prices plus 5 per cent, and profit rates for importers cannot be negative. Finally, the car excise duty is amended to introduce an additional charge of DKK 5,000 on large vans which are used for private transportation; the corresponding rate for small vans is DKK 1,000. The additional charge for vans which are used for both private and business purposes has been set at 50 per cent. (No. 363/2 June).

As of 1 January 1998, Danish tax regulations on air travel will be in line with EU legislation. Currently, a DKK 65 tax is levied on all passengers departing from Denmark to foreign destinations, whereas no tax on domestic airline passenger departures exists. In future, domestic airline passengers will also fall within the scope of taxation. As part of the current rigorous economic policy, the tax rate per departing passenger is increased from DKK 65 to DKK 75. This means that the legislation stipulates that a tax of DKK 75 be paid to the Danish state per departing passenger, thus occasioning a DKK

150 tax for domestic round-trip tickets and a DKK 75 tax on round-trip tickets for foreign destinations. (No. 449/10 June).

Finally, the agreement comprises an increase in the land registration fee from DKK 700 to DKK 1,200. (No. 369/3 June).

15 May New Social Security Act

The government enters into a broad agreement on new legislation on social security. This agreement means that as of 1 July 1998, the 1976 *Bistandslov* ["Social Security Act"] is replaced by four new social Acts. The main points in these four Acts are outlined below:

1) Act on active social policies:

- The age limit with regard to activation is changed to 30 rather than 25 years. Young people under the age of 30 must commence activation after 13 weeks on cash benefits at the latest. In the event that a person is absent from activation, local authorities can reduce or refuse financial aid. Local authorities come under an obligation to activate all cash-benefit claimants with problems other than unemployment.
- Local authorities cannot provide aid where applicants or their spouses have capital which can cover the need. Amounts of up to DKK 10,000 per person are ignored.
- Persons who find themselves on social security cannot be forced to withdraw their capital pensions until a six-month period has elapsed. Capital pensions of less than DKK 50,000 are completely exempt from this scheme.
- After six months on cash benefit, it will no longer be possible to receive benefits greater than the maximum unemployment-benefit rate. This is to induce the highly paid to become members of an unemployment insurance fund..
- The scheme for a 50 per cent pay subsidy for "light jobs" for those with special needs is continued.

2) Act on social services:

- In general, users must have greater influence on social services, and it should be very simple for users to establish an overview of their rights and obligations.
- Users must have greater co-determination with regard to the services rendered, e.g. assistance with personal care. Formal complaints with regard to aid will be facilitated.
- Day-care institutions are reminded of their obligation to adhere to the official waiting lists and refrain from relegating particular groups, such as children of unemployed parents, to the bottom of such lists.
- Parents who are entitled to day care for their children may elect to receive a reimbursement of up to 70 per cent of the labour cost of e.g. a nanny instead. However, such subsidies cannot exceed 85 per cent of the cost of the cheapest child-care opportunities within the relevant local authority.

3) Act on social administration:

- Local authorities and counties must stipulate the shortest time limits possible with regard to administration and case processing. The public must have the opportunity to take an active part in case processing.
- Local authorities and counties must carry out more rigorous monitoring and supervision of institutions working with e.g. child care, drug addicts, or the disabled.

4) The Pensions Act:

- Local authorities assume all authority as regards allocation of early-retirement pensions. All opportunities for rehabilitation must be exhausted before early retirement is awarded.

30 May Tax and duty amendments

The Danish Parliament adopt a number of amendments to taxes and duties:

The charges levied on natural gas and town gas are increased from DKK 0.01 to DKK 1.64 per cubic metre. However, from the time of entry into force in 1997 until 31 December 2008, this tax will be DKK 1.23 per cubic metre, which corresponds to 75 per cent of the final tax rate. During a transitional period, the five regional natural-gas companies will receive individually determined allowances with regard to this charge. (No. 443/10 June).

The petrol tax is differentiated in accordance with benzene content. During a transitional period, from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999, petrol taxes are reduced by DKK 0.04 per litre for petrol with benzene content of less than 1 per cent per litre. For petrol with benzene content between 1 and 2 per cent, the petrol tax is reduced by DKK 0.02 per litre. No change is made to the petrol tax for petrol with benzene content between 2 and 3 per cent. The tax is increased by DKK 0.02 per litre for petrol with benzene content between 3 and 4 per cent, and by DKK 0.04 per litre for petrol with benzene content between 4 and 5 per cent.

(No. 450/10 June).

18 June EU summit in Amsterdam

The Heads of State and Government of the EU enter into an agreement on a new EU Treaty. A special Protocol based on the 1992 Edinburgh Agreement (where the four Danish opt-outs were established) means that Denmark will be outside future cooperation on defence policies, asylum policies, and visa policies, to the extent that such cooperation is supranational. Denmark has acceded to the Schengen Agreement, which will constitute a part of the new EU Treaty. According to the Protocol, Denmark has a time limit of six months to announce whether it will follow the decisions made by the other countries or pursue its own course. In the event that Denmark does not comply with the regulations of other countries, it is up to these countries to decide whether or not this will have any impact on the open borders between Denmark and e.g. Germany or Sweden. A referendum on the new EU Treaty is projected for spring 1998.

Among other things, the Amsterdam Agreement addresses the following issues:

- A common strategy to combat unemployment must be prepared. The EU can contribute to pilot projects on job creation.
- The social chapter becomes part of the Treaty. As yet, the social chapter addresses the issue of joint maternity/paternity leave and the issue of employee's right to co-determination and consultation, e.g. when large enterprises face major restructuring processes.
- The environmental guarantee, which entitles any Member State to maintain stricter environmental regulations than those of other Member States, is expanded in scope to include public health.
- Immigration, visa regulations, and asylum issues become common EU policies. In five years from now, the issue of which decisions can be made by means of a qualified majority vote will be determined.

- The EU and the WEU Union will collaborate closely. However, a merger of the two entities is postponed indefinitely.
- The President of the European Commission must be appointed by the Heads of State and Government of the EU, but must be approved by the European Parliament. The number of EU Commissioners will remain 20; this means that the major Member States will surrender their second Commissioner when the EU accepts new Member States. To compensate for this, however, voting procedures will be amended to provide the major Member States with greater influence.

26 August Finance Act Proposal (Budget)

The Minister of Finance introduces Bill No. L 1 of 26 August 1998: the 1998 Finance Act.

7 October The government's policy statement

The Danish Parliament is back in session and is opened by the Prime Minister's opening speech. With a view to reducing economic activity and prolonging the period of economic recovery, the government wishes to implement a series of initiatives to promote private and public saving. The most important policy statements in this speech are listed below:

- A special 1 per cent pension contribution to the Danish Labour Market Pension Fund (ATP) will be levied on employees, self-employed individuals, and unemployment-benefit and cash-benefit claimants.
- In an effort to reduce private consumption which has been financed by means of mortgages on equity which has been created by the significant increases to property prices, stamp duties on additional mortgages are increased from 1.5 per cent to 5 per cent. This increase is temporary and expires at the end of 1998.
- A number of cuts and economies are to be carried out in an effort to reduce public expenditure by DKK 2 billion in 1998.
- Labour-market flexibility and mobility must be increased by requiring that unemployed individuals accept reasonable employment after a six-month period of unemployment. The concept of "reasonable employment" is clarified. At the same time, unemployed individuals are required to apply for jobs outside of their immediate sphere of competence after a period of six months of unemployment. Steps are taken to clarify that retraining which can increase the possibility of employment is always compulsory. With a view to avoiding situations where large differences exist in unemployment rates between neighbouring regions, cross-regional public employment services are promoted and the requirements with regard to geographic mobility are made more rigorous.
- The current right to take parental leave with pay in the form of unemployment benefit during the first 14 weeks after the child is born is extended from two to four weeks.
- Environmental taxes directed against the agricultural sector must be increased. A bill will be presented on the introduction of a nitrogen tax. Also, a "significant increase" in the tax on pesticides and herbicides is also proposed. Options are also being considered with regard to reimbursing taxes on CO₂ and SO₂ to the agricultural sector. This has hitherto been done by means of reductions to charges with regard to plant and veterinary services, but may well - if the agricultural sector so desires - be carried out on the basis of turnover plus VAT.

- The so-called "millionaire break" with regard to the rental-value tax on properties is increased, so that the high rental-value tax rate (six per cent) will only be levied on the part of the publicly assessed property value which exceeds DKK 2.1 million.
- Private employers must pay sickness benefits for a period of three weeks rather than the current two weeks. At the same time, employers will have the opportunity to choose whether they wish to pay the cost of sickness benefits for the first two days of absence due to sickness themselves, or if they wish to pay higher premium rates to the insurance schemes instead.
- Buying and selling your own home should be easier and cheaper. This is to be effected by means of a number of amendments to the legislation governing property trade, amendments which are to be based on the catalogue of ideas which were presented by a working group in February. Paperwork should be simplified, costs should be brought down, and market transparency should be increased by introducing a rule which stipulates that all properties which are put up for sale must be presented on the Internet.
- New legislation is to be introduced with regard to rental housing. Within the private housing market, landlords must be urged to maintain their properties. Tenants must be consulted on issues regarding maintenance and improvements. With respect to non-profit rental housing, tenants must have access to submit formal complaints.
- It must be easier to repay student loans and - in special cases - to have them cancelled. A bill provides opportunities for reducing interest rates on state-guaranteed student loans. Such reductions are to be effected by means of refinancing of the relevant debt in the Mortgage Bank.
- It should be possible to sign electronic documents by means of a so-called digital signature. The objective is for this digital signature to be as valid in legal terms as signatures by hand.

7 October Announcement of referendum on the Amsterdam Treaty

In connection with the opening of the Danish Parliament, the Prime Minister announces that the coming referendum on the Amsterdam Treaty will take place on Thursday, 28 May 1998.

10 October Agreement on limitations on private consumption

As part of the efforts to limit private consumption by means of savings, the government enters into an agreement with Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party) and the Conservative Party. This agreement will be in force in 1998 and includes the following elements:

Temporary pension savings will be collected from employees, self-employed individuals, and unemployment-benefit and cash-benefit claimants. The amount to be collected constitutes one per cent of the labour-market contribution base. An amount of up to DKK 34,500 will be exempt from this temporary pension contribution. An annual amount of DKK 1,300 is deposited for unemployment-benefit and cash-benefit claimants. The Act entails a transfer of the contributions made from the tax authorities, unemployment-insurance funds, and local authorities to the Danish Labour Market Pension Fund. In November 1999, the Danish Labour Market Pension Fund will distribute these contributions into separate, individual accounts.

Interest will be accrued on these accounts, and the resultant funds will be administered separately from the Danish Labour Market Pension Fund's common capital. At retirement age, 67 years, the funds in these individual accounts will be paid out to the relevant account holders. In the event of death before retirement age, the account funds are paid out to the estate.

(No. 803/24 October).

It will be possible to establish home-savings accounts with up to ten years of tax exemption on the accumulated interest. The scheme stipulates that the maximum deposit per person for such accounts is DKK 12,000 for 1998, while the minimum deposit is DKK 1,200. The objective of this home-savings account must be to purchase a home or land on which such a home is to be built; the account funds may also be used to pay deposits or advance rent for rented housing, or to purchase shares in companies, societies, etc., which offer right of use on a permanent residence. No deposits may be made to this account after 1998. The amount saved may not be withdrawn until a three-year period has elapsed after the original deposit was made, and the funds must be withdrawn no later than ten years after this date in order to maintain tax exemption on the accumulated interest. Withdrawal of these funds requires that documentation be submitted to the relevant bank, proving that they will be used for one of the purposes outlined in the above.

(No. 808/29 October).

23 October Stamp duties increase

The Danish Parliament adopts the projected temporary increase in the stamp duty on mortgage deeds on permanent residences and holiday homes. The Act enters into force on 25 October 1997 and is effective as of 23 October 1997 and until 31 December 1998. The Act entails an increase from 1.5 per cent to 5 per cent.

(No. 804/24 October).

27 October The Danish government sells Tele Danmark shares

The Danish government sells its shares in Tele Denmark to the American telecommunications group Ameritech.

The agreement between Tele Danmark and Ameritech is expected to entail a complete privatisation of Tele Danmark, and to assign full control of Tele Danmark to the American partner. Ameritech buys 34.4 of the share capital in Tele Denmark from the Danish government for approximately DKK 21.1 billion, and when Tele Danmark buys DKK 10 billion worth of shares back from the Danish state, Ameritech becomes the largest shareholder by far with a holding of 42 per cent of all shares.

27 October Global unrest at stock exchanges

The substantial falls in prices seen at Asian stock exchanges during recent days hits Europe in the morning and then moves on to hit the USA, where the New York stock exchange takes the unprecedented step of suspending all dealing for the remainder of the day after substantial declines to the prices of benchmark shares as a result of the financial crisis in Asia.

21 November ØK moves to Singapore

As a result of the financial hardships of ØK, the management announces that the company headquarters will be moved from Copenhagen to Singapore at the beginning of 1998 in order to be closer to the main activities in Asia.

21 November EU summit on unemployment

The Heads of State and Government within the EU meet at an EU Summit to discuss ways in

which to combat European unemployment. In spite of disagreement with regard to specific objectives and initiatives to combat unemployment, a Job Action Plan is prepared. This action plan includes the following declarations of intent:

- Young people must be offered jobs or education within a six-month period, and the long-term unemployed must receive similar offers within a twelve-month period.
- 20 per cent of all unemployed individuals must be offered vocational training.
- All EU Member States must prepare action plans addressing the unemployment issue. These action plans are to be presented at the EU Summit in Cardiff in June 1998. The Member States have a five-year period to meet these objectives.

1 December Agreement on the Finance Act

The government concludes the negotiations on the 1998 Finance Act. The government parties, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), the Conservative Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Centre Democrats, and the independent MP Jacob Haugaard vote in favour of the overall 1998 Finance Act. The final settlement on the Finance Act comprises a number of sub-agreements which have been entered into with various parties. Among other things, these sub-agreements include the following elements:

- New taxes are introduced on chocolate, ice cream, coffee, tea, and mineral water. This entails the following increases in cost: The price of chocolate increases by DKK 1.75 per kilogram; ice cream is up by DKK 0.40 per litre, coffee is up by DKK 1.65 per kilogram, tea by DKK 1.55 per kilogram, and mineral water rises by DKK 0.25 per litre. Moreover, packaging taxes are introduced on all bottles. This does not, however, apply to bottled dairy products and pharmaceutical products.
- Stricter regulations will be introduced with respect to labour-market availability. Among other things, this entails that unemployed individuals must apply for work outside their own sector after only six months of unemployment. Moreover, the unemployed must - in special cases - be prepared to commute for up to four hours a day. Cash-benefit claimants must be registered with the Public Employment Service and be subjected to more thorough assessment as regards labour-market availability.
- User charges are to be abolished within labour-market training, and DKK 75 million are set aside for training (activation) of unemployed individuals with higher education.
- An additional 1,000 students are to be admitted to higher education. An additional DKK 15 million must be set aside for the Folk High Schools due to a reduction to student applicants. Moreover, a new type of education is established: "alcoholology". The objective is to provide a training scheme within the scope of the so-called Minnesota model for treatment of alcohol abuse, where former alcoholics treat those who are still afflicted by the addiction.
- As of 1 April, the paternity-leave period is doubled: from two to four weeks. The additional two weeks are to be taken after the expiry of the mother's maternity leave, and the total parental leave period is extended from 24 weeks to 26 weeks.
- Pesticide taxes are doubled in an effort to reduce the use of pesticides, thus securing

drinking-water reserves. Moreover, nutrient discharges from the agricultural sector are to be reduced by means of lower norms for fertiliser usage and levies on usage which exceeds this tax.

- An additional DKK 5 million is set aside for sale and marketing of environmentally friendly (organic) products. Levies on control of organic farming are also removed.
- DKK 250 million are set aside for improvements of home help. Senior citizens are to have greater freedom of choice in determining how the allocated assistance is to be utilised. New regulations are to ensure that home help is in actual fact provided, and that compensation is made for any cancellations.
- DKK 200 million are set aside over a three-year period for improvements to the Copenhagen-Ringsted railway tracks. Moreover, better and longer trains are to operate in Jutland, and the S-train network in the Copenhagen area must be improved and extended.
- Funds will be set aside in 1998 to an amount of DKK 250 million for new premises for the Danish National Archives. These new premises are to be situated in Ørestaden.
- An additional DKK 100 million are set aside in 1998 for measures directed against special crime issues in the larger cities, and an additional DKK 80 million is allocated to the courts in an effort to reduce waiting times within the judicial system.
- The depreciation period for goodwill is reduced from 10 to 7 years in order to ease the problems which arise in connection with generational handovers of enterprises.

1998

16 February Agreement on the aquatic environment

The government parties, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), the Conservative Party, and the Socialist Peoples' Party enter into agreement on a new action plan on the aquatic environment. The overall objective is to reduce nutrient emissions and discharges by 37,100 tonnes during a five-year period. The following measures are to facilitate this:

The use of fertilisers within the agricultural sector is to be reduced by 10 per cent, and manure from livestock must be utilised more effectively.

This autumn sees the beginning of fines directed at farmers who use too much fertiliser. For excess use of up to 30 kilograms per hectare, these fines will be set at DKK 10 per kilogram; greater excess usage is punishable by fines of DKK 20 per kilogram.

A general tax is to be introduced on fertilisers to the amount of DKK 5 per kilogram.

Extra funds are to be allocated for establishing wet meadows, afforestation projects, and initiatives with a view to changing agricultural production methods from traditional farming to organic farming. All these initiatives are to replace intensively farmed agricultural land, thus occasioning a decrease in the discharge of nutrients.

After harvesting, farmers must sow additional crops in order to absorb nutrients (nitrogen).

11 March General Election

The general election results in the following distribution of seats in the Danish Parliament

(for the previous distribution of seats, please see »21 September 1994«):

The Social Democratic Party.....	63
The Social Liberal Party.....	7
The Conservative Party.....	16
The Centre Democrats.....	8
The Socialist Peoples' Party.....	13
The Danish People's Party.....	13
The Christian People's Party.....	4
Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party).....	42
The Progress Party.....	4
The Danish Red-Green Alliance.....	5
Total.....	175

An additional four members were elected for Greenland and the Faroe Islands; two from each region. As a result of the general election, the minority government hitherto in power will continue with Poul Nyrup Rasmussen as Prime Minister.

16 March Amendments to the EMS

As a result of a decision to carry out adjustments to currency rates, the Irish punt has been revalued by 3 per cent. The Greek drachma has entered the EMS with fluctuation margins of 15 per cent each way. This results in the following intervention rates for the Irish punt and Greek drachma between Denmark's Nationalbank and foreign-exchange dealers:

Buying rate: DKK 815.774	per 100 IEP
Buying rate: DKK 1.81948	per 100 GRD
Asking rate: DKK 1,099.95	per 100 IEP
Asking rate: DKK 2.45331	per 100 GRD

The intervention rates for the other EMS currencies remain unaltered. This adjustment means that the central rates in relation to the ECU are altered for all EMS currencies. The new central rates are as follows:

Denmark	ECU 1 =	7.54257 DKK
Germany	ECU 1 =	1.97738 DEM
France	ECU 1 =	6.63186 FRF
Belgium	ECU 1 =	40.7844 BEF
The Netherlands	ECU 1 =	2.22799 NLG
Ireland	ECU 1 =	0.796244 IEP
Spain	ECU 1 =	168.220 ESP
Portugal	ECU 1 =	202.692 PTE
Austria	ECU 1 =	13.9119 ATS
Finland	ECU 1 =	6.01125 FIM
Italy	ECU 1 =	1,957.61 ITL
Greece	ECU 1 =	357.000 GRD

While the British pound does not take part in this monetary system, the theoretical central rate is:

Great Britain	ECU 1 =	6.653644 GBP
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23 March Collective agreement within the industrial sector

The Confederation of Danish Industries and the Central Organisation of Industrial Employees in Denmark enter into an agreement which entails increases in minimum-wage rates: an extra DKK 2 an hour as of 1 March 1998 and 1 March 1999. The agreement also includes the following elements:

Nuisance bonuses: nuisance bonuses are increased by 8.5 per cent on 1 March 1999.

Pensions: Pension contributions increase by 0.9 per cent on 1 July 1998 and 1 July 1999. As of the summer of 1999, wage-earning employees will save up a total of 5.7 of their pay as pensions; the corresponding figure for salaried employees will be 4.8 per cent.

Working hours: On 4 October 1999, working hours for shift work are reduced from 35 to 34 hours a week. Moreover, local agreements may cause weekly working hours to exceed 37 hours, even though the number of annual working hours remains at 1924. An extra holiday per

year is granted as 24 December is turned into a paid holiday.

Maternity leave: Pay during the 14 week period of maternity leave is increased to DKK 115 an hour from April 1998. For salaried employees, the maximum monthly pay during maternity leave is increased to DKK 18,438.

Telework: The labour-market parties have agreed on a framework on teleworking. This framework will be filled in by means of local agreements.

23 March List of ministers

Following the recent general election, the Prime Minister presents the new Danish government, which comprises 19 ministers:

Prime Minister	Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
Minister for Economic Affairs and Minister for Nordic Cooperation	Marianne Jelved
Minister for Finance	Mogens Lykketoft
Minister for Foreign Affairs	Niels Helveg Petersen
Minister for Justice	Frank Jensen
Minister for Taxation	Ole Stavad
Minister for the Environment and Energy	Svend Auken
Minister for the Interior	Thorkild Simonsen
Minister for Defence	Hans Hækkerup
Minister for Labour	Ove Hygum
Minister for Trade and Industry	Pia Gjellerup
Minister for Social Affairs	Karen Jespersen
Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries	Henrik Dam Christensen
Minister for Health	Carsten Koch
Minister for Transport	Sonja Mikkelsen
Minister for Culture	Elsbeth Gerner Nielsen
Minister for Education	Margrethe Vestager
Minister for Research	Jan Trøjborg
Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs	Jytte Andersen
Minister for Development Aid	Poul Nielson

24 April No to collective agreement

The result of the collective-bargaining negotiations between the Confederation of Danish Industries and the Central Organisation of Industrial Employees in Denmark is refused by employees. Within a voting turnout of 47 per cent, 55 per cent voted against the draft settlement, whereas 45 per cent voted in favour of it. The employees' no to the result of the negotiations means that Denmark faces the first large-scale industrial conflict in 13 years from Monday, 27 April.

3 May EU Summit in Brussels

The Heads of State and Government of the EU appoint Wim Duisenberg (from the Netherlands) as the first president of the European Central Bank (ECB), which is formed as of 1 January 1999. After strong pressure from France - and in contravention to the intentions of the Maastricht Treaty, which stipulates an eight-year period of office - a compromise is reached at the EU Summit to the effect that Wim Duisenberg will be replaced after a period of four years by Jean-Claude Trichet from France, who will then be president of the ECB for the following four-year period.

6 May Government action on the labour-market conflict

Following the breakdown of negotiations between the Danish Employers' Confederation and the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions, the government introduces the political action which terminates the trade conflict in Denmark. The measures taken entail the following consequences:

— Two extra holidays per year for all employees with more than nine months of employment

with their enterprise. For those with full pay during sickness, these holidays are also with full pay.

- Three care days (two days in 1998 and one additional day in 1999) are awarded to employees with children under the age of 14 if these employees have been with their enterprise for more than 6 months. For employees who are entitled to full pay on their children's first day of sickness, these care days are also with full pay.
- The projected pension contributions are reduced for employers who have been affected by the conflict: instead of the 0.9 per cent planned, they will only have to pay 0.5 per cent.

As of 1 January 1999, all employers will be exempt for payment of the new sickness-benefit contribution of DKK 325 per employee.

These agreements enter into force at midnight between 7 and 8 May and will remain in force until 1 March 1999. The agreements apply to employees and employers who fell within the scope of the conciliators' draft settlement of 31 March 1998. Thus, there will be no extra holidays and care days for employees who did not take part in the strike ballot. The government's motion for action was adopted by the Danish Parliament on 7 May. Most parties voted in favour of this government action with the exception of the Socialist Peoples' Party and the Danish Red-Green Alliance, both of which voted against the motion, and the Danish People's Party which refrained from voting.

11 May Tele Danmark in major merger

The main shareholder in Tele Danmark, Ameritech, enters into an agreement to merge with the American telecommunications company SBC Communications Inc.

28 May Referendum on the Amsterdam Treaty

The referendum on the Amsterdam Treaty results in a Danish yes to the new EU Treaty. Of the votes cast, 55.1 per cent were in favour of this new treaty, while 44.9 were against.

17 June The Whitsun Package

The government enters into an agreement with the Danish Red-Green Alliance and the Socialist Peoples' Party on the Whitsun Package. The agreement includes the following elements:

The temporary one per cent increase in the Danish Labour-Market Pension Fund contribution which was introduced in autumn 1997 is now rendered permanent. At the same time, the scheme is amended: all employees will receive the same disbursement, regardless of the individual amount deposited. Deposits for the compulsory pension-savings scheme must be made by all citizens between the ages of 17 and 66. After age of 67, these savings will be paid out in instalments over a ten-year period.

(No. 468/1 July)

The agreement on the Whitsun Package entails a long series of amendments to personal-income tax regulations. These amendments include an increase of the tax ceiling from 58 per cent to 59 per cent, and a reduction in the bottom tax from 8 per cent to 5.5 per cent in 2002. This reduction will occur gradually: a 0.5 per cent reduction in both 1999 and 2000, and a 0.75 reduction in both 2001 and 2002. The basic personal allowance as regards intermediate taxes is increased by DKK 8,000 per year, resulting in an increase for this tax bracket from DKK 139,000 in 1998 to DKK 171,000 in 2002. The tax rate for the intermediate tax remains unchanged at 6 per cent. As of 1999, interest expenses are no

longer deductible to the intermediate-tax base. From the year 2000, interest expenses can only be deducted by 50 per cent in the bottom-tax base. As of 2001, interest expenses cannot be deducted from the bottom-tax base at all. A transitional scheme is established for persons with interest expenses greater than 20 per cent of their personal income. The discount amounts to 4 per cent in 2000, 8 per cent in both 2001 and 2002, 6 per cent in 2003, 4 per cent in 2004, and 2 per cent in 2005. This discount scheme becomes obsolete in 2006. Tax deductions such as trade-union membership fees, unemployment-insurance fund membership fees, and mileage allowances can no longer be included in calculations concerning the lower tax bracket from the year 2002. As of 1999, deposits made in connection with capital-pension schemes are no longer deductible in the tax base for the top tax (the top tax rate remains unaltered at 15 per cent).

(No. 423/26 June)

The gross tax remains unaltered at 8 per cent. However, the present division of gross-tax funds into three different funds is abolished. As of 1999, an overall labour-market fund replaces the previous unemployment-benefit fund, activation fund, and sickness-benefit fund. Moreover, gross-tax funds will now also be used to finance early-retirement pensions.

(No. 424/26 June)

As of the 2002 income year, taxpayers with incomes of less than DKK 136,100 can deduct an additional 25 per cent of their mileage allowance to a maximum of DKK 6,000. Tax values for company cars are increased from 23 per cent to 25 per cent. As of 1999, value limits with regard to company cars are increased from DKK 150,000 to DKK 160,000 and from 400,000 to 450,000.

(No. 427/26 June)

The rental-value tax on properties and the standard allowances associated with this tax are repealed as of 2000. The rental-value tax is replaced by a municipal property tax, which is based on the public valuation. For properties with a value of up to DKK 2.15 million, this tax will amount to 0.1 per cent of the official value - present home-owners, however, will only be charged 0.08 per cent. Where the public valuation of a property exceeds DKK 2.15 million, a 0.3 per cent tax will be levied on the value in excess of this amount. The present standard deductions for current home-owners are replaced by a 0.4 per cent deduction to the property tax; this deduction cannot, however, exceed DKK 1,200. OAPs over the age of 67 qualify for a 0.4 per cent reduction in the calculated property tax. This reduction cannot, however, exceed DKK 6,000 for permanent residences and DKK 2,000 for holiday homes. From 2000, all participants in any type of retirement-benefit scheme who are over the age of 60 will be protected by a regulation which stipulates that this property tax cannot increase by more than DKK 500 per year. (No. 425 and 426/26 June). As of 1 January 1999, the present tax levied on the real rate of interest is replaced by a set capital-income tax of 26 per cent. (No. 430/26 June). As part of the Whitsun Package, the Danish Parliament adopts a series of tax increases: The new green taxes will be introduced during 1998 - 2002:

The petrol tax is increased by DKK 0.50 per litre (incl. VAT) on 1 January 1999. On 1 January 2000, it is increased by another DKK 0.125 per litre (incl. VAT), a process which is to be repeated on 1 January 2001 and 1 January 2002.

However, all tax increases beyond 1999 will require corresponding tax increases in Germany. The cost of heating fuel oil will increase by DKK 0.21 per litre on 1 July 1998, and by a further DKK 0.03 on 1 January 2002.

The cost of electric heating will increase by DKK 0.015 per kWh on four separate occasions: 1 January 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, respectively.

The cost of electricity used for purposes other than heating will increase by DKK 0.06 per kWh to DKK 0.52 per kWh. However, this increase will be supplemented by an increase of DKK 0.015 per kWh on 1 January 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, respectively.

The cost of natural gas increases from DKK 1.64 per m³ to DKK 2.02 per m³. (No. 437/26 June).

25 August Finance Act Proposal (Budget)

The Minister of Finance introduces Bill No. 120 of 25 August: the 1997 Finance Act.

4 September Abattoir merger

The two largest abattoirs/meat-product manufacturers in Denmark, Danish Crown and Vestjyske Slagterier, announce a merger of the two enterprises.

1 October Sharp drops in share prices

Negative news on the financial crisis in Japan wreaks further havoc with global finances. Stock markets in the USA and Europe see sharp drops in share prices, occasioning a global surge of interest in less risky bonds.

6 October The government's policy statement

The Danish Parliament is back in session and is opened by the Prime Minister's opening speech, which includes the following policy statements:

- All individuals affected by long-term unemployment must receive a job offer or an offer of training/education no later than after the first twelve months of unemployment. All young people under the age of 25 must receive such an offer after a maximum period of six months of unemployment. At least 75 per cent of the subsequent unemployment period must be used for activation.
- The unemployment-benefit period is to be reduced from five years to four years. During this period, claimants can receive unemployment benefit for one year and must take part in activation schemes during the remaining three years. The special regulations on the 50-54 age bracket are to be repealed, thus bringing regulations on this group in line with those applying to the rest of the population. This means that this age group will also be subject to the right and obligation to participate in training and activation with a view to securing permanent employment. Activation is to be increasingly directed at specific jobs or specific enterprises, and employers will have greater responsibility and obligations with regard to taking in unemployed individuals as part of vocational-training schemes and to hiring adult trainees.
- Regulations are to be tightened as regards sickness during unemployment. For example, more rigorous assessment with respect to labour-market availability will be carried out when unemployed individuals have called in sick twice during public-employment measures or activation.
- Unemployment benefits are to be calculated in a new way: current regulations stipulate that unemployment benefits be calculated on the basis of the income of the last 12 weeks; in future, the total annual income

will be used instead. These new regulations will not enter into force until 2001 after consultation with labour-market parties.

- Early retirement is to be guaranteed for all citizens over the age 60.
- Housing benefits are to be reduced, especially as regards affluent OAPs. A lower threshold is also to be introduced with regard to housing benefits, so that all individuals must pay a minimum of DKK 883 per month (DKK 10,000 per year) of their rent.
- Company taxes are to be reduced from 34 per cent to 32 per cent.
- The child-care leave scheme must be more flexible; this entails a relaxation of the requirement stipulating that scheme participant must take at least 13 weeks leave.
- It must be made easier for parents to have their children cared for within the private sector. Local authorities will be authorised to increase subsidies for parents who elect options other than local-authority day-care centres and kindergartens.
- Single parents should be helped more. Single parents who cannot accept a job because their local authority cannot provide day care for their children should no longer be forced to live on less than the normal cash-benefit rate. The current situation forces these parents to take child-care leave, which entails a low income of 60 per cent of the maximum unemployment-benefit rate. Legislative amendments will entitle single parents to an additional benefit, which will bring their total income in line with normal cash-benefit rates for parents.
- Buying and selling property should be simpler and cheaper. At the same time, amendments must be carried out within significant areas of real-estate agent operations. Estate agents will fall under an obligation to establish a joint search system by means of a public media. In practical terms, this means that all properties will be put up for sale in a common register on the Internet. In future, contracts of sale must be prepared in a manner which clearly distinguishes the actual sale from the financial terms.
- A maximum limit on CO₂ emissions must be stipulated. This limit must comply with Denmark's obligations under the Kyoto Agreement.
- Driving a diesel car should be made more expensive. This will be done to prevent people from replacing petrol-fuelled cars with diesel cars when petrol taxes increase in accordance with the Whitsun Package.

25 November Agreement on the Finance Act

The government concludes negotiations on the 1999 Finance Act. The government parties, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), the Conservative Party, the Centre Democrats, and the Christian People's Party vote in favour of the overall 1999 Finance Act. The Finance Act comprises a series of reforms within areas such as early retirement, pensions, the labour market, and housing benefits. In an effort to ensure slower and more gradual withdrawals from the labour market, a new withdrawal system is introduced as of 1 July 1999. These amendments will not affect those who have turned 60 before 1 July 1999. The retirement age is reduced to 65 years.

A special early-retirement subscription fee is introduced. All individuals must pay this fee for a period of 25 years in order to qualify for early retirement benefit.

As of 1999, unemployment-insurance fund contributions will comprise two parts: one contribution which entails a right to receive unemployment benefits in the event of unemployment, and another which entails a right to early-retirement benefits. Employees must pay the special early-retirement contribution for a full 25 years if they wish to subscribe to the early-retirement scheme.

Those who take early retirement at the age of 60 will only receive 91 per cent of the maximum unemployment-benefit rate during the entire early-retirement period, and all types of pension payments will be deducted from this rate, even if they are not paid out. However, employees who elect to continue to work until the age of 62 will receive full unemployment benefit during the entire early-retirement period, and any pension payments will not be deducted from this benefit.

Individuals who are entitled to receive early-retirement benefits, and who continue work for a period of up to two years after attaining the right to take early retirement, become entitled to tax reductions at the official retirement age to the amount of DKK 33,600 per year.

A single-rate early-retirement benefit of approximately DKK 68 an hour is introduced.

The unemployment-benefit period is reduced from five to four years. All young people under the age of 25 become subject to the right and duty to participate in activation after six months of unemployment. This represents an amendment of current regulations, which only stipulate early activation for young people with no qualifications.

The oldest groups within the labour market must also be activated. This means that unemployed individuals in the 50-55 age bracket now also become subject to the right and duty to participate in activation.

The special regulation on extended unemployment-benefit periods for the 50-59 year-olds is reduced in scope: it now applies only to the 55-59 year-olds. Those falling within the scope of this special regulation will now also be subject to the right and duty to participate in activation. Housing benefits for OAPs are restructured in a manner which ensures that pensioners with annual incomes of DKK 110,000 or less cannot lose more than DKK 500 a year as a result of this restructuring.

The extraordinary increase to the stamp duty on supplementary mortgages on property from 1.5 per cent to 5.0 per cent is maintained until 1 December 1999.

In an effort to reduce activity within the building sector, a DKK 5 billion ceiling is imposed with respect to construction works within non-profit rental housing; this corresponds to a maximum limit of 6,000 new dwellings in 1999. The number of co-operative flats is also reduced from 1,000 to 750.

Company-tax rates are reduced from 36 per cent to 32 per cent in 1999, and work is being carried out to ensure a further reduction (to 30 per cent) in the year 2000.

The gross tax on employers - the labour-market contribution - is repealed as of 2000. A large number of regulatory amendments facilitate easier administration for small enterprises.

A waiting-list guarantee is introduced with regard to potentially fatal diseases. This guarantee is aimed specifically at heart disease and breast cancer, lung cancer, and intestinal cancer. If the county of residence proves unable to provide treatment at a public hospital, a private hospital, or at foreign health-care facilities, this

task falls upon the National Board of Health. In the event that the Board of Health should also fail to secure treatment, patients are entitled to seek treatment in Denmark or abroad at the expense of their county of residence.

The subsidy system for medication is restructured so that greater expenses entail greater public subsidies. Medication costs of less than DKK 500 do not qualify for subsidies.

The early-retirement system is to be reformed, so that local authorities fall under an obligation to monitor and control vocational training and rehabilitation of clients at private enterprises. The state share of the cost of early retirement is reduced. Sickness-benefit regulations are amended in order to impose greater costs on local authorities, thus inducing local authorities to promote rehabilitation with a view to reducing sickness-benefit costs.

1999

1 January Single EU currency is introduced
EU enters the third stage of the Economic and Monetary Union, and 11 EU Member States (Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy) officially abolish their currencies and enter into collaboration on a single currency, the Euro.

1 January Central rates and fluctuation margins for the Danish krone in ERM II

As of 1 January 1999, the Danish krone accedes to the new EU currency mechanism, ERM II. Following the adoption of set rates of exchange with regard to the Euro and the national currencies hitherto in force for those countries which introduce the Euro on 1 January 1999, Denmark, Greece, the Euro countries and the European Central Bank, the ECB, have stipulated central rates for the Danish krone and the Greek drachma in relation to the Euro. The central rate for the Danish krone in relation to the Euro has been calculated on the basis of the central rate hitherto in force in relation to the German Deutschmark within the EMS (DKK 381.443 per DEM 100) and the exchange rate between Deutschmark and Euro:

Central rate: DKK 746.038 per EUR 100

The fluctuation margin for the Danish krone has been set at 2.25 per cent each way, and the intervention rates are:

Buying rate: DKK 762.824 per 100 EUR

Asking rate: DKK 729.252 per 100 EUR

The irrevocably set exchange rates between the Euro and the national currencies of those EU Member States who accede to the Euro on 1 January 1999 are as follows:

EUR 1	=	40.3399	Belgian franc
	=	1.95583	German Deutschmark
	=	166.386	Spanish peseta
	=	6.55957	French franc
	=	0.787564	Irish punt
	=	1 936.27	Italian lire
	=	40.3399	Luxembourg franc
	=	2.20371	Dutch guilder
	=	13.7603	Austrian schilling
	=	200.482	Portuguese escudos
	=	5.94573	Finnish markka

25 February Local-authority collective agreement
Local government employees, as represented by KTO (The Association of Local Government Employees' Organisations), agree on a settlement with local-authority employers. This agreement provides three additional days of holidays for local-authority employees; one of

these extra days will be awarded during each of the three years of the agreement period. Employees may choose to take a cash payment in lieu of these holidays. The agreement entails total pay rises of 7.55 per cent during the next three years. However, the general pay rises comprised within this overall framework will only be 5.46 per cent. The remaining funds will be distributed as follows: 0.97 per cent are allocated to special pay pools, 1 per cent will be used to finance the extra holiday, and 0.19 per cent will be used for pensions. These pay rises do not include the effect of the adjustment scheme, which prevents the difference between pay within the public and private sectors from becoming too large. This adjustment scheme will entail a 0.70 per cent pay rise in the first year of this agreement period. Employers will have more flexibility to dictate employees' working hours. It becomes possible carry out local/regional departures from central regulations on working hours, and reimbursements for overtime can take the form of cash payments rather than time off. Employees aged 21 or more who have already been in permanent employment for at least one year will have access to labour-market pension schemes. Previously, this requirement involved a minimum age of 25 years and four years of employment. Employers' right to fire employees with more than 120 days of absence due to sickness within a one-year period is repealed.

26 February

Collective agreement for state employees

The state employees, as represented by the Joint Committee of the Central Organisations, agree on a settlement with the Danish Minister of Finance. This agreement is largely similar to the agreement entered into by local-government employees. This agreement entails a 7.5 per cent pay rise and a continuation of the pay-adjustment scheme. State employees will receive an additional three days of holidays during the next three years. The first additional day becomes available on 1 April 1999 for all employees with more than six months of employment within the state sector. The additional days can also be paid out. State employees, like the local-government employees, must prepare to be more flexible as regards working hours, as exact working hours will be determined locally. Emphasis is placed on skill-raising schemes; these include the formation (on 1 April 2000) of a special state Centre for Competencies and Quality Development.

10 March

Dairy merger

The two largest dairy companies in Denmark, MD Foods and Kløver Mælk, announce their plans to merge.

10 March

Merger in the financial sector

Unibank announces their acquisition of the Tryg-Baltica insurance company.

24 March

NATO action against Yugoslavia

NATO initiates aerial attacks on military targets in Yugoslavia with a view to putting an end to Serbian aggression against the Kosovo-Albanian population.

10 June

Election for the European Parliament

The election for the European Parliament results in the following distribution of votes (per cent)

The Social Democratic Party	16.5
The Social Liberal Party	9.1
The Conservative Party	8.5
The Centre Democrats	3.5
The Socialist Peoples' Party	7.1

The JuneMovement.....	16.1
The People's Movement against the EU.....	7.3
The Danish People's Party.....	5.8
The Christian People's Party.....	2.0
Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party).....	23.4
The Progress Party.....	0.7
Total.....	100.0

This results in the following distribution of candidates: 5 candidates for Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), 3 candidates each for the Social Democratic Party and The JuneMovement, and 1 candidate each for the Social Liberal Party, the Conservative Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the People's Movement against the EU, and the Danish People's Party.

10 June *Peace plan for Kosovo*

The UN Security Council adopts a peace plan for Kosovo. This peace plan means that the peace force is able to start moving in, while the Yugoslavian force begins their withdrawal.

10 July *New ministers*

The present Minister for Research, Jan Trøjborg, takes over the Ministry of Development Aid from Poul Nielson, whereas Birte Weiss is appointed as the new Minister for Research.

31 August *Finance Act Proposal (Budget)*

The Minister of Finance introduces Bill No. 249 of 31 August: the 2000 Finance Act.

5 October *The government's policy statement*

The Danish Parliament is back in session and is opened by the Prime Minister's opening speech, which includes the following policy statements:

- The use of PVC and phthalates is to be reduced by means of new taxes.
- Pesticide use in agriculture, forestry, and private gardens must be reduced.
- New regulations are to be introduced on registration of sales and use of feedstuffs and additives at individual farms. It is also proposed to provide legal opportunities for holding back shipments of feedstuffs where these feedstuffs are suspected to contain undesirable substances or dangerous bacteria.
- A proposal is advanced for the repeal of the regulations on reimbursement of enterprise costs in connection with the administration of taxes and costs.
- Less rigorous and more uniform taxation should be levied on employers' contributions for training/education and transport in relation to this. Among other things, this proposal is to enable enterprises to help redundant employees with re-training programmes without subjecting such employees to additional taxes due to such schemes.
- A reform of the adult-education and supplementary-training system is planned. This system is to aim more specifically at those with short-term education and at education/training which provides real labour-market competencies. The objectives of various types of general education should also be clarified.
- A two-year pilot project is to provide local-authorities with opportunities for taking on mature long-term unemployed individuals in permanent positions on standard terms. The proposal regarding these so-called "senior jobs" is an extension of the June government agreement with local authorities.
- Those with flex jobs should have improved rights.
- A proposal is advanced for an amendment to the legislation on leave, so that families

with young children have more flexible access to leave.

- Local authorities with guarantee schemes as regards child care will have the option of increasing parent contributions by 1 per cent a year; however, the 2002 rate cannot exceed 33 per cent.
- The projected amendments to the regulations on the home-service scheme will be presented in October. A majority within the Danish Parliament have already agreed that in future, no subsidies will be available for window cleaning, and that subsidies for gardening work should be reduced.
- A proposal is advanced for allowing the construction of a new type of cooperative housing, where the only element of public participation will be a municipal guarantee on the low-priority loans. This proposal will make it easier for the elderly - especially the affluent group - to form collective co-operative housing communities. This will not affect the present quota of cooperative housing with public support.
- An EU Directive stipulates that a ban on adverts on tobacco be introduced. This ban will comprise all types of advertising, sponsorships, and free distribution of tobacco.
- All public institutions, including day-care institutions, schools, and hospitals, are to introduce no-smoking environments. Teachers may still smoke; all smoking must, however, take place in designated areas. This also applies to employees at day-care institutions. Hospital employees will be banned from smoking at all on hospital premises. However, this ban does not enter into force until a transitional period has elapsed. Patients and their families will not be affected by this ban.
- The Aliens' Act is to be amended with a view to compliance with the Schengen agreement. Denmark is expected to accede to this cooperation scheme on 1 October 2000.
- The first step with regard to a reform of legislation on gambling will be taken this year. This reform will include issues such as taxes on gambling, and the first area to be addressed will be slot machines.
- The legislation on competition is to include the issue of mergers, thus improving state control in connection with major mergers.
- An amendment to the Penal Code is to facilitate more frequent use of community service as punishment for drink driving.
- Camera surveillance of traffic is to be authorised.

5 October *Danish/Swedish dairy merger*

MD Foods and the Swedish Arla announce their plans to merge, thus creating the largest dairy company in Europe, which will be called Arla Foods.

16 November *Tax and duty amendments*

As of 26 October 1999, the Danish Parliament adopts higher taxes on used, imported vans. A graded scale is introduced, with tax brackets being adjusted in accordance with the age of the vans, just as for used passenger cars. The taxable value is increased by DKK 6,100 for used cars which are registered for the first time in Denmark and which do not feature a catalytic converter or a similar device. Moreover, the taxable value is increased by DKK 7,450 for used passenger cars and vans which have no airbags, and by DKK 3,725 for vehicles with just one airbag. This Act applies to vehicles which are

reported for taxation as of 26 October 1999; certain modifications do, however, apply. (No. 837/17 November)

30 November *Agreement on the Finance Act*

The government concludes the negotiations on the 2000 Finance Act. This agreement comprises many sub-agreements featuring agreements with several different constellations of parties. The following agreements have been entered into: A five-year traffic agreement, a four-year police agreement, an agreement on service jobs, a reform of the adult-education and supplementary-training system, an agreement on early retirement, a health-care agreement, and a series of smaller agreements. The various agreements and settlements include the following elements:

- Traffic agreement (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Danish Red-Green Alliance): An annual DKK 1.1 billion is to be allocated to collective transport during the next five years. The Danish National Railway are to use this money for new high-speed trains for the services between Copenhagen, Aarhus, and Aalborg, and to improve S-train connections between Copenhagen Central Station and Østerport Station. A series of projects are also brought forward, especially in the Copenhagen area. Annual funds of DKK 530 million will be allocated to the Danish National Railways Agency for improvements to railway tracks. This is to be financed by means of taxes levied on diesel and natural gas, to an amount of approximately DKK 500 million per year, and by converting the Port of Copenhagen to a state port. Diesel taxes increase by DKK 0.23 per litre, and a new tax on natural gas is introduced. This tax will mainly be levied against natural-gas companies.
- Police agreement (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Centre Democrats, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), the Conservative Party): This four-year agreement allocates extra funding to the police to a total amount of nearly DKK 2.4 billion. An additional 540 positions will be filled, of which 230 will be police officers. Agreements have been entered into on improvements in local police work, stronger efforts directed against violent crime and gangs, and more patrol work. Part of the funding is to be spent on border control in connection with the Schengen agreement and on improvements to police IT and emergency exchanges. A number of fines are increased in order to supply police funding. Additional funding is secured by cuts to funeral activities and by abolishing the postage subsidies previously in force for journals.
- Agreement on service jobs (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Centre Democrats, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Danish Red-Green Alliance): A two-year pilot scheme on service jobs is established with a view to enabling local authorities, counties, and state institutions to employ mature (48+) unemployed individuals in real jobs. This pilot scheme provides unemployed individuals over the age of 48 who have taken part in an activation scheme for at least six months with opportunities for securing a real job within e.g. health care or the traffic sector. Such jobs

can entail assistance to qualified health-care providers, surveillance of train stations, etc. The Danish state provides an annual subsidy of DKK 100,000 to the relevant county or local authority for the duration of employment. The target group comprises 36,000 unemployed individuals and 25,000 transitional-benefit claimants.

- Reform of the adult education/supplementary training system (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Centre Democrats): State contributions to adult education and supplementary training are frozen at DKK 3.5 billion. After a few years, the labour market must finance courses which are specifically aimed at enterprises by means of contributions to the newly established *Arbejdsmarkedets Uddannelsesfinansiering* ("Labour Market Education Fund"), also known as AUF. The scope of these contributions is determined by the board of management of the AUF, which comprises the labour-market parties. Calculations issued by the Ministry of Labour show that a total boost of DKK 200 million will entail contributions of DKK 100 per full-time employee. Public efforts are to aim specifically at providing boosts for those with short-term education. The plethora of courses offered is subjected to rigorous scrutiny, whereas education-benefit rates remain at 100 per cent of the maximum unemployment-benefit rate.
- Agreement on early retirement (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), the Conservative Party, the Centre Democrats, the Christian People's Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party): A framework agreement on a reform of the early-retirement system is entered into. This reform is expected to enter into force in 2003. This reform changes the current four types of benefit to just two. Those who cannot work at all will receive benefit, while those who retain some capacity for work will receive a lower benefit. Such benefit claimants will, however, also become entitled to suitable employment, thus providing them with opportunities for augmenting this benefit if they so desire.
- Labour-market reform (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party), the Conservative Party, the Christian People's Party, the Centre Democrats): This agreement is an adjustment of the latest labour-market reform. The most significant amendment entails less rigorous requirements as regards activation of unemployed individuals aged 58-59 who are entitled to early retirement at the age of 60. In future, this group of unemployed people will not automatically be forced to take part in activation schemes. Each case will be assessed individually. The unemployed's opportunities for gaining a foothold within the labour market must be improved by using trainee periods at enterprises as a tool in activation efforts.
- Health-care agreement: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Centre Democrats, the Conservative Party, Venstre (Denmark's Liberal Party): DKK 495 million are set aside for increased efforts to combat cancer during the period 2000-2002. The funds are to be used to buy equipment

(scanners) and to train specialist health-care staff. These funds do not include the DKK 850 million for cancer treatment which form part of the agreement on county finances for 2000. Opportunities for choosing hospice care are improved, and the psychiatric sector will receive an additional DKK 750 million during the period 2000-2002. The funding for this health-care agreement is to be raised by means of cuts to state subsidies for medication. Tenders are to be invited with respect to a number of pharmaceuticals. Also, public subsidies for new pharmaceuticals may in future be calculated on the basis of European average prices.

- Various agreements (participants: the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party, the Socialist Peoples' Party, the Centre Democrats): The home-service scheme is extended in scope, so that it is also possible to receive subsidies for services such as grocery shopping and collection of children from day-care institutions. In future, payment of social pensions will terminate on the date of the recipient's death. Such pensions are currently paid out to the estate for the rest of the month in question. The double personal allowance for bereaved spouses is also abolished. Fees for new passports are increased to DKK 600. The price of passports for children remains unaltered. Taxes in connection with legal action are increased from one to two per cent of amounts in excess of DKK 6,000.

4 December *WTO Summit in Seattle*

The WTO negotiations end in a breakdown which is largely ascribed to the large contrasts between the USA, EU, and the developing countries. The developing countries are dissatisfied by the way in which the USA and EU force through their proposals, and by the fact that developing countries have no place in the small inner circle of countries which set the agenda for WTO negotiations on free trade.

9 December *Tryg-Baltica buys a Norwegian insurance company*

The Unidanmark Group expands in accordance with its Nordic strategies by acquiring the Norwegian insurance company Vesta, thus creating of the largest insurance groups in the Nordic countries.

11 December *EU Summit in Helsinki*

The Heads of State and Government of the EU decide to expand the number of countries who wish to become members of the EU. Six new countries are invited to enter into negotiations on membership: Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, and Rumania. At the same time, Turkey's application for membership is approved by the EU. The Heads of State and Government decide that the EU must be ready to accept new members as of 1 January 2003.

20 December *Danisco Distillers sold*

The state-owned Swedish company Vin & Sprit announce their acquisition of 51 per cent of the company Danisco Distillers, thus taking over classic Danish brand names such as "Aalborg Akvavit" and "Gammel Dansk". The sale of Danisco Distillers heralds a return for "De Danske Spritfabrikker", as Vin & Sprit restores the company's original name as part of the transaction.

2000

10 January

Media merger

A merger between the news and entertainment group Time Warner and the largest international Internet supplier American Online creates the largest media company in the world. This fusion will set entirely new standards with regard to the ways in which the media and entertainment industries will distribute their products to consumers. Time Warner is behind enterprises such as CNN, Warner Music Group, and Fortune, whereas American Online operates businesses such as Netscape and CompuServe.

22 January

Collective agreement within the industrial sector

The Confederation of Danish Industries and the Central Organisation of Industrial Employees in Denmark enter into a collective agreement which extends to the next four years. This agreement entails an annual DKK 2 increase in the minimum wage to DKK 82.40 on March 2000, rising to DKK 84.40 and DKK 86.40 during the following two years. New negotiations are scheduled for 2003. The four-year agreement also includes the following key elements:

- Holiday: Four additional holidays next year and an additional five so-called "feriefri-dage" from 2003. These "feriefri-dage" are holidays which must be taken individually and upon agreement between employers and employees.
- Pensions: On 1 July 2000, pension contributions increase to 6.3 per cent, followed by increases during the next three years which entail the following total rates: 6.6 per cent, 7.8 per cent, and 9.0 per cent.
- Nuisance bonuses: nuisance bonuses apply to work between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. These bonuses are increased by 5 per cent in 2000 and by a further 2 per cent in 2002. Negotiations will resume in 2003.
- Maternity leave: On 1 May, full pay during the first 14 weeks of maternity leave is amended to a maximum rate of DKK 120 an hour. From 1 May 2003, this is amended to full pay for 14 weeks.
- Sickness: The period of full pay during sickness is increased to five weeks as of 1 July 2000.

23 February

New ministers

The Danish Prime Minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, announces a government reshuffle. The Minister for the Interior, Thorkild Simonsen, and the Minister for Health, Carsten Koch, step down as ministers. Ritt Bjerregaard and Jacob Buksti are appointed as Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries and Minister for Transport, respectively, while the current Minister for Social Affairs, Karen Jespersen, is appointed as the new Minister for the Interior, the current Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries, Henrik Dam Kristensen, is appointed as the new Minister for Social Affairs, and the current Minister for Transport, Sonja Mikkelsen, assumes the position as Minister for Health. Following these changes, the Danish government comprises the following ministers:

Prime Minister:	Poul Nyrup Rasmussen (S)
Minister for Economic Affairs And Minister for Nordic Cooperation:	Marianne Jelved (R)
Minister for Finance:	Mogens Lykketoft (S)
Minister for Foreign Affairs:	Niels Helveg Petersen (R)
Minister for Justice:	Frank Jensen (S)
Minister for Taxation:	Ole Stavad (S)

Minister for the Environment and Energy: Svend Auken (S)
 Minister for the Interior: Karen Jespersen (S)
 Minister for Defence: Hans Hækkerup (S)
 Minister for Labour: Ove Hygum (S)
 Minister for Trade and Industry: Pia Gjellerup (S)
 Minister for Social Affairs: Henrik Dam Kristensen (S)
 Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries: Ritt Bjerregaard (S)
 Minister for Health: Sonja Mikkelsen (S)
 Minister for Transport: Jacob Buksti (S)
 Minister for Culture: Elsebeth Gerner Nielsen (R)
 Minister for Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs: Margrethe Vestager (R)
 Minister for Research: Birte Weiss (S)
 Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs: Jytte Andersen (S)
 Minister for Development Aid: Jan Trøjborg (S)

28 February *BSE in Denmark*
 After the discovery of a single dairy cow infected with BSE (mad-cow disease) at a Danish farm, the Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries demands that a series of beef products be removed from Danish shops in order to protect consumers and secure Denmark's export of beef.

6 March *Unidanmark in major merger*
 Unidanmark and the Finnish-Swedish Merita Nordbanken announce their merger.

9 March *Euro referendum*
 The Prime Minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, announces that a referendum on Danish accession to the Euro will be held on Thursday, 28 September. This date will not be absolutely set until the Social Democratic Party votes in favour hereof on 30 April.

23 March *Amendment to mileage allowances*
 Due to the increased cost of petrol, mileage-allowance rates for commuters are increased. Thus, the following rates are in force as of 20 March 2000:

0-24 kilometres:	no allowance
25-100 kilometres:	DKK 1.54 per km
More than 100 kilometres:	DKK 0.77 per km

24 March *EU Summit in Lisbon*
 At the Lisbon Summit, the Heads of State and Government of the EU adopt a welfare plan for the 15 Member States. The EU plan is aimed at central aspects of welfare, including pension systems, taxation, social policies, and education. The key elements of this welfare programme are listed below:

- Employment rates must be increased to approximately 70 per cent of the total population in 2010; the current employment rate is 61 per cent. Governments are urged to set national targets and objectives with regard to unemployment.
- Employment rates for women must be increased from the current 51 per cent to more than 60 per cent in 2010. Better childcare opportunities are to facilitate this.
- The number of young people (18-24) with no more than ten years of school must be halved.
- Steps must be taken to ensure that all schools have Internet access.
- The development of European pension systems until 2020 must be analysed.
- Increased efforts must be directed against social exclusion, with particular focus on housing, education/training, and health issues.
- Public services must be available electronically in 2003.

- The telecommunications sector must be fully liberalised in 2001, thus ensuring cheaper Internet access.

19 May *Trade agreement with China*
 The EU and China enter into an agreement on the conditions for China's accession to the World Trade Organisation, WTO. The last major obstacle is overcome as the framework with regard to China's accession to the WTO is determined. The final admission to the WTO will probably take place during 2000.

31 May *Carlsberg merger*
 Carlsberg and the Norwegian brewery Orkla announce that they will pool their brewery activities in a new, jointly owned company entitled Carlsberg Breweries. To Carlsberg, this merger with Orkla means that the company target - being among the five largest breweries in the world - is within much closer range.

19 June *Merger between ISS and Jydsk Rengøring*
 ISS, Denmark's largest cleaning company, announces its purchase of Jydsk Rengøring.

29 August *Budget*
 The Minister for Finance presents Bill No. 293 of 29 August, detailing the proposed Budget for the fiscal year 2001.

12 September *Sanctions against Austria lifted*
 The 14 EU Member States lift their sanctions against Austria. These sanctions were introduced on 4 February 2000 as a response to the new right-wing government of Austria, comprising the conservative party ÖVP and the extreme right-wing party FPÖ, headed by Jörg Haider.

28 September *No to the euro*
 Danish voters say "No" to Danish participation in the third phase of the European Monetary Union, concerning the euro - the single currency.

YES votes: 1,621,937 (46.9 per cent)
 NO votes: 1,838,026 (53.1 per cent)
 Voter turnout: 87.5 per cent.

2 October *Bank merger*
 Danske Bank and RealDanmark, the parent company of BG Bank, announce that the two companies merge to form a single group. The areas of activity of this new group comprise retail banking (standard banking), mortgage-credit banking, life insurance, pensions, and investment associations. The group itself is entitled Danske Bank and is henceforth one of the largest banks in the Nordic countries, with a total balance sheet of DKK 13,000 billion and an equity capital of DKK 58 billion.

3 October *Government programme*
 The Danish Parliament - Folketinget - is back in session. The Prime Minister's opening speech includes the following declarations of intent:

- Urban renewal must be improved by means of amendments to the regulations on financing, ensuring that more private funds are involved in such renewal. Also, greater emphasis must be placed on basic renewal.
- Research must be strengthened, e.g. by training more PhD students, and the interplay between research conducted within the private and public sectors must be improved with a view to benefiting Danish businesses and commercial interests. The Technical Uni-

versity of Denmark is to be a private foundation.

- Danish public administration goes digital. Danish citizens and enterprises must have the opportunity to communicate with public authorities 24 hours a day, and to utilise electronic self-service to a much wider extent than has hitherto been the case.
- In future, the agricultural sector must pay fees for the processing of applications submitted to various EU subsidy schemes. Efforts regarding nutrition and health must be improved, and research on food must be promoted.
- The Danish Government and Greenland's Home Rule Government are to renegotiate a new agreement on subsidies for the Home Rule.
- Submitting information on employee wages and salaries must be made easier for Danish enterprises. This is to be effected through the introduction of a new "Letlønsystem" ("Easy-Pay System"), which means that notification need only be submitted to a single authority, that the information submitted need not be as detailed as earlier, and that notification need not be carried out as frequently.
- The process of registering designs must be made cheaper and easier, and regulations within this area must be harmonised to bring them in line with general EU regulations.
- Denmark must adopt legislation which effects Denmark's accession to the establishment of a permanent international criminal court.
- The objective of the Danish defence must be amended to place greater emphasis on international commitments, and professional members of the Home Guard should be assigned to international duty.
- Denmark's accession to the Schengen Cooperation must be followed up by various bills, including one on Danish accession to the common European fingerprint system Eurodac.
- The Minister for Education once again advances her proposal regarding the educational environments of pupils and students.
- As regards the environment, a new bottle deposit and return system is to be introduced, allotment gardens must be secured, and more taxes are to be introduced in order to minimise packaging consumption. The Kyoto Protocol on limitations on greenhouse gases must be ratified. The environmental efforts made by individual enterprises must be strengthened by means of stricter requirements on green enterprise accounts.
- A reduction in the corporate tax from 32 per cent to 30 per cent is proposed. It must be easier to resolve tax issues in connection with generational change within enterprises. Enterprises must have the opportunity to write off expenditure on purchases of art. If voluntary agreements are not entered into, the Danish government will make a proposal for the introduction of taxes on the following environmentally harmful substances: MTBE, ETBE, and TAME. These substances are typically found in petrol. The road is paved for write-offs on industrial greenhouse gases such as chlorocarbons and halons. Amendments are proposed to the regulations on the "home PC schemes", which allow en-

terprises to buy computers on behalf of their employees.

Simplified taxation of income from stocks.

- Aerial security must be improved by making it easier for pilots and air-traffic controllers to report minor errors.
- A bill will be presented with a view to preventing relations from being able to oppose the desire of a deceased person to be an organ donor when such a desire has been stated in writing. Massive effort must be made to prevent children and young people from taking up smoking. Day-care institutions and schools must be non-smoking environments as regards all areas to which children have access. Alcohol consumption must be reduced, particularly amongst the young. The health sector is to provide more advice and guidance on a healthy lifestyle. The Danish government has assigned priority to activities within the cancer area. In the years to come, resources will also be allocated for significant increases in the capacity for cancer treatment, specifically in the form of more scanners and radiation equipment.
- The Danish government wishes to ensure that financially challenged pensioners receive better, more uniform treatment throughout the entire country. Personal supplementary subsidies must be consistently awarded in accordance with individual need, regardless of the relevant pensioner's exact location within Denmark. Also to be addressed is the issue of whether the regulations on heating subsidies provide adequate compensation for the increasing energy prices.
- The Danish government will increase the efforts made to secure greater employment, primarily by ensuring that the labour market can accommodate everybody. People with reduced capacity for work, the remaining long-term unemployed individuals, and – by no means least – immigrants and their descendants must be ensured a place within the labour market.
- During the coming parliamentary session period, the Government will present Bills on a reform of the early-retirement scheme. The objective of this reform will be to provide opportunities for employment for the large group of people who want a job, even though they do not enjoy full working capacity.

5 November

Budget Agreement

The government concludes its negotiations on the 2001 Budget and is able to present an agreement entered into with the Socialist People's Party and the Unity List – with the Centre Democratic Party taking part in a number of sub-agreements. Among other things, the overall agreement includes the following elements:

- Education: The agreement entails more and better opportunities for trainee placement, a reform of the education system for social and health assistants, etc., greater access to production schools and emphasis on the principle regarding equal access to all youth education (upper secondary education), regardless of social and/or financial background.
- Research: A new concept is to be introduced, involving the so-called "major interdisciplinary research groups" ("større tværgående forskergrupper"), which are to stimulate quality assurance and competition for re-

search funds, as well as to promote innovation in research through collaboration across professional demarcations, institutions, sectors, and the public/private sectors. A total of DKK 30 million a year will be allocated for this purpose in the Budget. In 2001, an additional DKK 45 will be allocated under the government's strategy for the business community.

In addition to this, DKK 20 million a year has been allocated for the continuance of certain research programmes which are near expiry, where such programmes are deemed to have future potential in terms of research and social issues. DKK 10 million a year is allocated for more PhD scholarships.

- The Environment: A four-year pool for ecological initiatives, comprising a total of DKK 178 million, is allocated with a view to promoting urban-ecology initiatives, measures concerning ecological building, etc., and measures to promote ecological behaviour and solutions within local communities. The efforts to develop new energy technologies continue, and a total of DKK 35 a year will be allocated during the period 2001-2004.

A four-year chemicals plan is implemented in order to reduce the quantities and impact of chemicals. The cost of this plan will be DKK 36.8 million in 2001, and an annual average of DKK 31.3 million in 2002-2004. This Plan comprises a large number of initiatives which will boost future efforts on chemicals.

Enhanced nature administration will be instigated. This will include nature rehabilitation, afforestation, nature guides/communication of issues concerning nature, and preservation of culture environments. A total of DKK 80 million a year will be allocated for this purpose.

The Green Job Pool is to be elaborated and extended for a four-year period. The annual cost will be approximately DKK 42 million, including administration.

- Children and young people: A special child-maintenance payment of DKK 5,000 is introduced for students. This subsidy will be adjusted according to income levels. The expansion of municipal day care remains a priority, and Danish university cities are called upon to utilise the existing favourable regulations in order to establish more youth housing.
- Senior citizens: The agreement on the "senior citizen package" entails better and more consistent conditions for financially challenged pensioners. In addition to this, agreement has been entered into on allocating DKK 259 million to various issues concerning senior citizens; e.g. for the building of more dwellings for senior citizens, better care and general quality of service, subsidies for municipalities for trading of new service employees working with senior citizens.
- Food: The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is to be significantly strengthened, so that a total of DKK 35.7 million will be allocated in 2001 in order to ensure continuation and promotion of high levels of food security and veterinary quality.
- Transport: A total of DKK 100 million is allocated for the period 2001-2004 for further development of safety on Danish railroads. For example, ATC systems are to be established on the sections Vejle-Struer, Esbjerg-Holsterbro, and Odense-Svendborg, and funds are allocated to abolish private cross-

sings. The limitations on free fares for children in collective transport are expanded, so that a single paying adult passenger can bring up to two children under the age of 12 free of no charge. The cost of these measures is estimated at DKK 7.5 million in 2001 and at DKK 10 million per year in the following years. A total of DKK 60 million is allocated for the period 2001-2004 for promotion of traffic safety, environmental issues, and accessibility.

- Health: Funding has been made available for Danish counties to increase expenditure within the health-care sector by two per cent, corresponding to DKK 0.8 billion. As regards preventive work, a total of DKK 146.1 million has been allocated in 2001, of which DKK 30 million has been earmarked for alcohol-related issues, DKK 21 million for HIV/AIDS work, and DKK 5 million has been earmarked for the government's abortion action plan.
- Trade and Industry: In February, the Ministry of Trade and Industry presented its new business strategy, entitled .dk21. This strategy constitutes the vision and strategy of the Danish government for a competitive Danish business community. A total of DKK 329.5 million is allocated for initiatives regarding the five focus areas of this strategy, which includes the following targets: Denmark must have a constructive partnership between the business community and the public sector on the formulation of new legislation and rules intended to help ease the administrative burdens imposed on enterprises; Denmark must be more competitive and enjoy better, more successful markets, and Denmark must evolve into being an even more international community, e.g. by means of "export-growth groups", etc. Another target states that Danish citizens and enterprises must be able to conduct all standard business with the public sector via the Internet and other new communication forms within a short span of years. A total of DKK 21 million is allocated for a four-year period for the "Denmark on the Net"-scheme; measures under this scheme include free access to Statistics Denmark's StatBank Denmark.
- Legal affairs: An extra DKK 200 million is allocated for the Danish courts in 2001. Among other things, these funds facilitate continued reductions in the number of cases pending at the High Courts, so that the days of trial can be assigned within a shorter period of time. DKK 21 million is allocated for an increase in the remuneration offered to lay assessors. Also, a nationwide system of automatic speed control will be established; DKK 42 million will be allocated for this purpose.
- Income, corporate tax, etc.: In 2001, the duty on carbonated soft drinks will increase by DKK 0.65 per litre, and the duty on pipe tobacco and twist tobacco will be increased from DKK 52.5 per kilo to DKK 402.50 and DKK 452.50 per kilo, respectively (total additional income: DKK 200 million). Waste duties will increase (total additional income: DKK 60 million). A weight duty on tractors is introduced, so that registered tractors and trailers attract full duties (total additional income: DKK 40 million).

7 November *US Election*

A marginal difference in the number of votes cast for Vice President Al Gore and the republican candidate George W. Bush leads to a recount of the votes cast in the state of Florida. Consequently, the winner of the US presidential election is not immediately determined.

11 December *EU Summit in Nice*

The following are central elements of the Nice Treaty:

- The European Commission: Each country is to have a commissioner, as long as the number of Member States does not exceed 27. In 2005, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain will each lose one of their commissioners.
- The Council of Ministers: The four largest countries will have 29 votes each, while the smallest will have three. Denmark has seven votes. If all applicant countries achieve membership, the total number of votes will be 345.
- The European Parliament: the number of seats is increased from 626 to 732 in order to accommodate new Member States.
- Veto: Is abolished in a number of cases, including the issue of appointments within the EU. The right of veto is partially abolished in connection with trade agreements, with the exception of agreements on television and films.
- Certain issues concerning asylum and immigration will be determined by means of the so-called qualified majority (QMV) in the Council of Ministers from 2004 onwards.
- The right of veto is upheld on issues concerning taxes and social security.
- Enhanced cooperation: At least eight Member States may jointly initiate enhanced cooperation. This must, however, be approved by a qualified majority within the Council of Ministers. Cooperation on foreign-policy matters can be stopped if a single Member State issues a veto. Enhanced cooperation may not involve defence issues or issues which entail military consequences.
- Austria Clause: Where a Member State acts contrary to the basic norms of the EU, the EU may issue recommendations for such countries if 80 per cent of the Member States so decide.

14 December *George W. Bush is the new president of the USA*

After a period since the US election on 7 November 2000 characterised by recounts of votes and legal proceedings concerning errors in the election procedures in the state of Florida, Democrat Al Gore ceases his fight for the presidency. This means that Republican George W. Bush will be the new president of the USA. This decision is made after a ruling by the US Supreme Court decided that the ongoing recounts in Florida are invalid.

21 December *Government Reshuffle*

The Danish Prime Minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, announces that the government carries out a reshuffle. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Niels Helveg Petersen, the Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs and Minister for Equal Opportunities, Jytte Andersen, the Minister for Defence, Hans Hækkerup, and the Minister for Health, Sonja Mikkelsen, all step down from government.

This forth Nyrup Rasmussen government includes five new faces: Minister for Housing and

Minister for Equal Opportunities: Lotte Bundsgaard; Minister for Taxation: Frode Sørensen; Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs: Johannes Lebech; Minister for Health: Arne Rolighed; and Minister for Development Cooperation: Anita Bay Bundegaard.

The former Minister for Taxation, Ole Stavad, the former Minister for Trade and Industry, Pia Gjellerup, and the former Minister for Finance, Mogens Lykketoft, all change their position, henceforth holding the positions as Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister for Finance, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, respectively. The former Minister for Development Cooperation, Jan Trøjborg, takes over the position as Minister for Defence. Finally, the position as Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs is transferred to Johannes Lebech from Margrethe Vestager, who will henceforth concentrate exclusively on her position as Minister for Education.

Following the reshuffle, the Danish government comprises the following ministers:

Prime Minister:	Poul Nyrup Rasmussen (S)
Minister for Economic Affairs and Minister for Nordic Cooperation:	Marianne Jelved (R)
Minister for Foreign Affairs:	Mogens Lykketoft (S)
Minister for Finance:	Pia Gjellerup (S)
Minister for the Environment and Energy:	Svend Auken (S)
Minister for IT and Research:	Birte Weiss (S)
Minister for Education:	Margrethe Vestager (R)
Minister for Defence:	Jan Trøjborg (S)
Minister for Home Affairs:	Karen Jespersen (S)
Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries:	Ritt Bjerregaard (S)
Minister for Justice:	Frank Jensen (S)
Minister for Social Affairs:	Henrik Dam Kristensen (S)
Minister for Trade and Industry:	Ole Stavad (S)
Minister for Cultural Affairs:	Elsbeth Gerner Nielsen (R)
Minister for Labour:	Ove Hygum (S)
Minister for Transport:	Jacob Buksti (S)
Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs and Minister for Equal Opportunities:	Lotte Bundsgaard (S)
Minister for Taxation:	Frode Sørensen (S)
Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs:	Johannes Lebech (R)
Minister for Health:	Arne Rolighed (S)
Minister for Development Cooperation:	Anita Bay Bundegaard (R)

2001**8 January** *BSE Scare*

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Fisheries announces that a cow from a farm in Fjerritslev in the northern part of Jutland may be infected with BSE – mad-cow disease.

20 January *New President of the USA*

The Republican George W. Bush is inaugurated as the 43rd president of the USA.

6 February *No BSE in Denmark*

The suspicion of mad-cow disease at the farm in Fjerritslev proves unfounded.

13 March *The USA introduces a ban on imports from the EU*

The US Agricultural Department introduces a ban on imports of meat from the EU as it becomes known that the foot-and-mouth disease has spread to France. During the preceding weeks,

Great Britain has suffered greatly from foot-and-mouth disease.

24 March *The EU Summit in Stockholm*

At the Summit, agreement was entered into on the following issues:

- A full liberalisation of the electricity and gas sectors must be carried out "as soon as possible".
- Agreement was entered into on the presentation of common goals for employment when the countries have progressed halfway through the Lisbon Process in 2005 (cf. the Lisbon Summit, 24 March 2000). A total of 67 per cent of the total labour force must have employment at that time; the target for women is 57 per cent.
- The postal sector must undergo a reform.
- The financial sector must undergo a reform.

15 May *Major American investment in Hillerød*

The American pharmaceutical corporation BIOGEN signs an agreement detailing the building of a large production facility in Hillerød, near Copenhagen. BIOGEN expects to invest approximately DKK 3 billion in production facilities. The production at Hillerød is to cover the entire European market, and one of the reasons why Denmark was chosen was the easy access to qualified employees.

25 May *USA resumes import of meat products*

Following an import ban on meat products from the EU lasting more than two months, the US once again allows imports from a number of European countries.

1 June *Denmark ratifies the Nice Treaty*

At the last working day of the Danish Parliament – Folketinget – the parliament made the final adoption of the Act on Denmark's accession to the Nice Treaty. The only votes against came from the Unity List, the Danish People's Party, and the non-party candidates – excepting Frank Dahlggaard, who voted neither in favour nor against the adoption.

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