Business sector in general

Enterprises in general

Enterprise development

Accounts

Globalisation



Enterprises in general

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a nearly 289,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little less than 3.05 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and slightly less than 10,000 in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities.

Figure 1 Workplaces by industry and size. 2015

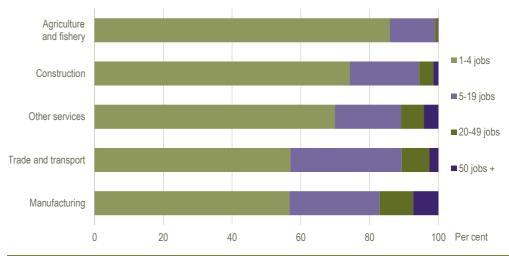


Table 342

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishery as almost 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have lesser than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself. The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has experienced a transition from an agricultural to an industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity – in terms of employment.

At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, knowledge-based services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium until the economic crisis in 2008. The crisis seems to have affected knowledge-based services to a lesser extent than the business community in general.

The development can be illustrated by looking at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2016. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 25 per cent above the 2001

level in 2009. In 2016 the level of business turnover in all the industries shown was 64 per cent above the level of 2001, though there are great differences from one industry to another.

Business services have increased by 82 per cent in the period until 2009, and fell to 78 per cent above the level of 2001 in 2011 where after it rose to a level of 150 per cent above the 2001-level in 2016. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 52 per cent in turnover until 2008 followed by a marked slowdown in 2009. Up till 2010 there was a large decrease in turnover inside construction to a level of 9 per cent above 2001-level in 2010. And up till 2012 a part of the lost turnover inside construction has been regained, and the industry in 2016 is 65 per cent above the level of 2001.

Index, 2001=100 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 Knowledge-based 180 170 160 Total 150 140 130 120 110 Construction 100 90 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Figure 2 Development in total turnover. Selected industries

Note: Break in time series in 2009 due to a new production system.

Enterprises and workplaces

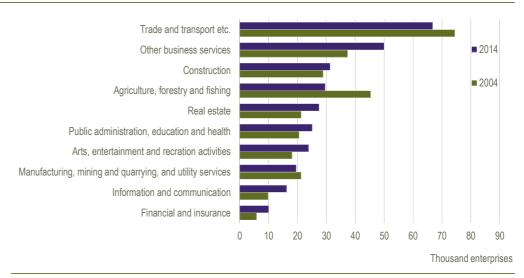
The Danish business structure can be described by two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the general level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise with a given address, which produces mainly one type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

Number of enterprises

In 2014 there were 299,800 active enterprises in Denmark. The most enterprises are in Trade and transport (22 per cent) and Business services (17 per cent), while 10 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishery. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services.

Figure 3 Enterprises by industry

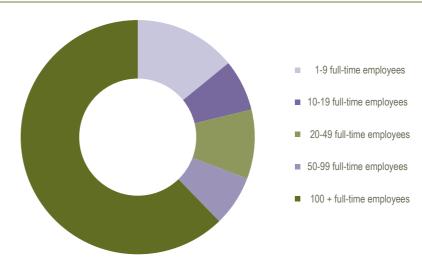


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Most people work in large enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (93 per cent). Nevertheless, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 62 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees. The section with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 80 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 6 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Figure 4 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2014



www.statbank.dk/gf3

Turnover

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,595 billion in 2014. Trade and transport accounts for the largest share of enterprises and as well the largest share of turnover (46 per cent). However, while ranging second on the share of turnover (29 per cent), manufacturing, mining and quarrying accounts for only 7 per cent of the total number of enterprises in Denmark.

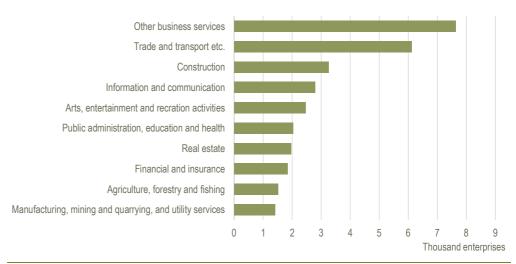
Enterprise development

New enterprises

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure as they are instrumental in creating economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation.

In 2014, more than 31,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2013 was just below 29,000. Of these, 25 per cent were located in other business services, while 5 per cent of the new enterprises were located in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Figure 5 New enterprises by industry. 2014



www.statbank.dk/demo4

Survival rate of new enterprises

New enterprises are vulnerable in their first years of existence. Thus 28 per cent of the new established enterprises in 2013 were no longer active in 2014. Looking at the five-year survival rate almost half of the new enterprises established in 2009 had survived to 2014 (46 per cent).

In 2014 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 35,095 enterprises closed down in 2014. We expect the final number to be lower since enterprises restarting in 2015 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

Overwiev 1 Survival rate of new enterprises, up til 5 years of age

		Survival year								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Start year	-			pct						
2008	100	71	60	53	49	44	•			
2009	•	100	74	63	56	50	46			
20010	•	•	100	73	61	54	49			
2011	•	•	•	100	72	59	52			
2012	•	•	•	•	100	71	60			
2013	•	•	•	•	•	100	72			

www.statbank.dk/demo6

Decline in the number of bankruptcies after the crisis

Seen in a historical perspective the number of bankruptcies was record high in Denmark during the years 2009-2013 with 5,000 or more bankruptcies every year. The number of bankruptcies reached 6,460 in 2010 while there was between 5,450 and 5,700 in 2009 and 2011-2012. In 2014 and 2015 there ware approx. 4,000 bankruptcies. In 2016 it again went up to 6.670. If one consider only active firms, i.e. with employeed and/or turnover greater than 1 mio. DKK, the number of bankruptcies has been considerably lover. From 58 pct. in 2009 the share has fallen to 35 pct. in 2016.

Number

7 000
6 500
5 500
4 500
4 000
2 500
2 000
1 500
1 000
80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Figure 6 Bankruptcies. 1980-2016

www.statbank.dk/konk9

Accounts

Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

In 2014 Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 27 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (41 per cent), information and communication (46 per cent) and real estate (58 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (15 and 21 per cent, respectively).

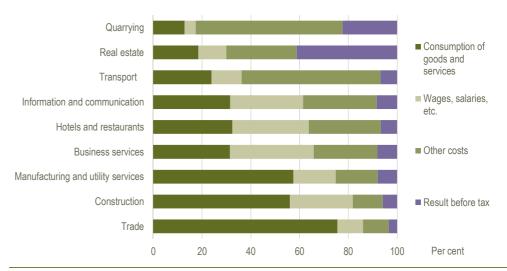


Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2014

Table 347

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms compared to turnover.

This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

Globalisation

Foreign-owned companies account for 19 per cent. of total employment, although they represent only 1 per cent of the total number of firms in the private sector in Denmark. A little less than 4000 enterprises had 263,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 822 billion – corresponding to 23 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and manufacturing, mining etc. sector are with 38 and 26 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises. The real estate sector (4 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

Per cent Danish ■ Foreign 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 Total Manufac-Con-Trade and Information Real Other Financial turing, struction transport etc. and estate business and mining and communiinsurance services quarrying, cation and utility services

Figure 8 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2014

Table 345

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 68 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2014, while there were 4 employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises. 68 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and Germany account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 24 and 14 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

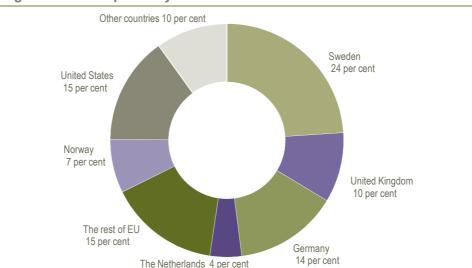


Figure 9 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2014

Table 338 Enter	prises by	y owner	ship and	dindustry	ı. 2014				
	Sole proprie- torship	Partner- ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Funds, society, etc.	Co- operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner- ship	Total
	number of enterprises —								
Total	145 271	14 514	29 232	87 610	13 766	2 040	245	7 122	299 800
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24 540	2 648	570	1 638	65	25	-	103	29 589
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and									
water supply	5 835	1 145	4 734	5 287	1 419	816	1	345	19 582
Construction	15 831	489	3 095	11 612	18	44	-	193	31 282
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	30 660	2 489	8 632	23 060	498	557	4	886	66 786
Information and communication	6 555	398	1 834	6 753	272	71	-	225	16 108
Finance and insurance	288	80	2 214	6 851	436	69	1	127	10 066
Letting and sale of real estate	7 922	3 349	3 277	10 147	2 403	49	1	315	27 463
Business activities	26 728	1 478	4 293	16 310	544	189	11	468	50 021
Public administration, defence and compulsory									
social security	14 939	1 808	222	3 496	2 378	41	213	1 988	25 085
Culture, recreation and other services	11 970	629	358	2 403	5 731	177	14	2 468	23 750
Activity not stated	3	1	3	53	2	2	-	4	68

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 339 Enterpris	ses by full-t	ime equiva	alent emplo	oyees and	industry.	2014	
		N	lumber of full-tir	ne equivalent e	employees		
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
-			numbe	er of enterprises			
Total	159 064	118 285	11 390	6 903	2 179	1 979	299 800
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 980	11 126	371	88	15	9	29 589
Mining and quarrying	85	83	16	11	5	7	207
Manufacturing	5 600	6 209	1 336	1 004	446	412	15 007
Energy supply	1 351	359	33	20	7	15	1 785
Water supply, waste management and renovation	2 094	369	46	39	17	18	2 583
Construction	15 126	13 559	1 540	798	161	98	31 282
Wholesale and retail trade	14 704	22 444	2 649	1 536	423	281	42 037
Transport	5 005	4 791	623	364	139	136	11 058
Hotels and restaurants	5 315	7 332	651	302	53	38	13 691
Information and communication	9 570	5 405	544	359	123	107	16 108
Finance and insurance	4 787	4 889	144	104	51	91	10 066
Letting and sale of real estate	22 244	4 735	260	146	45	33	27 463
Knowledge service	20 998	10 472	824	503	163	144	33 104
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other							
operational service	10 443	5 352	534	346	129	113	16 917
Public administration, defence and compulsory							
social security	3	52	19	16	23	170	283
Education	2 786	1 526	386	546	185	176	5 605
Health and social services	9 239	8 602	802	418	88	48	19 197
Culture and recreation	3 208	3 072	245	117	43	29	6 714
Other services, etc.	8 517	7 850	366	186	63	54	17 036
Activity not stated	9	58	1	-	-	-	68

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Γable 340 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2014							
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total	
		n	umber of full-time e	quivalent employee	s —		
Total	303 339	152 510	205 213	150 790	1 338 722	2 150 574	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 007	4 758	2 440	1 027	1 941	32 173	
Mining and quarrying	264	213	329	395	1 991	3 192	
Manufacturing	20 728	18 282	31 254	31 095	157 260	258 619	
Energy supply	1 098	458	593	516	6 871	9 536	
Water supply, waste management and renovat	ion 937	620	1 186	1 133	4 891	8 767	
Construction	39 124	20 462	23 288	11 130	27 303	121 307	
Wholesale and retail trade	66 762	35 226	45 474	29 137	122 322	298 921	
Transport	13 368	8 298	10 696	9 418	75 672	117 452	
Hotels and restaurants	19 892	8 422	8 620	3 710	11 225	51 869	
Information and communication	13 310	7 422	10 789	8 349	45 879	85 749	
Finance and insurance	6 812	1 981	3 186	3 543	62 050	77 572	
Letting and sale of real estate	10 839	3 526	4 550	3 187	7 009	29 111	
Knowledge service	24 012	10 940	15 341	11 085	54 644	116 022	
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other							
operational service	14 458	7 276	10 336	8 768	38 121	78 959	
Public administration, defence and compulsory	1						
social security	162	275	509	1 683	613 626	616 255	
Education	3 646	5 552	15 537	13 212	73 522	111 469	
Health and social services	22 367	10 640	12 282	6 014	13 287	64 590	
Culture and recreation	6 798	3 260	3 539	2 933	7 307	23 837	
Other services, etc.	16 680	4 886	5 264	4 455	13 801	45 086	
Activity not stated	75	13	0	0	0	88	

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 341 N	ew enterprises		
		2013	2014
Total		28 998	31 143
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1 656	1 516
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and ut	ility services	1 375	1 421
Construction	•	2 907	3 260
Trade and transport etc.		5 959	6 134
Information and communication		2 698	2 790
Financial and insurance		300	1 852
Real estate		2 049	1 977
Other business services		7 124	7 643
Public administration, education and health		2 600	2 040
Arts, entertainment and recration activities		2 303	2 462
Activity not stated		27	48

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 342	Workplaces	by size a	nd industi	ry/regions	. 2015				
	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total	
				workplaces	s, total —				
Total	124 067	71 807	38 711	26 360	18 598	5 809	3 889	289 241	
Industry									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15 289	7 891	2 726	823	219	32	12	26 992	
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying,									
and utility services	5 591	4 498	2 575	2 097	1 732	706	603	17 802	
Construction	13 801	7 552	3 670	2 121	1 195	282	138	28 759	
Trade and transport etc.	19 659	22 211	14 346	9 465	5 937	1 206	727	73 551	
Information and communication	8 138	3 004	1 234	821	550	164	137	14 048	
Financial and insurance	2 678	1 333	838	574	350	114	123	6 010	
Real estate	8 879	4 604	1 442	537	252	56	27	15 797	
Other business services	26 993	10 090	3 950	2 368	1 535	527	379	45 842	
Public administration, education and									
health	12 341	5 191	4 998	5 634	5 631	2 486	1 616	37 897	
Arts, entertainment and other services	10 681	5 413	2 929	1 919	1 197	236	127	22 502	
Activity not stated	17	20	3	1				41	
Region									
Region Hovedstaden	41 456	22 095	11 407	7 719	5 987	1 746	1 549	91 959	
Region Sjælland	19 091	10 137	5 183	3 628	2 315	701	377	41 432	
Region Syddanmark	24 097	15 207	8 569	5 848	3 970	1 355	742	59 788	
Region Midtjylland	27 303	16 423	9 103	6 213	4 390	1 368	868	65 668	
Region Nordjylland	12 106	7 922	4 420	2 932	1 919	625	331	30 255	
Outside Denmark	14	23	29	20	17	14	22	139	

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 343	Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary	costs by inc	dustry. 201	5	
		Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mill.
	Total	289 241	3 051 029	2 164 972	1 027 381
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26 992	73 870	34 282	11 558
	Mining and quarrying	248	4 485	4 216	3 639
	Manufacturing	14 789	304 950	260 997	135 102
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 140	11 710	9 474	5 907
	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 625	13 294	10 209	4 814
	Construction	28 759	170 255	126 850	57 945
	Wholesale and retail trade	47 766	454 516	304 255	134 437
	Transportation	11 211	153 235	117 439	55 166
	Accomodation and food service activities	14 574	130 591	58 081	18 626
	Information and communication	14 048	111 674	85 273	51 428
	Financial and insurance	6 010	83 511	73 618	52 731
	Real estate activities	15 797	53 618	29 651	14 047
	Knowledge-based services Travel agent, cleaning and other operational	30 238	166 469	121 199	71 728
	services Public administration, defence and compulsory	15 604	177 977	110 445	46 650
	social security	1 839	153 898	129 510	61 684
	Education	8 042	268 658	192 136	92 744
	Human health and social work	28 016	567 729	421 061	175 238
	Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6 625	65 909	31 838	13 468
	Other service activities	15 877	84 581	44 371	20 446
	Activity not stated	41	99	65	25

www.statbank.dk/erhv1

Table 344	Bankruptcies		
		2015	2016
	Total	4 029	6 674
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	160	200
	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	246	288
	Construction	607	876
	Trade and transport etc.	1 294	1 832
	Wholesale and retail trade	828	1 210
	Sale and repair of motor vehicles	116	142
	Wholesale trade	347	493
	Retail trade	365	575
	Transportation	151	214
	Accommodation and food service activities	315	408
	Information and communication	173	349
	Financial and insurance	273	605
	Real estate	164	257
	Other business services	554	961
	Public administration, education and health	87	134
	Arts, entertainment and other services	85	159
	Activity not stated	386	1 013

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 345	Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector									
		Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	
					- DKK billion –					
Turnover ¹	2 660	2 799	2 763	827	828	822	3 487	3 627	3 584	
					— number —					
Employees	1 091 725	1 127 943	1 156 647	267 522	262 755	262 824	1 359 247	1 390 698	1 419 471	
Number of enterprises	291 371	290 643	292 216	3 849	4 009	3 860	295 220	294 652	296 076	
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	70	66	68	5	5	5	
					— per cent —					
Share of turnover ¹	76.3	77.2	77.1	23.7	22.8	22.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Share of employees	80.3	81.1	81.5	19.7	18.9	18.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Share of number of enterprises	98.7	98.6	98.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,{\rm Sales}$ exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 346	Financial information for	or businesses. 2014		
		Turnover	Result before financial items	Investment, net
Total		3 595 134	237 502	129 632
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		107 635		
Mining and quarrying				
Manufacturing		765 876	62 242	28 087
Energy supply		185 877	5 350	13 875
Water supply, waste management an	d renovation	33 173	2 321	12 410
Construction		211 457	12 611	3 971
Wholesale and retail trade		1 218 819	41 242	11 855
Transport		393 476	28 580	21 817
Hotels and restaurants		52 885	3 573	1 802
Information and communication		168 645	13 370	11 048
Finance and insurance				
Letting and sale of real estate		68 494	30 494	3 284
Knowledge based services		185 982	16 541	5 665
Travel agencies, cleaning activities ar	nd other operational service	105 176	7 043	8 052
Public administration, defence and co	mpulsory social security			
Education		118		
Health and social services		20 345		
Culture and recreation		15 396	2 620	121
Other services, etc.		13 499	420	47
Activity not stated				

Note 1: The figures are based on real active enterprises.

Note 2: Exports not available for update in 2014.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 347 (page 1 of 2) Industrial	accounts statistic	cs for select	ed industries. 2	2014	
	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results			— DKK mio. —		
Turnover	3 143 745	48 270	769 847 percentage of turnover	211 297	1 197 250
Other operating income Cost of goods consumed Subcontractors. etc. Wages and salaries. pensions Depreciations Other expenses	1.4 52.0 3.5 17.1 3.1 18.6	2.8 11.9 1.3 4.8 38.2 23.7	1.3 57.0 1.2 17.5 3.3 14.2	1.1 38.5 18.1 26.1 1.7 10.7	1.0 76.0 0.3 10.6 1.1 9.6
Result before financial items	7.1	23.0	8.1	6.0	3.4
Financial receipts Financial expenses Extraordinary expenses. net Corporation tax	4.3 3.6 -1.1 1.4	4.6 33.2 0.0 19.4	4.5 1.7 0.0 1.8	0.9 1.1 0.1 0.9	1.9 1.3 0.0 0.8
Result after corporation tax	7.4	-25.1	9.1	4.8	3.3
Balance sheet data Total assets = total liabilities	3 750 233	140 343	762 992 percentage of assets –	119 661	695 554
Total assets: Fixed assets. total Intangible assets Land and buildings Plant and equipment Other tangibles Financial assets Current assets. Total Stocks Trade debtors Other debtors. cash. etc. Total liabilities: Capital and reserves Provisions for liabilities Long-term liabilities Current liabilities	58.5 3.7 16.9 5.2 4.0 28.7 41.5 6.2 9.1 26.2 44.9 3.2 17.9 34.0	76.4 0.7 0.5 43.2 5.4 26.6 23.6 1.2 10.9 11.4 33.9 24.8 19.4 21.8	53.6 4.4 7.8 7.1 3.3 31.0 46.4 11.3 9.8 25.3 50.3 2.7 11.0 35.9	33.1 1.0 10.3 5.3 10.1 6.4 66.9 6.2 29.0 31.8 32.0 3.7 10.8 53.5	42.0 3.0 6.7 0.6 4.5 27.3 58.0 17.8 15.5 24.7 41.2 1.4 13.8 43.5
Capital formation. net	96 109	7 599	DKK mio	3 971	11 855
Increase from 2013 to 2014 Turnover Result after tax Total assets = total liabilities Capital and reserves	1.6 19.5 1.2 2.7	-14.6 -190.9 -7.9 -23.4	2.9 0.4 5.1 3.4	6.8 11.5 9.9 16.1	-0.5 19.0 -1.3 -1.9
Ratios. Average Value added (per cent) Gross profit (per cent) Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand) Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	27.0 44.4 2 592 440	64.2 86.8 15 273 653	28.6 41.7 2 933 470	33.5 43.4 1 547 413	15.1 23.7 3 803 389
Number of enterprises Number of persons employed (in full-time units) of whom employees (in full-time units)	207 458 1 230 010 1 118 725	207 3 249 3 193	15 144 265 948 259 904	31 282 138 082 121 275	42 037 317 879 299 064

Excluding agriculture. fishing. electricity. gas and water supply. ports etc. . transport via railways and busses. banks. insurance. non-profit housing associations. public administration. etc.

www.statbank.dk/regn3 and regn3a

Table 347 (page 2 of 2) Indus	strial accounts statis	stics for selec	ted industries	. 2014	
	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results			— DKK mio. —		
Turnover	349 660	52 535	154 454 s percentage of turnove	68 413	292 020
Other operating income Cost of goods consumed Subcontractors. etc. Wages and salaries. pensions Depreciations Other expenses	0.9 15.3 8.8 12.4 1.9 55.6	1.5 32.1 0.8 31.8 3.2 26.7	1.2 25.9 6.0 30.2 8.1 22.5	8.2 16.5 3.5 12.4 5.2 26.0	2.5 26.4 5.8 35.2 4.5 22.3
Result before financial items	6.9	6.8	8.4	44.6	8.2
Financial receipts Financial expenses Extraordinary expenses. net Corporation tax	3.5 4.5 -10.2 0.6	1.1 3.5 0.0 0.6	3.6 5.1 0.6 1.8	18.9 24.4 2.6 2.7	14.0 7.7 0.0 1.2
Result after corporation tax	15.5 0.9	3.8 1.5	4.5 1.2	33.8 8.2	13.4 2.5
Balance sheet tax			—— DKK mio. ——		
Total assets = total liabilities	445 189	46 757	221 902	676 703	641 132
Total assets: Fixed assets. total	51.8	76.5	s percentage of assets	81.9	59.5
Intangible assets Land and buildings Plant and equipment Other tangibles Financial assets	1.0 2.0 6.4 4.1 38.4	3.2 45.8 1.3 12.2 14.1	23.9 2.0 12.6 2.4 23.2	0.4 67.8 0.2 1.3 12.1	3.0 3.2 1.8 5.6 45.9
Current assets. total Stocks Trade debtors Other debtors. cash. etc.	48.2 0.5 5.0 42.7	23.5 2.1 4.8 16.6	36.0 0.8 11.7 23.5	18.1 0.3 1.3 16.6	40.5 1.1 7.9 31.5
Total liabilities: Capital and reserves Provisions for liabilities Long-term liabilities Current liabilities	45.7 1.1 19.2 34.0	32.9 3.7 23.5 39.9	37.4 1.9 18.2 42.5	39.3 4.5 36.2 20.0	55.8 1.5 11.0 31.6
Capital formation. net	14 900	1 802	10 708	3 284	13 763
Increase from 2013 to 2014		0.0	per cent	0.0	
Turnover Result after tax Total assets = total liabilities Capital and reserves	3.0 822.6 1.7 18.7	3.2 -2.9 4.7 16.1	1.0 -31.6 7.8 -0.6	2.0 -9.6 -5.2 -2.5	4.7 50.8 4.8 5.6
Ratios. average Value added (per cent) Gross profit (per cent) Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand) Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousan	21.0 75.9 3 597 d) 437	41.3 67.0 868 301	46.4 68.1 1 791 536	57.9 80.0 2 289 451	46.9 67.8 1 325 487
Number of enterprises Number of persons employed (in full-time person Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	10 798	13 691 61 423 52 086	15 971 87 245 79 918	26 774 32 352 17 708	51 554 225 760 194 893

 $^{^2}$ Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and busses. 3 Excluding non-profit housing associations.