Business sector in general

Enterprises in general

Enterprise development

Accounts

Globalisation



Enterprises in general

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a nearly 286,000 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 2.85 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 nearly 8,500 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities.

Figure 1 Workplaces by industry and size. 2013

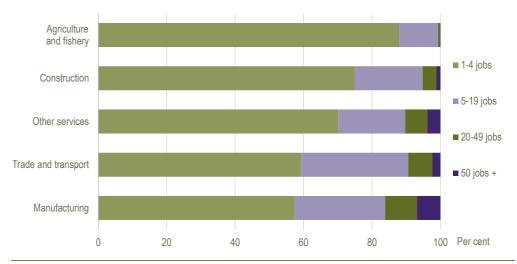


Table 342

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 2001-2013. 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 2015 the level of business turnover in all the industries shown was

61 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 123 per cent above the 2001-level in 2015. 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 2015 is 54 per cent above the level of 2001.

Index, 2001=100 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 Knowledge-based 160 Total 150 140 130 Construction 120 110 Manufacturing 100 90 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Figure 2 Development in total turnover. Selected industries

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

Enterprises and workplaces

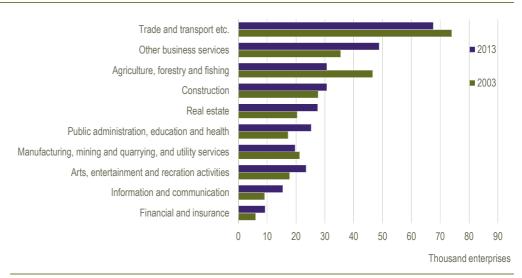
The Danish business structure can be described by two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the general level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

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 2013 there were more than 298.500, active enterprises in Denmark. The most enterprises are in Trade and transport (23 per cent) and Business services (16 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

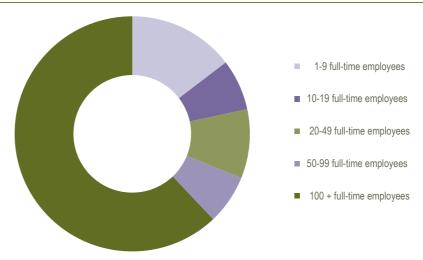


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Most people work in large enterprises

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 81 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. 2013



www.statbank.dk/gf3

Turnover

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,640 billion in 2013. Trade and transport accounts for the largest share of enterprises and as well the largest share of turnover (45 per cent). However, while ranging second on the share of turnover (31 per cent), Manufacturing, mining and quarrying accounts for only 7 per cent of the total number of enterprises in Denmark.

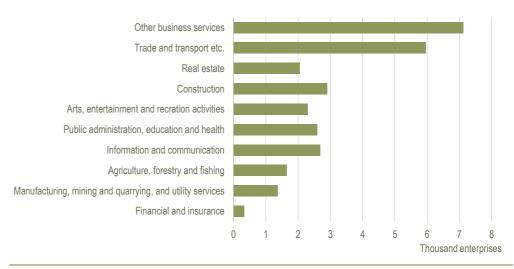
Enterprise development

Less new enterprises creates more jobs

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 2013, around 29,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2012 was just under 31,000. Of these, 25 per cent were located in other business services, while only 1 per cent of the new enterprises were located in *Financial and insurance*.

Figure 5 New enterprises by industry. 2013



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 2012 were no longer active in 2013. Looking at the five-year survival rate almost half of the new enterprises established in 2008 had survived to 2013 (44 per cent).

In 2013 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 36,900 enterprises closed down in 2013. We expect the final number to be lower since enterprises restarting in 2014 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

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

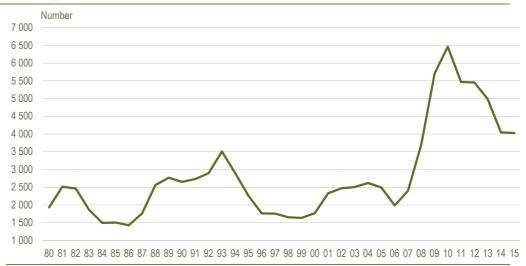
	Survival year								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Start year	-			— per cent —					
2007	100	73	59	52	47	43	•		
2008	•	100	71	60	53	49	44		
2009	•	•	100	74	63	56	50		
2010	•	•	•	100	73	61	54		
2011	•	•	•	•	100	72	59		
2012	•	•	•	•	•	100	72		

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 6,450 in 2010 while there was between 5,450 and 5,700 in 2009 and 2011-2012. In 2014 and 2015 there was approx. 4,000 bankruptcies.

Figure 6 Bankruptcies. 1980-2015



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 2013 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 (48 per cent) and real estate (59 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (15 and 20 per cent, respectively).

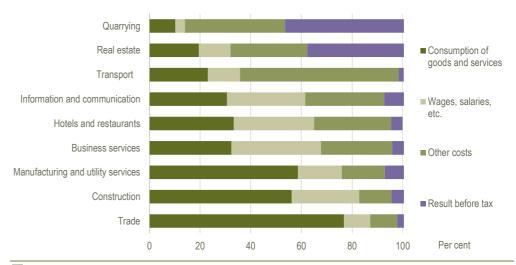


Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2013

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 more than 4000 enterprises had 263,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 828 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 40 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-Real Other Trade and Information Financial turing, struction transport etc. and and estate business mining and communiinsurance services cation quarrying, and utility services

Figure 8 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2013

Table 345

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 66 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2013, 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 26 and 14 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

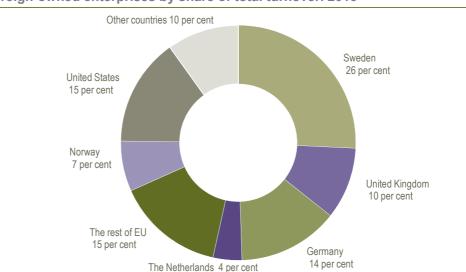


Figure 9 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2013

Table 338 Enter	prises by	y owners	ship and	d industry	ı. 2013				
	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
	-			—— numb	per of enterp	rises ———			
Total	147 543	15 106	29 675	82 895	13 754	2 058	251	7 266	298 548
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25 645	2 802	560	1 536	62	25	_	92	30 722
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	5 949	1 184	4 822	5 133	1 460	791	-	326	19 665
Construction	15 717	506	3 133	11 104	17	55	-	175	30 707
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	31 991	2 591	8 872	22 208	560	571	1	861	67 655
Information and communication	6 410	424	1 839	6 160	283	67	-	226	15 409
Finance and insurance	267	77	2 258	6 051	276	104	1	267	9 301
Letting and sale of real estate	8 284	3 478	3 243	9 800	2 390	48	1	301	27 545
Business activities	26 429	1 556	4 331	15 289	561	188	12	443	48 809
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	15 144	1 839	234	3 356	2 427	41	222	1 994	25 257
Culture, recreation and other services	11 707	649	377	2 217	5 718	167	14	2 578	23 427
Activity not stated	-	-	6	41	-	1	-	3	51

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 Enter	prises by full-	time equiv	alent emp	loyees and	l industry.	2013	
		I	Number of full-t	ime equivalent	employees		
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
			numb	per of enterprises			
Total	153 364	123 333	11 081	6 762	2 093	1 915	298 548
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18 993	11 351	283	78	9	8	30 722
Mining and quarrying	86	87	15	10	5	7	210
Manufacturing	5 203	6 658	1 364	1 023	421	393	15 062
Energy supply	1 367	380	35	18	8	14	1 822
Water supply, waste management and renovation	n 2 038	405	54	41	14	19	2 571
Construction	13 728	14 484	1 482	778	145	90	30 707
Wholesale and retail trade	13 748	24 125	2 617	1 533	417	284	42 724
Transport	4 788	5 232	601	371	132	131	11 255
Hotels and restaurants	5 045	7 661	618	261	54	37	13 676
Information and communication	8 681	5 627	521	351	124	105	15 409
Finance and insurance	4 646	4 289	134	92	55	85	9 301
Letting and sale of real estate	22 035	5 058	248	139	37	28	27 545
Knowledge service	19 710	11 013	835	509	154	139	32 360
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other							
operational service	9 729	5 624	533	337	121	105	16 449
Public administration, defence and compulsory							
social security	4	57	19	15	26	170	291
Education	2 709	1 491	421	505	185	173	5 484
Health and social services	9 476	8 726	755	394	84	47	19 482
Culture and recreation	3 139	3 062	210	125	39	27	6 602
Other services, etc.	8 233	7 959	335	182	63	53	16 825
Activity not stated	6	44	1	-	-	-	51

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

Fable 340 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2013							
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total	
		n	umber of full-time e	quivalent employee	s —		
Total	309 757	148 385	200 633	144 691	1 314 613	2 118 079	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 984	3 665	2 246	576	1 894	29 365	
Mining and quarrying	266	-	306	402	2 034	3 189	
Manufacturing	21 798	18 445	31 929	29 389	152 151	253 712	
Energy supply	1 125	483	511	591	7 165	9 875	
Water supply, waste management and renovat	ion 931	699	1 315	963	4 841	8 749	
Construction	40 667	19 812	22 253	9 903	25 666	118 301	
Wholesale and retail trade	70 393	34 893	45 293	28 653	119 144	298 376	
Transport	14 039	8 036	10 832	8 923	73 552	115 382	
Hotels and restaurants	20 417	8 031	7 310	3 600	10 795	50 153	
Information and communication	13 515	7 030	10 553	8 481	46 590	86 169	
Finance and insurance	6 248	1 828	2 827	3 820	61 986	76 709	
Letting and sale of real estate	11 197	3 356	4 316	2 556	5 748	27 173	
Knowledge service	24 792	11 081	15 746	10 613	53 947	116 179	
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other							
operational service	14 766	7 239	10 053	8 216	34 513	74 787	
Public administration, defence and compulsory							
social security	199	274	511	1 997	610 039	613 020	
Education	3 528	6 052	14 223	13 084	72 302	109 189	
Health and social services	22 032	9 969	11 528	5 869	12 300	61 698	
Culture and recreation	6 649	2 818	3 820	2 671	6 754	22 712	
Other services, etc.	16 152	4 482	5 061	4 384	13 192	43 271	
Activity not stated	59	-	0	0	0	70	

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

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 341 New e	nterprises	
	2012	2013
Total	30 924	29 039
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 191	1 656
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility ser	vices 1 558	1 375
Construction	3 078	2 907
Trade and transport etc.	6 487	5 962
Information and communication	2 550	2 698
Financial and insurance	1 315	337
Real estate	2 041	2 049
Other business services	7 312	7 124
Public administration, education and health	1 940	2 600
Arts, entertainment and recration activities	2 412	2 304
Activity not stated	40	27

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 342	Workplaces	by size a	nd industi	ry/regions	. 2013					
		Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total		
		workplaces, total								
Total	125 739	71 257	37 942	25 377	17 030	5 233	3 407	285 985		
Industry										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Manufacturing, mining and quarrying,	17 907	8 164	2 598	723	173	29	10	29 604		
and utility services	5 751	4 461	2 629	2 090	1 664	668	552	17 815		
Construction	13 358	7 394	3 619	1 906	1 119	218	108	27 722		
Trade and transport etc.	21 169	22 570	13 945	9 131	5 245	1 096	637	73 793		
Information and communication	7 804	2 732	1 124	743	510	143	144	13 200		
Financial and insurance	2 091	1 205	910	580	332	116	112	5 346		
Real estate	9 823	4 657	1 311	525	218	47	23	16 604		
Other business services	26 022	9 320	3 789	2 182	1 348	452	304	43 417		
Public administration, education and	44 745	E 200	E 110	E 074	E 000	0.000	1 100	20,000		
health	11 715	5 388	5 119	5 671	5 262	2 262	1 409	36 826		
Arts, entertainment and other services	9 988 111	5 254 112	2821 77	1 790 36	1 140 19	202 0	108 0	21 303 355		
Activity not stated	111	112	11	30	19	U	U	300		
Region										
Region Hovedstaden	40 190	21 216	10 811	7 363	5 423	1 630	1 390	88 023		
Region Sjælland	19 557	10 273	5 076	3 402	2 179	630	325	41 442		
Region Syddanmark	25 007	15 312	8 619	5 708	3 638	1 168	638	60 090		
Region Midtjylland	28 301	16 402	8 965	5 994	4 037	1 235	746	65 680		
Region Nordjylland	12 653	8 030	4 443	2 881	1 742	556	288	30 593		
Outside Denmark	31	24	28	29	11	14	20	157		

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 343	Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary	costs by in	dustry. Nov	. 2013	
		Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
	Total	285 985	2 845 902	2 108 015	964 988
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29 604	73 458	33 612	10 806
	Mining and quarrying	253	4 182	4 266	3 520
	Manufacturing	14 736	286 449	254 727	125 518
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 219	11 478	9 471	5 775
	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 607	12 479	9 992	4 509
	Construction	27 722	152 615	120 000	51 396
	Wholesale and retail trade	48 463	430 147	300 476	127 886
	Transportation	11 421	147 056	115 381	51 695
	Accomodation and food service activities	13 909	112 223	52 379	16 142
	Information and communication	13 200	103 302	81 866	48 088
	Financial and insurance	5 346	80 776	72 771	50 433
	Real estate activities	16 604	51 065	28 891	12 987
	Knowledge-based services Travel agent, cleaning and other operational	28 643	152 466	114 751	65 915
	services Public administration, defence and compulsory	14 774	151 056	103 295	41 154
	social security	1 867	150 350	129 058	59 853
	Education	7 772	247 024	184 492	85 806
	Human health and social work	27 187	535 205	411 805	168 751
	Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6 253	59 973	31 766	12 679
	Other service activities	15 050	79 933	45 166	20 050
	Activity not stated	355	1 922	1 284	520

www.statbank.dk/erhv1

Table 344	Bankruptcies		
		2014	2015
	Total	4 049	4 029
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106	160
	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	234	246
	Construction	526	607
	Trade and transport etc.	1 230	1 314
	Wholesale and retail trade	765	828
	Sale and repair of motor vehicles	97	116
	Wholesale trade	318	347
	Retail trade	350	365
	Transportation	167	151
	Accommodation and food service activities	298	335
	Information and communication	210	176
	Financial and insurance	345	266
	Real estate	231	180
	Other business services	525	531
	Public administration, education and health	95	83
	Arts, entertainment and other services	137	109
	Activity not stated	410	357

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 345	Danish a	Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector								
		Danish		Foreign				Total		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	
					- DKK billion —					
Turnover ¹	2 517	2 660	2 799	810	827	828	3 327	3 487	3 627	
					— number —					
Employees	1 085 711	1 091 725	1 127 943	268 160	267 522	262 755	1 353 871	1 359 247	1 390 698	
Number of enterprises	290 418	291 371	290 643	3 958	3 849	4 009	294 376	295 220	294 652	
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	68	70	66	5	5	5	
					— per cent —					
Share of turnover ¹	75.7	76.3	77.2	24.3	23.7	22.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Share of employees	80.2	80.3	81.1	19.8	19.7	18.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Share of number of enterprises	98.7	98.7	98.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	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 businesses. 2013							
		Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Investment, net		
	_		DKK mio.				
Total		3 640 190		231 111	156 526		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		115 925					
Mining and quarrying							
Manufacturing		744 555		64 437	28 565		
Energy supply		281 759		5 660	25 479		
Water supply, waste management	and renovation	31 282		2 267	8 441		
Construction		197 808		11 377	3 676		
Wholesale and retail trade		1 210 566		37 021	13 112		
Transport		385 213		15 653	28 718		
Hotels and restaurants		51 190		3 253	1 989		
Information and communication		164 245		13 091	12 324		
Finance and insurance							
Letting and sale of real estate		67 219		27 933	12 271		
Knowledge based services		175 588		9 941	7 605		
Travel agencies, cleaning activities	and other operational						
service	and outer operational	102 240		7 555	6 453		
Public administration, defence and	compulsory social	102 2 10	• •	1 000	0 100		
security	compansory cociai						
Education		133					
Health and social services					• •		
Culture and recreation		22 187		5 789	126		
Other services, etc.		13 360		470	44		
Activity not stated			• •		• •		
nouvity flot stated		• •	• •	• •			

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

Note 2: Exports not available for update in 2013.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 347 (page 1 of 2) Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2013								
	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade			
Operating results			DKK mio					
Turnover	3 095 116	56 525	748 323 percentage of turnover	197 753	1 203 291			
Other operating income Cost of goods consumed Subcontractors. etc. Wages and salaries. pensions Depreciations Other expenses	1.4 52.9 2.9 16.9 3.3 18.6	0.7 9.4 0.8 3.8 22.4 17.1	1.5 57.6 1.1 17.3 3.4 13.5	1.3 40 16.2 26.6 1.8 11	1.1 76.6 0.2 10.4 1.1 9.6			
Result before financial items	6.8	47.2	8.6	5.8	3.1			
Financial receipts Financial expenses Extraordinary expenses. net Corporation tax	4.6 3.6 0.1 1.5	6.6 4.9 0 25.3	4.7 1.8 0 2.2	0.7 1.1 -0.1 0.8	1.8 1.3 0.1 0.6			
Result after corporation tax	6.3	23.6	9.3	4.6	2.8			
Balance sheet data Total assets = total liabilities	3 705 773	152 399	— DKK mio. — 725 940	108 877	704 704			
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	63.6 3.9 16.3 5.5 5.8 32.1 36.4 6.3 10.1 20 44.2 2.8 21 32	84.5 0.8 0.4 42.9 5.2 35.2 15.5 1 4.1 10.4 40.8 17.6 15.1 26.5	55 4.6 8.1 7.1 3.9 31.3 45 11.6 11.9 21.5 51.2 2.5 10.7 35.7 DKK mio.	31.8 1.3 10.8 3.4 11.5 4.9 68.2 7.4 30.4 30.4 30.3 3.2 9.2 57.2	41.8 2.9 6.9 0.9 4.3 26.8 58.2 17.1 16.8 24.3 41.5 1.4 12.4 44.7			
Capital formation. net	112 280	7 723	28 701	3 676	13 112			
Increase from 2012 to 2013 Turnover Result after tax Total assets = total liabilities Capital and reserves	0.3 6.1 1.8 3.9	-8.7 -43.3 12.4 -6.9	-0.4 19.2 2 4	-1.7 34.6 -9.6 1.4	0.7 4 2.4 2.4			
Ratios. Average Value added (per cent) Gross profit (per cent) Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand) Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	26.7 44.2 2 581 434	72.8 89.8 17 511 599	29 41.3 2 910 460	33.8 43.8 1 486 404	14.5 23.2 3 825 385			
Number of enterprises Number of persons employed (in full-time units) of whom employees (in full-time units)	206 043 1 215 666 1 102 370	210 3 249 3 188	15 189 260 927 254 777	30 707 134 801 118 070	42 724 317 917 298 195			

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) Indu	strial accounts statis	stics for selec	ted industries	. 2013	
	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results			DKK mio		
Turnover	339 485	50 914	152 851 s percentage of turnove	67 097	278 878
Other operating income Cost of goods consumed Subcontractors. etc. Wages and salaries. pensions Depreciations Other expenses	1.2 15.5 7.6 12.7 4.2 58.5	1.8 32.7 0.6 31.7 3.5 26.9	1 26.8 3.8 30.8 8.6 22.6	4.1 18.7 0.8 12.5 6.9 23.5	2.3 27.9 4.5 35.3 4.9 23.3
Result before financial items	2.8	6.4	8.3	41.6	6.4
Financial receipts Financial expenses Extraordinary expenses. net Corporation tax Result after corporation tax	2.8 3.5 0 0.3 1.7	1.7 3.6 0 0.5 4.1	3.2 3 0.7 1.2 6.7	24 25.8 -0.3 2.1 38.1	17.8 14.3 0 0.8 9.3
. toodit dittor oorporation tax			•	•	0.0
Balance sheet tax			DKK mio		
Total assets = total liabilities	437 953	44 679	205 906	713 682	611 633
		a	is percentage of assets		
Total assets: Fixed assets. total Intangible assets Land and buildings Plant and equipment Other tangibles Financial assets	72.9 1.3 2.1 8.1 19 42.4	77 3.5 50.4 1.2 12 9.9	66.7 27.2 2.5 12.2 3.7 21	83.7 0.1 59.7 0.2 0.8 22.8	67.3 3.9 3.7 2.2 5.5 52
Current assets. total Stocks Trade debtors Other debtors. cash. etc.	27.1 1.5 7.4 18.2	23 2 4.5 16.5	33.3 0.9 12.7 19.7	16.3 0.1 2.5 13.6	32.7 1.2 8.7 22.8
Total liabilities: Capital and reserves Provisions for liabilities Long-term liabilities Current liabilities	39.1 1.9 19.4 39.6	29.7 3.2 29.9 37.1	40.5 2.1 24.1 33.3	38.3 2.6 49.8 9.3	55.4 1.9 12.7 30
Capital formation. net	18 938	1 989	11 769	12 271	14 102
Increase from 2012 to 2013 Turnover Result after tax Total assets = total liabilities Capital and reserves	-0.8 490.8 -0.9 -1.3	6.1 10 10.5 37.9	-0.9 -6 -1.4 -1.2	5.9 29.8 0.1 3.8	3.3 -12.4 5.7 11.5
Ratios. average Value added (per cent) Gross profit (per cent) Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand) Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousa	19.5 76.9 3 566 nd) 445	40.9 66.7 862 300	47.5 69.3 1 761 536	58.9 80.5 2 099 438	45.7 67.6 1 288 476
Number of enterprises Number of persons employed (in full-time perso Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	11 008 96 355 88 714	13 676 60 084 50 354	15 272 87 685 80 449	26 887 33 261 18 008	50 370 221 386 190 614

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