

**Documentation of statistics for
Regional Accounts 2019**

1 Introduction

The purpose of regional accounts is to describe the economic activity in the regions and provinces within the framework of national accounts definitions and classifications. The accounts are compiled in accordance with the guidelines set out in ESA2010 and are comparable with regional accounts for other European countries. Regional accounts are published at the NUTS II level (regions) and NUTS III level (provinces). Regional accounts have been compiled since 1999.

2 Statistical presentation

Regional accounts describe the geographical dimension of production and income conditions as these are compiled in the national accounts using the production approach. The regional allocation aims at adding production etc. to the region where production takes place.

Regional accounts contain information on GDP, gross value added, gross fixed capital formation, compensation of employees and employment. Moreover the household sector's incomes are compiled. The regional allocation of the household income is based on the residence of the households and not where the incomes are earned.

2.1 Data description

Regional accounts describe the geographical dimension of production and income conditions as these are compiled in the national accounts using the production approach. The regional allocation aims at adding output and value added etc. to the region in which production takes place, mainly the residences of production or local kind-of-activity units.. Regional accounts contain information on output, intermediate consumption and gross value added in both current and chained 2010-prices as well as other taxes less subsidies on production, compensation of employees, and gross operating surplus and mixed income in current prices. Moreover information on the number of employees and total employment is compiled. GDP by region is published both in total and per capita terms. Moreover the household sector's incomes at regional level are compiled. The regional allocation of the household income is based on the residence of the households and not where the incomes are earned. The household income contains information on gross operating surplus, compensation of employees, property income and primary income. The statistics also show how the distribution of social benefits, income taxes and contributions to social schemes (pension savings) are distributed geographically. The incomes are calculated both in absolute numbers and in per. capita terms.

In this documentation sources and methods for regional accounts are described. Documentation of the functional national accounts, compensation of employees and employment and the institutional sector accounts is available in the following documentations:

- [National Accounts]
(<https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/documentationofstatistics/national-accounts>)
- [Employment and Compensation of Employees in National Accounts](#)
- [National Accounts, Institutional Sectors](#)

2.2 Classification system

Geographical classification

Geographical classification follow the [EU's NUTS-classification](#) (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics). Besides the 5 regions and the 11 provinces the NUTS-classification includes the region *outside regions* where activities which cannot be attributed to a single region are allocated. In Denmark these activities include only extraction of oil and gas in the North sea and activities which take place in Danish embassies abroad

Industries

The industry classification in the national accounts is based on [Dansk Branchekode \(DB07\)](#). In the national accounts, the following levels of aggregation are used for industries: 10a3, 19a2, 36a2, 69 and 117. The regional accounts are calculated on the 117-aggregation level of the national accounts, but are only published on the 10a3-aggregation level.

2.3 Sector coverage

The national accounts cover all sectors of the economy.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Gross Domestic Product (GDP): A measure of the size of a country's economy. GDP can be calculated in three ways:

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

Gross Value Added (GVA): Gross domestic product at base prices. GVA is calculated for the individual business types as production at base prices minus intermediate consumption at buyer prices and is thus, also equal to the sum of other production taxes (net), compensation of employee, and surplus of production and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be calculated as the gross domestic product at market prices minus net product taxes.

Constant prices: Current prices adjusted for inflation. Calculation of fixed prices is necessary to make comparisons over time where the effect of price developments needs to be eliminated. Fixed prices are calculated using the prices from the previous year, and these form the basis for calculating the chained values. In addition, fixed prices with a fixed base year (e.g. year 2000) are also calculated.

Current prices: Prices or price level that applies to goods and services in the current period. The opposite of current prices is fixed prices.

Chained values: Periodic changes (e.g. years) that are chained to create comparability over longer periods of time.

Supply balance: A compilation of the national accounts which shows both the supply of goods and services in a country over a period of time as well as the use of these goods. By definition, supply

and use are always the same. The components of the supply balance are GDP and imports of goods and services on the supply side and consumption, gross investments and exports of goods and services on the usage side.

Residential unit: An entity is a resident of a country or a region if it is located within the economic territory of that country or region and conducts or intends to conduct economic activities and transactions to a significant extent for a period of at least one year.

Residential unit primary income: The income that resident entities receive through their direct participation in the production process and the income that the owner of a financial asset or natural capital receives in return for providing capital or natural capital to another institutional entity.

Economic area: The geographical area managed by a government within which persons, goods and services, and capital move freely. Includes duty-free zones, national airspace, territorial waters and the part of the continental shelf that lies within the international waters under the sovereignty of the country. Also includes territorial enclaves (e.g. Danish embassies and consulates abroad), deposits of oil, natural gas, etc. in international waters outside the country's continental shelf, which are utilized by resident entities.

Economic area outside regions: The part of an economic area which cannot be allocated to a single region. This includes national airspace, territorial waters, and the part of the continental shelf that lies within the international waters under the sovereignty of the country, territorial enclaves (e.g. Danish embassies and consulates abroad), deposits of oil, natural gas, etc. in international waters outside the country's continental shelf, which are utilized by resident entities.

2.5 Statistical unit

For the compilation of output, intermediate consumption, taxes linked to production and subsidies, wages and salaries, employment, fixed capital formation and depreciation, the statistical unit is the local kind-of-activity unit. For the compilation of distributive and financial transactions, which cannot be divided up unambiguously among the individual kind-of-activity units belonging to a decision making unit (enterprise), the unit is the larger institutional unit, which in most cases will be the same as the legal unit which is the enterprise.

2.6 Statistical population

All units generating Danish economic activity

2.7 Reference area

Denmark excl. Greenland and Faroe Islands.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistics cover the period from 1993 onwards.

2.9 Base period

Chained values are calculated with 2010 as the reference year.

2.10 Unit of measure

- GDP, production, gross fixed capital formation etc. are published in mill. DKK
- Per. capital values are published in 1000 DKK.
- Employment and average population are published in number of persons.
- Hours worked are published in 1000 hours.

2.11 Reference period

The reference period for the economic flows of the regional accounts is equivalent to the national accounts being the year in which the economic activity occurs. Information on employment is annual averages.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal authority to collect data is provided by the [Act on Statistics Denmark](#), section 8-12, as subsequently amended (most recently by Act no. 610 of may 30th, 2018).

[Council Regulation \(EC\) No 549/2013](#) of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the Community (ENS 2010) (EFT L 174 26.06.2013, p. 1) - ESA2010.

2.14 Cost and burden

There is no direct burden of response since data are collected by other offices in Statistics Denmark.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be found at the subject page on [Regional accounts](#) or by contacting Statistics Denmark directly.

3 Statistical processing

The statistics are based on regional versions of the national accounts' sources, where this is possible. The main sources are Accounting Statistics for Non-agricultural Private Sector and General Government Finances Statistics. The sources are used either directly or as a distribution key. The regional accounts are revised in line with the publication rhythm of the national accounts. The final figures for the regional accounts are therefore not available until three years after the end of the reference period.

3.1 Source data

The statistics are mainly based on regional statements of the national accounts' sources.

The sources for calculating regional gross value added and gross fixed capital formation are mainly Accounting Statistics for Non-agricultural Private Sector, General Government Finances Statistics, Economic Accounts for Agriculture by region, Business Enterprise Research and Development, Employment in Businesses and Purchases and sales by enterprises. In cases where the data is collected at company level, and where companies have more than one local unit, a distribution of the company's accounting figures is made on the basis of information on the number of fulltime equivalents per local unit. In addition to the aforementioned sources, a number of quantitative indicators, which are closely related to the transactions to be allocated, are used. These are used as a regional distribution key in industries where direct regional information is not available or where there are special principles for regional allocation.

The sources for the compilation of regional figures for wages, employment and hours worked are Employment in Businesses and Register-Based Labor Force Statistics.

The source for the compilation of household incomes is Income Statistics.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Annually.

3.3 Data collection

Sources are mainly collected internally from other units at Statistics Denmark.

3.4 Data validation

In addition to the data validation carried out in the primary statistics, a number of other data validation procedures are carried out. Among other things validation procedures that ensure that a correct economic interpretation of the results can be made.

3.5 Data compilation

The regional figures for gross value added, employment, hours worked, compensation of employees, gross fixed capital formation and other taxes and subsidies on production are calculated on the national accounts' 117 aggregation level, and the calculation procedures vary from industry to industry. In some industries, the regional information can be used directly, while in other industries it is used as a distribution key.

Gross value added and gross fixed capital formation

The most important source for the calculation of gross value added and gross fixed capital formation is the Accounting statistics for the Non-agricultural Private sector, which covers the industries *manufacturing, information and communication, real estate and rental of commercial properties* as well as parts of the industries *business services* and *trade and transport etc.* Accounting statistics are collected mainly at company level. In cases where a company has more than one local unit, a distribution of the company's accounting figures is made on the basis of information on the number of fulltime equivalents per local unit. The distribution between local units is described in more detail in Documentation of Statistics for Non-agricultural Private Sector. In addition to the

accounting statistics, information on own-produced and purchased research and development from the statistics Business Enterprise Research and Development is used. The aforementioned sources are not available for the first calculation of the regional accounts, which is compiled one year after the end of the reference period. Therefore, the distribution from the previous year is used. Industries engaged in non-market activities are primarily covered by a regionally distributed version of the General Government Finances Statistics. These are mainly the industries *public administration, education and health, non-market research and development* (part of the industry *other business services*) and part of the industry *arts, entertainment and other services*. Generally, there is accounting information at local unit level in the central government accounts data and in the municipal accounts data. In the case of the regions, a distribution of the regions' accounting information between local units is made on the basis of the number of employed. The source is supplemented with accounting information for non-profit institutions serving households, which is regionalized the basis of the number of employed. The remaining part of the industry *arts, entertainment and other services* that are market producers are regionalized using wages and salary and employment data. The industry *financial and insurance* is regionalized using wages and salaries. The Economic Accounts of agriculture by region is the source for the calculation of the industry *agriculture and horticulture*. It is supplemented with various quantitative indicators from the Agricultural and Horticultural Census, which is used to distribute the regional figures to between provinces. Each of these indicators is weighted by the production value of the individual agricultural and horticultural products from the national accounts. The statistics Purchases and sales by enterprises are used as a source for the industries *fishing and manufacturing and distribution of gas*. The calculation of gross value added in *construction* is based on quantitative indicators rather than accounting information, as larger construction sites are considered as local kind-of-activity units (workplaces), which does not always coincide with the address of the executing construction company. For *construction of new buildings, *the gross value added is distributed on the basis of information on the number of completed square meters from the statistics Construction census. For the civil engineering, the gross value added is distributed on the basis of information on the geographical location of various civil engineering projects. Repair and maintenance of buildings is distributed with information about the building stock in square meters from the census of Buildings. Information on the number of traveling passengers and transported goods from the counts Railway transport and Aviation are used as the main source for the distribution of gross value added in the industries air transport, passenger rail transport, interurban and transport by suburban trains, buses and taxi operations etc.* In the industries *production and distribution of electricity and steam and hot water supply*, figures for quantities of electricity and heat produced by the Danish Energy Agency are used as a source of distribution. The industries *extraction of oil and gas and mining support activities* are allocated to the region "Outside regions".

GDP

GDP is calculated in the regional accounts only from the production side. The regional GDP is therefore calculated as the sum of the gross value added plus product taxes and minus product subsidies. Product taxes and subsidies are by convention distributed regionally proportional to gross value added.

Compensation of employees, employment and hours worked

The compilation of regional figures for compensation of employees, employment in persons and hours worked is based on the statistics Employment in Business, Register-based Labor Force Statistics and General Government Finance Statistics. In the industries *construction, air transport, extraction of oil and gas and mining support service activities*, the same indicators are used as are used to distribute gross value added. Employment in Business contains information on compensation of employees and the number of employees in fulltime equivalents. This information is used as a source for compiling compensation of employees and hours worked for employees. Employment in persons is distributed on the basis of number of employed persons at the end of

November from the Register-Based Labor Force Statistics. Hours worked for the self-employed are distributed according to the number of self-employed excl. leave. Regionalized figures of General Government Finances Statistics are used as a source of compensation of employees in public non-market industries.

Other taxes and subsidies on production

As there are no regional figures for other production taxes and subsidies, these are generally distributed proportionally to gross value added. However, regional information on COVID-19 aid packages for 2020 and 2021 will be collected and incorporated as these are classified as other subsidies on production.

Constant prices

Because no regional price indices are available the calculation of production, intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation in constant prices is done by applying the national price indices for each industry.

Household income

The regionally distribution of household income is mainly based on the Income Statistics. As the national accounts use other sources for the household accounts at national level, this is a pure top-down method. The only exception is interest paid, where income statistics are also the source for the national calculations.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections of data are made besides the earlier mentioned corrections under "data validation" and "data compilation".

4 Relevance

National and regional accounts are relevant for all, who deal with economic and regional matters.

4.1 User Needs

The regional accounts are mainly used by the EU and national research institutes. In the EU, the regional accounts form the basis of the distribution of means from the structural fund. A central national research institute using regional accounts is CRT (Center for Regional and Tourism Research - Denmark) that uses the regional accounts for local economic models and analyses. Furthermore, figures are supplied to researchers, organisations, regions, municipalities, the media and other bodies interested in the regional economy.

4.2 User Satisfaction

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

Economic Statistics User Committee

The Economic Statistics User Committee has the following general tasks:

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

Read more about the [Economic Statistics User Committee](#), where the commissariat as well as minutes and appendices from previous meetings are available in Danish.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of May 21 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA2010) (OJ L 174 26.06.2013, p. 1).

5 Accuracy and reliability

Regional accounts are subject to the same margins of uncertainty as the annual national accounts and the inaccuracy here relates to the inaccuracy of the various sources used. However, the conceptual consistency and over time uniform adaptation of the sources contribute to reduce the inaccuracy of the national accounts figures. In particular, the combination of the primary sources into a coherent system in many cases reveals errors, which are therefore not reflected in the final national accounts. With regard to the regional dimension the following factors can be mentioned:

5.1 Overall accuracy

The accuracy of the regional accounts is generally linked to the accuracy of the national accounts. Some parts of the national accounts can be calculated more accurately than others. Eg. For the industrial area, quite accurate data are available. Other parts of the national accounts are based on calculations and estimates due to limited source data, including, for example, consumption of owner-occupied housing and undeclared work. Therefore, the accuracy is expected to be lower. The first versions for a given period are made before all the data for the period are available. Therefore, alternative sources are used to project the sources, e.g. indicators from the business cycle statistics. The preliminary versions of the national accounts will thus be less accurate than later versions.

In addition to the uncertainty associated with the national accounts in general, there are also uncertainties associated with the regional dimension. In some cases, regional information is not available, which is why it is necessary to use indicators to allocate the national totals.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Besides the uncertainty which is connected to the national accounts the following uncertainties regarding the regional dimension should be mentioned.

- Concerning the regionalisation of each industry, a certain margin of uncertainty, both with respect to concepts and data, is associated with the areas of: Transport, financial intermediation and insurance and pension funding. Conceptually, it is e.g. difficult to determine the location for the production of railway services, and as far as the figures are concerned, the use of quantitative indicators for the regionalisation of economic variables is necessary.
- Regarding price indices the regional accounts are deflated on the basis of the national price indices, which may affect the figures at chained prices to the extent that there are regional differences in prices.
- Furthermore, the convention generally applied by Eurostat in compiling GDP is that taxes less subsidies on products are regionally allocated in proportion with gross value added. It goes without saying that as far as concepts are concerned, it is not possible to establish an objective criterion for this allocation. To a certain extent, this may have an effect on the accuracy of the calculation of growth in each region. -There is an uncertainty in connection with the distribution between local unit of companies with local units in more the on region, as production etc. distributed on the basis of employment figures. In this way, production in highly productive local units (e.g. high-intensity local units) can be underestimated and, conversely, it can be overestimated in local units, where there is a relatively high labour input.

In addition, there is a general uncertainty associated with the first preliminary publication of a given year, because not all sources are available.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

The ESA 2010 regulation requires that Eurostat assess the quality of data reported under the ESA transmission program. This is done on the basis of the countries' quality reports which are not published independently by Eurostat. The report is prepared annually. Read the quality assessment of Denmark's national accounts in: [Quality Report, Denmark 2017 - National Accounts](#)

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Regional accounts are declared final in line with the national accounts. The preliminary regional accounts are thus based on the preliminary national accounts. In addition the sources used to allocate activity to regions can be provisional for the preliminary years. The two latest years in regional accounts are preliminary.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

First version of regional accounts is published 12 month after the reference year. Final regional accounts are published 3 years after the reference year. Regional accounts have a high degree of punctuality

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

Regional accounts are published annually. Data for the most present year is published approximately 12 months after the year in question.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published according to schedule.

7 Comparability

Regional accounts are consistent with the national accounts, as the sum of the figures for each region with respect to each individual variable is equal to the national accounts value for the same variables. Consequently, each variable can be interpreted in the same manner as the national accounts variables. Regional accounts are based on guidelines set out in ESA2010 and are thereby directly comparable with other regional accounts from the EU Member States. Consistent time series are available for 1993 onwards.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Internationally there is a high degree of comparability with the national accounts of other countries because the Danish national accounts are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the European System of National Accounts ESA2010.

7.2 Comparability over time

As in national accounts, efforts have been made to achieve a high degree of data comparability over time. However, changes in the systems and the development of new methods imply that regional accounts are available in six different series from 1970 onwards, which are not comparable.

The *first* version of the regional accounts covers the gross domestic product at factor cost in counties for the period 1970-91 at current prices and, in addition, employment in counties 1981-91. The underlying method of these series has primarily been based on income statistics, taking adjustments for commuting into account. The data are consistent with the SNA68/ESA79 national accounts.

The *second* version of the regional accounts contains gross domestic product at factor cost both at current and 1980-prices and also total employment in counties and 66 industries for the period 1988-95. The data are consistent with the SNA68/ESA79 national accounts. Furthermore, gross domestic product figures (not by kind-of-activity) are available for each county, covering the period 1988-95. These series are created on the basis of a highly detailed system and they are closely related to the data sources used in the national accounts. Due to changes in the system of national accounts these data are not comparable with the latest figures.

The *third* version of regional accounts comprises the main national accounts aggregates e.g. gross value added both at current and chained 2000- prices and also employment covering the period 1993-2006, for 277 municipalities and 130 industries. Furthermore, gross domestic product figures (not by kind-of-activity) are available for each county. These data are consistent with the SNA93/ESA95 national accounts.

The *fourth* version of regional accounts comprises the main national accounts aggregates e.g. gross value added both at current and chained 2000- prices and also employment covering the period 1993-2009, for 99 municipalities and 130 industries. In addition gross capital formation as well as primary and disposable income covering the period 2000-2009.

The *fifth* version of regional accounts comprises the main national accounts aggregates e.g. gross value added both at current and chained 2005- prices for 99 municipalities and 117 industries covering the period 1993 onwards.

The *sixth* version of regional accounts comprises the main national accounts aggregates e.g. gross value added both at current and chained 2010- prices for 99 municipalities and 117 industries covering the period 1993 onwards. This series are consistent with the SNA2008/ESA2010 national accounts.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There is a close relationship between the national accounts and the regional accounts. Regional accounts are consistent with the national accounts, as the sum of the figures for each region with respect to each individual variable is equal to the national accounts value for the same variables. Consequently, each variable can be interpreted in the same manner as the national accounts variables, and the data sources and methods used in the national accounts are part of regional accounts. As mentioned, the regional accounts are based on guidelines set out in ESA2010 and are thereby directly comparable with other regional accounts from the EU Member States.

7.4 Coherence - internal

There is per se fully internal consistency in the National Accounts.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in a Danish press release. In the StatBank, these statistics can be found under [Regional accounts](#). For more information visit the subject page on [Regional accounts](#).

Regional accounts by 38 industries and 11 provinces/5 regions are available (at a charge). Furthermore regional data can be provided (at a charge) for groups of municipalities with a joint population of at least 100.000 inhabitants. In addition GDP and other non-industry data is available for municipalities with a population of at least 10.000 inhabitants.

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

These statistics are published monthly in a Danish press release.

8.5 Publications

Analysis: [Er store arbejdsmarkeder mere produktive end små?](#) (only in Danish)

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Regional accounts](#) in the following tables:

- [NRS](#): Households' income by region, transaction, price unit and time
- [NRHP](#): 1-2.1.1 Production, GDP and generation of income by region, transaction, price unit and time
- [NRBP10](#): 1-2.1.1 Production and generation of income (10a3-grouping) by region, transaction, industry, price unit and time
- [NRBI10](#): Gross fixed capital formation (10a3-grouping) by region, industry, price unit and time
- [NRBB10](#): Employment (10a3-grouping) by region, socioeconomic status, industry and time
- [NRHB](#): Population by region, socioeconomic status and time

8.7 Micro-data access

The most revised data can be found for: Output, intermediate consumption, and gross value added at both current and chained 2010-prices. And for: Other taxes less subsidies on production, compensation of employees, and gross operating surplus and mixed income in current prices. And for: The number of salary earners and total employment.

8.8 Other

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

EU guidelines set out for regionalisation as described in the *European System of Accounts, chapter 13 (ESA2010)*, *Eurostat 2013* and in *"Manual on regional accounts methods"*, Luxembourg 2013.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division of Government Finances. The person responsible is Ulla Ryder Jørgensen, tel. +45 39 17 36 73, e-mail: urj@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

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