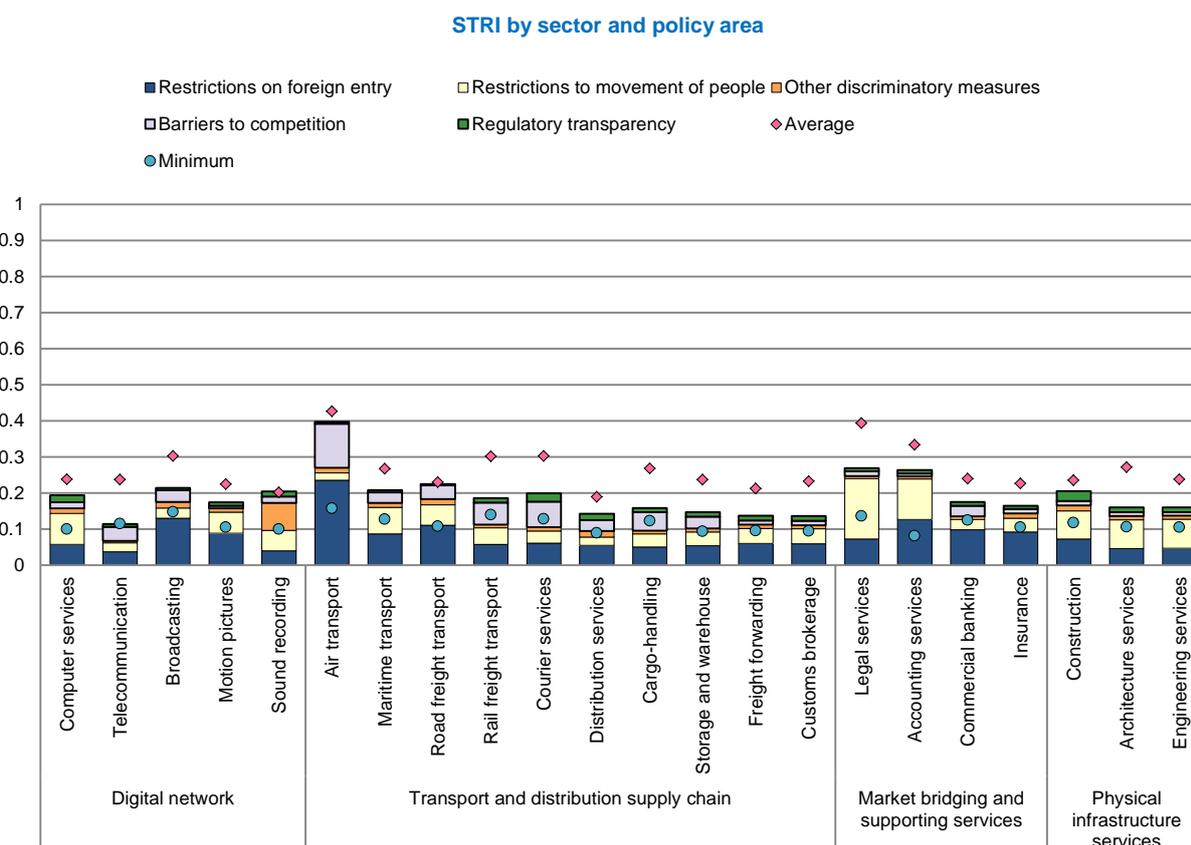


## OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI): Denmark

Denmark exported services worth USD 59 billion and services imports amounted to USD 56 billion in 2016. Sea transport is Denmark's largest services exports and also the largest service imports category. Denmark's score on the STRI in the 22 sectors is shown below, along with the average and the lowest score among the 44 countries included in the STRI database for each sector.



*Note:* The STRI indices take values between zero and one, one being the most restrictive. They are calculated on the basis of the STRI regulatory database which contains information on regulation for the 35 OECD Members, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russia and South Africa. The STRI database records measures on a Most Favoured Nations basis. Preferential trade agreements are not taken into account. Air transport and road freight cover only commercial establishment (with accompanying movement of people).

### Horizontal policy measures

Denmark's scores on the STRI are below the average in 21 out of 22 sectors. A relatively favourable overall regulatory framework explains this. Denmark applies labour market tests for workers from countries outside the European Economic Area (EEA) seeking to provide services in the country on a temporary basis as intra-corporate transferees, contractual services suppliers or independent services suppliers. Other measures that apply to all sectors are a restriction on the establishment of branches for companies from non-EEA countries unless a mutual agreement is in place. Rights of access to public procurement are limited to regional trade agreement partners and members of the WTO's Government Procurement Agreement. The standards for cross-border transfer of personal data are set at the EU level. Transfers to non-EEA economies can only take place when these ensure an adequate level of protection that is substantially similar to that required in the EU or when private data processors, both senders and receivers, establish various safeguards approved by

the data protection authorities. Finally, a minimum amount of capital must be deposited in a bank or with a notary in order to register a business.

### The sectors with the relatively lowest STRI scores

Telecommunication, logistics customs brokerage and logistics cargo-handling are the three sectors with the lowest score relative to the average across all countries. There are neither foreign equity restrictions nor a government owned supplier in the telecommunications sector, and the sector is by and large regulated according to best practice principles. There are no sector-specific trade restricting measures affecting customs brokerage, while a state-owned enterprise contributes to the score in cargo-handling.

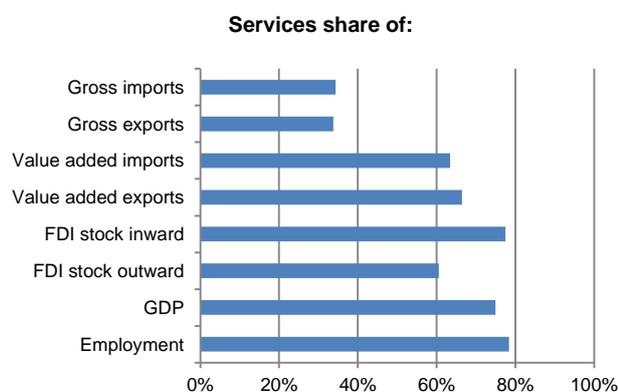
### The sectors with the relatively highest STRI scores

Sound recording, road freight transport and air transport, are the three sectors with the highest score relative to the average in Denmark. In sound recording non-EEA copyright holders' rights are subject to reciprocity. Air transport is the only services sector in which Denmark employs foreign equity restrictions. As a result of the common European Union (EU) regulation on air transport services, non-EU nationals cannot own more than 49% in Denmark's airlines. The EU-wide exemption of certain airline arrangements from competition law and regulations on airport slot allocation and slot trading further contribute to the score in this sector. The state, together with the Norwegian and Swedish states are the majority owners of the main carrier. Road freight transport is subject to EU regulation that requires EEA residence for the manager of a road transport operator and partly exempts road carrier agreements from anti-trust regulation.

### Recent policy changes

No significant policy changes are recorded for the period 2014-2017.

### Efficient services sectors matter



Services account for 34% of Denmark's gross exports, and more than 60% of its value added exports. The services share of inward investment is also high, reflecting a relatively open services trade policy stance.

The ICT revolution opens new opportunities for inclusive growth in a services economy like the Danish. Innovation and adoption of technology relies on access to knowledge and to the networks, people, goods and services that carry the knowledge around the world. In this context, Denmark could benefit from more open markets for services trade through the temporary movement of natural persons.

### More information

- » Access all of the country notes, sector notes and interactive STRI tools on the OECD website at <http://oe.cd/stri>
- » Read more about services trade policies and their impacts in this publication: [Services Trade Policies and the Global Economy](#)
- » Contact the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate with your questions at [stri.contact@oecd.org](mailto:stri.contact@oecd.org)