

# Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004



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## Summary

Under the Swedish Act on Official Statistics (SFS 2001:99) and the Appendix to the Ordinance on Statistics (SFS 2001:100), the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) has the task of compiling and making available statistics on international enterprises. As part of this work, ITPS produces an annual report on the operations abroad of Swedish controlled enterprise groups. This report deals only with groups with at least one employee at one subsidiary abroad and the data refers to operations in 2004.

In 2004, 856 Swedish controlled enterprise groups had subsidiaries abroad, 12 more than in 2003. The number of employees in these groups totalled just over 1.4 million, 1 percent less than in the preceding year. Abroad, the number of employees fell by 2,800 to a little more than 953,600, while the total in Sweden declined by just over 10,400, to a shade less than 492,700.

This fall in employee numbers was most notable in the USA, India and Norway. The main increases took place in China, Estonia and the UK. Employee numbers rose in all world regions except Africa and North America. The majority of employees at Swedish controlled subsidiaries abroad were in Europe and America.

Growth in the number of employees abroad in the late 1990s and early 2000s was largely attributable to rises in the service sector. On the other hand, changes in employee numbers at Swedish controlled international enterprise groups in Sweden related for the most part to reductions in the manufacturing industry.

The proportion of women employees at Swedish controlled groups was highest in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with shares between 60 and 62 percent. The lowest figures for proportion of women employees are reported in India, Brazil and South Korea.

Of the 856 Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004, 362 enterprise groups – 42 percent – had a subsidiary in Norway. Between 25 and 35 percent of these groups had subsidiaries in the other Scandinavian countries, the UK, Germany and the USA.

The groups surveyed represented nearly 40 percent of Sweden's total goods exports and just over 20 percent of goods imports in 2004.

This report deals only with Swedish controlled enterprise groups with at least one subsidiary abroad and at least one employee abroad. The data is based on the groups' publicly available annual reports, which are provided by the Swedish Companies Registration Office. An enterprise group is defined as Swedish controlled if the group head is Swedish controlled and holds more than 50 percent of the voting rights. For more detailed information, see the section *Methods and quality assurance*.

## Results of the study

### Introduction

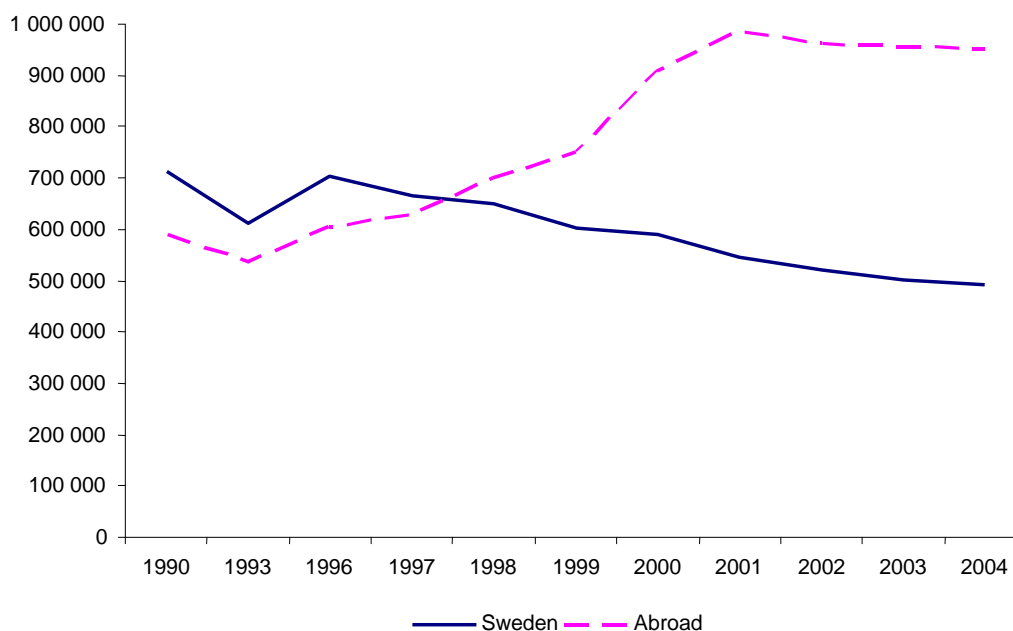
The following report presents statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups with at least one employee abroad in 2004. All information, other than the export and import data, has been obtained from the publicly available annual reports of the companies surveyed. A group is defined as Swedish controlled if the group head is controlled by Swedish owners.

### Long-term increase in number of employees abroad

Swedish controlled enterprise groups had just over 1.4 million employees in 2004, 1 percent less than in the preceding year. The number of employees abroad decreased by 2,801 to 953,635, while the number in Sweden fell by 10,448 to 492,659, see Figure 1. The number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad rose from 844 in 2003 to 856 in 2004.

Changes in the statistical data are largely explained by changes in the population of Swedish controlled enterprise groups. Whole enterprise groups may from one year to the next change nationality. A group that was Swedish controlled one year may be foreign controlled the next, and vice versa. Within groups, changes arise primarily from acquisitions, divestments and closure of companies. Changes in employment levels in existing enterprises may be said to have a limited effect on the statistics.

Figure 1 Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprises with subsidiaries abroad 1990-2004.



Note: As the chart shows, the population of Swedish controlled enterprises also changes over time. For example, the fact that a number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad become foreign controlled, and therefore fall outside the scope of the study, may have a major impact on the statistics. For more information, see the section "Methods and quality assurance".

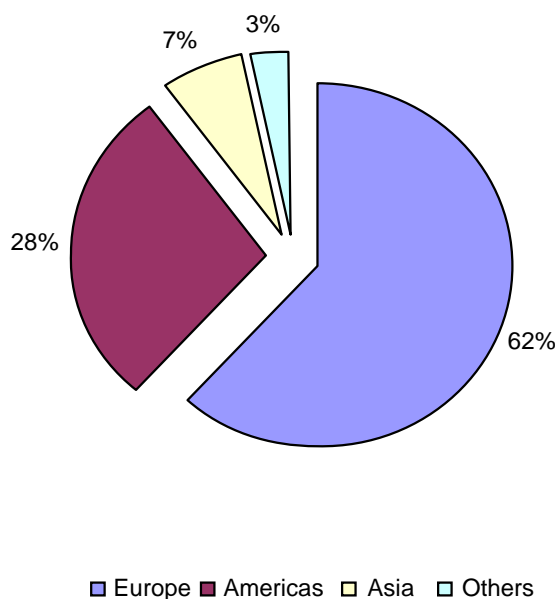
The fact that changes in population and enterprise group structures may have a considerable impact on the statistics should specifically be taken into account when interpreting trends in individual countries and particular industry categories. The changes in population also make comparisons over time difficult. The increase in the number of employees abroad since the mid-1990s is largely explained by a sharp rise in the number of employees in the USA. This number rose by 115,905 between 1996 and 2004. Major increases were also recorded in Mexico, Canada, Finland, France, the Baltic States, Eastern Europe and China.

The change in Eastern Europe arises above all from sharp increases in the number of employees in the Czech Republic and Poland, mainly in construction. In 2004, Poland was the ninth largest market for Swedish enterprise groups (see Table 4). In Mexico, the USA and Canada, the increases mainly took place in business services. The manufacturing industry accounted for the bulk of the increase in the number of employees in China. Generally, the rise in the number of employees abroad took place in the service sector.

### Changes between 2003 and 2004

The number of employees increased in all world regions other than Africa and North America. The decline was most pronounced in Africa, where the number of employees fell by 7,482 to 9,529. In Europe, the number of employees rose by 3,950 to 588,494 and in Asia by 5,946 to 63,908. The majority of employees in Swedish controlled subsidiaries abroad are in Europe and America, see Figure 2.

Figure 2 Percentages of employees in Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad, per world region, 2004.

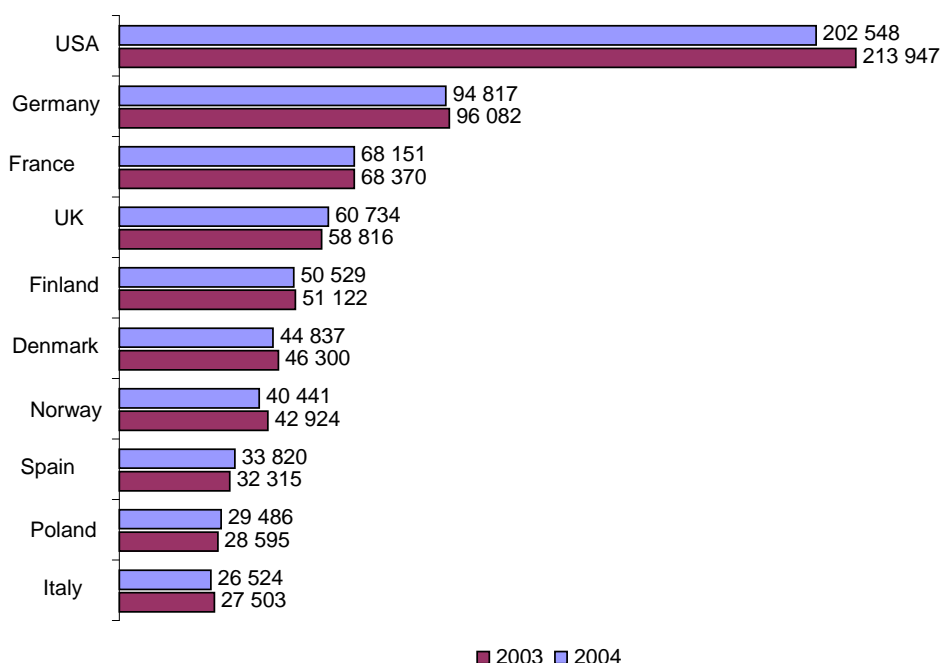


Note: The chart does not include employees based in Sweden.

Of the 10 countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups had most employees in 2004 – see Figure 3 – it was only in the UK, Spain and Poland that employee numbers rose. The biggest decreases took place in Norway, the USA and Denmark. EU15 overall showed a decline of 1,340 employees, while EU25 rose by 5,623 and the OECD region as a whole declined by 10,535. Developments in other countries are illustrated in Table 1a.

In 2004, the USA came out well on top, by the measure of number of employees; just over one fifth of all employees abroad were located in the USA. Nearly 70 percent of all employees abroad were based in the ten countries represented in Figure 3. Close to 55 percent of these employees were located in EU25, not quite 83 percent of them in the OECD.

Figure 3 Countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad had most employees 2004.

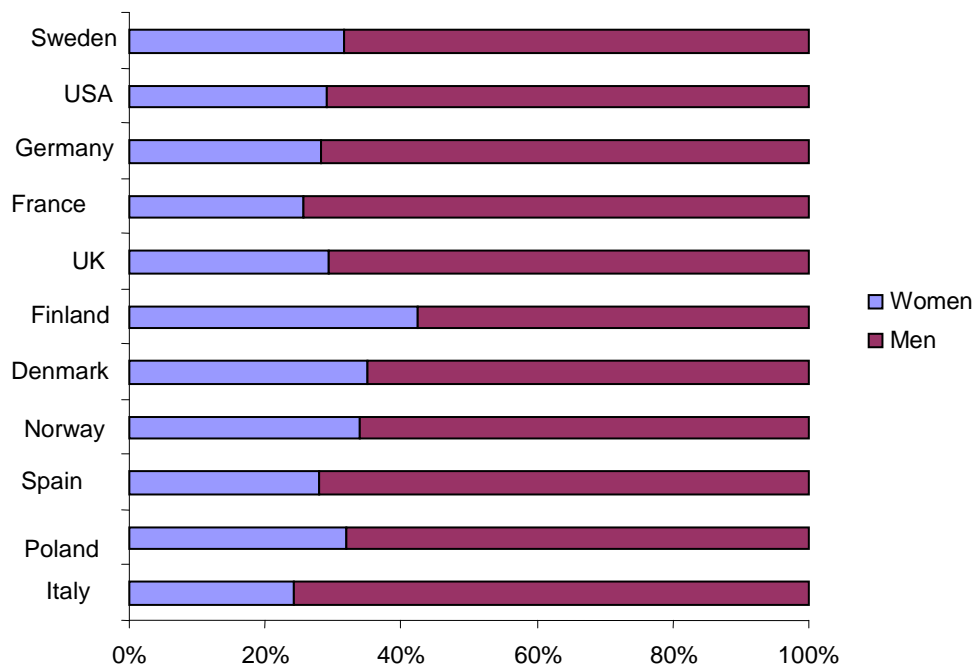


### Baltic States top for proportion of women employees

Figure 4 shows a gender breakdown for employees in the countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups had most employees in 2004. Among these countries, the highest proportion of women employees was observed in Finland, where women accounted for around 42 percent of all employees. This was around the same figure as in 2003. The lowest proportion was observed in Italy, where around 24 percent of employees were women, up 10 percentage points on the 2003 figure. Across the OECD, the proportion of women employees ranged from 15 to 45 percent, while of the 492,659 employees in Sweden, an estimated 32 percent were women, slightly higher than in 2003. Notable among other countries of establishment was India, where women represented just 3 percent of all employees of Swedish controlled enterprises. The highest figures for women employees in

Swedish controlled enterprise groups were recorded in the Baltic States, where women represented between 60 and 62 percent of all employees.

Figure 4 Estimated gender breakdown for employees in the countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad had most employees in 2004.



Note: Unlike Table 2a, Figure 4 has been based on the assumption that the employees in the individual countries for whom a gender breakdown is not given show the same relative shares as for other employees.

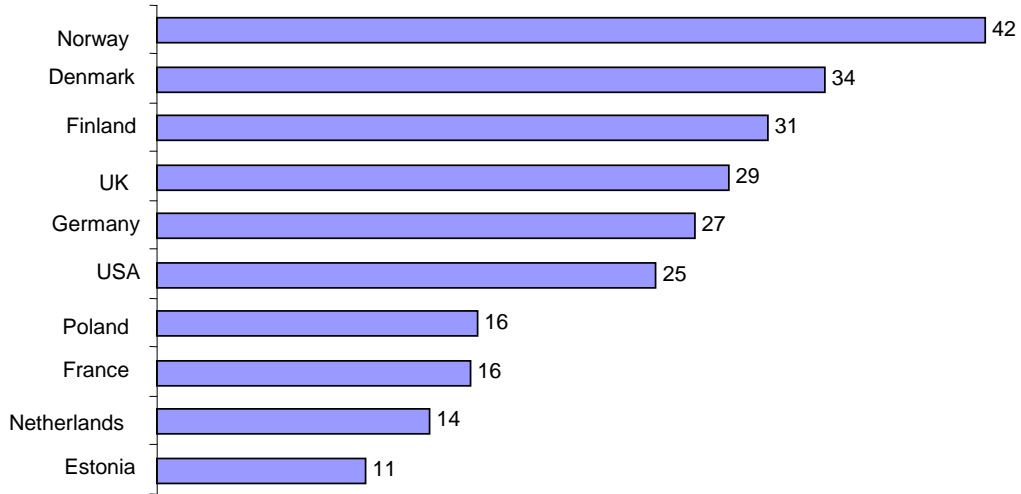
The results for the individual countries of location are presented in Table 2a, but note that the percentages in the table are lowest estimates, i.e. they are calculated on the basis of the total number of employees, including those for whom a gender breakdown is not given. The proportion of women to men shown in the table should thus be interpreted as the minimum figure. The above data have been based on the assumption that the employees in the individual countries for whom a gender breakdown is not presented show the same relative shares as for other employees. This adjustment has been made so that any partial non-provision of data will not affect comparability between the countries.

### High rate of location in Nordic area

Out of the 856 Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004, 362 groups – 42 percent – had operations in Norway. Between 25 and 35 percent of the groups had subsidiaries in the other Nordic countries, the UK, Germany and the USA. Not quite 88 percent of the groups had subsidiaries in the OECD area, 77 percent in EU25 and 67 percent in EU15. Note that the high percentages are explained by the fact that one and the same group may have subsidiaries in several different countries. Data on which Figure 5 is based is presented in Table 3.



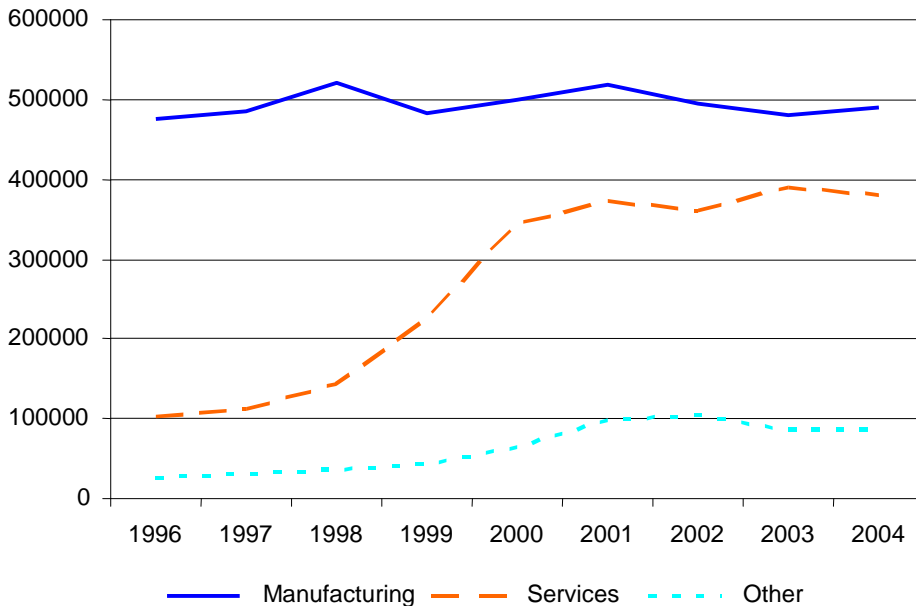
Figure 5 Countries of location where the highest proportion of Swedish controlled enterprise groups had subsidiaries in 2004 (shown as percentages).



**Trends in manufacturing industry and service sector differ**

Changes in the number of employees abroad in the late 1990s and early 2000s are explained mainly by changes in the service sector. On the other hand, changes in the number of employees of Swedish controlled enterprise groups in Sweden are for the most part attributable to developments in the manufacturing industry.

Figure 6 Employees of Swedish controlled enterprise groups abroad, 1996-2004, by manufacturing industry, service sector and other industries.

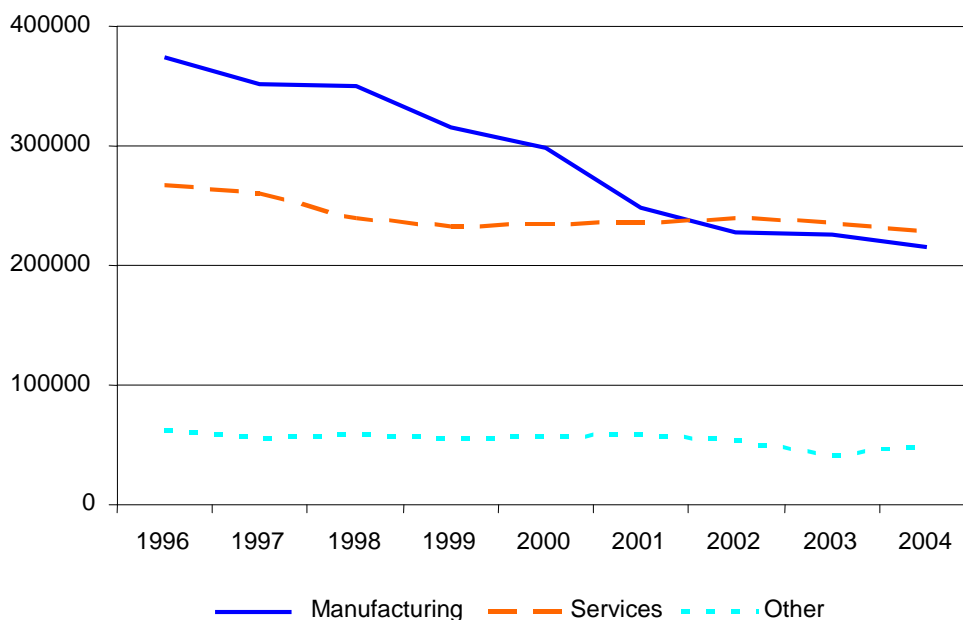


Note: Industries are defined on the basis of Nace Rev.1; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and other industries as 01-14 and 45.

In the 1996-2004 period, manufacturing groups had not quite 500,000 employees abroad, while service groups had nearly 300,000 more employees in 2004 than in 1996. However, this change may owe to the fact that a small number of groups made major acquisitions abroad during the period. Otherwise, the category showed an increase of nearly 60,000 employees abroad, above all in the construction sector.

In Sweden, employees at manufacturing groups decreased by just under 160,000 between 1996 and 2004. In the same period, the number of employees at service groups also fell, by around 40,000. The trend in Sweden is partly explained by the fact that a number of major manufacturing groups came under foreign control and therefore fell outside the population studied.

Figure 7 Employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups in Sweden, 1996-2004, by manufacturing industry, service sector and other industries.

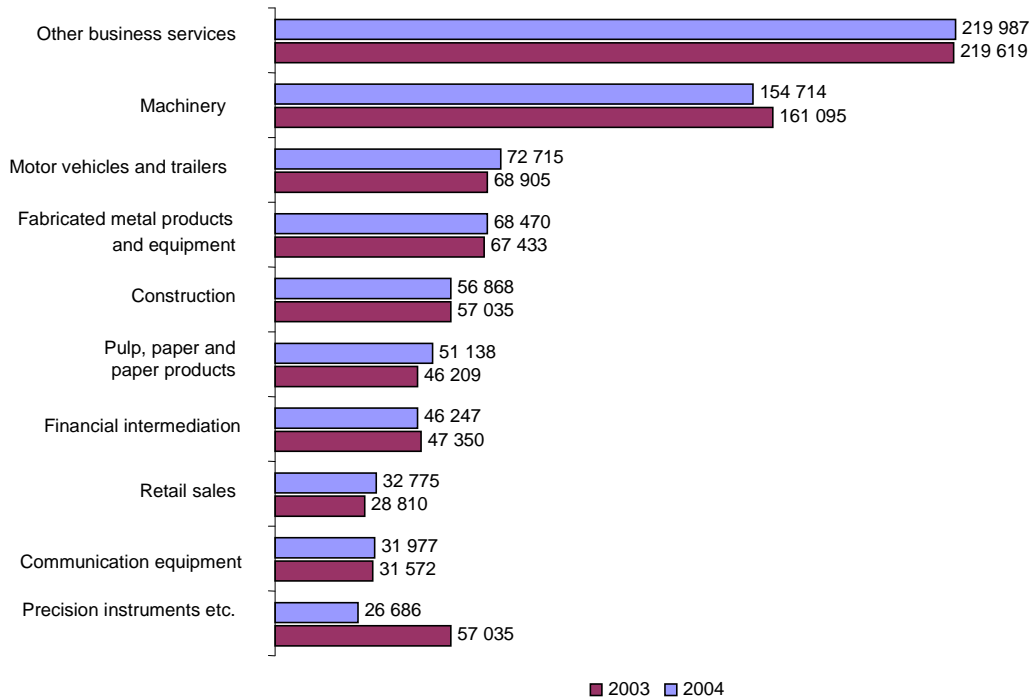


Note: Industries are defined on the basis of Nace Rev.1 ; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and other industries as 01-14 and 45.

Both the manufacturing industry and the category Other industries had fewer employees in 2004 than in 2003. The groups in the manufacturing industry employed 379,359 people abroad in 2004, 10,809 fewer than in the preceding year. The category Other showed a decrease of 1,689 employees to 84,946. Service groups reported an increase of 9,697 in the number of employees in 2004, to a total of 489,330.

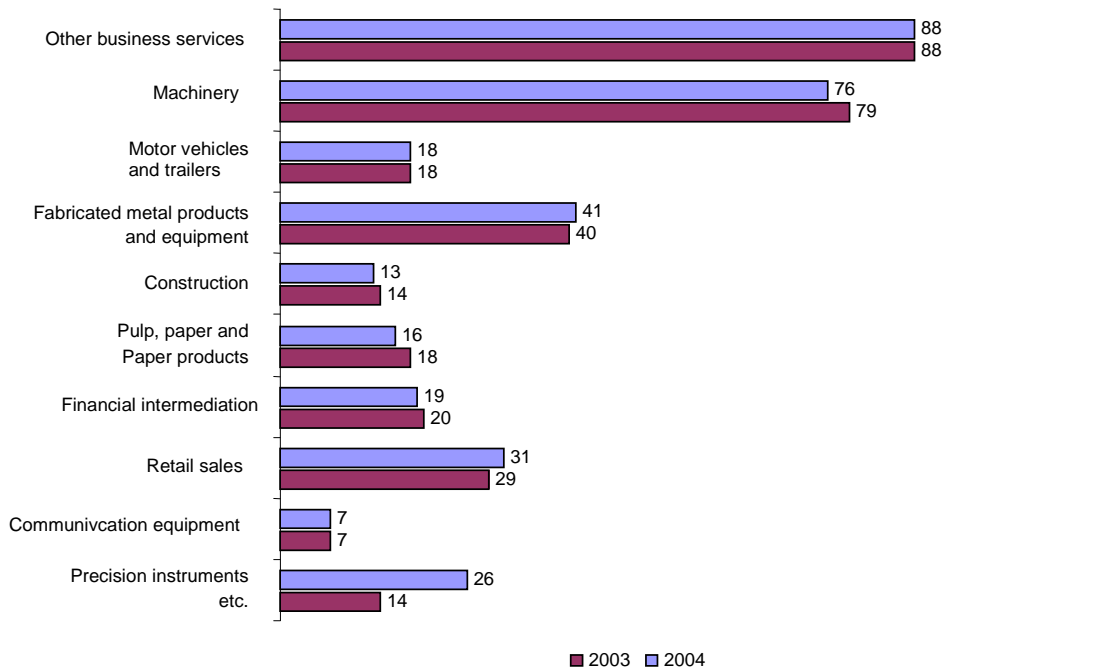
Among the ten industries with the highest number of employees abroad in 2004, motor vehicles, trailers, pulp, paper and paper products and retail sales reported considerably higher numbers of employees abroad in 2004 than in 2003. The opposite trend was evident in manufacturing of other machinery and manufacture of precision instruments. The sharpest decline in the number of employees abroad was recorded in manufacture of precision instruments, with 26,686 employees in 2004, a decline of 30,349, see Figure 8.

Figure 8 The ten industries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups had most employees abroad in 2004 and 2003.



The number of active enterprise groups reported a decline or no change in the 10 industry categories with most employees abroad. The exceptions were fabricated metal products and equipment, retail sales and manufacture of precision instruments, see Figure 9.

Figure 9 Number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004 and 2003; by the ten industries with most employees abroad in 2004.



In the manufacturing industry overall in Sweden, the number of employees fell by 9,864 between 2003 and 2004. A few individual sectors accounted for a major share of the decline. Communication equipment showed a decline of 6,592 employees between these years, while other industries that showed a substantial decline were wood and wood products and textile manufacture. In 2004, Swedish controlled manufacturing groups had 215,384 employees in Sweden 2004.

In the service sector, the number of employees in Sweden fell by 9,357 between the years, with large changes emerging in particular areas. Compared to 2003, real estate and other services, and wholesale trade employed considerably fewer people in 2004. Major increases were observed in financial intermediation, research, development and other business services. Swedish controlled service enterprise groups employed 492,659 people in Sweden in 2004.

Detailed information per industry is provided in Tables 9a and 9b. However, as mentioned earlier, when interpreting the figures, account should be taken of the fact that changes in individual industries may often be linked to changes affecting one or a small number of groups.

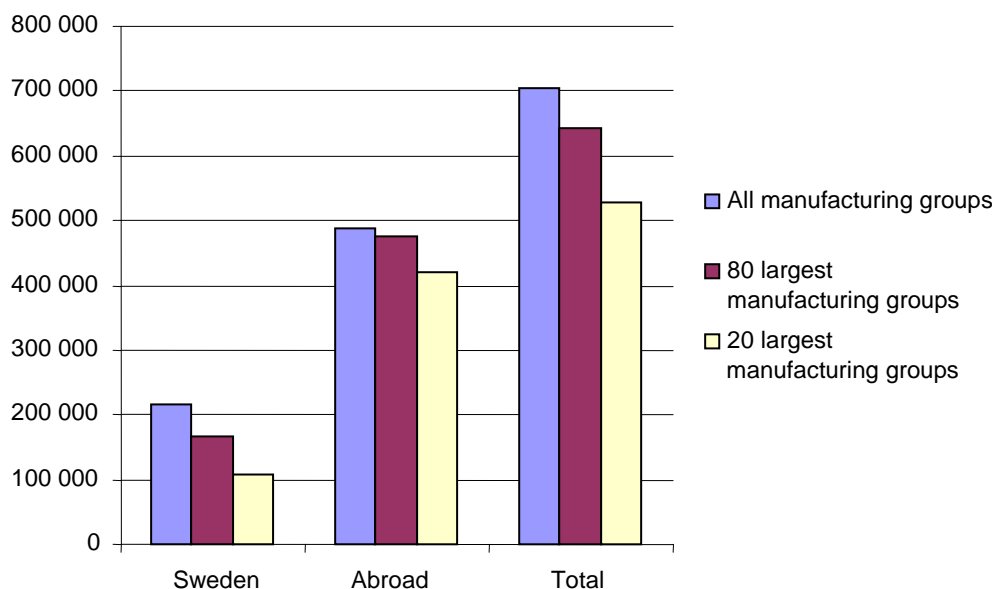
The degree of internationalisation – that is, the proportion of employees abroad – was 66 percent in 2004. This was largely unchanged from the preceding year. In all, groups in the manufacturing industry showed a higher degree of internationalisation than groups in the service sector in 2004, at just under 69 percent, compared to 63 percent. As regards specific industries, the degree of internationalisation was highest in other business services and manufacture of precision instruments. The industry with the lowest degree of internationalisation in 2004 was transport. It should be noted that the degree of internationalisation of the

major enterprise groups largely determines the degree of internationalisation of particular industries.

### Strong domination by small number of large enterprise groups

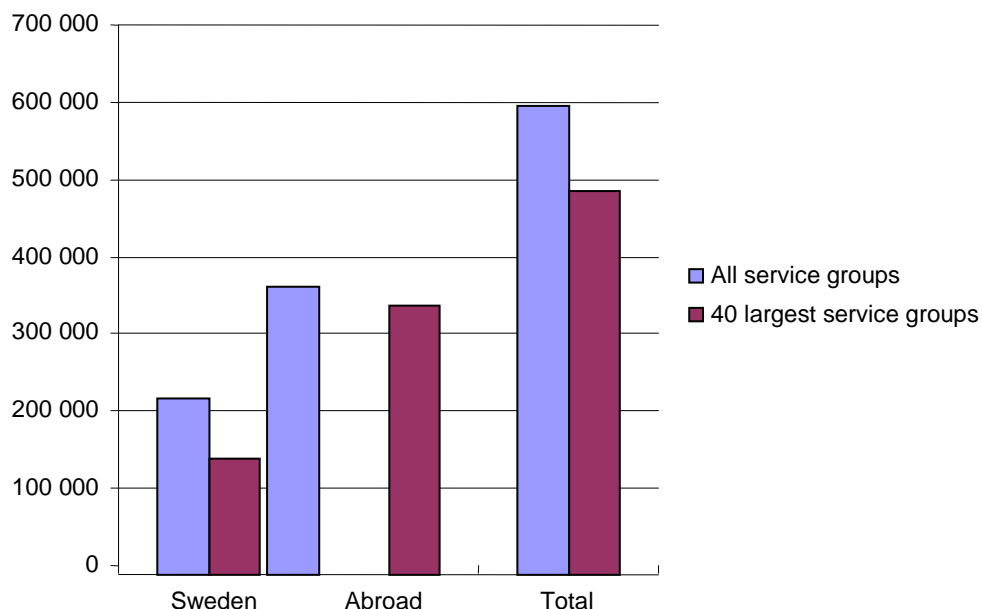
The statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad are dominated by a few major groups. In the manufacturing industry, the 80 groups with most employees abroad accounted for 97 percent of all employees abroad and 78 percent of all employees in Sweden, which was unchanged from the preceding year. The corresponding figures for the 20 largest industrial groups were 86 and 50 percent, a slightly higher share than in 2003, see Figure 10. In the “80” and “20” categories, 77 and 76 percent of employees abroad were in the OECD. Compared to the figure for the 80 largest groups in 2003, the number of employees abroad rose by about 2 percent while the number of employees in Sweden fell by 5 percent. However, it should be pointed out that the groups do not remain homogeneous over the years. A further aspect of comparability over time is that some of the “new” groups may in one particular year have fallen within a particular category by acquisitions of groups that were included in the year before. Another factor causing changes within these categories is that some groups may have come under foreign control.

Figure 10 Number of employees in the 80 largest and 20 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004.



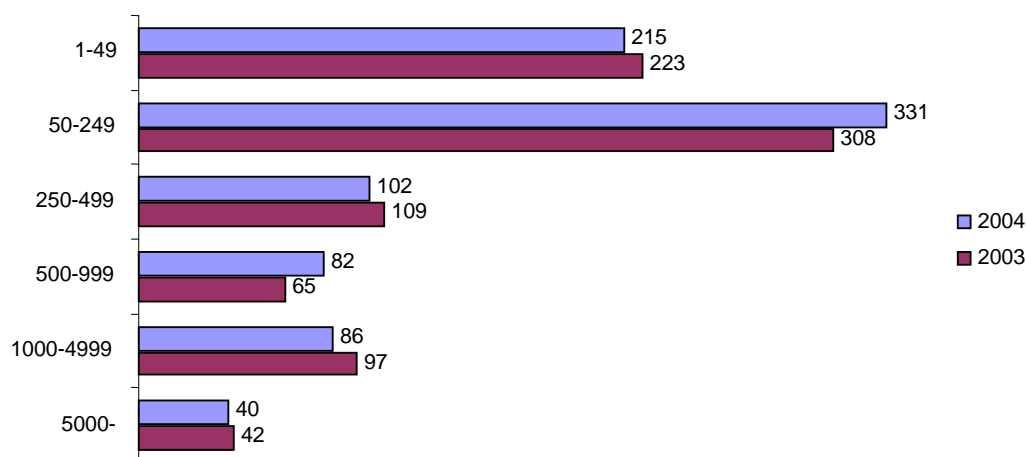
In the service sector, the 40 largest service groups accounted for 92 percent of all employees abroad and 66 percent of employees in Sweden in 2004, see Figure 11. Of employees in the 40 largest service groups abroad, 90 percent were in the OECD, and compared to the total for 2003 the number of employees abroad and in Sweden fell by 4 percent in each case.

Figure 11 Number of employees in the 40 largest Swedish controlled service groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004.



When the groups are classified by total number of employees worldwide the majority of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004 were in the category of 50 to 249 employees, see Figure 12. The number of groups with over 250 employees declined between 2003 and 2004. Even so, the number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad rose from 844 to 856.

Figure 12 Number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003 and 2004, by size class.



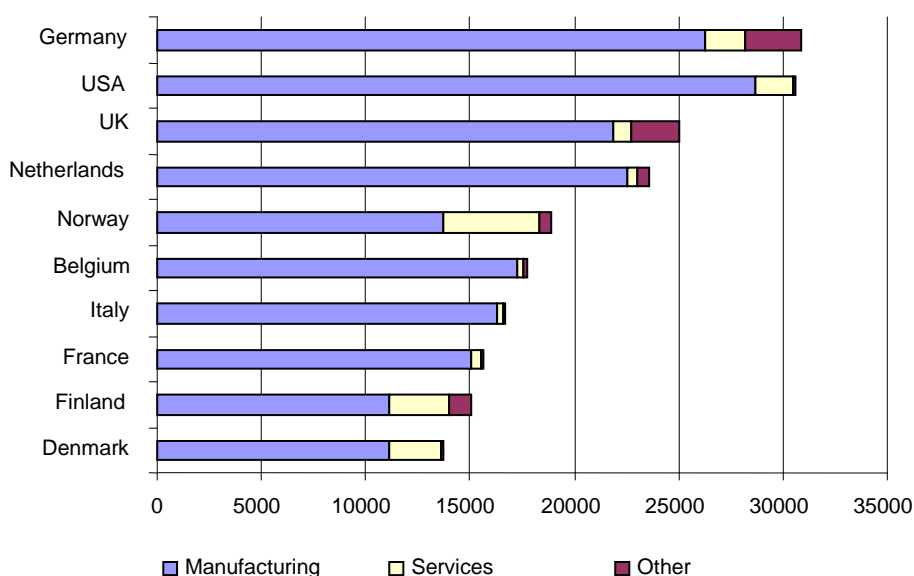
The majority of all employees were in groups with 5,000 employees or more. In 2004, the 40 groups in the category of 5,000 employees or more accounted for roughly 84 percent of all employees abroad and 59 percent of all employees in Sweden. In total, these groups employed 1 095 419 people in 2004, whereof 804 492 abroad and 290 927 in Sweden.

## Exports and imports of goods

The following figures refer to Swedish exports and imports of goods for the 856 Swedish controlled international enterprise groups. In 2004, these accounted for goods exports valued at SEK 347.7 billion. Of this total, manufacturing groups accounted for SEK 314.9 billion and service groups for SEK 21.9 billion. In 2004, these groups accounted for 39 percent of Sweden's total exports of goods. 57 percent of all exports went to EU countries and 9 percent to the USA.

Figure 14 presents the groups' exports of goods to the 10 biggest receiving countries, shown by the categories of manufacturing, services and other. It is worth noting that exports from other groups are sent above all to Germany, the UK and Finland. Imports of goods in 2004 by the groups were valued at SEK 157.5 billion, of which manufacturing groups accounted for SEK 109.7 billion and service groups for SEK 40.0 billion. In total, Swedish controlled international enterprise group accounted for 22 percent of all Swedish imports.

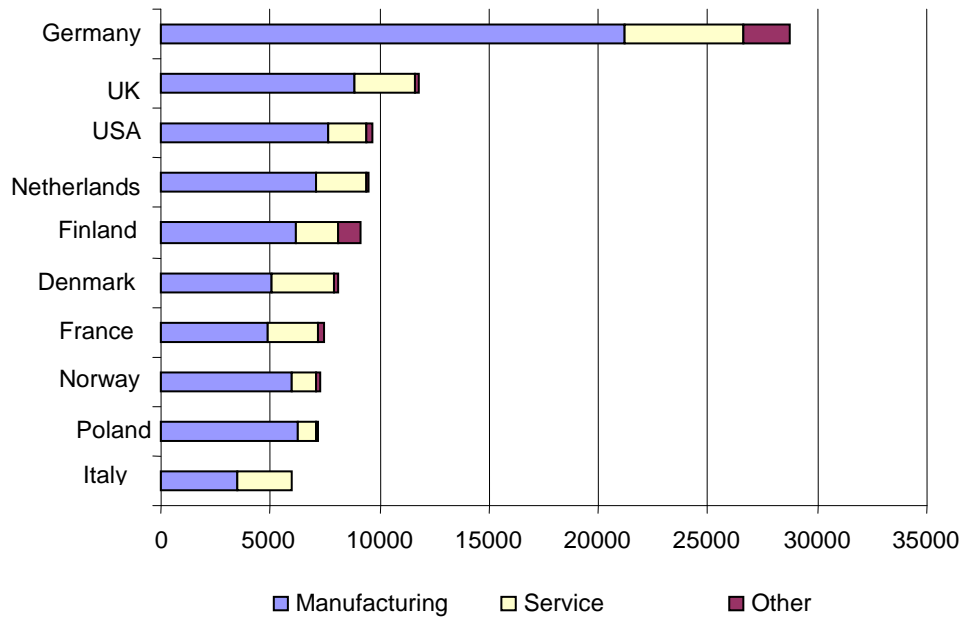
Figure 13 The ten largest export markets for Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004, by manufacturing and service groups; SEK m.



Germany was an important trading partner to both manufacturing and service groups. Imports from Germany accounted for 18 percent of the total value of imports. Of the top ten countries for exports from Swedish controlled international enterprise groups, nine also ranked highest in terms of the value of imports.

In total, the groups reported a trade surplus of SEK 190.2 billion. The manufacturing groups showed a surplus of SEK 205.1 billion and the service groups a deficit of SEK 10.1 billion.

Figure 14 Top ten import markets for Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2004, by manufacturing and service groups; SEK m.





## **Methods and quality assurance**

### **Background and purpose**

Under the Swedish Act on Official Statistics (SFS 2001:99) and the Appendix to the Ordinance on Statistics (SFS 2001:100), the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) has the task of compiling and making available statistics on international enterprises. "International enterprises" are defined as enterprises in Sweden controlled by foreign owners and Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad. This report studies the latter category.

Statistical reports in the field are available free of charge from the ITPS website at [www.itps.se](http://www.itps.se).

### **Scope of the statistics**

The present report includes only Swedish controlled enterprise groups with at least one employee at one subsidiary abroad. Swedish enterprise groups with employees abroad comprise groups in which Swedish owners control 50 percent or more of the voting rights in the parent company of the group. If the voting rights are equally divided between foreign and Swedish owners, the group is regarded as Swedish controlled. If, on the other hand, foreign controlled voting rights exceed 50 percent, the group is seen as foreign controlled and thus falls outside the scope of this study.

### **Target population and statistical unit**

The population studied is made up of all enterprise groups in Sweden with subsidiaries abroad during the year studied. The framework used is the register of enterprise groups maintained by MM Partners.

As for the Swedish controlled enterprise groups, the statistical unit studied is the enterprise group as a whole. One exception is State-owned public service corporations, where the units studied are parts of the whole group.

In the case of foreign controlled enterprise groups, "overall" accounting for the group takes place in the country of domicile. Under the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (Årl), the obligation to produce consolidated accounts for sub-groups is limited to groups with a parent company outside the European Economic Area (EEA). In such cases, the units studied comprise the sub-groups or subsidiaries in Sweden that, according to the register of enterprise groups, have subsidiaries abroad.

Using the group and not the enterprise as the object studied ensures that the focus of the study is placed on ultimate control in each group structure.

### **Reference period**

The material presented in this report refers to Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad at the end of or during the 2004 accounting year.

## Comprehensiveness

The study of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad falls within the statistical area of international enterprises. In addition to this report, reports are produced on foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden, coordinating reports in which international enterprises are compared with other national enterprises, and reports highlighting the investments by the international enterprises in research and development.

Shortcomings in the statistics on the operations of Swedish controlled enterprise groups arise mainly from problems with compiling information on the particular operation abroad. A specific shortcoming as a result of this is that the industry affiliation of the groups has to be determined on the basis of the main operation of the group in Sweden.

## Reliability of the statistics

### Overall reliability

All objects within the framework population are studied, which eliminates any sample related uncertainty. Reliability is largely determined by the fact that a limited number of enterprise groups account for a very high proportion of the total employment abroad. Against this background, the quality of the study is first and foremost dependent on the information provided by these major enterprise groups. So, to ensure a high level of overall quality, extra checks are made on the groups' annual reports, and where insufficient detail is provided on breakdowns by country, a supplementary questionnaire is sent out.

### Factors of uncertainty

Some uncertainty is attached to the possibilities for establishing a fully valid framework. In the 2004 year of study, 138 new enterprise groups came into being, while 126 disappeared. The problems of over and underestimates within the framework receive further comment under a separate heading below.

Another uncertainty lies in the fact that the annual reports on which the study is based do not always provide the information required by the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

As in most studies, some uncertainty is attached to the entry and processing of data.

### Underestimates and overestimates

Basically, over estimation is not possible, since the data on number of employees are gathered from the groups' publicly available annual accounts, assuming that the figures reported are accurate. Under estimation is possible in that accounts of shareholdings in subsidiaries stated in the annual reports may be incomplete, and in such cases parent companies with subsidiaries abroad will fall outside the scope of the study. Frequent changes in ownership might also cause problems to know the right nationality.

### Data collection

The main method of data collection is visual scrutiny of the official annual reports obtained from Bolagsverket (the Swedish Companies Registration Office). Basic data registration is carried out by MM Partner, which is widely experienced in registering normal accounts. As far as current information is concerned, there is no standardized presentation format in the annual reports. The task instead consists largely of reading through the generally highly detailed information in the notes to the accounts.

In those cases where the annual reports of major enterprise groups provide scant information, supplementary details are obtained via postal questionnaires. To determine any need for a supplementary questionnaire, priority is given – as the first stage of each year's study – to reviewing the annual reports of groups with 500 or more employees abroad. In the 2004 study, a supplementary questionnaire was sent to nine major groups, of which seven responded.

### Response rate

Total non responses may occur if enterprises have not submitted annual reports to Bolagsverket. Total non-provision is today very small and may be assumed to have very limited impact on the result. Different types of partial non responses arise when groups do not present sufficiently detailed information. Instead of disaggregating by country, some enterprises only report the total number of employees, the number of employees abroad or the number of employees per world region. The scale of partial non responses depends on the degree to which groups comply with Chapter 5, Article 18 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (SFS 1995:1554). In the case of major enterprise groups that also do not respond to the supplementary questionnaire, a breakdown of the number of employees is wherever possible based on the country breakdown in the preceding year.

It is not possible to quantify precisely the non responses in the present study, but the view taken is that non-provision is relatively limited, as the study is based on administrative material (the publicly available annual reports from Bolagsverket).

As regards smaller enterprises, annual reports are more transparent, and so the information on employees abroad is easier to find. At the same time, it is difficult to use reasonability checks to identify enterprises that have not disclosed this information in their annual report. On that basis, a certain level of non responses in this category cannot be ruled out.

### Compilation

The actual basic data registration is followed by several post-checking operations. For example, general comparisons are made between the number of employees in Sweden as shown in the study and a simple aggregation of the number of employees in the limited liability companies per group. In the case of groups with a Swedish limited liability company as the group head, an estimate may also be made of the number of employees abroad by subtracting the figure for the Swedish part of the group from the total number of employees in the group.

## Definitions

The Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) defines the meaning of the concept of “group” in Chapter 1, Article 4. A company is a group head and a legal entity is a subsidiary if it holds more than 50 percent of the voting rights relating to all the shareholdings in the legal entity. There are also supplementary rules which, simply put, mean that the same applies if one enterprise, through agreements or similar means, exercises a determining influence over another.

A group consists of a group head and subsidiaries together. A parent company may in turn be the subsidiary of another company. In such cases, a “sub-group” is formed. In ITPS terminology, a parent company at the “highest level” of the group structure is the “group parent company”, while the others are referred to as “parent companies”.

The Swedish Annual Accounts Act defines the obligation to produce consolidated enterprise group accounts (Chapter 7). In simple terms, it requires all group heads to provide group accounts, with one exception. The exception applies if the number of employees in the enterprise group averages no more than 10 over the past two financial years and if the balance sheet total is no more than SEK 24 million on the balance sheet date of the most recent accounting year (“10/24 enterprises”).

The requirement to produce consolidated enterprise group accounts does not apply in the following cases:

- If the group head produces group accounts that comprise the group head and its subsidiaries
- The group parent company is subject to legislation in the EEA.

As a result, foreign controlled enterprise groups with their group head domiciled in the EEA are not required to provide group accounts in Sweden.

The industry classification of an enterprise group is decided by the majority activities carried out in Sweden. Enterprise groups are thus categorised by industry on the basis of the operation in which the group has the highest number of employees in Sweden. As a result, the industry classification may be misleading in cases where the operation abroad has a different industryclassification to that in Sweden.

In some cases, two sets of accounts may be produced for a group in the same year of study. This may arise, for example, if a group is taken over during the year and so changes from being an independent group or part of a group to being part of a different group. In such cases, the assumption is made for small enterprises groups that the situation at the start of the year applies to the whole year. Where major enterprise groups are concerned, a determination is made on a case by case basis.

## Comparability of the statistics

### Comparability over time

Because the data refers to enterprise groups, changes in the number of employees is affected not only by changes in actual employment levels but also – and above all – by changes in the structure of the groups from year to year. Thus, the effects of acquisitions, divestments, mergers and closures of companies are reflected in the figures for the number of employees. The table below summarises the changes since the preceding year.

Table 1 Changes in the number of enterprise groups and number of employees between 2003 and 2004

	Number of Groups	Number of employees		
		Sweden	Abroad	Total
Result in 2004 for groups included in both years	718	462,191	934,255	1,396,946
Result in 2003 for groups included in both years	718	477,005	928,434	1,405,439
Change		-14,314	5,821	-8,493
New groups in 2004	138	29,968	19,380	49,348
Result in 2003 for groups not included in both years	126	26,102	28,002	54,104

### Comparability between enterprise groups

No other collated statistics are available in Sweden that offer comparability with the statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad. On the other hand, sections of the statistics presented in this report are reproduced in other reports concerned with the statistical area “International Enterprises”.

### Fitness for use with other statistics

The statistics may be related to other enterprise statistics, with the qualification that comparability is only possible with regard to the Swedish operations of the groups.

Similar statistics are produced by some countries in Europe and the OECD.

### Definitions and sources

The study is based on the publicly available annual reports of the group parent companies, which are provided by *Bolagsverket* (the Swedish Companies Registration Office).

An enterprise group is defined as *Swedish controlled* if the group head = enterprise at the top level of the group structure is a Swedish legal entity.

A *group head* is the parent company at the top level of an enterprise group, i.e. a parent company that is not controlled by any other company. A *parent company* is a company that owns one or more subsidiaries and *subsidiary* is a company in which more than 50 percent is controlled by another company, or a company in which another company exercises a dominant interest.

The *number of employees* is the full time equivalent number of employees during the financial year.

*Country of location* is a country in which an enterprise group has a subsidiary with at least one employee.

*Degree of internationalization* is the number of employees abroad, in relation to the total number of employees.

*Industry classification* is decided by the criterion of “majority”: the industry in which most employees in the Swedish parts of the group are working determines the category in which the group is placed. If a group is classified on the basis of its Swedish operations alone, this is because insufficient information about the non-Swedish parts of operations of the group is given in the group’s annual report.

*Manufacturing groups* are defined as those which fall within one of the main categories 15-37 according to Nace Rev.1.1

*Service groups* comprise all groups that fall within the main categories 50-99 according to Nace Rev.1.1.

*Other groups* are defined as those that fall within the main categories 01-14 and 40-45 according to SNI 2002.

The industry classification follows the structure of the Swedish Standard for Classification of Economic Activities, SNI 02, which accords with the EU’s Statistical Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev. 1.1

Country classifications comply with the international standard ISO 3166. This is maintained by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and the UN Statistics Division.

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## Swedish controlled enterprise groups with most employees abroad

### The 80 largest manufacturing groups in 2004

Albert Bonnier AB	Johnson Pump AB
Alfa Laval AB	Kinnarps AB
Arca Systems International AB	L E Lundbergföretagen AB (publ)
Assa Abloy AB	LGP Allgon Holding AB
Atlas Copco AB	Lindab Intressenter AB
Atlet AB	Lindéngruppen AB
Ballingslöv International AB	MacGregor International AB
BonaKemi AB	Munters AB
Bong Ljungdahl AB	Necks Invest AB
Borås Wäfveri AB	Nederman Holding AB
Brio AB	Nefab AB
Camfil AB	NIBE Industrier AB
Cardo AB	Nobia AB
Carl Bennet AB	Nolato AB
Cloetta Fazer AB	O.F. Ahlmark & Co eftr. aktiebolag
Dometic International AB	Pergo AB
Duni AB	Ratos AB
EFG European Furniture Group AB (publ)	SAAB AB
Elanders AB	Sandvik AB
Eldon AB	SCANIA AB
Electrolux, AB	SKF, AB
Findus AB	Södra Skogsägarna ekonomisk förening
Finnveden AB	Spira AB
FlexLink AB	SSAB Svenskt Stål AB
FSD HoldCo AB	STC Interfinans AB
G Bergström Förvaltningsaktiebolag	Stenqvist Holding AB
Gambro AB	Strålfors AB
Getinge AB	Svenska Cellulosa AB SCA
Grimaldi Industri AB	Swedish Match AB
Gunnebo AB	Swegmark Invest AB
Haldex AB	Sydsvenska Kemi AB (publ)
Hebi Health Care AB	Telefonaktiebolaget L M Ericsson
Hexagon AB	Thomas Concrete Group AB
HL Display AB	Thule AB
Höganäs AB	Trelleborg AB
Industriförvaltningsaktiebolaget Kinnevik	Trioplast Industrier AB
Industrivärden, AB	V&S Vin & Sprit AB (publ)
Intervect AB	Vestar Acquisition AB
Investmentaktiebolaget Latour	Volvo, AB
ITAB Industri AB	VSM Group Holding AB

**The 20 largest manufacturing groups in 2004**

Albert Bonnier AB	Hexagon AB
Alfa Laval AB	Nobia AB
Assa Abloy AB	Sandvik AB
Atlas Copco AB	SCANIA AB
Borås Wäfveri AB	SKF, AB
Cardo AB	Svenska Cellulosa AB SCA
Electrolux, AB	Swedish Match AB
Gambro AB	Telefonaktiebolaget L M Ericsson
Getinge AB	Trelleborg AB
Gunnebo AB	Volvo, AB

**The 40 largest service groups in 2004**

Axessor Invest AB	Nordea Bank AB
Axfood AB	Nordstjernen AB
Bilia AB	Observer AB
Bure Equity AB	Posten AB
Capio AB	Proffice AB
CarePartner Nordic AB	SATS Holding AB
Dahl International AB	Securitas AB
Elekta AB (publ)	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB
Eniro AB	Stefan Persson Placering AB
Falköping Holding AB	Stena AB
Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia (publ)	Stena Metall AB
Ibs AB	Studsvik AB
If Skadeförsäkring Holding AB (publ)	Svenska Handelsbanken AB
Industrial and Financial Systems, IFS AB	Svenska Lantmännen ek. för.
Intentia International AB	Tele2 AB
Intrum Justitia AB	Teleca AB
Kooperativa Förbundet (KF), ekonomisk förening	TeliaSonera AB
Lindex, AB	Trenor Holding AB
Modern Times Group MTG AB	Wilson Logistics Holding AB
Mölnlycke Health Care AB	WM-data AB



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Country of establishment	Number of employees			Employees abroad as % of total	
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>437 120</b>	<b>438 460</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>45,8</b>	<b>45,8</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>521 711</b>	<b>516 088</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>54,7</b>	<b>54</b>
Austria	7 760	8 050	-3,6	0,8	0,8
Belgium	16 836	17 385	-3,2	1,8	1,8
Cyprus	16	21	-23,8	0,0	0,0
Czech Republic	14 942	13 201	13,2	1,6	1,4
Denmark	44 837	46 300	-3,2	4,7	4,8
Estonia	14 232	12 252	16,2	1,5	1,3
Finland	50 529	51 122	-1,2	5,3	5,3
France	68 151	68 370	-0,3	7,1	7,1
Germany	94 817	96 082	-1,3	9,9	10,0
Greece	1 174	1 216	-3,5	0,1	0,1
Hungary	6 659	7 063	-5,7	0,7	0,7
Ireland	3 090	2 575	20,0	0,3	0,3
Italy	26 524	27 503	-3,6	2,8	2,9
Latvia	8 614	6 868	25,4	0,9	0,7
Lithuania	9 120	8 087	12,8	1,0	0,8
Luxembourg	897	1 137	-21,1	0,1	0,1
Malta	877	287	205,6	0,1	0,0
Netherlands	19 332	19 047	1,5	2,0	2,0
Poland	29 486	28 595	3,1	3,1	3,0
Portugal	8 619	8 542	0,9	0,9	0,9
Slovakia	457	1 173	-61,0	0,0	0,1
Slovenia	188	81	132,1	0,0	0,0
Spain	33 820	32 315	4,7	3,5	3,4
UK	60 734	58 816	3,3	6,4	6,1
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	12 171	11 714	3,9	1,3	1,2
Canada	16 110	15 002	7,4	1,7	1,6
Japan	3 666	2 766	32,5	0,4	0,3
Mexico	13 947	13 376	4,3	1,5	1,4
New Zealand	1 428	1 109	28,8	0,1	0,1
Norway	40 441	42 924	-5,8	4,2	4,5
South Korea	2 908	2 760	5,4	0,3	0,3
Switzerland	6 795	7 070	-3,9	0,7	0,7
Turkey	1 160	1 189	-2,4	0,1	0,1
USA	202 548	213 947	-5,3	21,2	22,4
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>789 838</b>	<b>800 373</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>82,8</b>	<b>83,7</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	17 156	14 468	18,6	1,8	1,5
China	23 165	17 123	35,3	2,4	1,8
India	13 330	16 515	-19,3	1,4	1,7
Russia	5 830	5 718	2,0	0,6	0,6
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>956 436</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>503 107</b>	<b>-2,1</b>	<b>51,7</b>	<b>52,6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 446 294</b>	<b>1 459 543</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	<b>151,7</b>	<b>152,6</b>

**Table 1b.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004 and 2003; by world region

World region	Number of employees			Employees abroad as % of total	
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>588 494</b>	<b>584 544</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>61,1</b>
Eastern Europe	64 886	62 615	3,6	6,8	6,5
Northern Europe	232 264	230 236	0,9	24,4	24,1
Southern Europe	71 616	70 289	1,9	7,5	7,3
Western Europe	214 588	217 141	-1,2	22,5	22,7
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	5 140	4 263	20,6	0,5	0,4
<b>Americas</b>	<b>270 996</b>	<b>275 852</b>	<b>-1,8</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>28,8</b>
Caribbean	3 415	3 695	-7,6	0,4	0,4
Central America	15 792	15 499	1,9	1,7	1,6
Northern America	219 260	228 965	-4,2	23,0	23,9
South America	32 529	27 693	17,5	3,4	2,9
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	-	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>63 908</b>	<b>57 962</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>6,1</b>
Eastern Asia	32 501	23 827	36,4	3,4	2,5
South-central Asia	15 128	19 418	-22,1	1,6	2,0
South-eastern Asia	13 130	11 340	15,8	1,4	1,2
Western Asia	3 109	3 205	-3,0	0,3	0,3
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	40	172	-76,7	0,0	0,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>9 529</b>	<b>17 011</b>	<b>-44,0</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Central and Eastern Africa	2 270	2 114	7,4	0,2	0,2
Northern Africa	1 191	1 008	18,2	0,1	0,1
Southern Africa	5 824	13 651	-57,3	0,6	1,4
Western Africa	239	234	2,1	0,0	0,0
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	5	4	25,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>13 599</b>	<b>12 837</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>956 436</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	7 109	8 230	-13,6	0,7	0,9

**Table 2a.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by country and gender

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>121 738</b>	<b>285 668</b>	<b>437 120</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>65,4</b>	<b>6,8</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>152 149</b>	<b>328 490</b>	<b>521 711</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>63,0</b>	<b>7,9</b>
Austria	2 438	5 058	7 760	31,4	65,2	3,4
Belgium	4 091	12 013	16 836	24,3	71,4	4,3
Cyprus	5	11	16	31,3	68,8	0,0
Czech Republic	4 253	10 500	14 942	28,5	70,3	1,3
Denmark	15 172	27 978	44 837	33,8	62,4	3,8
Estonia	5 683	3 811	14 232	39,9	26,8	33,3
Finland	21 016	28 565	50 529	41,6	56,5	1,9
France	16 446	47 735	68 151	24,1	70,0	5,8
Germany	25 307	64 097	94 817	26,7	67,6	5,7
Greece	192	687	1 174	16,4	58,5	25,1
Hungary	1 254	2 338	6 659	18,8	35,1	46,1
Ireland	623	2 295	3 090	20,2	74,3	5,6
Italy	4 161	13 036	26 524	15,7	49,1	35,2
Latvia	4 755	2 871	8 614	55,2	33,3	11,5
Lithuania	5 415	3 663	9 120	59,4	40,2	0,5
Luxembourg	347	491	897	38,7	54,7	6,6
Malta	176	701	877	20,1	79,9	0,0
Netherlands	4 560	13 858	19 332	23,6	71,7	4,7
Poland	8 689	18 554	29 486	29,5	62,9	7,6
Portugal	1 721	6 674	8 619	20,0	77,4	2,6
Slovakia	136	244	457	29,8	53,4	16,8
Slovenia	45	129	188	23,9	68,6	7,4
Spain	8 772	22 715	33 820	25,9	67,2	6,9
UK	16 892	40 466	60 734	27,8	66,6	5,6
<i>Other OECD</i>						
Australia	1 925	6 623	12 171	15,8	54,4	29,8
Canada	2 725	11 604	16 110	16,9	72,0	11,1
Japan	837	2 618	3 666	22,8	71,4	5,8
Mexico	4 269	8 646	13 947	30,6	62,0	7,4
New Zealand	530	675	1 428	37,1	47,3	15,6
Norway	13 164	25 602	40 441	32,6	63,3	4,1
South Korea	411	2 470	2 908	14,1	84,9	0,9
Switzerland	2 357	3 353	6 795	34,7	49,3	16,0
Turkey	246	848	1 160	21,2	73,1	5,7
USA	52 802	128 921	202 548	26,1	63,6	10,3
<b>OECD, total</b>	<b>215 336</b>	<b>508 664</b>	<b>789 838</b>	<b>27,3</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>8,3</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>						
Brazil	1 606	10 617	17 156	9,4	61,9	28,8
India	367	10 456	13 330	2,8	78,4	18,8
China	7 826	12 689	23 165	33,8	54,8	11,4
Russia	2 355	3 345	5 830	40,4	57,4	2,2
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>261 989</b>	<b>601 192</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>63,0</b>	<b>9,5</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>147 777</b>	<b>315 005</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>30,0</b>	<b>63,9</b>	<b>6,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>409 766</b>	<b>916 197</b>	<b>1 446 294</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>8,3</b>

**Table 2b.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by world region and gender

World region	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>173 708</b>	<b>365 912</b>	<b>588 494</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>62,2</b>	<b>8,3</b>
Eastern Europe	19 282	38 345	64 886	29,7	59,1	11,2
Northern Europe	82 989	135 464	232 264	35,7	58,3	5,9
Southern Europe	15 191	44 232	71 616	21,2	61,8	17,0
Western Europe	55 546	146 605	214 588	25,9	68,3	5,8
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	700	1 266	5 140	13,6	24,6	61,8
<b>Americas</b>	<b>66 322</b>	<b>175 795</b>	<b>270 996</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>64,9</b>	<b>10,7</b>
Caribbean	1 986	1 429	3 415	58,2	41,8	0,0
Central America	5 273	9 487	15 792	33,4	60,1	6,5
Northern America	55 678	140 976	219 260	25,4	64,3	10,3
South America	3 385	23 903	32 529	10,4	73,5	16,1
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	0	-	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>15 999</b>	<b>39 819</b>	<b>63 908</b>	<b>25,0</b>	<b>62,3</b>	<b>12,7</b>
Eastern Asia	9 785	19 776	32 501	30,1	60,8	9,0
South-central Asia	669	11 631	15 128	4,4	76,9	18,7
South-eastern Asia	4 840	6 050	13 130	36,9	46,1	17,1
Western Asia	697	2 339	3 109	22,4	75,2	2,3
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	8	23	40	20,0	57,5	22,5
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>7 767</b>	<b>9 529</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>81,5</b>	<b>4,0</b>
Central and Eastern Africa	187	2 083	2 270	8,2	91,8	0,0
Northern Africa	157	1 034	1 191	13,2	86,8	0,0
Southern Africa	1 007	4 439	5 824	17,3	76,2	6,5
Western Africa	33	206	239	13,8	86,2	0,0
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	0	5	5	0,0	100,0	0,0
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>7 298</b>	<b>13 599</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>53,7</b>	<b>28,3</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>261 989</b>	<b>601 192</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>63,0</b>	<b>9,5</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	2 121	4 601	7 109	29,8	64,7	5,4

**Table 3.** Number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004 and 2003; by country of establishment

Country of establishment	Number of groups			Number of groups	
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>-3,1</b>	<b>66,7</b>	<b>69,8</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>-1,4</b>	<b>76,8</b>	<b>78,9</b>
Austria	44	44	0,0	5,1	5,2
Belgium	70	74	-5,4	8,2	8,8
Cyprus	3	4	-25,0	0,4	0,5
Czech Republic	52	50	4,0	6,1	5,9
Denmark	292	292	0,0	34,1	34,6
Estonia	91	92	-1,1	10,6	10,9
Finland	267	263	1,5	31,2	31,2
France	137	145	-5,5	16,0	17,2
Germany	235	249	-5,6	27,5	29,5
Greece	13	14	-7,1	1,5	1,7
Hungary	47	46	2,2	5,5	5,5
Ireland	24	25	-4,0	2,8	3,0
Italy	70	74	-5,4	8,2	8,8
Latvia	58	59	-1,7	6,8	7,0
Lithuania	36	35	2,9	4,2	4,1
Luxembourg	14	15	-6,7	1,6	1,8
Malta	2	2	0,0	0,2	0,2
Netherlands	119	112	6,3	13,9	13,3
Poland	140	142	-1,4	16,4	16,8
Portugal	34	33	3,0	4,0	3,9
Slovakia	18	18	0,0	2,1	2,1
Slovenia	9	6	50,0	1,1	0,7
Spain	76	79	-3,8	8,9	9,4
UK	250	264	-5,3	29,2	31,3
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	52	47	10,6	6,1	5,6
Canada	52	53	-1,9	6,1	6,3
Japan	47	51	-7,8	5,5	6,0
Mexico	23	22	4,5	2,7	2,6
New Zealand	14	15	-6,7	1,6	1,8
Norway	362	357	1,4	42,3	42,3
South Korea	26	25	4,0	3,0	3,0
Switzerland	72	71	1,4	8,4	8,4
Turkey	15	14	7,1	1,8	1,7
USA	218	227	-4,0	25,5	26,9
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>-2,0</b>	<b>87,9</b>	<b>90,9</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	38	39	-2,6	4,4	4,6
China	73	61	19,7	8,5	7,2
India	26	26	0,0	3,0	3,1
Russia	50	48	4,2	5,8	5,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 4.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad and at foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden 2004

Countries with most employees			
Swedish controlled enterprise groups		Foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden <sup>1</sup>	
Country	Employees	Country	Employees
USA	202 548	USA	104 422
Germany	94 817	UK	56 120
France	68 151	Finland	54 349
UK	60 734	Denmark	50 082
Finland	50 529	Netherlands	50 060
Denmark	44 837	Germany	44 977
Norway	40 441	Norway	43 070
Spain	33 820	France	39 211
Poland	29 486	Switzerland	26 345
Italy	26 524	Luxembourg	8 610
China	23 165	Japan	6 388
Netherlands	19 332	Italy	2 891
Brazil	17 156	Austria	2 825
Belgium	16 836	Ireland	2 642
Canada	16 110	Belgium	2 203
Others	195 236	Others <sup>2</sup>	28 137
Unspecified	13 913	Unspecified	22 247
<b>Total</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>544 579</b>

Notes:

1. The data is obtained from the report "Foreign Controlled Enterprises in 2004", ITPS S2005:006.

2. This category also includes enterprises where the element of foreign ownership is present in two or more countries and where the total of voting rights represented by the foreign companies exceeds 50 percent – see also the above-mentioned report for more information on various definitions concerning foreign controlled enterprises.

**Table 5.** Number of enterprise groups and number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004 and 2003; by size of group

Size	Number of groups			Number of employees abroad			Number of employees in Sweden		
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003	Change (%)
1-49	215	223	-3,6	1 856	1 880	-1,3	3 506	3 744	-6,4
50-249	331	308	7,5	16 033	12 722	26,0	24 968	24 427	2,2
250-499	102	109	-6,4	11 731	12 760	-8,1	24 364	25 243	-3,5
500-999	82	65	26,2	22 288	17 297	28,9	37 804	31 005	21,9
1000-4999	86	97	-11,3	97 235	97 339	-0,1	111 090	119 824	-7,3
5000-	40	42	-4,8	804 492	814 438	-1,2	290 927	298 864	-2,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>956 436</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>503 107</b>	<b>-2,1</b>



**Table 6a.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by country and size of group

Country of establishment	Size of group						Percentage	
	1-49	50-249	250-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-	<1000	>1000
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>5 846</b>	<b>4 613</b>	<b>11 181</b>	<b>46 269</b>	<b>368 479</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>94,9</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>10 339</b>	<b>7 248</b>	<b>14 719</b>	<b>61 389</b>	<b>427 026</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>93,6</b>
Austria	40	10	31	41	233	7 405	1,6	98,4
Belgium	30	82	73	221	1 760	14 670	2,4	97,6
Cyprus	0	0	0	2	0	14	12,5	87,5
Czech Republic	10	56	97	95	1 929	12 755	1,7	98,3
Denmark	147	1 032	1 198	2 904	9 267	30 289	11,8	88,2
Estonia	150	1 162	872	1 348	4 856	5 844	24,8	75,2
Finland	168	1 072	424	2 212	8 659	37 994	7,7	92,3
France	5	221	390	1 233	5 672	60 630	2,7	97,3
Germany	86	1 061	909	1 083	7 929	83 749	3,3	96,7
Greece	0	0	4	10	36	1 124	1,2	98,8
Hungary	22	98	83	51	1 073	5 332	3,8	96,2
Ireland	0	24	3	19	852	2 192	1,5	98,5
Italy	0	67	35	112	1 227	25 083	0,8	99,2
Latvia	11	596	207	754	1 536	5 510	18,2	81,8
Lithuania	8	204	312	180	364	8 052	7,7	92,3
Luxembourg	0	39	0	40	25	793	8,8	91,2
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	877	0,0	100,0
Netherlands	14	320	256	799	1 453	16 490	7,2	92,8
Poland	57	2 294	1 057	1 097	5 259	19 722	15,3	84,7
Portugal	0	110	205	6	341	7 957	3,7	96,3
Slovakia	0	83	7	7	26	334	21,2	78,8
Slovenia	0	0	0	4	77	107	2,1	97,9
Spain	16	109	308	329	1 215	31 843	2,3	97,7
UK	226	1 699	777	2 172	7 600	48 260	8,0	92,0
<i>Other OECD</i>								
Australia	1	97	33	74	518	11 448	1,7	98,3
Canada	4	163	33	36	913	14 961	1,5	98,5
Japan	3	34	102	127	1 225	2 175	7,3	92,7
Mexico	12	12	0	5	1 338	12 580	0,2	99,8
New Zealand	0	5	1	0	4	1 418	0,4	99,6
Norway	428	1 778	1 231	2 438	8 502	26 064	14,5	85,5
South Korea	0	6	21	54	140	2 687	2,8	97,2
Switzerland	4	103	93	85	768	5 742	4,2	95,8
Turkey	8	0	8	5	14	1 125	1,8	98,2
USA	149	1 245	718	1 373	8 454	190 609	1,7	98,3
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>11 820</b>	<b>8 097</b>	<b>16 628</b>	<b>76 432</b>	<b>675 431</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>95,2</b>
Others	421	3 107	2 319	4 664	16 351	123 022	7,0	93,0
Unspecified	5	1 106	1 315	996	4 452	6 039	24,6	75,4
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>16 033</b>	<b>11 731</b>	<b>22 288</b>	<b>97 235</b>	<b>804 492</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>94,6</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>3 506</b>	<b>24 968</b>	<b>24 364</b>	<b>37 804</b>	<b>111 090</b>	<b>290 927</b>	<b>18,4</b>	<b>81,6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 362</b>	<b>41 001</b>	<b>36 095</b>	<b>60 092</b>	<b>208 325</b>	<b>1 095 419</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>90,1</b>

**Table 6b.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and size of group

Country of establishment	Size of group						Percentage	
	1-49	50-249	250-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-	<1000	>1000
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>5 547</b>	<b>5 593</b>	<b>8 293</b>	<b>49 096</b>	<b>369 257</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>95,4</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>8 676</b>	<b>8 047</b>	<b>10 537</b>	<b>60 624</b>	<b>427 144</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>94,5</b>
Austria	37	9	33	45	344	7 582	1,5	98,5
Belgium	22	71	86	262	2 031	14 913	2,5	97,5
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	3	18	0,0	100,0
Czech Republic	6	59	85	23	1 219	11 809	1,3	98,7
Denmark	137	825	1 322	2 439	9 493	32 084	10,2	89,8
Estonia	161	739	868	1 161	1 102	8 221	23,9	76,1
Finland	152	968	623	1 789	8 343	39 247	6,9	93,1
France	14	357	322	775	6 419	60 483	2,1	97,9
Germany	86	1 183	947	695	9 298	83 873	3,0	97,0
Greece	0	0	3	0	89	1 124	0,2	99,8
Hungary	39	106	81	14	1 307	5 516	3,4	96,6
Ireland	2	31	3	14	206	2 319	1,9	98,1
Italy	1	44	124	85	1 523	25 726	0,9	99,1
Latvia	61	410	190	654	1 691	3 862	19,1	80,9
Lithuania	4	96	375	163	345	7 104	7,9	92,1
Luxembourg	2	48	0	38	327	722	7,7	92,3
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	287	0,0	100,0
Netherlands	13	274	296	574	1 824	16 066	6,1	93,9
Poland	112	1 608	848	220	5 452	20 355	9,7	90,3
Portugal	0	167	205	5	338	7 827	4,4	95,6
Slovakia	3	111	7	6	409	637	10,8	89,2
Slovenia	0	0	0	3	0	78	3,7	96,3
Spain	15	116	276	335	1 126	30 447	2,3	97,7
UK	193	1 454	1 353	1 237	7 735	46 844	7,2	92,8
<i>Other OECD</i>								
Australia	1	82	15	29	694	10 893	1,1	98,9
Canada	20	126	35	40	1 325	13 456	1,5	98,5
Iceland	0	0	24	0	0	0	100,0	0,0
Japan	5	35	92	47	319	2 268	6,5	93,5
Mexico	0	9	0	5	1 302	12 060	0,1	99,9
New Zealand	0	4	1	0	27	1 077	0,5	99,5
Norway	449	1 337	1 448	2 529	8 155	29 006	13,4	86,6
South Korea	0	14	22	20	97	2 607	2,0	98,0
Switzerland	16	95	63	70	745	6 081	3,5	96,5
Turkey	0	0	1	5	6	1 177	0,5	99,5
USA	147	1 022	830	1 246	10 256	200 446	1,5	98,5
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>10 155</b>	<b>9 145</b>	<b>12 547</b>	<b>80 409</b>	<b>686 645</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>95,8</b>
Other	394	1 968	2 989	3 340	11 205	121 864	6,1	93,9
Unspecified	14	599	626	1 410	5 725	5 929	18,5	81,5
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>12 722</b>	<b>12 760</b>	<b>17 297</b>	<b>97 339</b>	<b>814 438</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>95,3</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>3 744</b>	<b>24 427</b>	<b>25 243</b>	<b>31 005</b>	<b>119 824</b>	<b>298 864</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>83,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 624</b>	<b>37 149</b>	<b>38 003</b>	<b>48 302</b>	<b>217 163</b>	<b>1 113 302</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>91,2</b>

**Table 7a.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by country and by industry affiliation of group in Sweden

Country of establishment	Manufacturing	Services	Industry & trade, total	Manufacturing as % of total	Services as % of total
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>213 486</b>	<b>182 628</b>	<b>437 120</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>41,8</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>248 930</b>	<b>215 968</b>	<b>521 711</b>	<b>47,7</b>	<b>41,4</b>
Belgium	10 935	5 882	16 836	65,0	34,9
Cyprus	16	0	16	100,0	0,0
Denmark	14 684	24 897	44 837	32,7	55,5
Estonia	6 383	7 428	14 232	44,8	52,2
Finland	11 393	30 765	50 529	22,5	60,9
France	42 117	25 809	68 151	61,8	37,9
Greece	1 137	37	1 174	96,8	3,2
Ireland	2 178	251	3 090	70,5	8,1
Italy	25 872	652	26 524	97,5	2,5
Latvia	2 884	5 576	8 614	33,5	64,7
Lithuania	871	8 170	9 120	9,6	89,6
Luxembourg	82	815	897	9,1	90,9
Malta	781	0	877	89,1	0,0
Netherlands	11 794	7 474	19 332	61,0	38,7
Poland	11 901	9 226	29 486	40,4	31,3
Portugal	1 697	6 922	8 619	19,7	80,3
Slovakia	357	100	457	78,1	21,9
Slovenia	174	14	188	92,6	7,4
Spain	13 477	20 342	33 820	39,8	60,1
UK	31 970	24 801	60 734	52,6	40,8
Czech Republic	6 171	2 085	14 942	41,3	14,0
Germany	41 450	30 921	94 817	43,7	32,6
Hungary	5 906	741	6 659	88,7	11,1
Austria	4 700	3 060	7 760	60,6	39,4
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	11 603	537	12 171	95,3	4,4
Canada	10 008	6 008	16 110	62,1	37,3
Japan	2 467	1 199	3 666	67,3	32,7
Mexico	9 784	4 110	13 947	70,2	29,5
New Zealand	1 424	4	1 428	99,7	0,3
Norway	7 849	24 587	40 441	19,4	60,8
South Korea	2 799	109	2 908	96,3	3,7
Switzerland	3 791	2 985	6 795	55,8	43,9
Turkey	1 144	16	1 160	98,6	1,4
USA	88 091	105 212	202 548	43,5	51,9
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>376 781</b>	<b>339 547</b>	<b>789 838</b>	<b>47,7</b>	<b>43,0</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	16 368	136	17 156	95,4	0,8
China	21 777	1 339	23 165	94,0	5,8
India	12 763	145	13 330	95,7	1,1
Russia	3 283	1 379	5 830	56,3	23,7
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>489 330</b>	<b>379 359</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>51,3</b>	<b>39,8</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>215 384</b>	<b>227 204</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>43,7</b>	<b>46,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>704 714</b>	<b>606 563</b>	<b>1 446 294</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>41,9</b>

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and business, total as all categories including enterprise groups with unknown industry affiliation.

**Table 7b.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and by industry affiliation of group in Sweden

Country of establishment	Manufacturing	Services	Industry & trade, total	Manufacturing as % of total	Services as % of total
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>219 720</b>	<b>184 075</b>	<b>438 460</b>	<b>50,1</b>	<b>42,0</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>251 866</b>	<b>213 384</b>	<b>516 088</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>41,3</b>
Austria	5 059	2 991	8 050	62,8	37,2
Belgium	11 114	6 014	17 385	63,9	34,6
Cyprus	20	1	21	95,2	4,8
Czech Republic	4 884	1 870	13 201	37,0	14,2
Denmark	16 655	27 736	46 300	36,0	59,9
Estonia	6 561	5 278	12 252	53,6	43,1
Finland	12 360	34 158	51 122	24,2	66,8
France	43 503	24 864	68 370	63,6	36,4
Germany	42 733	30 716	96 082	44,5	32,0
Greece	1 138	69	1 216	93,6	5,7
Hungary	6 258	779	7 063	88,6	11,0
Ireland	2 312	263	2 575	89,8	10,2
Italy	26 919	584	27 503	97,9	2,1
Latvia	2 523	4 170	6 868	36,7	60,7
Lithuania	1 015	7 054	8 087	12,6	87,2
Luxembourg	223	914	1 137	19,6	80,4
Malta	192	0	287	66,9	0,0
Netherlands	11 474	7 308	19 047	60,2	38,4
Poland	9 575	10 021	28 595	33,5	35,0
Portugal	1 760	6 782	8 542	20,6	79,4
Slovakia	1 037	136	1 173	88,4	11,6
Slovenia	81	0	81	100,0	0,0
Spain	13 403	18 909	32 315	41,5	58,5
UK	31 067	22 767	58 816	52,8	38,7
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	11 063	651	11 714	94,4	5,6
Canada	8 532	5 655	15 002	56,9	37,7
Iceland	0	24	24	0,0	100,0
Japan	2 565	201	2 766	92,7	7,3
Mexico	9 251	4 043	13 376	69,2	30,2
New Zealand	1 083	26	1 109	97,7	2,3
Norway	8 482	28 802	42 924	19,8	67,1
South Korea	2 703	57	2 760	97,9	2,1
Switzerland	4 121	2 919	7 070	58,3	41,3
Turkey	1 188	1	1 189	99,9	0,1
USA	89 075	114 536	213 947	41,6	53,5
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>379 537</b>	<b>353 796</b>	<b>800 373</b>	<b>47,4</b>	<b>44,2</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	13 901	264	14 468	96,1	1,8
China	16 807	282	17 123	98,2	1,6
India	13 590	95	16 515	82,3	0,6
Russia	2 847	1 773	5 718	49,8	31,0
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>479 633</b>	<b>390 168</b>	<b>956 436</b>	<b>50,1</b>	<b>40,8</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>225 248</b>	<b>236 561</b>	<b>503 107</b>	<b>44,8</b>	<b>47,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>704 881</b>	<b>626 729</b>	<b>1 459 543</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>42,9</b>

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and business, total as all categories including enterprise groups with unknown industry affiliation.

**Table 7c.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by world region and by industry affiliation of group in Sweden

World region	Manufacturing	Services	Industry & trade, total	Manufacturing as % of total	Services as % of total
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>271 926</b>	<b>250 388</b>	<b>588 494</b>	<b>46,2</b>	<b>42,5</b>
Eastern Europe	33 722	14 787	64 886	52,0	22,8
Northern Europe	78 444	126 910	232 264	33,8	54,6
Southern Europe	43 493	28 003	71 616	60,7	39,1
Western Europe	114 869	76 946	214 588	53,5	35,9
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	1 398	3 742	5 140	27,2	72,8
<b>Americas</b>	<b>136 528</b>	<b>118 674</b>	<b>270 996</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>43,8</b>
Caribbean	3 399	2	3 415	99,5	0,1
Central America	11 565	4 117	15 792	73,2	26,1
Northern America	98 099	111 822	219 260	44,7	51,0
South America	23 465	2 733	32 529	72,1	8,4
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	0	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>56 854</b>	<b>6 150</b>	<b>63 908</b>	<b>89,0</b>	<b>9,6</b>
Eastern Asia	29 538	2 914	32 501	90,9	9,0
South-central Asia	13 796	901	15 128	91,2	6,0
South-eastern Asia	10 979	1 741	13 130	83,6	13,3
Western Asia	2 511	584	3 109	80,8	18,8
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	30	10	40	75,0	25,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>7 598</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>9 529</b>	<b>79,7</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Central and Eastern Africa	1 026	63	2 270	45,2	2,8
Northern Africa	1 066	23	1 191	89,5	1,9
Southern Africa	5 279	83	5 824	90,6	1,4
Western Africa	227	0	239	95,0	0,0
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	0	5	5	0,0	100,0
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>13 027</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>13 599</b>	<b>95,8</b>	<b>4,0</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>489 330</b>	<b>379 359</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>51,3</b>	<b>39,8</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	3 397	3 432	7 109	47,8	48,3

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and business, total as all categories including enterprise groups with unknown industry affiliation.

**Table 7d.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by world region and by industry affiliation of group in Sweden

World region	Manufacturing	Services	Industry & trade, total	Manufacturing as % of total	Services as % of total
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>284 055</b>	<b>233 794</b>	<b>588 468</b>	<b>48,3</b>	<b>39,7</b>
Eastern Europe	30 438	12 064	60 922	50,0	19,8
Northern Europe	83 830	114 523	226 739	37,0	50,5
Southern Europe	46 071	25 508	71 708	64,2	35,6
Western Europe	123 187	76 471	223 332	55,2	34,2
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	529	5 228	5 767	9,2	90,7
<b>Americas</b>	<b>137 011</b>	<b>118 663</b>	<b>272 278</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>43,6</b>
Caribbean	2 952	2	3 107	95,0	0,1
Central America	12 417	4 179	18 349	67,7	22,8
Northern America	101 216	112 640	223 707	45,2	50,4
South America	20 426	1 842	27 115	75,3	6,8
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	0	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>51 375</b>	<b>3 411</b>	<b>61 966</b>	<b>82,9</b>	<b>5,5</b>
Eastern Asia	22 816	1 076	27 240	83,8	4,0
South-central Asia	17 093	685	20 655	82,8	3,3
South-eastern Asia	9 349	1 477	11 282	82,9	13,1
Western Asia	2 045	68	2 612	78,3	2,6
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	72	105	177	40,7	59,3
<b>Africa</b>	<b>6 897</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>17 700</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>0,9</b>
Central and Eastern Africa	679	69	2 158	31,5	3,2
Northern Africa	763	65	1 132	67,4	5,7
Southern Africa	5 220	24	13 463	38,8	0,2
Western Africa	234	0	944	24,8	0,0
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	1	2	3	33,3	66,7
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>12 821</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>13 409</b>	<b>95,6</b>	<b>4,3</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>495 619</b>	<b>359 993</b>	<b>960 852</b>	<b>51,6</b>	<b>37,5</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	3 460	3 382	7 031	49,2	48,1

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and business, total as all categories including enterprise groups with unknown industry affiliation.

**Table 8a.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups in manufacturing industry with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by country and gender

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>41 509</b>	<b>144 505</b>	<b>213 486</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>67,7</b>	<b>12,9</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>51 701</b>	<b>159 861</b>	<b>248 930</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>15,0</b>
Austria	666	3 782	4 700	14,2	80,5	5,4
Belgium		8 116	10 935	19,2	74,2	6,6
Cyprus	5	11	16	31,3	68,8	0,0
Czech Republic	2 596	3 429	6 171	42,1	55,6	2,4
Denmark	3 631	9 894	14 684	24,7	67,4	7,9
Estonia	1 247	1 096	6 383	19,5	17,2	63,3
Finland	2 980	7 748	11 393	26,2	68,0	5,8
France	8 469	29 816	42 117	20,1	70,8	9,1
Germany	7 762	28 623	41 450	18,7	69,1	12,2
Greece	191	684	1 137	16,8	60,2	23,0
Hungary	1 010	1 872	5 906	17,1	31,7	51,2
Ireland	478	1 528	2 178	21,9	70,2	7,9
Italy	3 846	12 739	25 872	14,9	49,2	35,9
Latvia	910	1 109	2 884	31,6	38,5	30,0
Lithuania	482	347	871	55,3	39,8	4,8
Luxembourg	7	21	82	8,5	25,6	65,9
Malta	164	617	781	21,0	79,0	0,0
Netherlands	1 655	9 339	11 794	14,0	79,2	6,8
Poland	3 667	6 529	11 901	30,8	54,9	14,3
Portugal	571	902	1 697	33,6	53,2	13,2
Slovakia	78	219	357	21,8	61,3	16,8
Slovenia	33	127	174	19,0	73,0	8,0
Spain	2 641	8 540	13 477	19,6	63,4	17,0
UK	6 514	22 773	31 970	20,4	71,2	8,4
<i>Other OECD</i>						
Australia	1 761	6 239	11 603	15,2	53,8	31,1
Canada	1 755	6 498	10 008	17,5	64,9	17,5
Japan	613	1 708	2 467	24,8	69,2	5,9
Mexico	3 574	5 177	9 784	36,5	52,9	10,6
New Zealand	529	672	1 424	37,1	47,2	15,7
Norway	1 821	5 489	7 849	23,2	69,9	6,9
South Korea	378	2 394	2 799	13,5	85,5	1,0
Switzerland	678	2 032	3 791	17,9	53,6	28,5
Turkey	242	836	1 144	21,2	73,1	5,8
USA	23 179	44 604	88 091	26,3	50,6	23,1
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>83 390</b>	<b>232 203</b>	<b>376 781</b>	<b>22,1</b>	<b>61,6</b>	<b>16,2</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>						
Brazil	1 579	9 934	16 368	9,6	60,7	29,7
China	7 252	12 010	21 777	33,3	55,1	11,5
India	304	9 952	12 763	2,4	78,0	19,6
Russia	1 193	1 966	3 283	36,3	59,9	3,8
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>110 075</b>	<b>297 972</b>	<b>489 330</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>60,9</b>	<b>16,6</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>44 953</b>	<b>151 450</b>	<b>215 384</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>70,3</b>	<b>8,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>155 028</b>	<b>449 422</b>	<b>704 714</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>63,8</b>	<b>14,2</b>

**Table 8b.** Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups in service sector with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by country and gender

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>72 990</b>	<b>107 425</b>	<b>182 628</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>58,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>90 354</b>	<b>122 066</b>	<b>215 968</b>	<b>41,8</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Austria	1 772	1 276	3 060	57,9	41,7	0,4
Belgium	1 989	3 882	5 882	33,8	66,0	0,2
Czech Republic	604	1 438	2 085	29,0	69,0	2,1
Denmark	10 950	13 419	24 897	44,0	53,9	2,1
Estonia	4 372	2 397	7 428	58,9	32,3	8,9
Finland	16 924	13 561	30 765	55,0	44,1	0,9
France	7 944	17 738	25 809	30,8	68,7	0,5
Germany	12 620	17 961	30 921	40,8	58,1	1,1
Greece	1	3	37	2,7	8,1	89,2
Hungary	238	460	741	32,1	62,1	5,8
Ireland	116	135	251	46,2	53,8	0,0
Italy	315	297	652	48,3	45,6	6,1
Latvia	3 842	1 699	5 576	68,9	30,5	0,6
Lithuania	4 918	3 252	8 170	60,2	39,8	0,0
Luxembourg	340	470	815	41,7	57,7	0,6
Netherlands	2 867	4 493	7 474	38,4	60,1	1,5
Poland	3 320	5 368	9 226	36,0	58,2	5,8
Portugal	1 150	5 772	6 922	16,6	83,4	0,0
Slovakia	58	25	100	58,0	25,0	17,0
Slovenia	12	2	14	85,7	14,3	0,0
Spain	6 131	14 174	20 342	30,1	69,7	0,2
UK	9 871	14 244	24 801	39,8	57,4	2,8
<i>Other OECD</i>						
Australia	163	354	537	30,4	65,9	3,7
Canada	961	5 021	6 008	16,0	83,6	0,4
Japan	224	910	1 199	18,7	75,9	5,4
Mexico	692	3 419	4 110	16,8	83,2	0,0
New Zealand	1	3	4	25,0	75,0	0,0
Norway	10 616	12 848	24 587	43,2	52,3	4,6
South Korea	33	76	109	30,3	69,7	0,0
Switzerland	1 678	1 303	2 985	56,2	43,7	0,1
Turkey	4	12	16	25,0	75,0	0,0
USA	28 551	76 144	105 212	27,1	72,4	0,5
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>120 133</b>	<b>214 806</b>	<b>339 547</b>	<b>35,4</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>
<i>Other major countries</i>						
Brazil	22	36	136	16,2	26,5	57,4
China	561	643	1 339	41,9	48,0	10,1
India	47	98	145	32,4	67,6	0,0
Russia	740	633	1 379	53,7	45,9	0,4
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>139 164</b>	<b>231 193</b>	<b>379 359</b>	<b>36,7</b>	<b>60,9</b>	<b>2,4</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>97 575</b>	<b>120 503</b>	<b>227 204</b>	<b>42,9</b>	<b>53,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>236 739</b>	<b>351 696</b>	<b>606 563</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>58,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>



**Table 9a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; by industry affiliation of group in Sweden

Industry	NACE Rev 1,1	Number of employees		Number of groups	Degree of internationalization (%)	Percentage of total number of employees abroad
		Sweden	Abroad			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting &amp; fishing;</b>						
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>01-14</b>	<b>6 957</b>	<b>3 175</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply</b>	<b>40-41</b>	<b>8 192</b>	<b>24 903</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75,2</b>	<b>2,6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>15-37</b>	<b>215 384</b>	<b>489 330</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>69,4</b>	<b>51,3</b>
Food products	15-16	8 144	19 949	14	71,0	2,1
Textiles and textile products	17	1 336	4 467	11	77,0	0,5
Clothes; dressing of furs	18	329	669	8	67,0	0,1
Leather and leather goods	19	368	75	2	16,9	0,0
Wood and wood products	20	4 842	2 210	20	31,3	0,2
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	20 681	51 138	16	71,2	5,4
Publishing	22	10 237	7 741	18	43,1	0,8
Chemicals and chemical products	23-24	2 941	5 820	17	66,4	0,6
Rubber and plastic products	25	7 609	24 429	21	76,3	2,6
Non-metallic mineral products	26	765	1 475	4	65,8	0,2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	27	10 260	1 833	6	15,2	0,2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	28	20 073	68 470	41	77,3	7,2
Machinery not listed below	29	33 200	154 714	76	82,3	16,2
Office machinery and computers	30	1 478	1 993	5	57,4	0,2
Electrical equipment and apparatus	31	2 572	1 656	18	39,2	0,2
Communication equipment	32	22 953	31 977	7	58,2	3,4
Precision instruments etc.	33	4 222	26 686	26	86,3	2,8
Motor vehicles and trailers	34	44 695	72 715	18	61,9	7,6
Other transport equipment	35	13 196	2 618	4	16,6	0,3
Other manufacturing	36-37	5 483	8 695	25	61,3	0,9
<b>Construction</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34 922</b>	<b>56 868</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>227 204</b>	<b>379 359</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>62,5</b>	<b>39,8</b>
Sale of motor vehicles and fuel	50	5 448	2 098	10	27,8	0,2
Wholesale and commission sales	51	26 388	24 261	176	47,9	2,5
Retail sales	52	23 565	32 775	31	58,2	3,4
Hotels and restaurants	55	908	238	6	20,8	0,0
Overland transport	60	4 088	314	7	7,1	0,0
Sea and air transport	61-62	7 726	5 042	13	39,5	0,5
Travel agencies	63	927	537	11	36,7	0,1
Post and telecommunications	64	47 036	17 725	5	27,4	1,9
Financial intermediation	65-67	37 621	46 247	19	55,1	4,8
Real estate activities	70	627	698	9	52,7	0,1
Renting of machinery and equipment	71	113	127	5	52,9	0,0
Computer and related activities	72	17 175	12 971	64	43,0	1,4
Research and development	73	2 978	4 221	15	58,6	0,4
Other business services	74	34 206	219 987	88	86,5	23,1
Other services	75-99	18 398	12 118	18	39,7	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>00-99</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>65,9</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 9b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by industry affiliation of group in Sweden

Industry	NACE Rev 1.1	Number of employees		Number of groups	Degree of internationalization (%)	Percentage of total number of employees abroad
		Sweden	Abroad			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting &amp; fishing;</b>						
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>01-14</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply</b>	<b>40-41</b>	<b>7 994</b>	<b>27 382</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>77,4</b>	<b>2,9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>15-37</b>	<b>225 248</b>	<b>479 633</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>68,0</b>	<b>50,1</b>
Food products	15-16	7 509	20 854	11	73,5	2,2
Textiles and textile products	17	4 016	5 763	12	58,9	0,6
Clothes; dressing of furs	18	175	455	5	72,2	0,0
Leather and leather goods	19	429	162	2	27,4	0,0
Wood and wood products	20	6 846	2 074	19	23,3	0,2
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	21 472	46 209	18	68,3	4,8
Publishing	22	9 617	7 223	15	42,9	0,8
Chemicals and chemical products	23-24	3 007	5 612	16	65,1	0,6
Rubber and plastic products	25	7 777	18 089	19	69,9	1,9
Non-metallic mineral products	26	638	1 396	3	68,6	0,1
Manufacture of basic metals	27	10 390	1 827	7	15,0	0,2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	28	20 205	67 433	40	76,9	7,1
Machinery not listed below	29	33 269	161 095	79	82,9	16,8
Office machinery and equipment	30	1 442	1 915	5	57,0	0,2
Electrical equipment and apparatus	31	2 535	1 164	15	31,5	0,1
Communication equipment	32	29 545	31 572	7	51,7	3,3
Precision instruments etc.	33	4 051	25 994	27	86,5	2,7
Motor vehicles and trailers	34	43 109	68 905	18	61,5	7,2
Other transport equipment	35	14 488	4 178	5	22,4	0,4
Other manufacturing	36-37	4 728	7 713	19	62,0	0,8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27 655</b>	<b>57 035</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>6,0</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>236 561</b>	<b>390 168</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>62,3</b>	<b>40,8</b>
Sale of motor vehicles and fuel	50	5 501	1 821	11	24,9	0,2
Wholesale and commission sales	51	29 674	26 251	182	46,9	2,7
Retail sales	52	24 546	28 810	29	54,0	3,0
Hotels and restaurants	55	875	205	6	19,0	0,0
Overland transport	60	4 393	320	8	6,8	0,0
Sea and air transport	61-62	7 791	4 222	12	35,1	0,4
Travel agencies	63	800	2 016	8	71,6	0,2
Post and telecommunications	64	48 491	20 537	5	29,8	2,1
Financial intermediation	65-67	29 742	47 350	20	61,4	5,0
Real estate activities	70	11 795	14 033	14	54,3	1,5
Rental activities	71	599	507	5	45,8	0,1
Computer and related activities	72	16 651	11 364	60	40,6	1,2
Research and development	73	860	1 089	14	55,9	0,1
Other business services	74	32 252	219 619	88	87,2	23,0
Other services	75-99	22 591	12 024	19	34,7	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>00-99</b>	<b>503 107</b>	<b>956 436</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>65,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 10.** Number of employees at the 80 largest Swedish controlled industrial groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004 and 2003

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Employees abroad as % of total	
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>207 350</b>	<b>213 295</b>	<b>-2,8</b>	<b>43,7</b>	<b>45,8</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>238 605</b>	<b>242 254</b>	<b>-1,5</b>	<b>50,2</b>	<b>52,0</b>
Austria	4 685	5 047	-7,2	1,0	1,1
Belgium	10 808	10 984	-1,6	2,3	2,4
Cyprus	16	20	-20,0	0,0	0,0
Czech Republic	6 020	4 809	25,2	1,3	1,0
Denmark	13 371	15 191	-12,0	2,8	3,3
Estonia	5 317	5 920	-10,2	1,1	1,3
Finland	10 595	11 536	-8,2	2,2	2,5
France	41 758	43 086	-3,1	8,8	9,2
Germany	40 432	41 609	-2,8	8,5	8,9
Greece	1 137	1 138	-0,1	0,2	0,2
Hungary	5 889	6 238	-5,6	1,2	1,3
Ireland	2 154	2 278	-5,4	0,5	0,5
Italy	25 805	26 777	-3,6	5,4	5,7
Latvia	2 546	2 230	14,2	0,5	0,5
Lithuania	506	602	-15,9	0,1	0,1
Luxembourg	82	223	-63,2	0,0	0,0
Malta	781	192	306,8	0,2	0,0
Netherlands	11 485	11 143	3,1	2,4	2,4
Poland	9 650	7 830	23,2	2,0	1,7
Portugal	1 485	1 573	-5,6	0,3	0,3
Slovakia	356	1 037	-65,7	0,1	0,2
Slovenia	174	81	114,8	0,0	0,0
Spain	13 133	13 090	0,3	2,8	2,8
UK	30 420	29 620	2,7	6,4	6,4
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	11 579	11 054	4,7	2,4	2,4
Canada	9 895	8 437	17,3	2,1	0,5
Japan	2 369	2 477	-4,4	0,5	1,8
Mexico	9 760	9 242	5,6	2,1	2,0
New Zealand	1 422	1 081	31,5	0,3	1,7
Norway	7 091	7 782	-8,9	1,5	0,2
South Korea	2 776	2 681	3,5	0,6	0,9
Switzerland	3 735	4 053	-7,8	0,8	0,6
Turkey	1 144	1 188	-3,7	0,2	0,3
USA	86 979	87 987	-1,1	18,3	18,9
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>366 015</b>	<b>369 191</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	<b>77,1</b>	<b>79,2</b>
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>260 310</b>	<b>263 471</b>	<b>-1,2</b>	<b>54,8</b>	<b>56,5</b>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>135 156</b>	<b>130 272</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>28,5</b>	<b>28,0</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>56 110</b>	<b>49 187</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>10,6</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>7 567</b>	<b>6 997</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,5</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>13 001</b>	<b>12 135</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,6</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>474 948</b>	<b>466 067</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	2 804	4 005	-30,0	0,6	0,9
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>167 526</b>	<b>176 793</b>	<b>-5,2</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>642 474</b>	<b>642 860</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	-	-

**Table 11.** Number of employees at the 20 largest Swedish controlled industry groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004 and 2003

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Employees abroad as % of total	
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>180 346</b>	<b>180 464</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>43,1</b>	<b>44,6</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>202 800</b>	<b>201 938</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>50,0</b>
Austria	4 418	4 671	-5,4	1,1	1,2
Belgium	9 388	9 533	-1,5	2,2	2,4
Cyprus	14	18	-22,2	0,0	0,0
Czech Republic	4 403	3 922	12,3	1,1	1,0
Denmark	9 096	9 618	-5,4	2,2	2,4
Estonia	4 207	4 900	-14,1	1,0	1,2
Finland	7 175	7 628	-5,9	1,7	1,9
France	37 241	37 600	-1,0	8,9	9,3
Germany	34 730	34 783	-0,2	8,3	8,6
Greece	1 124	1 124	0,0	0,3	0,3
Hungary	4 896	5 018	-2,4	1,2	1,2
Ireland	2 063	2 190	-5,8	0,5	0,5
Italy	25 155	25 518	-1,4	6,0	6,3
Latvia	1 501	1 404	6,9	0,4	0,3
Lithuania	211	597	-64,7	0,1	0,1
Luxembourg	57	56	1,8	0,0	0,0
Malta	781	192	306,8	0,2	0,0
Netherlands	10 233	10 011	2,2	2,4	2,5
Poland	6 014	4 708	27,7	1,4	1,2
Portugal	1 457	1 556	-6,4	0,3	0,4
Slovakia	334	637	-47,6	0,1	0,2
Slovenia	93	78	19,2	0,0	0,0
Spain	11 782	11 812	-0,3	2,8	2,9
UK	26 427	24 364	8,5	6,3	6,0
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	10 680	10 212	4,6	2,5	2,5
Japan	2 191	2 262	-3,1	0,5	0,6
Canada	9 367	7 844	19,4	2,2	1,9
Mexico	9 395	9 045	3,9	2,2	2,2
Norway	4 930	5 262	-6,3	1,2	1,3
New Zealand	1 397	1 059	31,9	0,3	0,3
Switzerland	3 275	3 612	-9,3	0,8	0,9
South Korea	2 687	2 607	3,1	0,6	0,6
Turkey	1 125	1 177	-4,4	0,3	0,3
USA	78 881	78 337	0,7	18,8	19,4
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>319 921</b>	<b>316 166</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>76,4</b>	<b>78,2</b>
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>220 760</b>	<b>219 112</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>52,7</b>	<b>54,2</b>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>125 736</b>	<b>119 516</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>30,0</b>	<b>29,6</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>50 880</b>	<b>44 768</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>11,1</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>7 014</b>	<b>6 483</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>12 077</b>	<b>11 271</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,8</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>418 905</b>	<b>404 260</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	2 438	3 110	-21,6	0,6	0,8
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>107 769</b>	<b>112 415</b>	<b>-4,1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>526 674</b>	<b>516 675</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 12.** Number of employees at the 40 largest Swedish controlled service groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004 and 2003

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Employees abroad as % of total	
	2004	2003	Change (%)	2004	2003
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>168 700</b>	<b>170 452</b>	<b>-1,0</b>	<b>48,5</b>	<b>47,3</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>197 202</b>	<b>195 746</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>56,7</b>	<b>54,3</b>
Austria	2 992	2 925	2,3	0,9	0,8
Belgium	5 801	5 923	-2,1	1,7	1,6
Czech Republic	2 020	1 816	11,2	0,6	0,5
Denmark	20 731	23 838	-13,0	6,0	6,6
Estonia	5 374	3 339	60,9	1,5	0,9
Finland	27 010	30 693	-12,0	7,8	8,5
France	25 102	24 151	3,9	7,2	6,7
Germany	29 235	28 685	1,9	8,4	8,0
Greece	33	40	-17,5	0,0	0,0
Hungary	539	579	-6,9	0,2	0,2
Ireland	232	247	-6,1	0,1	0,1
Italy	595	500	19,0	0,2	0,1
Latvia	5 220	3 809	37,0	1,5	1,1
Lithuania	8 102	6 796	19,2	2,3	1,9
Luxembourg	736	826	-10,9	0,2	0,2
Netherlands	7 005	6 745	3,9	2,0	1,9
Poland	7 216	8 932	-19,2	2,1	2,5
Portugal	6 814	6 595	3,3	2,0	1,8
Slovakia	17	22	-22,7	0,0	0,0
Spain	20 195	18 756	7,7	5,8	5,2
UK	22 219	20 528	8,2	6,4	5,7
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	376	505	-25,5	0,1	0,1
Canada	5 892	5 538	6,4	1,7	1,5
Japan	1 126	126	793,7	0,3	0,0
Mexico	4 105	4 038	1,7	1,2	1,1
Norway	17 936	23 173	-22,6	5,2	6,4
South Korea	93	33	181,8	0,0	0,0
Switzerland	2 776	2 758	0,7	0,8	0,8
USA	103 697	113 117	-8,3	29,8	31,4
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>314 493</b>	<b>331 112</b>	<b>-5,0</b>	<b>90,4</b>	<b>91,9</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>222 448</b>	<b>227 108</b>	<b>-2,1</b>	<b>64,0</b>	<b>63,0</b>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>116 969</b>	<b>125 140</b>	<b>-6,5</b>	<b>33,6</b>	<b>34,7</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5 354</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>39,8</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,1</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>-97,9</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>-28,8</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>347 757</b>	<b>360 344</b>	<b>-3,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	2 578	2 246	14,8	0,7	0,6
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>149 915</b>	<b>155 487</b>	<b>-3,6</b>	<b>43,1</b>	<b>43,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>497 672</b>	<b>515 831</b>	<b>-3,5</b>	<b>143,1</b>	<b>143,1</b>

**Table 13a.** Goods exports from all Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; SEK m.

Country	All groups	% of total exports from Sweden	Industrial groups	Service groups
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>110 251</b>	<b>37,7</b>	<b>94 302</b>	<b>9 473</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>197 185</b>	<b>38,1</b>	<b>177 561</b>	<b>11 700</b>
Austria	3 812	40,9	3 721	80
Belgium	17 740	43,8	17 301	222
Cyprus	587	67,2	321	265
Czech Republic	2 277	47,4	2 133	53
Denmark	13 728	23,7	11 080	2 561
Estonia	1 500	30,0	1 231	255
Finland	15 079	30,5	11 108	2 868
France	15 614	36,5	15 044	465
Germany	30 895	34,1	26 298	1 872
Greece	2 371	45,1	2 304	66
Hungary	2 393	54,5	2 194	98
Ireland	2 247	42,4	2 158	52
Italy	16 662	50,3	16 263	363
Latvia	869	30,2	701	153
Lithuania	1 046	38,9	954	87
Luxembourg	210	41,8	194	14
Malta	52	26,3	42	10
Netherlands	23 590	55,3	22 528	475
Poland	6 806	43,6	6 249	383
Portugal	2 335	45,7	2 288	47
Slovakia	920	53,2	882	35
Slovenia	650	59,7	604	44
Spain	10 741	41,0	10 121	388
UK	25 062	36,2	21 841	842
<i>Other OECD</i>				
Australia	4 206	43,3	4 087	117
Canada	3 348	32,7	3 231	68
Iceland	410	16,4	355	51
Japan	5 381	32,3	4 670	659
Mexico	3 562	62,3	3 543	16
New Zealand	552	42,5	536	16
Norway	18 843	24,1	13 750	4 570
South Korea	1 924	41,0	1 815	104
Switzerland	3 466	35,3	3 166	209
Turkey	3 653	50,5	3 037	59
USA	30 571	31,6	28 671	1 781
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>208 067</b>	<b>35,9</b>	<b>181 701</b>	<b>18 074</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>235 978</b>	<b>36,8</b>	<b>209 395</b>	<b>17 368</b>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>45 028</b>	<b>36,0</b>	<b>42 864</b>	<b>1 962</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>51 922</b>	<b>52,7</b>	<b>48 826</b>	<b>2 044</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>9 889</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>9 133</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>4 786</b>	<b>43,2</b>	<b>4 650</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Total, exports</b>	<b>347 724</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>314 868</b>	<b>21 870</b>

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and business, total as all categories including enterprise groups with unknown industry affiliation.

**Table 13b.** Goods imports to all Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004; SEK m.

Country	All groups	% of total exports from Sweden	Industrial groups	Service groups
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>78 181</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>54 514</b>	<b>19 916</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>108 271</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>78 094</b>	<b>25 933</b>
Belgium	5 093	17,5	3 968	1 026
Austria	1 686	21,3	1 107	539
Cyprus	3	3,6	..	..
Czech Republic	1 067	24,5	868	191
Denmark	8 108	12,5	5 043	2 919
Estonia	2 681	41,1	2 277	385
Finland	9 081	19,7	6 176	1 971
France	7 460	18,5	4 885	2 340
Germany	28 739	21,4	21 187	5 400
Greece	165	15,1	42	117
Hungary	2 835	47,1	2 105	718
Ireland	1 339	13,1	897	441
Italy	5 994	25,1	3 526	2 423
Latvia	1 348	37,0	1 098	241
Lithuania	679	16,9	364	297
Luxembourg	378	13,3	321	48
Malta	15	18,0	..	..
Netherlands	9 483	19,6	7 106	2 328
Poland	7 158	39,4	6 221	889
Portugal	654	24,9	254	363
Slovakia	369	25,9	287	82
Slovenia	309	28,5	233	76
Spain	1 858	16,3	1 266	382
UK	11 770	22,1	8 850	2 753
<i>Other OECD</i>				
Australia	1 520	70,8	1 172	23
Iceland	12	5,8	3	8
Japan	3 033	19,5	2 427	564
Canada	827	33,3	402	76
Mexico	131	27,6	129	3
Norway	7 299	13,0	5 944	1 172
New Zealand	58	20,6	54	4
Switzerland	1 612	18,7	1 235	326
South Korea	739	11,0	496	242
Turkey	1 375	27,4	224	1 141
USA	9 693	37,9	7 667	1 734
<b>OECD, total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>113 341</b>	<b>20,6</b>	<b>93 863</b>	<b>30 224</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>121 589</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>87 751</b>	<b>29 267</b>
<b>Americas</b>	<b>16 154</b>	<b>41,7</b>	<b>11 178</b>	<b>2 379</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>17 769</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>9 241</b>	<b>8 263</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total, imports</b>	<b>157 491</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>109 726</b>	<b>39 990</b>

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and business, total as all categories including enterprise groups with unknown industry affiliation.

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Changes in policy should be based on:

- Statistic data and analyses of the structure and dynamics of industry – to obtain an up-to-date view of future challenges and opportunities.
- Evaluation of results and effects of policy measures and programmes – to provide benchmarks and learn from measures implemented earlier.
- Policy intelligence in order to look outwards and ahead – what issues are likely to come on the growth policy agenda in the future?

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