

Foreign Controlled Enterprises 2004

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Table of Contents

Summary	4
Definition of foreign owned enterprise	5
Differences between different statistical sources	6
Results of the study	7
Tables	14
Facts about the statistics	42
Definitions.....	50



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Summary

Fewer employees in foreign owned enterprises

The number of employees in foreign owned enterprises in Sweden has fallen for the first time since 1993. The net decrease amounts to 19,601 employees. In total, there were 9,864 foreign owned enterprises in Sweden with 544,579 employees in 2004. This means that foreign owned enterprises accounted for 23 per cent of employment in the business sector, a figure unchanged compared with the previous year.

The number of foreign owned enterprises fell by 213 between 2003 and 2004. Foreign owned enterprises that came under Swedish ownership in 2004 numbered 445.

Service enterprises decreased most

Most of the decrease in number of employees took place in the service sector, manufacturing industry and construction sector. In the service sector, the number of employees fell by 11,786 to 286,181 persons. The air transport industry saw the sharpest fall in the number of employees, a decrease of 4,450 to a total of 6,121 persons.

In the manufacturing industry the number of employees fell by 8,265 to a total of 226,246 persons, with the biggest reduction in the chemicals industry. In the construction sector, the number of employees decreased by 1,979 to 22,965 persons. In electricity, gas and water supply, however, the number of employees increased by 2,621, making a total of 7,094 employees, despite the number of enterprises in the industry as a whole falling by 15.

Fewer enterprises controlled from Finland

Finnish controlled enterprises decreased most both with regard to the number of employees and number of enterprises compared with 2003. The number of enterprises fell by 124 to 691 and the number of employees fell by 5,146 to 54,349 persons. The number of enterprises controlled from Germany and Norway decreased by 59 and 53 respectively. Luxembourg accounted for the biggest increase in the number of foreign owned enterprises (111 enterprises) followed by the United Kingdom (87 enterprises) and The Netherlands (38 enterprises).

In enterprises controlled from Denmark, Switzerland and the USA, the number of employees decreased by between 2,800 and 1,600 persons. Several countries of origin increased their number of employees in Sweden in 2004. The biggest increases were in enterprises controlled from Germany and The Netherlands, with 3,000 and 2,300 employees respectively. EU member states dominate among foreign owners in Sweden, although the USA is the largest single country of origin both with respect to number of employees and number of enterprises.

Foreign ownership remains concentrated in the large urban regions. The number of employees fell in all Swedish counties, except for the County of Halland. Most of the decrease was in the Counties of Stockholm, Västra Götaland and Jönköping.

Fewer employees in the ICT sector

The number of foreign owned ICT enterprises decreased by 73 to close on 1,100, and the number of employees in these enterprises decreased by approximately 5,300 to just about 52,000 persons.

Definition of foreign owned enterprise

The main principle is that an enterprise is defined as foreign owned if more than half the voting rights in the company are controlled by a foreign owner. If an enterprise is part of a group of companies in Sweden and the parent company is foreign owned, then the enterprise is regarded as foreign owned. The nationality of a group is determined by that of the ultimate beneficiary owner, i.e. a parent company which itself is not controlled by any other owner with more than 50 per cent of the voting rights.

When two or more foreign owners with different nationalities together own shares with voting rights exceeding 50 per cent, they are reported in a separate category, shared ownership, in the tables of countries of origin. Enterprises where 50 per cent or more of the voting rights are owned by a Swedish enterprise are regarded as Swedish owned and are not covered in this report.

Changes in the number of foreign owned enterprises are reported in each study year, which may not be the same year as that in which the change in ownership took place. This is due to improved coverage of the statistics, where also enterprises which were foreign owned before 2004 were identified in the most recent study.

Changes in the statistics are also the result of changes in the population of foreign owned enterprises. Entire groups of companies can change nationality from one year to the next. A group or an enterprise which in the one year was foreign owned can the year after be Swedish owned and vice versa. Within groups, the changes are primarily the result of corporate acquisitions, sales and close-downs. That changes in population can have a major impact on the statistics should be taken particularly into consideration when interpreting the trends in individual Swedish counties and for individual groups of industries. Population changes also render comparisons over time more difficult.

See *Facts about the statistics* for more information about the study, and definitions.

Differences between different statistical sources

ITPS measures the scope of and changes in foreign ownership in Sweden. The starting point for the measurements is to identify owners in other countries that control enterprises in Sweden. Nationality is determined by the domicile of the ultimate beneficial owner. ITPS applies the definitions which have been agreed on by OECD and the EU, and these statistics are reported to these organisations.

ITPS statistics measure total coverage and nationality is determined on the basis of the ultimate owner controlling the activity.

There are other statistics measuring cross-border capital flows, namely trade payment statistics. These cover financing of direct investments and cross-border portfolio investments. According to the OECD, the criterion for a direct investment is that at least ten per cent of the shares or the voting rights are owned by a foreign investor. A lower proportion is regarded as portfolio investment (financial investment). A direct investment may relate to foreign financing of mergers, acquisitions, new establishments and loans to companies. Financing of similar activities carried out in the host country is not included in the value of a direct investment. In addition, nationality is determined by the domicile of the closest owner and not by the ultimate owner.

These statistics are intended to report incoming and outgoing flows of capital as a basis for the respective country's trade balance. Such figures exist in many countries and as a rule are up to date. As in other international comparisons, there are problems connected with comparability. Accessibility and actuality mean that these figures are often used in incorrect contexts, e.g. to present the scope of direct investments. In reality, direct investments are financed both locally in the country in question and through exchanges of shares and not just through capital injections from the country of origin to the host country.

Results of the study

Fewer employees in foreign owned enterprises

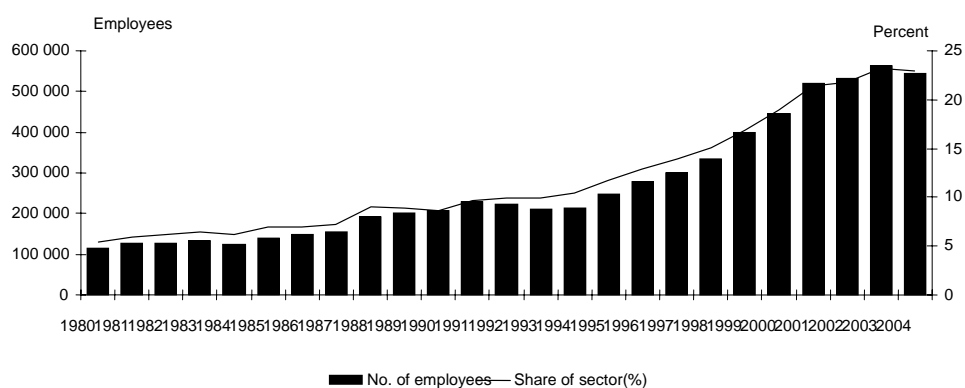
The number of employees in foreign owned enterprises has fallen for the first time since 1993. The net decrease amounts to 19,601 employees. In total there were 9,864 foreign owned enterprises with 544,579 employees in 2004. In 2003 there were 10,077 enterprises with a total of 564,180 employees.

The number of foreign owned enterprises decreased by 213 between 2003 and 2004.

The 2004 study showed a total increase of 1,868 enterprises, including enterprises that came under foreign ownership in 2004 or earlier, and enterprises that became active in 2004 from having previously been dormant. The number of enterprises which responded but were not classed as foreign owned in the 2004 study was 2,081, including enterprises that were no longer trading because of, for example, liquidation, bankruptcy, deregistration or merger (485 enterprises), or because the enterprise came under Swedish ownership in 2004 (445 enterprises). This generates a net decrease of 213 foreign owned enterprises compared with the 2003 study.

Foreign owned enterprises' share of all employees in the business sector as a whole amounted to 23 per cent in 2004, which was unchanged compared with 2003. See Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Number of employees in foreign owned enterprises and their share of the number of employees in the business sector 1980-2004



Acquisition the most common type of establishment

Acquisition is the most common type of establishment among foreign owned enterprises in Sweden. In total, 53 per cent (4,882 enterprises) of the stock of enterprises (excluding branches) became foreign owned through acquisitions.

Acquisition is more common in manufacturing industry than in the service sector. In manufacturing industry, 70 per cent came under foreign ownership through acquisitions, while the corresponding figure in the service sector was 49 per cent.

New establishment is the second most common route for enterprises to become foreign owned: in total 26 per cent (2 378 enterprises) of all foreign owned enterprises were established in this way. In the service sector, 29 per cent came under foreign ownership through new establishment, while the corresponding figure for manufacturing industry was 16 per cent.

Table 1 below illustrates how the enterprises became foreign owned, i.e. the type of establishment involved. The reason that the total number of enterprises and employees in Table 1 does not correspond with the total number of foreign owned enterprises and employees in these is because the branches were not asked to provide information on type of establishment.

Table 1 Number of enterprises and number of employees by type of establishment for foreign owned enterprises 2004 (excluding branches)

Type of establishment	No. of enterprises	Share of enterprises (%)	No. of employees
Acquisition/purchase	4 882	53.2	370 049
New establishment	2 378	25.9	61 083
Merger/amalgamation	179	2.0	48 459
Other	387	4.2	37 256
No data available	1 349	14.7	19 924
Total	9 175	100	536 771

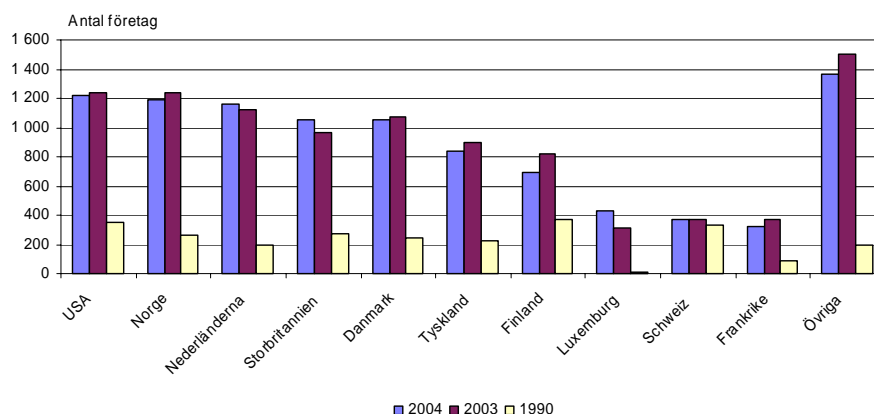
Note: The number of branches is not included in the total sum.

Of the 1,868 new enterprises in this latest study (excluding branches), 40 per cent responded that they had become foreign owned through acquisition and 18 per cent through new establishment. Three per cent state that they established in some other way. New enterprises also include those which became foreign owned earlier than 2004, but which were covered in the study this year. Data is not available for 40 per cent of new enterprises.

Number of enterprises controlled from Luxembourg increased most

Enterprises controlled from Luxembourg accounted for the biggest increase in foreign owned enterprises between 2003 and 2004 (111 enterprises), followed by the United Kingdom (87 enterprises) and The Netherlands (38 enterprises). USA is again the country that controls most enterprises in Sweden (1,215 enterprises) after having passed Norway (1,190 enterprises). Norway was followed closely by The Netherlands with 1,164 enterprises. See Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 Number of enterprises 2004, 2003 and 1990



The number of enterprises controlled from Finland decreased by 124 between 2003 and 2004. Enterprises controlled from Germany and Norway decreased by 59 and 53 enterprises respectively.

Sharp fall in number of employees of Finnish controlled enterprises

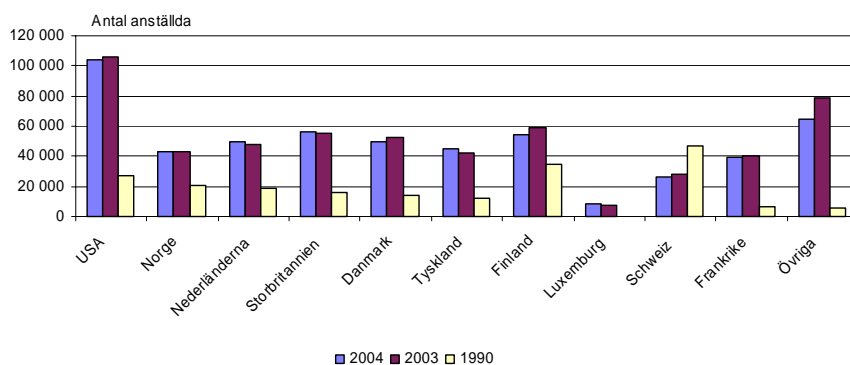
The number of employees fell by 19,601 between 2003 and 2004. In enterprises controlled from EU member states (EU25) the number of employees totalled 316,886, which is 58 per cent of all employees in foreign owned enterprises. Enterprises controlled from the other Nordic countries had a total of 148,405 employees in Sweden, which is 27 per cent of all employees in foreign owned enterprises. The corresponding share for the NAFTA states (USA, Canada and Mexico) was 20 per cent, with 108,778 employees.

The number of employees declined most in enterprises controlled from Finland. Compared with 2003, the number of employees fell by 5,146. Following this, the number of employees decreased most in enterprises controlled by owners in Denmark, Switzerland and USA, falling by almost 2,800, 1,700 and 1,600 persons respectively.

A number of countries of origin increased their employees in Sweden in 2004. The biggest increases occurred in enterprises controlled from Germany and The Netherlands, with increases of 3,000 and 2,300 employees respectively compared with 2003.

EU member states dominate foreign ownership in Sweden, although the USA with 104,422 employees in Sweden is the single largest country of origin. This is followed by enterprises controlled from the United Kingdom, with 56,120 employees, and Finland, with 54,349 employees.

Fig. 3 Number of employees in foreign owned enterprises 2004, 2003 and 1990 by country of origin



Most enterprises in the service sector

Of all foreign owned enterprises in 2004, 73 per cent were in the service sector and 15 per cent in manufacturing industry. The number of service enterprises fell by 228 and the number of manufacturing enterprises fell by 10 from the previous year.

In the service sector there were most foreign owned enterprises in wholesaling, 2,337 enterprises. Other business services was the second largest service industry in relation to number of enterprises, 1,420, with the largest group made up of law firms, accounting firms and other consultancy activities.

Of all employees in foreign owned enterprises, 53 per cent were in the service sector, 42 per cent in manufacturing industry and 4 per cent in the construction sector.

The number of employees decreased most in the service sector

The decreases in the number of employees in foreign owned enterprises were in the service sector, manufacturing industry and the construction sector. However, the number of employees in electricity, gas and water supply rose sharply.

The number of employees in the service sector fell by 11,786 to 286,181 between 2003 and 2004. Employees decreased most in the air transport industry, wholesaling, and ICT

consultancies. The air transport industry saw a decrease of 4,450 to 6,121 employees, and this was also the industry with the biggest decrease in employees, followed closely by wholesaling, which showed a decrease of 4,237 employees. In total there were 56,041 persons employed in this industry in 2004. The decrease in the ICT consultancy industry was 2,676 employees, which means that the number employed in this industry totalled 23,306.

The industries in the service sector where there was an increase in the number of employees were primarily sales of motor vehicles, as well as travel operators and agencies and transport services, with increases of 1,133 and 1,034 employees respectively.

In manufacturing industry, the number of employees fell by 8,265 to a total of 226,260 persons. In the chemical industry there were 29,537 employees in 2004, which was a decrease of 2,303 persons. In manufacture of machinery and equipment, the number of employees fell primarily in the electronic equipment industry, a decrease of 1,831 persons to a total of 4,832 employees. The number of employees increased above all in the motor vehicle industry and other transport equipment industry, by some 1,600 employees in each sector.

In the construction sector the number of employees fell by 1,979 to 22,965 persons. The number of enterprises in the industry fell by 21, making a total of 221 enterprises.

In electricity, gas and water supply the number of employees increased by 2,621, making a total of 7,094 employees, despite the fact that the number of enterprises in this industry has fallen by 15 overall.

Largest percentage of employees in the chemical industry and air transport industry

Of all employees in foreign owned enterprises, 53 per cent were in the service sector. Of these, most worked in other business services (11 per cent) and wholesaling (10 per cent). 42 per cent were employees in manufacturing industry, with 20 per cent of these working in the manufacture of machinery and equipment.

The largest proportion of employees in foreign owned enterprises was in the chemical industry and the air transport industry. 76 per cent and 75 per cent respectively of employees in these industries worked in foreign owned enterprises. In the pharmaceutical industry, which is included in the chemical industry, 92 per cent worked for foreign owned enterprises. In the electrical and optical equipment industry and the coke oven products industry 60 per cent and 54 per cent respectively were employees in foreign owned enterprises. About half of all employees in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and in the motor vehicle industry worked in foreign owned enterprises.

Apart from the air transport industry, the largest proportion of employees in foreign owned enterprises was found in the service sector among travel operators and agencies, and wholesaling, with 44 per cent and 32 per cent respectively being employed by foreign owned enterprises.

In electricity, gas and water supply, the proportion of employees in foreign owned enterprises was 27 per cent.

Fig. 4 Employees in foreign owned enterprises as a percentage of all employees in the industry in Sweden 2004

The biggest changes compared with the previous year were seen in the coke oven products manufacturing industry, where the proportion of employees fell by 40 percentage points. In the electrical and optical equipment industry the proportion of employees increased by 26 percentage points.

Ireland, Italy and Austria had the largest proportion of employees in manufacturing industry, between 73 and 71 per cent. Also Switzerland, USA and Finland had a large proportion of employees in the industry. Germany and France, on the other hand, had a lower proportion of employees in industrial activities, 23 per cent each. In wholesaling, Cyprus had the largest proportion of employees compared with other countries, 92 per cent.

A few large enterprises provide most employment

Of the 9,864 foreign owned enterprises in 2004, 86 per cent can be regarded as small (fewer than 50 employees). These enterprises, however, account for 11 per cent of employees in foreign owned enterprises. Only 4 per cent of foreign owned enterprises could be regarded as large (250 or more employees), but their share of employment amounted to 69 per cent. Medium-sized enterprises (50-249 employees) made up 10 per cent of foreign owned enterprises and their share of employment was 20 per cent. Foreign owned enterprises' share of employees in the business sector was largest in the size category of 250-499 employees (42 per cent) and in the size category 500 or more employees (37 per cent), figures which are largely unchanged compared with the previous year.

The larger foreign owned enterprises had most employees in manufacturing industry, while the smaller enterprises had most in the service sector. Of foreign owned enterprises with at least 250 employees, 45 per cent of these were in manufacturing industry. Of the smallest enterprises (fewer than 50 employees), the corresponding figure was only 19 per cent. These enterprises had most employees in other industries, which accounted for 47 per cent of employees in this size category.

Unchanged regional distribution of foreign owned establishments

In order to achieve a better regional overview of where foreign owned enterprises are operating their businesses in Sweden, local establishment by county is also presented in the report. All active enterprises have at least one establishment.

In 2004 there was in general no significant change in the number of establishments compared with 2003. Foreign ownership is still concentrated in the large urban regions. The biggest changes occurred in the County of Dalarna and the County of Värmland, with increases of 228 and 118 establishments respectively. In the County of Västerbotten the number of establishments decreased by 127.

The number of employees in foreign controlled establishments decreased in all counties, apart from the County of Halland where the number of employees increased by 109 persons. The counties in which employees decreased most were the County of Stockholm (5,964), followed by the County of Västra Götaland (2,742) and the County of Jönköping (1,146). Almost 62 per cent of employees in foreign owned establishments were in the three large urban counties (Stockholm, Skåne and Västra Götaland). Foreign owned establishments had a total of 337,008 employees in these three counties, with almost half this number in the County of Stockholm.

The counties which had the lowest proportion of the total number of employees in the business sector in foreign controlled establishments were the County of Gotland (6 per

cent), the County of Norrbotten (9 per cent) and the County of Jämtland (11 per cent). The largest proportion of employees in foreign owned establishments was in the County of Blekinge (33 per cent) and the County of Västmanland (29 per cent). There were no significant changes for any county compared with the previous study year.

Continued reduction in number of employees of foreign owned ICT enterprises

The number of employees of foreign owned ICT enterprises continued to fall between 2003 and 2004, decreasing by 5,333 to a total of 51,936 employees. The decrease was evenly divided between manufacturing industry and service-producing ICT enterprises. The number of foreign owned ICT enterprises decreased by 73 to a total of 1,097 enterprises.

USA was the largest single country of origin for ICT enterprises, both as regards number of enterprises and employees.

The number of establishments with ICT activities totalled 2,018 in 2004, a decrease of 128 establishments. The number of employees in these establishments was 43,105, a decrease of 2,868 persons. The biggest reduction with regard to both number of employees and establishments was noted in the County of Stockholm, a decrease of 35 establishments and 1,811 employees compared with the 2003 study.

The tables showing ICT establishments include all establishments classified as ICT activities, irrespective of how the enterprises to which they belong are classified in terms of industry. Out of that arises the difference between the total number of employees of foreign owned ICT establishments and of foreign owned ICT enterprises.

Virtual branches

The number of branch offices which are registered for tax but which have no fixed establishment, termed "virtual branches", has risen sharply, and in 2004 they accounted for more than all the enterprises and branches covered in the statistics of foreign owned enterprises.

In 2004 there were 9,898 such virtual branches. Of all the virtual branches, 9,768 had no employees in Sweden. Four branches had over 50 employees, 18 branches had between 10 and 49 employees, and 108 had between 1 and 9 employees. For practical reasons, it is not possible to study these branches using questionnaires since they do not carry on any permanent business activity at an address in Sweden.

44 per cent of virtual branches are active in the service sector and particularly in wholesaling (26 per cent). In 2004 the proportion of virtual branches active in manufacturing industry was 6 per cent and 9 per cent in the construction industry. No data concerning the industry in which they operate was available for 41 per cent of the enterprises.

Tables

Table 1 Employees in foreign owned enterprises by industry and country of origin 2004. Percentage distribution of number of employees.

Ägargrupp / ägarland ¹⁾	Totalt 2004		Varav inom					
	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Tillverkningsind.		Partihandel		Övriga näringar	
			Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Antal anst.	Andel anst.
Norden	148 405	100	58 872	40	14 107	10	75 426	51
Finland	54 349	100	29 644	55	4 378	8	20 327	37
Danmark	50 082	100	15 625	31	5 625	11	28 832	58
Norge	43 070	100	13 479	31	3 795	9	25 796	60
EU15	314 365	100	120 285	38	31 777	10	162 303	52
EU25	316 886	100	120 359	35	33 984	11	162 543	51
Storbritannien	56 120	100	24 622	44	3 863	7	27 635	49
Nederländerna	50 060	100	19 966	40	6 219	12	23 875	48
Tyskland	44 977	100	10 617	24	6 419	14	27 941	62
Frankrike	39 211	100	8 865	23	2 749	7	27 597	70
Luxemburg	8 610	100	3 896	45	765	9	3 949	46
Italien	2 891	100	2 085	72	461	16	345	12
Irland	2 642	100	1 921	73	377	14	344	13
Cypern	2 348	100	65	3	2 153	92	130	6
Belgien	2 203	100	986	45	475	22	742	34
Österrike	2 825	101	2 006	71	349	12	470	17
Övriga länder	568	100	61	11	151	27	356	63
NAFTA	108 778	100	63 891	59	11 940	11	32 947	30
USA	104 422	100	60 230	58	11 782	11	32 410	31
Asien	15 090	100	5 614	37	2 260	15	7 216	48
Japan	6 388	100	3 077	48	2 009	31	1 302	20
Övriga världen	35 527	100	19 538	55	3 187	9	12 802	36
Schweiz	26 345	100	17 445	66	2 588	10	6 312	24
Delat ägande ³⁾	24 324	100	3 240	13	566	2	20 518	84
TOTALT	544 579	100	226 245	42	56 041	10	262 293	48

Footnotes:

1. The country groups include the following countries:
 Nordic area: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland
 EU 15: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece.
 EU25: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic
 NAFTA: USA, Canada, Mexico
 Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, China, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand.
2. Shared ownership refers to enterprises owned by two or more countries of origin and where the sum total of voting rights controlled by the foreign owners exceeds 50 per cent.
3. Manufacturing industry corresponds to SNI 15-37. Wholesale trade corresponds to SNI 51.

Table 2 Foreign owned enterprises and employees by country of origin 2004, 2003 and 1990.

Agargrupp / ägarland ¹⁾	2004			2003		
	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst.
TOTALT	9 864	544 579	100	10 077	564 180	100
EU25	6 068	316 886	58			
EU15	5 977	314 365	58	5 957	315 865	56
Norden	2 959	148 405	27	3 152	156 404	28
NAFTA	1 278	108 778	20	1 299	110 435	20
Asien	242	15 090	3	301	17 759	3
Central- och Osteuropa	-	-	-	34	161	0
USA	1 215	104 422	19	1 240	106 063	19
Norge	1 190	43 070	8	1 243	43 201	8
Nederländerna	1 164	50 060	9	1 126	47 718	8
Storbritannien	1 052	56 120	10	965	55 461	10
Danmark	1 052	50 082	9	1 070	52 833	9
Tyskland	837	44 977	8	896	42 001	7
Finland	691	54 349	10	815	59 495	11
Luxemburg	427	8 610	2	316	7 898	1
Schweiz	371	26 345	5	375	28 020	5
Frankrike	326	39 211	7	374	39 958	7
Belgien	177	2 203	0	159	2 709	0
Japan	122	6 388	1	124	5 943	1
Osterrike	74	2 825	1	63	2 647	0
Italien	74	2 891	1	71	2 827	1
Irland	65	2 642	0	66	1 941	0
Kanada	63	4 356	1	59	4 372	1
Cypern	59	2 348	0	65	2 401	0
Gibraltar	42	217	0	39	235	0
Brittiska Jungfruöarna	34	320	0	28	188	0
Saudiarabien	33	919	0	31	903	0
Spanien	31	371	0	26	321	0
Jersey	27	2 190	0	33	2 277	0
Island	26	904	0	24	875	0
Hongkong	24	827	0	22	892	0
Australien	21	713	0	19	587	0
Kina	17	231	0	16	223	0
Singapore	15	6 323	1	17	7 046	1
Bermuda	15	1 352	0	20	1 522	0
Israel	11	94	0	14	104	0
Estland	11	81	0	10	71	0
Sydafrika	9	266	0	12	255	0
Liechtenstein	9	220	0	8	224	0
Indien	6	101	0	5	76	0
Polen	6	35	0	5	33	0
Ryssland	6	13	0	6	16	0
Bahamas	5	20	0	4	14	0
Portugal	5	12	0	5	10	0
Isle of Man	5	1	0	7	2	0
Sydkorea	4	112	0	4	99	0
Slovenien	4	20	0	4	20	0
Panama	4	0	0	1	0	0
Nederländska Västindien	3	17	0	6	60	0
Taiwan	3	47	0	3	49	0
Grekland	2	12	0	5	46	0
Tjeckiska Republiken	0	0	0	1	7	0
Ovriga länder	50	125	0	43	116	0
Land ej specificerat	263	3 813	1	423	7 213	1
Delat ägande ²⁾	214	24 324	4	210	35 208	6
TOTALT	9 864	544 579	100	10 077	564 180	100

Table 2 cont.

Agargrupp / ägarland ¹⁾	1990		
	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst.
TOTALT	2 563	203 752	100
EU15	1 476	104 223	51
Norden	882	68 900	34
NAFTA	359	27 750	14
Asien	52	2 519	1
Central- och Osteuropa	0	0	0
USA	350	27 379	13
Norge	264	20 503	10
Nederländerna	199	19 185	9
Storbritannien	271	15 607	8
Danmark	241	14 024	7
Tyskland	222	11 906	6
Finland	372	34 372	17
Luxemburg	10	384	1
Schweiz	328	47 008	23
Frankrike	92	6 258	3
Belgien	23	1 125	1
Japan	49	2 510	1
Osterrike	15	259	0
Italien	23	866	0
Irland	4	204	0
Kanada	9	371	0
Cypern	0	0	0
Gibraltar	0	0	0
Brittiska Jungfruöarna	0	0	0
Saudiarabien	0	0	0
Spanien	3	25	0
Jersey	0	0	0
Island	2	25	0
Hongkong	0	0	0
Australien	7	254	0
Kina	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0
Estland	0	0	0
Sydafrika	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0
Indien	2	8	0
Polen	0	0	0
Ryssland	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0
Portugal	1	8	0
Isle of Man	0	0	0
Sydkorea	0	0	0
Slovenien	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0
Nederländska Västindien	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0
Grekland	0	0	0
Tjeckiska Republiken	0	0	0
Ovriga länder	10	79	0
Land ej specificerat	66	1 392	1
TOTALT	2 563	203 752	100

1. See footnote Table 1

2. Shared ownership refers to enterprises owned by two or more countries of origin and where the sum total of voting rights controlled by the foreign owners exceeds 50 per cent.

Table 3 a Foreign owned enterprises and employees, and enterprises as a percentage of all enterprises in the business sector 2004. By industry.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002		2004			
	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst. av alla i utl. ägda fgt1)	Antal företag i näringslivet2)	Utl. ägda företag i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige3)	
Jordbruk och jakt	01	22	231	0	130 234	0
Skogsbruk	02	11	705	0	41 998	0
Fiske	05	6	23	0	1 514	0
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	23	1 094	0	632	4
Därav				0		
Kol- och torvutvinning	10	4	124	0	120	3
Utvinning av metallmalmer	13	6	358	0	37	16
Annan mineralutvinning	14	13	612	0	461	3
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	1 511	226 260	42	57 360	3
Därav						
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	92	21 856	4	3 128	3
Textilindustri	17	20	1 938	0	2 005	1
Beklädnadsindustri	18	9	361	0	1 705	1
Trävaruindustri	20	59	7 457	1	6 703	1
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	81	16 644	3	438	18
Grafisk industri	22	167	5 013	1	9 094	2
Industri för stenkolsprodukte	23	13	1 454	0	51	25
Kemisk industri	24	116	29 537	5	878	13
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	78	5 086	1	1 543	5
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	70	8 864	2	1 764	4
Stål- och metallverk	27	51	11 339	2	425	12
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	678	109 199	20	23 197	3
varav						
Metallvaruindustri	28	138	8 595	2	10 917	1
Maskinindustri	29	235	28 550	5	5 391	4
Industri för datorer	30	6	275	0	386	2
Annan elektroindustri	31	65	15 671	3	1 238	5
Teleproduktindustri	32	41	4 832	1	727	6
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	80	6 527	1	2 096	4
Motorfordonsindustri	34	66	38 038	7	855	8
Annan transportmedelsin	35	47	6 711	1	1 587	3
Möbelindustri	36	68	7 456	1	5 778	1
Återvinningsindustri	37	9	56	0	249	4
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	109	7 094	1	1 269	9
Byggverksamhet	45	221	22 965	4	60 418	0

Table 3 a cont.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002		2004			
		Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst. av alla i utl. ägda fgt1)	Antal företag i näringslivet2)	Utl. ägda företag i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige3)
Tjänsteverksamhet	50-99	7 226	286 181	53	492 655	1
Därav						
Handel med motorfordon	50	176	9 737	2	19 907	1
Partihandel	51	2 337	56 041	10	42 474	6
Detaljhandel	52	348	37 175	7	56 760	1
Hotell och restaurang	55	161	16 766	3	23 887	1
Landtransportföretag	60	65	21 348	4	24 128	0
Rederier	61	46	744	0	1 003	5
Flygbolag	62	23	6 121	1	227	10
Researrangörer/transportföretag	63	280	21 977	4	5 425	5
Post- och telekommunikation	64	85	10 428	2	951	9
Banker o andra kreditinstitut	65	108	3 536	1	1 685	6
Försäkringsbolag	66	24	2 334	0	776	3
Stödtjänster finansiell verksamhet	67	139	1 487	0	3 574	4
Fastighet	70	1 035	3 667	1	48 171	2
Uthyrningsfirmor	71	100	1 722	0	5 416	2
Datakonsulter	72	548	23 306	4	28 639	2
Forskning och utveckling	73	79	1 718	0	2 742	3
Andra företagstjänster	74	1 420	60 167	11	128 170	1
Övriga tjänster	75-99	252	7 907	1	98 720	0
varav				0		
Utbildning	80	34	360	0	11 580	0
Hälso- och sjukvård	85	63	2 608	0	22 791	0
Reningsverk	90	14	1 483	0	898	2
Rekreation, kultur, sport	92	124	1 755	0	34 430	0
Andra serviceföretag	93	14	1 597	0	27 592	0
Ej branschkodade företag	0	735	26	0	56 043	1
TOTALT	01-99	9 864	544 579	100	842 123	1

Table 3 b

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2003		Andel anst. av alla i utl. ägda ftg ¹⁾	Antal företag i näringslivet ²⁾	Utl. ägda företag i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige ³⁾
		Antal företag	Antal anst.			
Jordbruk och jakt	01	23	313	0	135 222	0
Skogsbruk	02	10	894	0	36 700	0
Fiske	05	7	26	0	1 470	0
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	24	1 024	0	634	4
Därav						
Kol- och torvutvinning	10	7	143	0	118	6
Utvinning av metallmalmer	13	5	286	0	36	14
Annan mineralutvinning	14	12	595	0	462	3
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	1 521	234 525	42	55 625	3
Därav						
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	90	21 392	4	3 032	3
Textilindustri	17	19	2 043	0	1 928	1
Beklädnadsindustri	18	8	383	0	1 654	0
Trävaruindustri	20	55	7 711	1	6 612	1
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	77	15 922	3	423	18
Grafisk industri	22	177	6 186	1	8 699	2
Industri för stenkolsprodukte	23	13	2 294	0	47	28
Kemisk industri	24	122	31 840	6	846	14
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	83	6 140	1	1 511	5
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	69	9 870	2	1 677	4
Stål- och metallverk	27	57	11 708	2	404	14
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	680	111 431	20	22 575	3
varav						
Metallvaruindustri	28	143	10 036	2	10 678	1
Maskinindustri	29	235	29 500	5	5 204	5
Industri för datorer	30	9	737	0	384	2
Annan elektroindustri	31	65	16 139	3	1 233	5
Teleproduktindustri	32	42	6 663	1	692	6
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	88	6 930	1	2 066	4
Motorfordonsindustri	34	61	36 358	6	803	8
Annan transportmedelsin-	35	37	5 068	1	1 515	2
Möbelindustri	36	61	7 502	1	5 593	1
Återvinningsindustri	37	8	63	0	227	4
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	124	4 473	1	1 218	10
Byggverksamhet	45	242	24 944	4	58 299	0

Table 3 b cont.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2003		Andel anst. av alla i utl. ägda ftg ¹⁾	Antal företag i näringslivet ²⁾	Utl. ägda företag i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige ³⁾
		Antal företag	Antal anst.			
Tjänsteverksamhet	50-99	7 454	297 967	53	474 982	2
Därav						
Handel med motorfordon	50	165	8 604	2	19 297	1
Partihandel	51	2 384	60 278	11	41 875	6
Detaljhandel	52	382	36 664	6	56 274	1
Hotell och restaurang	55	158	18 438	3	22 900	1
Landtransportföretag	60	73	22 547	4	24 268	0
Rederier	61	53	799	0	955	6
Flygbolag	62	17	10 571	2	203	8
Researrangörer/transportföretag	63	295	20 943	4	5 319	6
Post- och telekommunikation	64	86	10 142	2	885	10
Banker o andra kreditinstitut	65	131	3 081	1	2 178	6
Försäkringsbolag	66	24	2 365	0	816	3
Stödtjänster finansiell verksamhet	67	154	1 671	0	3 834	4
Fastighet	70	974	3 219	1	46 004	2
Uthyrningsfirmor	71	95	1 102	0	5 311	2
Datakonsulter	72	583	25 982	5	27 350	2
Forskning och utveckling	73	95	2 290	0	2 646	4
Andra företagstjänster	74	1 503	60 927	11	123 062	1
Övriga tjänster	75-99	282	8 344	1	91 805	0
varav						
Utbildning	80	41	366	0	11 130	0
Hälso- och sjukvård	85	66	2 727	0	21 488	0
Reningsverk	90	16	1 453	0	848	2
Rekreation, kultur, sport	92	135	2 037	0	31 550	0
Andra serviceföretag	93	21	1 734	0	25 383	0
Ej branschkodade företag	0	672	14	0	62 434	1
TOTALT	01-99	10 077	564 180	100	826 584	1

Footnotes:

1. Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in foreign owned enterprises.
2. The business sector: Enterprises, organisations representing enterprises etc., branches of foreign enterprises, banks, other financial institutions, insurance institutions and sole proprietorships.
3. Share of foreign owned enterprises refers to foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of enterprises in the industry in Sweden.

Table 4 a Foreign owned enterprises and employees 2004, 2003 and 1990 and employees as a percentage of all employees in the business sector. By industry.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2004				
		Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst. av alla i utl. ägda fgt1)	Antal anst. i näringslivet2)	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige3)
Jordbruk och jakt	01	22	231	0	21 844	1
Skogsbruk	02	11	705	0	11 635	6
Fiske	05	6	23	0	495	5
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	23	1 094	0	8 517	13
Därav						
Kol- och torvutvinning	10	4	124	0	581	21
Utvinning av metallmalmer	13	6	358	0	6 022	6
Annan mineralutvinning	14	13	612	0	1 913	32
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	1 511	226 260	42	695 088	33
Därav						
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	92	21 856	4	60 089	36
Textilindustri	17	20	1 938	0	7 478	26
Beklädnadsindustri	18	9	361	0	1 732	21
Trävaruindustri	20	59	7 457	1	35 505	21
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	81	16 644	3	40 284	41
Grafisk industri	22	167	5 013	1	43 530	12
Industri för stenkolsprodukte	23	13	1 454	0	2 712	54
Kemisk industri	24	116	29 537	5	38 824	76
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	78	5 086	1	24 063	21
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	70	8 864	2	17 488	51
Stål- och metallverk	27	51	11 339	2	33 367	34
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	678	109 199	20	339 700	32
varav						
Metallvaruindustri	28	138	8 595	2	69 668	12
Maskinindustri	29	235	28 550	5	92 655	31
Industri för datorer	30	6	275	0	3 779	7
Annan elektroindustri	31	65	15 671	3	26 256	60
Teleproduktindustri	32	41	4 832	1	26 341	18
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	80	6 527	1	21 733	30
Motorfordonsindustri	34	66	38 038	7	76 512	50
Annan transportmedelsin	35	47	6 711	1	22 756	29
Möbelindustri	36	68	7 456	1	47 794	16
Återvinningsindustri	37	9	56	0	1 473	4
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	109	7 094	1	25 961	27
Byggverksamhet	45	221	22 965	4	186 158	12

Table 4 a cont.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002		2004			
		Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst. av alla i utl. ägda fgt ¹⁾	Antal anst. i näringslivet ²⁾	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige ³⁾
Tjänsteverksamhet	50-99	7 226	286 181	53	1 465 300	20
Därav						
Handel med motorfordon	50	176	9 737	2	67 235	14
Partihandel	51	2 337	56 041	10	173 773	32
Detaljhandel	52	348	37 175	7	214 026	17
Hotell och restaurang	55	161	16 766	3	88 244	19
Landtransportföretag	60	65	21 348	4	104 994	20
Rederier	61	46	744	0	3 784	20
Flygbolag	62	23	6 121	1	8 213	75
Researrangörer/transportföretag	63	280	21 977	4	50 418	44
Post- och telekommunikation	64	85	10 428	2	72 383	14
Banker o andra kreditinstitut	65	108	3 536	1	50 974	7
Försäkringsbolag	66	24	2 334	0	18 914	12
Stödtjänster finansiell verksamhet	67	139	1 487	0	10 961	14
Fastighet	70	1 035	3 667	1	51 696	7
Uthyrningsfirmor	71	100	1 722	0	8 834	19
Datakonsulter	72	548	23 306	4	81 156	29
Forskning och utveckling	73	79	1 718	0	10 156	17
Andra företagstjänster	74	1 420	60 167	11	255 692	24
Övriga tjänster	75-99	252	7 907	1	193 847	4
varav						
Utbildning	80	34	360	0	37 240	1
Hälso- och sjukvård	85	63	2 608	0	94 490	3
Reningsverk	90	14	1 483	0	7 600	20
Rekreation, kultur, sport	92	124	1 755	0	35 666	5
Andra serviceföretag	93	14	1 597	0	14 103	11
Ej branschkodade företag	0	735	26	0	285	9
TOTALT	01-99	9 864	544 579	100	2 415 283	23

Table 4 b

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002		2003			
		Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst. av alla i utl.-ägda fbg ¹⁾	Antal anst. i näringslivet ²⁾	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige ³⁾
Jordbruk och jakt	01	23	313	0	21 814	1
Skogsbruk	02	10	894	0	11 306	8
Fiske	05	7	26	0	508	5
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	24	1 024	0	8 364	12
Därav						
Kol- och torvutvinning	10	7	143	0	527	27
Utvinning av metallmalmer	13	5	286	0	5 947	5
Annan mineralutvinning	14	12	595	0	1 873	32
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	1 521	#####	42	692 570	34
Därav						
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	90	21 392	4	60 918	35
Textilindustri	17	19	2 043	0	7 765	26
Beklädnadsindustri	18	8	383	0	1 907	20
Trävaruindustri	20	55	7 711	1	35 570	22
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	77	15 922	3	39 732	40
Grafisk industri	22	177	6 186	1	44 330	14
Industri för stenkolsprodukter	23	13	2 294	0	2 452	94
Kemisk industri	24	122	31 840	6	40 104	79
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	83	6 140	1	23 335	26
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	69	9 870	2	17 605	56
Stål- och metallverk	27	57	11 708	2	32 415	36
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	680	111 431	20	360 087	31
varav						
Metallvaruindustri	28	143	10 036	2	71 865	14
Maskinindustri	29	235	29 500	5	88 933	33
Industri för datorer	30	9	737	0	2 944	25
Annan elektroindustri	31	65	16 139	3	47 923	34
Teleproduktindustri	32	42	6 663	1	33 218	20
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	88	6 930	1	21 756	32
Motorfordonsindustri	34	61	36 358	6	71 795	51
Annan transportmedelsind.	35	37	5 068	1	21 653	23
Möbelindustri	36	61	7 502	1	23 833	31
Återvinningsindustri	37	8	63	0	1 437	4
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	124	4 473	1	21 524	21
Byggverksamhet	45	242	24 944	4	189 103	13

Table 4 b cont.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002		2003			
		Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst. av alla i utl.-ägda ftg ¹⁾	Antal anst. i näringslivet ²⁾	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige ³⁾
Tjänsteverksamhet	50-99	7 454	297 967	53	1 490 421	20
Därav						
Handel med motorfordon	50	165	8 604	2	65 623	13
Partihandel	51	2 384	60 278	11	176 269	34
Detaljhandel	52	382	36 664	6	207 509	18
Hotell och restaurang	55	158	18 438	3	88 026	21
Landtransportföretag	60	73	22 547	4	103 236	22
Rederier	61	53	799	0	3 591	22
Flygbolag	62	17	10 571	2	12 806	83
Researrangörer/transportförm.	63	295	20 943	4	49 236	43
Post- och telekommunikation	64	86	10 142	2	74 376	14
Banker o andra kreditinstitut	65	131	3 081	1	52 345	6
Försäkringsbolag	66	24	2 365	0	18 764	13
Stödtjänster finansiell verksamh	67	154	1 671	0	12 752	13
Fastighet	70	974	3 219	1	51 615	6
Uthyrningsfirmor	71	95	1 102	0	9 093	12
Datakonsulter	72	583	25 982	5	84 107	31
Forskning och utveckling	73	95	2 290	0	13 227	17
Andra företagstjänster	74	1 503	60 927	11	271 525	22
Övriga tjänster	75-99	282	8 344	1	196 321	4
varav						
Utbildning	80	41	366	0	36 471	1
Hälso- och sjukvård	85	66	2 727	0	97 682	3
Reningsverk	90	16	1 453	0	7 420	20
Rekreation, kultur, sport	92	135	2 037	0	35 881	6
Andra serviceföretag	93	21	1 734	0	14 019	12
Ej branschkodade företag	0	672	14	0	572	2
TOTALT	01-99	10 077	564 180	100	2 436 182	23

Footnotes:

1. Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in foreign owned enterprises in Sweden.
2. The business sector: Enterprises, organisations representing enterprises etc., branches of foreign enterprises, banks, other financial institutions, insurance institutions and sole proprietorships.
3. Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in the industry in Sweden.

Table 5 Foreign owned enterprises and employees 2004 and 2003 and employees as a percentage of all employees in the business sector. A higher level of industrial classification than in Table 4.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2004				
		Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst av alla i utl ägda ftg ¹⁾	Antal anst. i näringslivet ²⁾	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige ³⁾
Jordbruk, skogsbruk, fiske,	01-05	39	959	0	33 974	3
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	23	1 094	0	8 517	13
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	1 511	226 260	42	695 088	33
Därav						
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	92	21 856	4	60 089	36
varav						
Livsmedels- och tobaksindustri	15	90	21 823	4	59 293	37
Livsmedelsindustri exkl. övr	15.1-15.6	46	11 738	2	32 143	37
Övrig livsmedelsindustri	15.8	32	6 198	1	21 168	29
Textilindustri	17-19	29	2 299	0	10 259	22
varav						
Textilsömnadsindustri	17.4	4	97	0	1 694	6
Annan textil	17.5	13	1 550	0	3 530	44
Trävaruindustri	20	59	7 457	1	35 505	21
Massaindustri	21	81	16 644	3	40 284	41
Grafisk industri	22	167	5 013	1	43 530	12
Kemisk industri och gummiind.	23-25	207	36 077	7	65 599	55
varav						
Petroleumraffinaderier	23.2	9	754	0	1 736	43
Kemisk industri	24	116	29 537	5	38 824	76
Baskemikalieindustri m.m.	24.1-24.3	67	10 471	2	15 631	67
Läkemedelsindustri m.m.	24.41-24.4	22	17 681	3	19 265	92
Gummi- och plastvaruind.	25	78	5 086	1	24 063	21
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	70	8 864	2	17 488	51
Stål- och metallverk	27	51	11 339	2	33 367	34
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	678	109 199	20	339 700	32
varav						
Metallvaruindustri	28	138	8 595	2	69 668	12
Maskinindustri	29	235	28 550	5	92 655	31
Industri för kontorsmaskiner	30	6	275	0	3 779	7
Annan elektroindustri	31	65	15 671	3	26 256	60
Teleproduktindustri	32	41	4 832	1	26 341	18
Industri för instrument	33	80	6 527	1	21 733	30
Transportmedelsindustri	34	66	38 038	7	76 512	50
Annan transportmedelsind.	35	47	6 711	1	22 756	29
Övrig tillverkningsindustri	36-37	77	7 512	1	49 267	15
varav						
Möbelindustri	36.1	42	6 353	1	20 241	31
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	109	7 094	1	25 961	27
Därav						
Elverk	401	89	5700	1	19 747	29

Footnotes:

1. Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in foreign owned enterprises in Sweden.
2. The business sector: Enterprises, organisations representing enterprises etc., branches of foreign enterprises, banks, other financial institutions, insurance institutions and sole proprietorships.
3. Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in the industry in Sweden.

Table 6 Foreign owned enterprises and employees 2004, 2003 and 1990, and employees as a percentage of all employees in the business sector. By size of enterprise.¹

Företags- storlek/ Antal anst.	2004				2003			
	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Anst. i proc. av näringsl.	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Anst. i proc. av näringsl.
0	3 604	0	0	0	3 668	0	0	0
1-9	2 788	10 806	2	2	2 787	11 044	2	2
10-49	2 054	47 483	9	9	2 129	49 607	9	10
50-249	1 019	110 961	20	25	1 079	118 799	21	26
250-499	207	71 789	13	41	216	75 191	13	42
500-	192	303 540	56	37	198	309 539	55	37
TOTALT	9 864	544 579	100	23	10 077	564 180	100	23

Företags- storlek/ Antal anst.	1990			
	Antal företag	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Anst. i proc. av näringsl.
0	352	0	0	0
1-9	752	3 325	2	1
10-49	797	18 952	9	4
50-249	479	53 158	26	13
250-499	96	32 976	16	18
500-	87	95 340	47	10
TOTALT	2 563	203 752	100	9

Footnote:

1. Size categories with 0-49 employees are regarded as small enterprises, with 50-249 employees as medium-sized enterprises, and with 250 or more employees as large enterprises.

Table 7 Employees in foreign owned enterprises by size and industry 2004. Percentage distribution of number of employees.

Företags- storlek/ Antal anst.	Totalt 2004		Varav inom					
	Antal anställda	Andel anställda	Tillverkningsind.1)		Partihandel 1)		Övriga näringar	
			Antal anställda	Andel anställda	Antal anställda	Andel anställda	Antal anställda	Andel anställda
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-9	10 806	100	1 084	10	4 157	38	5 565	51
10-49	47 483	100	10 206	21	15 503	33	21 774	46
50-249	110 961	100	45 322	41	19 453	18	46 186	42
250-499	71 789	100	36 119	50	8 355	12	27 315	38
500-	303 540	100	133 529	44	8 573	3	161 438	53
TOTALT	544 579	100	226 260	42	56 041	10	262 278	48

Footnote:

1. Manufacturing industry corresponds to SNI 15-37. Wholesale trade corresponds to SNI 51.

Table 8 Employees in foreign owned establishments by county and municipality in Sweden 2004.
Percentage distribution of number of employees per country group.

Län/kommun	Totalt 2004		Varav inom				EU25 (exkl. Fin, Dan) 1)		EU15 (exkl. Fin, Dan)	
	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Norden		Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Övriga länder		Antal anst.	Andel anst.
			Antal anst.	Andel anst.			Antal anst.	Andel anst.		
Län										
01 Stockholms län	162 368	100	34 733	21	67 817	42	59 818	37	67 091	41
14 Västra Götalands län	106 273	100	23 931	23	35 406	33	46 936	44	34 283	32
12 Skåne län	68 367	100	19 347	28	33 579	49	15 441	23	33 358	49
05 Östergötlands län	20 929	100	7 870	38	7 124	34	5 935	28	7 089	34
19 Västmanlands län	19 911	100	4 737	24	5 672	28	9 502	48	5 642	28
06 Jönköpings län	17 407	100	6 323	36	7 563	43	3 521	20	7 511	43
18 Örebro län	16 820	100	6 738	40	5 737	34	4 345	26	5 731	34
17 Värmlands län	15 095	100	7 670	51	6 087	40	1 338	9	6 064	40
20 Dalarnas län	14 266	100	6 470	45	3 039	21	4 757	33	3 027	21
08 Kalmar län	12 194	100	2 342	19	4 450	36	5 402	44	4 409	36
10 Blekinge län	11 949	100	1 974	17	4 010	34	5 965	50	3 965	33
22 Västernorrlands län	11 686	100	4 962	42	4 338	37	2 386	20	4 308	37
13 Hallands län	11 585	100	5 389	47	4 058	35	2 138	18	3 996	34
07 Kronobergs län	11 211	100	2 596	23	6 452	58	2 163	19	6 411	57
03 Uppsala län	10 087	100	2 405	24	4 138	41	3 544	35	4 125	41
04 Södermanlands län	9 367	100	2 110	23	3 809	41	3 448	37	3 804	41
21 Gävleborgs län	9 043	100	3 352	37	3 392	38	2 299	25	3 354	37
24 Västerbottens län	7 736	100	2 647	34	2 684	35	2 405	31	2 679	35
25 Norrbottens län	4 590	100	1 636	36	2 128	46	826	18	2 123	46
23 Jämtlands län	3 039	100	743	24	799	26	1 497	49	791	26
09 Gotlands län	656	100	430	66	173	26	53	8	173	26
TOTALT	544 579	100	148 405	27	212 455	39	183 719	34	209 934	39
Kommun										
Stockholm	85 390	100	21 793	26	34 870	41	28 727	34	34 215	40
Göteborg	48 086	100	9 319	19	13 973	29	24 794	52	13 519	28
Malmö	25 177	100	8 000	32	11 594	46	5 583	22	11 522	46
Övriga kommuner	385 926	100	109 293	28	152 018	39	124 615	32	150 678	39
TOTALT	544 579	0	148 405	27	212 455	39	183 719	34	209 934	39

Footnote:

1. The country groups include the following countries:

Nordic area: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland

EU 15: Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece.

EU25: Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic

NAFTA: USA, Canada, Mexico

Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, China, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand.

Table 9 Employees in foreign owned establishments by county and municipality in Sweden and industry 2004. Percentage distribution of number of employees per industry.

Län/kommun	Totalt 2004		Varav inom					
	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Tillverkningsind. ¹⁾		Partihandel ¹⁾		Övriga näringar ¹⁾	
			Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Antal anst.	Andel anst.
Län								
01 Stockholms län	162 368	100	30 660	19	26 579	16	105 129	65
14 Västra Götalands län	106 273	100	58 625	55	8 987	8	38 661	36
12 Skåne län	68 367	100	29 192	43	7 468	11	31 707	46
05 Östergötlands län	20 929	100	9 354	45	1 457	7	10 118	48
19 Västmanlands län	19 911	100	13 579	68	819	4	5 513	28
06 Jönköpings län	17 407	100	9 659	55	1 491	9	6 257	36
18 Örebro län	16 820	100	6 744	40	2 075	12	8 001	48
17 Värmlands län	15 095	100	9 341	62	768	5	4 986	33
20 Dalarnas län	14 266	100	9 733	68	493	3	4 040	28
08 Kalmar län	12 194	100	8 500	70	308	3	3 386	28
10 Blekinge län	11 949	100	7 426	62	175	1	4 348	36
22 Västernorrlands län	11 686	100	5 871	50	559	5	5 256	45
13 Hallands län	11 585	100	5 704	49	1 587	14	4 294	37
07 Kronobergs län	11 211	100	4 576	41	1 700	15	4 935	44
03 Uppsala län	10 087	100	4 655	46	790	8	4 642	46
04 Södermanlands län	9 367	100	4 507	48	617	7	4 243	45
21 Gävleborgs län	9 043	100	3 605	40	444	5	4 994	55
24 Västerbottens län	7 736	100	2 324	30	715	9	4 697	61
25 Norrbottens län	4 590	100	1 155	25	321	7	3 114	68
23 Jämtlands län	3 039	100	660	22	122	4	2 257	74
09 Gotlands län	656	100	219	33	21	3	416	63
TOTALT	544 579	100	226 089	42	57 496	11	260 994	48
Kommun								
Stockholm	85 390	100	8 164	10	12 922	15	64 304	75
Göteborg	48 086	100	21 215	44	5 089	11	21 782	45
Malmö	25 177	100	4 777	19	3 830	15	16 570	66
Övriga kommuner	385 926	100	191 933	50	35 655	9	158 338	41
TOTALT	544 579	100	226 089	42	57 496	11	260 994	48

Footnote:

1. Manufacturing industry corresponds to SNI 15-37. Wholesale trade corresponds to SNI 51. Number of employees here is calculated on the industry of the establishment and not that of the enterprise as in Table 1.

Table 10 Number of establishments in foreign owned enterprises by county and municipality in Sweden 2004. Percentage distribution of number of establishments by county.

Län/kommun	Totalt 2004			
	Antal arbets-ställen	Andel arbets-ställen 1)	Antal arbets-ställen i näringslivet 2)	Arbetsställen i procent av näringslivet 3)
Län				
01 Stockholms län	6 091	32	200 737	3
14 Västra Götalands län	3 090	16	141 494	2
12 Skåne län	2 748	15	107 768	3
05 Östergötlands län	677	4	32 460	2
17 Värmlands län	551	3	28 262	2
06 Jönköpings län	531	3	32 845	2
18 Örebro län	515	3	21 647	2
13 Hallands län	490	3	28 828	2
19 Västmanlands län	434	2	19 773	2
20 Dalarnas län	433	2	31 378	1
22 Västernorrlands län	433	2	24 097	2
21 Gävleborgs län	409	2	25 580	2
03 Uppsala län	380	2	26 656	1
24 Västerbottens län	350	2	28 341	1
04 Södermanlands län	325	2	20 043	2
07 Kronobergs län	323	2	21 488	2
08 Kalmar län	308	2	23 759	1
25 Norrbottens län	292	2	23 819	1
10 Blekinge län	208	1	12 388	2
23 Jämtlands län	183	1	18 874	1
09 Gotlands län	44	0	6 727	1
TOTALT	18 815	100	876 964	2
Kommun				
Stockholm	3 653	19	99 779	4
Göteborg	1 587	8	43 313	4
Malmö	1 174	6	22 946	5
Övriga kommuner	12 401	66	710 926	2
TOTALT	18 815	100	876 964	2

Footnotes:

1. Share of establishments refers to foreign owned establishments in the county in relation to the total number of foreign owned establishments.
2. The business sector: Enterprises, organisations representing enterprises etc., branches of foreign enterprises, banks, other financial institutions, insurance institutions and sole proprietorships.
3. Share of foreign owned establishments in relation to the total number of establishments in the county.

Table 11 Foreign owned establishments and employees 2004, 2003 and 1990, and employees as a percentage of all employees in the business sector. By county and municipality.

Län/kommun	2004				2003			
	Antal arbets- ställen	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Anst. i proc av näringst.	Antal arbets- ställen	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Anst. i proc av näringst.
Län								
01 Stockholms län	6 091	162 368	30	25	6 083	168 332	30	25
14 Västra Götalands län ¹⁾	3 090	106 273	20	25	3 078	109 015	19	25
12 Skåne län ²⁾	2 748	68 367	13	24	2 766	69 229	12	24
05 Östergötlands län	677	20 929	4	20	677	21 530	4	20
19 Västmanlands län	434	19 911	4	29	433	20 663	4	30
06 Jönköpings län ¹⁾	531	17 407	3	18	528	18 553	3	19
18 Örebro län	515	16 820	3	25	521	17 455	3	26
17 Värmlands län	551	15 095	3	25	566	15 808	3	26
20 Dalarnas län	433	14 266	3	21	436	14 556	3	22
22 Västernorrlands län	433	11 686	2	20	421	12 873	2	22
10 Blekinge län	208	11 949	2	33	205	12 601	2	34
08 Kalmar län	308	12 194	2	21	310	12 285	2	21
07 Kronobergs län	323	11 211	2	22	328	12 161	2	24
13 Hallands län	490	11 585	2	18	477	11 476	2	18
03 Uppsala län	380	10 087	2	17	381	11 026	2	19
21 Gävleborgs län	409	9 043	2	14	407	9 265	2	14
04 Södermanlands län	325	9 367	2	17	331	9 919	2	18
24 Västerbottens län	350	7 736	1	14	349	8 023	1	14
25 Norrbottens län	292	4 590	1	9	291	5 010	1	10
23 Jämtlands län	183	3 039	1	11	169	3 480	1	13
09 Gotlands län	44	656	0	6	48	920	0	8
15 Älvsborgs län	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Skaraborgs län	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Kristianstad län	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALT	18 815	544 579	100	23	18 805	564 180	100	23
Kommun								
Stockholm	3 653	85 390	16	24	3 691	88 118	16	24
Göteborg	1 587	48 086	9	26	1 566	47 157	8	26
Malmö	1 174	25 177	5	29	1 186	24 659	4	28
Övriga kommuner	12 401	385 926	71	22	12 362	404 246	72	23
TOTALT	18 815	544 579	100	23	18 805	564 180	100	23

Table 11 cont.

Län/kommun	1990			
	Antal arbets- ställen	Antal anst.	Andel anst.	Anst. i proc av näringst.
Län				
01 Stockholms län	1 665	54 626	27	10
14 Göteborgs- och Bohus län ¹⁾	739	18 596	9	8
12 Malmöhus län ²⁾	762	25 045	12	12
05 Östergötlands län	193	11 684	6	11
19 Västmanlands län	187	14 807	7	20
06 Jönköpings län ¹⁾	177	5 856	3	7
18 Örebro län	146	4 246	2	6
17 Värmlands län	128	7 560	4	11
20 Dalarnas län	110	4 736	2	6
22 Västernorrlands län	214	5 382	3	7
10 Blekinge län	47	2 769	1	7
08 Kalmar län	74	4 459	2	8
07 Kronobergs län	93	5 355	3	10
13 Hallands län	120	3 774	2	10
03 Uppsala län	92	2 528	1	5
21 Gävleborgs län	118	3 734	2	5
04 Södermanlands län	102	6 267	3	7
24 Västerbottens län	136	2 433	1	4
25 Norrbottens län	108	1 479	1	2
23 Jämtlands län	41	492	0	2
09 Gotlands län	14	197	0	2
15 Älvsborgs län	175	7 612	4	7
16 Skaraborgs län	89	6 405	3	9
11 Kristianstad län	104	3 709	2	6
TOTALT	5 633	203 752	100	9
Kommun				
Stockholm	1 158	27 714	14	8
Göteborg	604	11 166	5	7
Malmö	424	9 109	4	10
Övriga kommuner	3 447	155 763	76	9
TOTALT	5 633	203 752	100	9

Footnotes:

1. From 1998 all municipalities (except Mullsjö and Habo) in the Counties of Älvsborg, Skaraborg and also Gothenburg and Bohus have formed a new regional area called the County of Västra Götaland. The municipalities of Mullsjö and Habo have been part of the County of Jönköping since 1998. In 1990, however, the reports were based on an earlier division of counties.
2. The County of Skåne has since 1997 been merged with the Counties of Kristianstad and Malmöhus.

Table 12 Foreign owned ICT enterprises 2004 and 2003. By industry.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2004				
		Antal företag	Antal anställda	Andel anst. av alla i ut-ägda fgt1)	Antal anst. i näringslivet2)	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige3)
Tillverkning av:						
Kontorsmaskiner	30.01	0	0	0	1194	0
Datorer	30.02	6	275	1	2 585	11
Elektrisk tråd och kabel	31.30	10	1 176	2	2 953	40
Elektroniska komponenter	32.10	18	645	1	3 029	21
Kommunikationsutrustning	32.20	12	3 106	6	21 178	15
Radio- och TV-mottagare	32.30	11	1 081	2	2 134	51
Instrument för mätning	33.20	27	2 804	5	10 634	26
Instrument för styrning	33.30	4	47	0	930	5
Summa tillverkning		88	9 134	18	43 443	21
Partihandel med:						
Hushållsapparater, radio- och TV-varor	51.43	129	4 296	8	10 072	43
Datorer och kringutrustning samt programvara	51.84	148	4 557	9	11 697	39
Elektronikkomponenter	51.86	95	2 313	4	4 622	50
Summa partihandel		371	11 166	21	26 391	42
Uthyrning av kontormaskiner och kontorsutrustning inkl. datorer	71.33	12	137	0	230	60
Telekommunikation	64.20	78	8 193	16	26 198	31
Konsultverksamhet avseende:						
Maskinvara	72.10	20	139	0	1 109	13
Utgivning av programvara	72.21	128	4 315	8	13 587	32
Konsultverksamhet avseende system och programvara	72.22	326	14 006	27	53 307	26
Databehandling	72.30	32	3 374	6	6 980	48
Databasverksamhet	72.40	17	258	0	1 282	20
Underhåll och reparation av kontors- och bokföringsmaskiner samt databehandlingsutrustning	72.50	9	671	1	3 765	18
Övrig datoranknuten verksamhet	72.60	16	543	1	1 126	48
Summa konsultverksamhet		548	23 306	45	81 156	29
Summa tjänster		1 009	42 802	82	133 975	32
TOTALT		1 097	51 936	100	177 418	29

Table 12 cont.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2003				
		Antal företag	Antal anställda	Andel anst. av alla i utl-ägda fbg1)	Antal anst. i näringslivet2)	Anst. i proc. av alla i branschen i Sverige3)
Tillverkning av:						
Kontorsmaskiner	30.01	3	460	1	1 369	34
Datorer	30.02	6	277	0	1 575	18
Elektrisk tråd och kabel	31.30	10	1 257	2	26 417	5
Elektroniska komponenter	32.10	21	1 735	3	3 546	49
Kommunikationsutrustning	32.20	11	4 148	7	27 297	15
Radio- och TV-mottagare	32.30	10	780	1	2 375	33
Instrument för mätning	33.20	26	2 853	5	9 688	29
Instrument för styrning	33.30	7	274	0	1 894	14
Summa tillverkning		94	11 784	21	74 161	16
Partihandel med:						
Hushållsapparater, radio- och TV-varor	51.43	143	4 510	8	11 495	39
Datorer och kringutrustning samt programvara	51.84	166	4 676	8	12 026	39
Elektronikkomponenter	51.86	92	2 343	4	4 548	52
Summa partihandel		401	11 529	20	28 069	41
Uthyrning av kontormaskiner och kontorsutrustning inkl. datorer	71.33	12	85	0	255	33
Telekommunikation	64.20	80	7 889	14	25 306	31
Konsultverksamhet avseende:						
Maskinvara	72.10	16	142	0	1 198	12
Utgivning av programvara	72.21	132	4 646	8	13 883	33
Konsultverksamhet avseende system och programvara	72.22	367	15 155	26	56 393	27
Databehandling	72.30	28	3 211	6	7 271	44
Databasverksamhet	72.40	13	668	1	1 434	47
Underhåll och reparation av kontors- och bokföringsmaskiner samt databehandlingsutrustning	72.50	10	1 662	3	2 789	60
Övrig datoranknuten verksamhet	72.60	17	498	1	1 139	44
Summa konsultverksamhet		583	25 982	45	84 107	31
Summa tjänster		1 076	45 485	79	137 737	33
TOTALT		1 170	57 269	100	211 898	27

Footnotes:

1. *Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in foreign owned enterprises.*
2. *The business sector: Enterprises, organisations representing enterprises etc., branches of foreign enterprises, banks, other financial institutions, insurance institutions and sole proprietorships.*
3. *Share of employees refers to employees in foreign owned enterprises in the industry in relation to the total number of employees in the industry in Sweden.*

Table 13 a Foreign owned ICT enterprises by the 10 largest countries of origin 2004 and 2003.

Ägargrupp / ägarland	Totalt 2004		Varav		Varav	
	Antal företag	Antal anställda	Tjänsteprod. IT-företag ¹⁾		Datakonsulter ²⁾	
			Antal företag	Antal anställda	Antal företag	Antal anställda
USA	244	17 014	213	13 457	118	9 462
Storbritannien	136	1 911	118	1 261	78	611
Norge	124	2 832	112	2 501	67	1 338
Nederländerna	89	2 990	85	2 661	53	609
Danmark	80	1 469	70	1 107	35	327
Tyskland	73	1 783	67	1 639	17	580
Finland	67	4 920	63	4 634	44	4 475
Frankrike	55	5 892	48	4 816	23	3 721
Luxemburg	34	256	29	236	24	232
Japan	28	1 226	27	1 226	2	224
Summa	929	40 293	831	33 538	461	21 579
Övriga länder	168	11 643	146	8 988	87	1 727
TOTALT	1 098	51 936	978	42 526	548	23 306

Table 13 b

Ägargrupp / ägarland	Totalt 2003		Varav		Varav	
	Antal företag	Antal anställda	Tjänsteprod. IT-företag ¹⁾		Datakonsulter ²⁾	
			Antal företag	Antal anställda	Antal företag	Antal anställda
USA	260	19 257	234	15 574	121	12 038
Storbritannien	156	3 042	142	2 040	92	1 227
Norge	129	3 086	120	2 832	70	1 445
Nederländerna	91	3 911	89	3 552	55	1 595
Finland	79	4 606	75	4 198	54	3 983
Tyskland	76	2 459	68	1 938	21	952
Danmark	72	1 344	67	1 093	32	323
Frankrike	57	5 199	53	4 152	17	2 434
Japan	31	1 338	31	1 338	3	286
Singapore	8	6 537	7	3 923	1	0
Summa	959	50 779	886	40 640	466	24 283
Övriga länder	211	6 490	190	4 845	117	1 699
TOTALT	1 170	57 269	1 076	45 485	583	25 982

Footnotes:

1. In service producing ICT enterprises, the following industries are included: 51.43, 51.84, 51.86, 64.20, 71.33, 72.10, 72.21, 72.22, 72.30, 72.40, 72.50, 72.60.
2. Data consultancy covers the following industries: 72.10, 72.21, 72.22, 72.30, 72.40, 72.50, 72.60.

Table 14 Foreign owned ICT establishments in Sweden by county 2004 and 2003.

Table 14 cont.

Län / kommun	Antal arbetsställen	Antal anställda	Andel IT-arbets- ställen1)	Andel anställda i IT-företag2)	
Län					
01	Stockholms län	843	25 329	14	15
14	Västra Götalands län	303	5 036	10	5
12	Skåne län	210	3 939	8	6
05	Östergötlands län	77	885	11	4
06	Jönköpings län	64	680	12	4
22	Västernorrlands län	58	753	14	6
25	Norrbottens län	56	663	19	13
24	Västerbottens län	55	752	16	9
17	Värmlands län	54	868	10	5
21	Gävleborgs län	47	532	12	6
03	Uppsala län	46	581	12	5
07	Kronobergs län	45	1 177	14	10
20	Dalarnas län	42	418	10	3
08	Kalmar län	39	274	13	2
19	Västmanlands län	39	583	9	3
04	Södermanlands län	37	639	11	6
18	Örebro län	37	815	7	5
10	Blekinge län	34	1 095	17	9
13	Hallands län	31	202	6	2
23	Jämtlands län	23	738	14	21
09	Gotlands län	6	14	13	2
TOTALT		2 146	45 973	11	8

Footnotes:

1. Total share of ICT establishments of all foreign owned establishments in the county.
2. Total share of employees in ICT establishments of all employees in foreign owned establishments in the county.

Table 15 Foreign owned enterprises by type of establishment 2004. By industry.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2004					Uppgift saknas
		Förvärv/ köp	Nyeta- blering	Fusion	Övrigt/ vet ej		
Jordbruk och jakt	01	10	6	1	1	4	
Skogsbruk	02	1	4	1	0	4	
Fiske	05	3	1	0	0	1	
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	15	3	1	1	0	
Därav							
Kol- och torvutvinning	10	3	1	0	0	0	
Utvinning av metallmalmer	13	3	0	0	1	0	
Annan mineralutvinning	14	9	2	1	0	0	
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	1 019	229	42	62	111	
Därav							
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	59	17	4	3	7	
Textilindustri	17	17	2	0	0	1	
Beklädnadsindustri	18	5	0	0	0	3	
Trävaruindustri	20	45	5	1	2	5	
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	50	11	10	6	3	
Grafisk industri	22	86	42	0	12	17	
Industri för stenkolsprodukter	23	6	2	1	1	1	
Kemisk industri	24	82	14	6	5	7	
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	55	15	1	4	1	
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	50	9	1	6	3	
Stål- och metallverk	27	42	2	1	3	3	
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	476	92	17	16	52	
varav							
Metallvaruindustri	28	101	18	2	4	9	
Maskinindustri	29	170	27	6	6	15	
Industri för datorer	30	4	0	0	0	1	
Annan elektroindustri	31	39	12	6	2	4	
Teleproduktindustri	32	22	9	0	1	6	
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	56	16	1	0	5	
Motorfordonsindustri	34	54	3	1	0	7	
Annan transportmedelsind.	35	30	7	1	3	5	
Möbelindustri	36	43	13	0	4	7	
Återvinningsindustri	37	3	5	0	0	1	
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	89	5	0	3	9	
Byggverksamhet	45	98	38	17	9	36	

Footnotes:

1. The reason that the total number of enterprises does not correspond with the total number of foreign owned enterprises in other tables is because branches do not provide information about type of establishment.

Table 16 Number of employees in foreign owned enterprises by type of establishment 2004. By industry.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	2004				
		Förvärv/ köp	Nyeta- blering	Fusion	Övrigt/ vet ej	Uppgift saknas
Jordbruk och jakt	01	182	4	40	0	5
Skogsbruk	02	125	16	554	0	10
Fiske	05	1	3	0	0	5
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	1 034	21	2	30	0
Därav						
Kol- och torrvutvinning	10	124	0	0	0	0
Utvinning av metallmalmer	13	328	0	0	30	0
Annan mineralutvinning	14	582	21	2	0	0
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	165 738	11 428	36 730	6 856	4 705
Därav						
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	15 084	1 281	5 183	12	240
Textilindustri	17	1 929	7	0	0	2
Beklädnadsindustri	18	312	0	0	0	47
Trävaruindustri	20	6 616	183	449	54	147
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	7 345	2 066	6 778	117	139
Grafisk industri	22	3 717	1 137	0	53	84
Industri för stenkolsprodukter	23	1 252	1	97	61	0
Kemisk industri	24	15 438	656	12 819	302	305
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	4 198	313	117	441	3
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	7 691	955	67	149	0
Stål- och metallverk	27	10 789	8	39	331	172
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	84 643	4 657	11 181	5 301	2 981
varav						
Metallvaruindustri	28	6 716	249	201	246	1 180
Maskinindustri	29	25 432	369	1 454	731	324
Industri för datorer	30	275	0	0	0	0
Annan elektroindustri	31	3 263	217	7 699	4 309	13
Teleproduktindustri	32	4 225	345	0	4	242
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	5 385	316	797	0	27
Motorfordonsindustri	34	34 497	2 362	1 030	0	147
Annan transportmedelsind.	35	4 850	799	0	11	1 048
Möbelindustri	36	6 675	161	0	35	581
Återvinningsindustri	37	49	3	0	0	4
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	6 381	33	0	0	668
Byggverksamhet	45	12619	2725	5915	304	1303

Footnotes:

1. The reason that the total number of employees does not correspond with the total number of employees in foreign owned enterprises in other tables is because branches do not provide information on the type of establishment.

Table 17 Number of virtual branches 2004. By industry.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	Antal företag	Andel av alla utlandsägda virtuella filialer
Jordbruk och jakt	01	26	0
Skogsbruk	02	49	0
Utvinning av mineral	10-14	21	0
Därav			
Kol- och torvutvinning	10	14	0
Tillverkningsindustri	15-37	564	6
Därav			
Livsmedelsindustri	15-16	13	0
Textilindustri	17-19	12	0
Trävaruindustri	20	18	0
Massa- och pappersindustri	21	12	0
Grafisk industri	22	61	1
Industri för stenkolsprodukter	23	6	0
Kemisk industri	24	22	0
Gummi- och plastvaruindustri	25	17	0
Jord- och stenvaruindustri	26	16	0
Stål- och metallverk	27	23	0
Verkstadsindustri	28-35	333	3
varav			
Metallvaruindustri	28	57	1
Maskinindustri	29	173	2
Industri för datorer	30	6	0
Annan elektroindustri	31	28	0
Teleproduktindustri	32	11	0
Ind. för medicinsk utr.	33	31	0
Motorfordonsindustri	34	9	0
Annan transportmedelsind.	35	18	0
Möbelindustri	36	24	0
Återvinningsindustri	37	7	0
Elverk, gas, värme, vatten	40-41	33	0
Byggverksamhet	45	881	9

Table 17 cont.

Bransch / branschgrupp	SNI 2002	Antal företag	Andel av alla utlandsägda virtuella filialer
Tjänsteverksamhet	50-99	4 308	44
Därav			
Handel med motorfordon	50	101	1
Partihandel	51	2 601	26
Detaljhandel	52	165	2
Hotell och restaurang	55	14	0
Landtransportföretag	60	59	1
Rederier	61	40	0
Flygbolag	62	52	1
Researrangörer/transportförm.	63	108	1
Post- och telekommunikation	64	19	0
Banker o andra kreditinstitut	65	40	0
Försäkringsbolag	66	8	0
Stödtjänster finansiell verksamhet	67	18	0
Fastighet	70	360	4
Uthyrningsfirmor	71	54	1
Datakonsulter	72	103	1
Forskning och utveckling	73	11	0
Andra företagstjänster	74	388	4
Utbildning	80	30	0
Hälso- och sjukvård	85	9	0
Reningsverk	90	7	0
Intresseorganisationer	91	22	0
Rekreation, kultur, sport	92	90	1
Andra serviceföretag	93	3	0
Internationella organisationer	99	6	0
Ej branschkodade företag	0	4 016	41
TOTALT	01-99	9 898	100

Facts about the statistics

Background and purpose

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) has in accordance with the Act on Official Statistics (SFS 2001:99) and the Appendix to the Ordinance on Statistics (SFS 2001:100) the task of producing and making available statistics on International Enterprises; in addition to this publication the area covers: *Foreign owned enterprises – Economic Figures, Swedish owned enterprises with business operations abroad, Research and development in international enterprises, and also Structural studies of the total business sector in Sweden*. This study has been carried out in collaboration with Statistics Sweden (SCB).

The aim of this study is to examine the scope and changes in foreign ownership of enterprises, branches and local establishments in Sweden.

Statistics reports (including earlier reports) can be downloaded free of charge from the ITPS website: www.itps.se.

This is covered by the statistics

Object and population

The target population is all foreign owned enterprises in Sweden. The statistics cover all enterprises identified as having more than 50 per cent of the voting rights under foreign ownership, as well as enterprises controlled by two or more foreign owners.

The population consists of enterprises that were active at the end of the last year or which are of major economic significance. Also parent companies which are inactive but which have active subsidiaries are included in the register.

The categories surveyed in this study are enterprises and branches. The questionnaire is addressed to all parent companies, subsidiaries and branches in Sweden which according to the register or other information are foreign owned in terms of the definition. There were 11,683 enterprises in the 2004 study. The questionnaire is supplemented by variables and information on local establishments from SCB's Business Register, FDB. Participation in the study by foreign owned enterprises was previously voluntary but became compulsory from 2004.

Change in foreign owned enterprises and branches

In the 2004 study, there were 1,868 new foreign owned enterprises while 2,081 enterprises were no longer classed as foreign owned. There was thus a net decrease of 213 enterprises.

Table 2 Change in the number of foreign owned enterprises and branches between 2003 and 2004

Foreign owned enterprises and branches 2003	10 077
<i>Enterprises and branches which became part of the study in 2004</i>	<i>1 868</i>
<i>of which:</i>	
Enterprises which became foreign owned in 2004 according to survey response	79
Enterprises which became foreign owned in 2003 according to survey response	341
Enterprises which became foreign owned in 2002 according to survey response	194
Enterprises which became foreign owned before 2002	335
Enterprises where information on annual figures is lacking	770
Sum total new enterprises	1 719
of which: dormant enterprises which were on the register in 2003 and activated in 2004	362
Branches which became foreign owned in 2004 according to survey response	59
Branches which became foreign owned in 2003 according to survey response	26
Branches which became foreign owned in 2002 according to survey response	3
Branches which became foreign owned before 2002	8
Branches where information on annual figures is lacking	53
Sum total new branches	149
of which: dormant branches which were on the register in 2003 and activated in 2004	3
<i>Enterprises and branches which were no longer covered in the 2004 study</i>	<i>2 081</i>
<i>of which:</i>	
Enterprises and branches which were no longer active in 2004	1 501
Owing to:	
Liquidation	201
Bankruptcy	44
Deregistered	42
Merger	198
Other non-active according to the Business Register	1 016
Enterprises and branches which became Swedish owned in 2004	445
Enterprises and branches which state they have never been foreign owned	135
Sum total foreign owned enterprises and branches 2004	9 864

Of the new enterprises in the study (not including branches), 79 enterprises responded that they had been part of a now foreign owned group since 2004 and had also never been foreign owned previously, i.e. genuinely *new* foreign owned enterprises. The corresponding figure for 2003 was 82 enterprises and 44 enterprises for 2002. In addition to these, in the 2004 study there were 870 new enterprises which stated that they had become foreign owned in 2003 or earlier. 770 enterprises did not respond to the question concerning the year in which they became foreign owned.

The study showed a total of 149 new branches, of which 59 stated that they had become foreign owned in 2004. From 2002 the register is updated annually with information on branches from the Swedish Tax Agency. Branches have been covered by the study since the reference year of 1994, and in 2004 made up 7 per cent of all the enterprises studied and 1 per cent of all employees in foreign owned enterprises.

Of the 2,081 enterprises and branches which responded but were not classed as foreign owned in the 2004 study, 445 had become Swedish owned in 2004. 1,501 enterprises and branches were no longer active because of bankruptcy, liquidation, deregistration, merger or some other reason. 135 enterprises stated that they had never been foreign owned.

Virtual branches

The number of branches which are registered for tax but which have no fixed establishment, termed "virtual branches", has risen sharply and in 2004 they accounted for more than all the enterprises and branches covered in the statistics of foreign owned enterprises.

In 2004 there were 9,898 such virtual branches. Of all the virtual branches, 9,768 had no employees in Sweden. Four branches had over 50 employees, 18 branches had between 10 and 49 employees, and 108 had between 1 and 9 employees. For practical reasons, it is not possible to study these branches using questionnaires since they do not carry on any permanent business activity at an address in Sweden.

Definition of active enterprise

This report only covers enterprises which are active in terms of the ITPS definition, namely enterprises which are:

- registered for VAT
- and/or registered as an employer
- and/or registered as paying company taxes (F-skatt) in industries exempt from VAT
- a parent company which is not registered for VAT or as an employer, but has active subsidiaries
- enterprises with major economic significance, i.e. with assets totalling more than SEK 20 million or shareholdings registered with the Swedish Central Securities Depository & Clearing Organisation (VPC) of more than SEK 20 million.

Statistical groups

The data is presented by different groups, which are also cross-tabulated. The most common divisions are into industry, country of origin, region (county and municipality) and size category.

The industrial classification which has been used since the 2003 report is in accordance with the Swedish Standard Industrial Classification 2002 (SNI02). In the tables which also have values for previous years, SNI92 is used. Comparability is not affected to such a high degree by the two digit level. The difference is greatest between SNI 92 and SNI 02 in tables where industries are presented in greater detail. This division corresponds to the EU's NACE Rev. 1.1.

From the 2004 study the industrial classification has been changed from “Ng industry” (industrial branch own industry) to “NgS industry” (industrial branch statistically-served industry). Ng is the enterprise’s actual industry which reflects its operations, while NgS is the enterprise’s served industry. This means that in cases where the enterprise is an auxiliary activity it gets the same industrial classification as the enterprise it serves. In cases where there is no NgS industry, Ng industry is used instead.

Reference period

The material in this report refers to foreign owned enterprises in 2004. The material is based on questionnaire information about ownership conditions at 31 December 2004.

Definitions of foreign owned enterprise

For an enterprise to be regarded as foreign owned, more than 50 per cent of the shares’ voting rights must be foreign owned. This is the definition agreed on in the OECD and EU. This means that enterprises where up to 50 per cent of the voting rights are owned by foreign owners are regarded as Swedish owned enterprises.

There may be a large difference between ownership of a number of shares and the possibilities of exercising influence over an enterprise’s activities in enterprises which have more than one owner. A foreign owner controlling more than 50 per cent of the voting rights clearly has a dominant influence over an enterprise’s business operations. In those cases where a foreign owner has less than 50 per cent of the voting rights, it is significantly more difficult to determine the extent of their influence and how this is applied in practice. These enterprises are not presented in the report unless two or more owners jointly exercise control over the enterprise.

In 2001, enterprises which were controlled by two or more owners were reported for the first time as a separate group. Enterprises with shared ownership where 50 per cent of the voting rights are owned by a Swedish owner are still defined as Swedish owned and are not included in the tables. If these enterprises were to be defined as foreign owned, the number of foreign owned enterprises would increase by 102 enterprises and the number of employees by 3,158 persons in the 2004 study.

If information about the country of origin is not available or cannot be determined for other reasons, it comes under the category “country not specified” in the tables.

Reliability of the statistics

Overall reliability

The register of foreign owned enterprises contains information on all known foreign owned enterprises. In recent years special efforts have been made to improve the coverage of foreign owned enterprises. New information on foreign owned enterprises is obtained by reconciling MM Partner’s group register and other sources (e.g. newspapers and databases). The enterprises covered in the study need not necessarily be new foreign owned enterprises, but may be enterprises which were earlier under foreign ownership but not present in the register. An increase in the number of foreign owned enterprises can thus not be said to depend only on changes in ownership in a given year. The most recent study covered 907 new enterprises and 37 new branches which responded that they had come under foreign ownership before 2004, and 770 enterprises and 53 branches which did not respond to the question on when they came under foreign ownership.

Coverage of the frame

The register of foreign owned enterprises can contain both over- and underrepresentation. **Overrepresentation** means that the register may cover enterprises which are not foreign owned. In the first instance this refers to enterprises which were earlier foreign owned, but have now come under Swedish ownership and have not responded to the questionnaire. **Underrepresentation** means that enterprises which really belong to the population being studied are not present. Underrepresentation means that an enterprise which is foreign owned does not exist in the register. These may be enterprises which were acquired during the year and for which we have received no information, or enterprises which were earlier foreign owned and are not present in the register. Underrepresentation is difficult to quantify, since changing ownership conditions are no longer registered by an authority. Information about new enterprises is thus based on a number of different sources of public information. These public sources are supplemented by information drawn from MM Partner's analysis of data contained in annual reports. This means that updating of new enterprises will generally lag behind.

Random errors occur when studying statistical samples and are thus not present in this study on number of enterprises and number of employees, since it is a total study.

Measuring instruments

Ownership conditions in all enterprises in the ITPS register of foreign owned enterprises have been examined annually since 1996 using postal questionnaires. Earlier, all new enterprises and slightly less than half of the existing enterprises in the register were studied. In addition, earlier questionnaires were only sent to the parent company in Sweden. Since 1997, subsidiaries and branches have received separate questionnaires. Other variables are obtained from the Business Register database.

Non-response

Updating of the register of foreign ownership takes place annually via questionnaires. Non-response also includes those that did not submit a completed form. In the 2004 study on foreign owned enterprises the response rate was 84.8 per cent, an increase of 12.4 percentage points compared with the previous year's study. The non-response rate for parent companies was 14.9 per cent, for subsidiaries 15.7 per cent and for branch offices 14.8 per cent. Major efforts were put into obtaining correct data from enterprises with many subsidiaries and many employees. Of enterprises with more than 200 employees, the non-response rate was 2 per cent (27 enterprises). Actual non-response concerns small enterprises with few or no employees. See Table 3 below.

Table 3 Non-response by size category according to number of employees

Size category	Number of enterprises	Per cent %
0	971	54.7
1-9	421	23.7
10-49	256	14.4
50-249	105	5.9
250-499	12	0.7
500-	9	0.5
Total	1774	100%

Non-response to the question on type of establishment amounted to 40 per cent of all new enterprises in 2004. This is largely because many of these enterprises are subsidiaries which came onto the register through their parent companies reporting them as subsidiaries. For this reason they received no forms to complete nor did they have the opportunity to respond to the question. Of parent companies which responded to the questionnaire, the non-response rate to questions on ownership was 5.2 per cent.

For those enterprises which did not respond to the questionnaire this year, the registered information on ownership from previous years is used as the basis for the current report. Activity definition and data on employees are updated from SCB's Business Register, FDB. In cases where information on ownership conditions is lacking for large enterprises, these questions have been updated by means of direct contact with the enterprise or by means of their annual reports.

Processing

Data processing, i.e. data registration and coding of the responses to the questionnaires, has been carried out by means of scanning. Thereafter the data has been verified and examined. Any deviations between questionnaire responses and electronically stored data are in all probability negligible.

Actuality of the statistics

Frequency

All foreign owned enterprises in the register and all identified new enterprises are studied each year.

Production period

Production period here refers to the period from the end of the reference period to finalisation of the study. Production time for information on foreign owned enterprises in 2004 was 6 months.

Comparability of the statistics

Comparability over time

The study of foreign owned enterprises was carried out in approximately the same way over the period 1987-1993. A change in the industrial classification system used in SNI 92 was introduced in 1994 and to SNI 02 in 2003, which may have an impact on comparability. By means of expanded efforts since 1994, and also through total studies as of study year 1996, coverage of foreign owned enterprises has improved significantly. At the same time, the coverage of the publication was extended in a number of areas.

This development work made comparability over time more difficult. No adjustments have been made for data prior to 1996. Best comparability and fewest inaccuracies exist from the reference year 1996 and onwards.

In 2001, the group "shared ownership" was introduced as a separate reporting group. This group comprises enterprises which are controlled by two or more foreign owners of different nationality, which together own shares representing more than 50 per cent of the voting rights. Earlier, these enterprises were not covered by the study.

A change in the definition of active enterprises was introduced in 2003, when all foreign owned enterprises were included in the register which had not been deregistered at the Swedish Patent and Registration Office because of bankruptcy, liquidation or merger. As a result, many new enterprises were included in the study in that year. In the 2004 study, the definition of activity has been changed again, which has led to many enterprises being taken off the register. In the present study only the activity status described in the section "Definition of active enterprise" is used. The number of employees is not affected by the changed definition and the number of enterprises concerned is in general small, with few or no employees.

New questions concerning the reason that enterprises cease operating were introduced in the 2004 study. This will enable a more rapid exit from the register for enterprises that cease operating.

A change in industrial classification has been introduced in the 2004 study, from "Ng industry" (industrial branch own industry) to "NgS industry" (industrial branch statistically-served industry). Ng is the enterprise's actual industry which reflects its operations, while NgS is the enterprise's served industry. Many enterprises which were earlier classified as holding companies have now been assigned to the industry they serve.

A general problem affecting this study is that there is a certain delay in registration of new foreign owned enterprises in the study year. For each study a large proportion of new enterprises come onto the register which actually came under foreign ownership in an earlier year. In the 2004 study there were 138 new enterprises and branches which came under foreign ownership in 2004, while at the same time 857 new enterprises and branches arrived on the register which had come under foreign ownership in 2003 or earlier. An increase in the number of foreign owned enterprises in a given study year may thus be the result of better coverage. A large number of new foreign owned enterprises are discovered when the register is supplemented by information drawn from MM Partner's analysis of data contained in annual reports. This means that updating of new enterprises will generally lag behind.

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Comparability with other statistics

Linking and matching files for the questionnaire study on foreign owned enterprises and other statistics is carried out by SCB. For this publication, information from the questionnaire was supplemented by variables from the Business Register database.

Variables which were obtained from the Business Register database can be compared with similar data for other groups of enterprises or the whole of the business sector.

Accessibility of the statistics

Means of dissemination

Foreign owned enterprises are included in the Official Statistics of Sweden, *International Enterprises*. Data on foreign owned enterprises is published on the ITPS website at www.itps.se. A subscription service for published reports is available. Please apply to info@itps.se.

The EU (Eurostat), OECD and the UN (UNCTAD) also publish information about foreign owned enterprises; see the links on the ITPS website.

Presentation

The statistics are presented in an annual report in Swedish with commentaries, diagrams and tables. The report is also translated into English.

Information services

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Definitions

Number of employees: The number of persons working in an enterprise at year-end and not average number of employees.

Establishment: All active enterprises have at least one establishment. Local establishment refers to every address, property or group of properties where the enterprise carries out operations. Establishments per county are reported in order to provide a better regional distribution of foreign owned enterprise business operations in Sweden. The conditions set out below must be fulfilled for further local units to be regarded as active for an enterprise:

- there should be some type of business operation (industrial branch)
- there should be a place where the business is operated (geographical location)
- business operations should be carried out over a longer period of time (permanency)
- there should be personnel employed (at least a person working 50 per cent of annual equivalent)

Branch: A branch is a foreign owned enterprise's local office with independent administration in Sweden. One and the same enterprise may only have one branch in Sweden. A foreign enterprise wishing to operate in Sweden without registering a subsidiary is normally required to register a branch office.

Some typical characteristics of a branch office are:

- The branch is not a separate legal entity but rather a part of the foreign enterprise.
- The branch is subject to Swedish legislation and decisions of Swedish authorities concerning legal conditions relating to business operations in Sweden.
- The branch has no share capital, however its assets and liabilities are a part of the foreign enterprise's total capital.
- A branch must have its own bookkeeping. Bookkeeping should be separated from the foreign enterprise, one reason being that a separate annual report must be submitted for the branch.

Merger: Combining together of two independent enterprises to form a single new enterprise.

Enterprise: Legal entity or accounting unit

Group: A group consists of at least two enterprises: a parent company and a subsidiary. Each company is a legal entity and has a registered head office. A large group has, in addition, a parent company also a group parent company, which is usually the ultimate beneficial owner of the group. Different areas of business operations may have different parent companies responsible for a number of subsidiaries. In large global groups, a group parent may have its own parent companies which in their turn own subsidiaries in different countries. Alternatively, subsidiaries are organised directly under a group parent.

Bankruptcy: Bankruptcy means in principle that all an individual's or enterprise's assets are taken and used to pay all the individual's or enterprise's debts. An enterprise is

adjudged bankrupt (insolvent) when so determined by the district court, after which the business ceases to exist.

Liquidation: Liquidation can be an alternative to bankruptcy (insolvency). There are both voluntary and compulsory liquidation, depending on what type of enterprise has been operated. For a company to be dissolved through liquidation, its assets must be sufficient to pay off its debts. If the company has more debts than assets, it cannot be dissolved by means of liquidation but through bankruptcy (insolvency) proceedings. The significance of liquidation is that the business is wound up and the debts are paid. Any surplus is distributed to company members.

Virtual branch: A branch office that is registered for VAT and/or registered as paying company taxes (F-skatt) in industries exempt from VAT but which has no fixed establishment in Sweden.

Country of origin = UBO (Ultimate beneficial owner): The domicile of the group parent or the ultimate beneficial owner.

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) is a Government Agency responsible for providing policy intelligence to strengthen growth policy in Sweden. ITPS primarily provides the Government Offices, Members of the Swedish Parliament, other state authorities and agencies with briefings based on statistical material, policy papers and key analyses. Business policy and regional development policy are areas given high priority.

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?

These represent the principal missions of ITPS.