

Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003



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Summary

Under the Swedish Act on Official Statistics (SFS 2001:99) and the Appendix to the Ordinance on Statistics (SFS 2001:100), the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) has the task of compiling and making available statistics on international enterprises. As part of this work, ITPS produces an annual report on the operations abroad of Swedish controlled enterprise groups. This report deals only with groups with at least one employee at one subsidiary abroad and the data refers to operations in 2003.

In 2003, 844 Swedish controlled enterprise groups had subsidiaries abroad, 14 fewer than in 2002. The number of employees in these groups totalled just less than one and a half million, 1.5 percent less than in the preceding year. Abroad, the number of employees fell by 4,400 to a little more than 956,400, while the total in Sweden declined by just less than 17,500, to 503,100.

This fall in employee numbers was most notable in Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. The main increases took place in the USA, Finland and Poland. Employee numbers showed a decrease in all world regions except Northern and South America. The decline was most pronounced in Asia. The majority of employees at Swedish controlled subsidiaries abroad were located in Europe and America. Only a minor proportion, a little below 15 percent, of employees were based in Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and Asia.

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

In Europe, the proportion of women employees at Swedish controlled groups was highest in Denmark, Finland and Norway, with shares ranging from 30 to 42 percent. The lowest figure, 14 percent, is reported for Italy. Notable among other countries of establishment was India, where women represented just 2 percent of all employees of Swedish controlled enterprises, a fall of 6 percentage points from previous years.

The groups surveyed represented nearly 40 percent of Sweden's total goods exports and just over 20 percent of goods imports in 2003.

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

Statistics with commentaries

Introduction

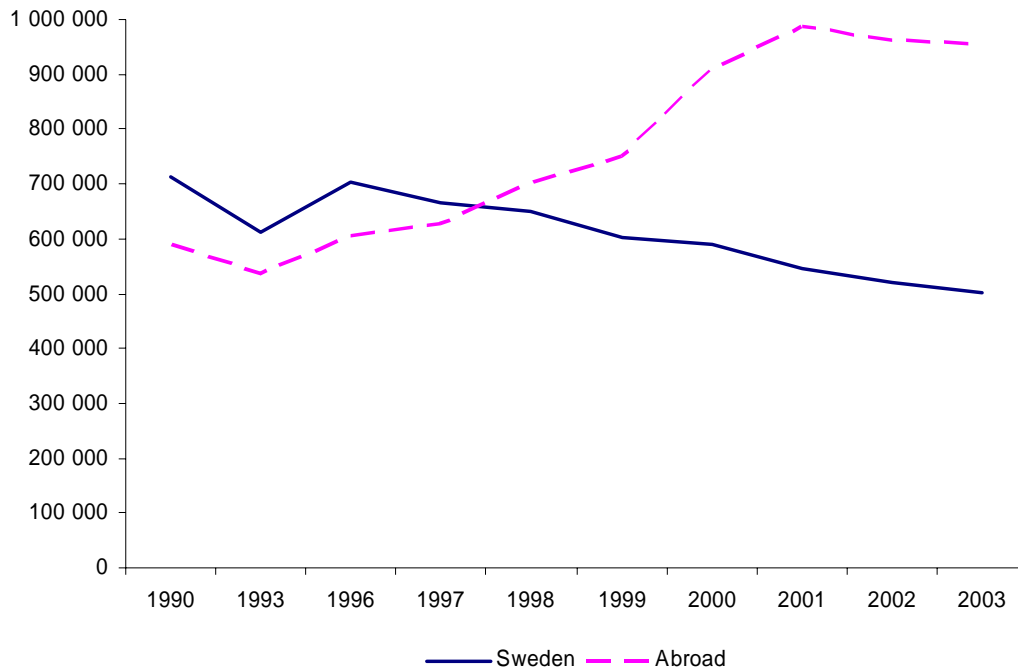
The following report presents statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups with at least one employee abroad in 2003. All information, other than the export and import data, has been obtained from the publicly available annual reports of the companies surveyed. A group is defined as Swedish owned if the company at the top level of the group structure is at least 50 percent controlled by Swedish owners.

Long-term increase in number of employees abroad

Swedish controlled enterprises with subsidiaries abroad had slightly less than one and a half million employees in 2003, 1.5 percent less than in the preceding year. The number of employees abroad decreased by 4,416 to 956,436, whereas the number in Sweden fell by 17,451 to 503,107, see Figure 1.

Changes in the statistical data are largely explained by changes in the population of Swedish controlled enterprise groups. Whole enterprise groups may from one year to the next change nationality. A group that was Swedish controlled one year may be foreign controlled the next, and vice versa. For example, the number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad decreased from 858 in 2002 to 844 in 2003. Within groups, changes arise primarily from acquisitions, divestments and closure of companies. Changes in employment levels in existing enterprises may be said to have a limited effect on the statistics. But changes in populations and group structures may have a major impact on the statistics, and this fact should specifically be taken into account when interpreting changes in individual countries and in particular industry categories. Also, the changes in population make comparisons over time more difficult.

Figure 1 Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprises with subsidiaries abroad 1990-2003.



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

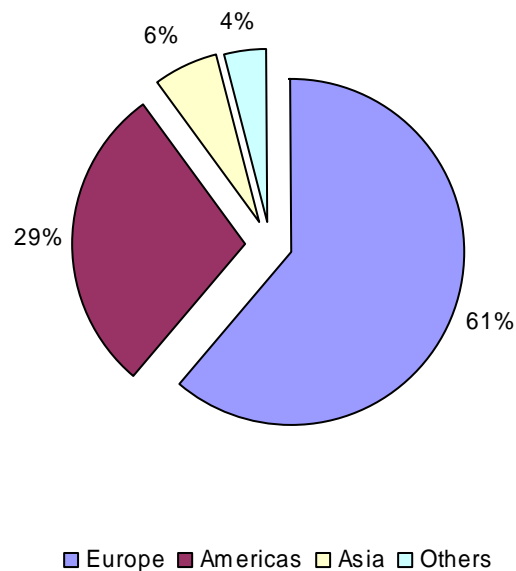
The increase in the number of employees abroad since the mid-1990s is largely explained by a sharp rise in the number of employees in the USA. This number rose by 127,304 between 1996 and 2003. Major increases were also recorded in Mexico, India, Eastern Europe, South Africa and China.

The change in Eastern Europe arises above all from sharp increases in the number of employees in the Czech Republic and Poland, primarily in the construction industry. In 2003, Poland was the ninth largest market for Swedish enterprise groups (see Table 4). In Mexico and the USA, the increases mainly took place in business services. In India and China, the manufacturing industry dominated the increase in the number of employees. Increases in the construction industry lay behind the increase observed in South Africa. Generally, the rise in the number of employees abroad took place in the service sector; see the following section on statistics per industry.

Changes between 2002 and 2003

The number of employees decreased in all world regions, other than in Northern and South America. The decline was most pronounced in Asia, where the number of employees fell by 4,004 to 57,962. In Europe, the number of employees declined by 3,924 to 584,544 and in Africa by 689 to 17,011. The majority of employees in Swedish controlled subsidiaries abroad are in Europe and America, see Figure 2.

Figure 2 Percentages of employees in Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad, per world region, 2003.

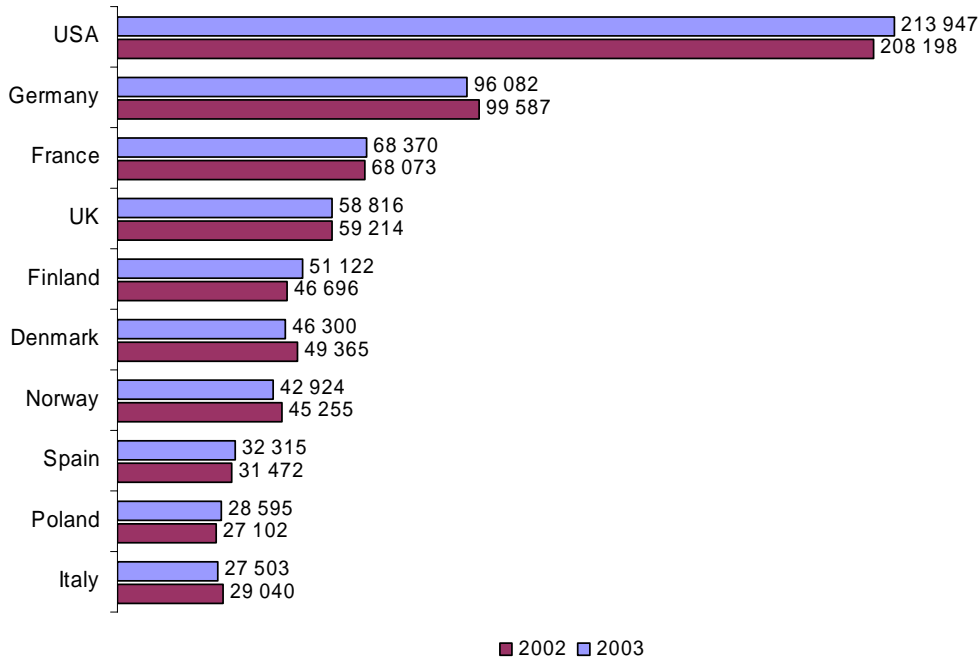


Note: The chart does not include employees based in Sweden.

Among the 10 countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups had most employees in 2003 – see Figure 3 – the largest increases were evident in the USA, Finland and Poland. The biggest decreases took place in Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. EU15 overall showed a decline of 7,569 employees, while employees in the OECD region as a whole declined by 5,514. Developments in other countries are illustrated in Table 1a.

In 2003, the USA came out well on top, by the measure of number of employees; just over one fifth of all employees abroad were located in the USA. Nearly 70 percent of all employees abroad were based in the ten countries represented in Figure 3. Close to 46 percent of these employees were located in the EU, not quite 84 percent of them in the OECD.

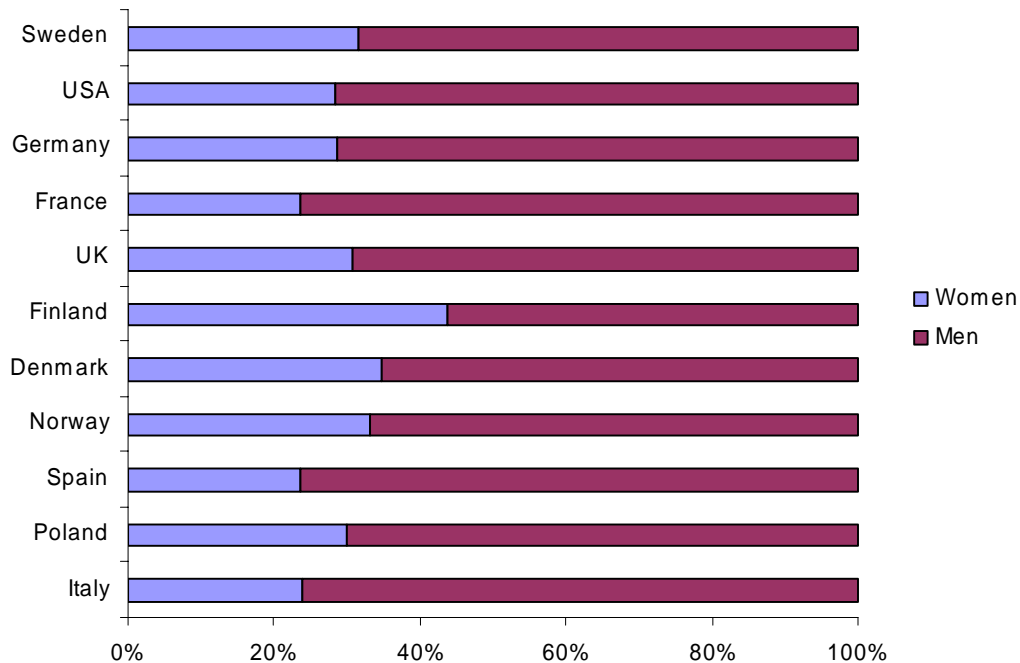
Figure 3 Countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad had most employees 2003.



Finland shows highest proportion of women employees

Figure 4 shows a gender breakdown for employees in the countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups had most employees in 2003. Among these countries, the highest proportion of women employees was observed in Finland, where women accounted for around 42 percent of all employees. This was 4 percentage points down on the figure for 2002. The lowest proportion was observed in Italy, where around 14 percent of employees were women. Across the OECD, the proportion of women employees ranged from 13 to 35 percent, while of the 503,107 employees in Sweden, an estimated 30 percent were women, the same as in 2002. Notable among other countries of establishment was India, where women represented just 2 percent of all employees of Swedish controlled enterprises, a fall of 6 percentage points from previous years.

Figure 4 Estimated gender breakdown for employees in the countries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad had most employees in 2003.



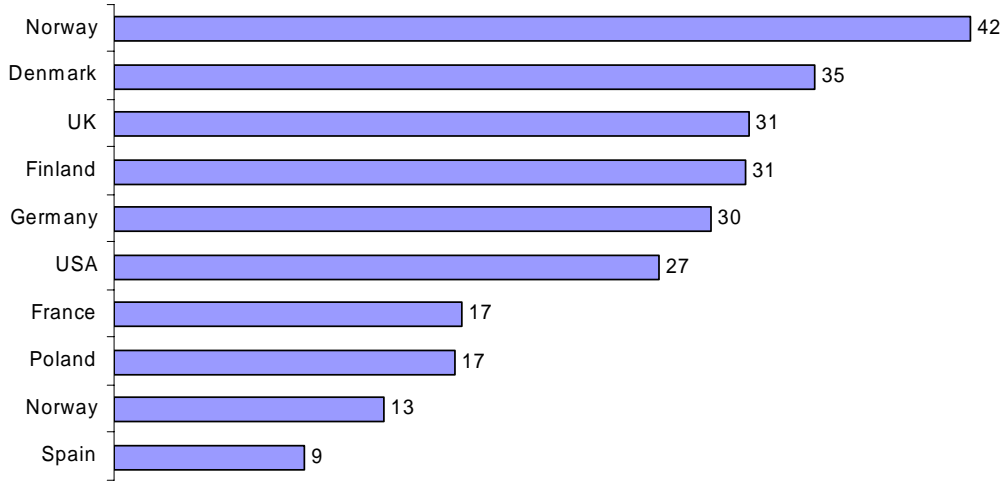
Note: Unlike Table 2a, Figure 4 has been based on the assumption that the employees in the individual countries for whom a gender breakdown is not given show the same relative shares as for other employees.

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

High rate of establishment in Nordic area

Out of the 844 Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003, 357 groups – 42 percent – had operations in Norway. Between 30 and 35 percent of the groups had subsidiaries in the other Nordic countries, the UK and Germany. Not quite 91 percent of the groups had subsidiaries in the OECD area and 70 percent in the EU. Note that the high percentages are explained by the fact that one and the same group may have subsidiaries in several different countries. Data on which Figure 5 is based is presented in Table 3.

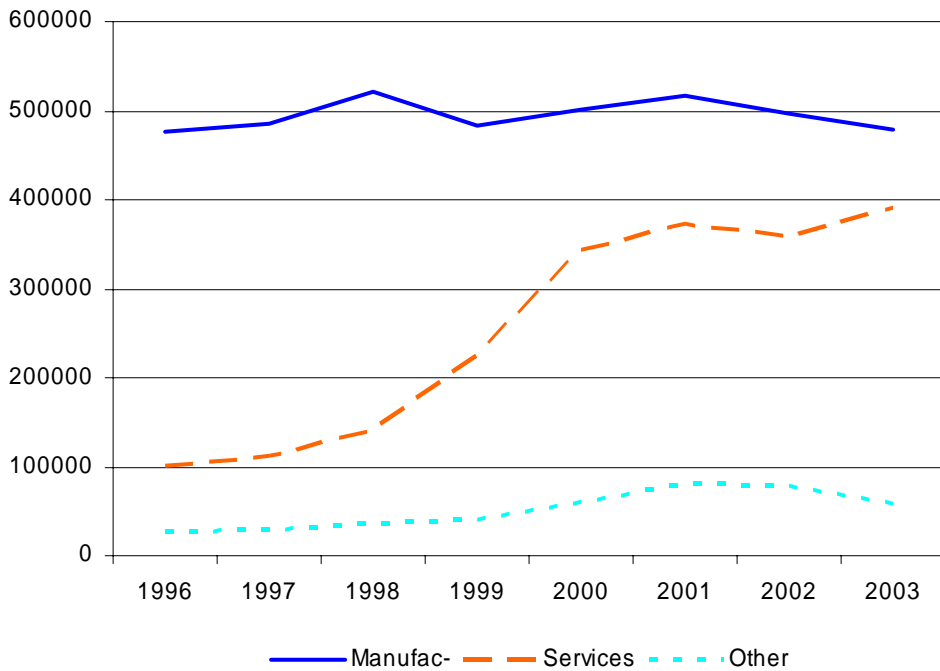
Figure 5 Countries of establishment where the highest proportion of Swedish controlled enterprise groups had subsidiaries in 2003 (shown as percentages).



Differing trends for manufacturing industry and service sector

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

Figure 6 Employees of Swedish controlled enterprise groups abroad, 1996-2003, by manufacturing industry, service sector and other.

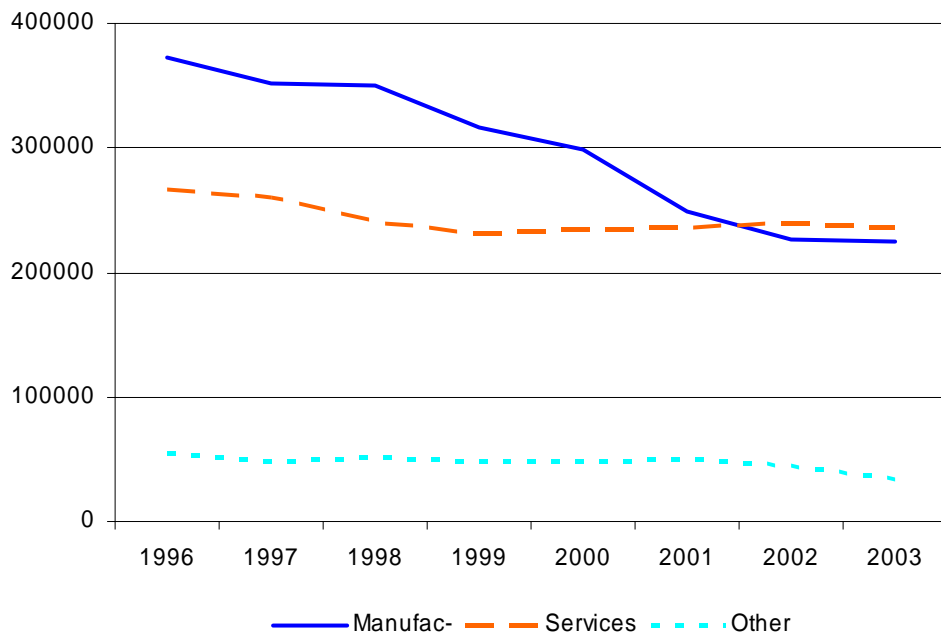


Note: Industries are defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and other as 01-14 and 45.

During the period from 1996 to 2003, manufacturing groups had around 500,000 employees abroad, while the number of people employed outside Sweden by service groups rose by nearly 300,000 between 1996 and 2003. However, this change may be ascribed to the fact that a small number of groups made major acquisitions abroad during the period. Otherwise, the category showed an increase of approximately 30,000 employees abroad, above all in the construction sector.

In Sweden, employees at manufacturing groups decreased in number by a little less than 150,000 between 1996 and 2003. In the same period, the number of employees at service groups also fell, by around 30,000. The trend in Sweden is partly explained by the fact that a number of major manufacturing groups came under foreign ownership and therefore fell outside the scope of the study.

Figure 7 Employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups in Sweden, 1996-2003, by manufacturing industry, service sector and other.



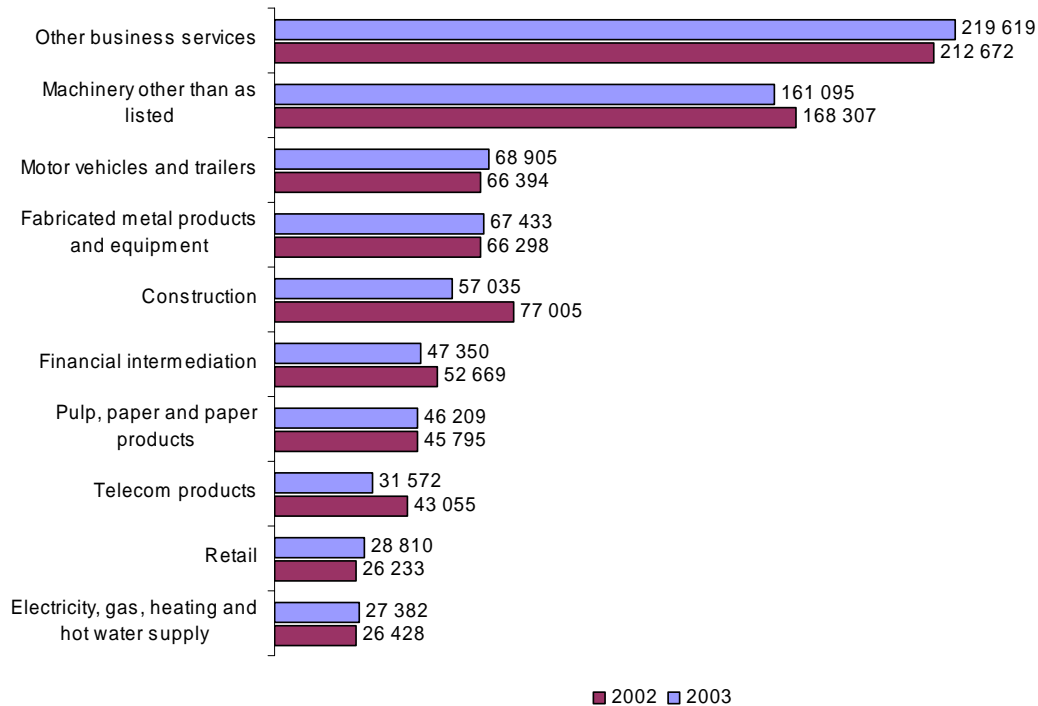
Note: Industries are defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99 and other as 01-14 and 45.

Both the manufacturing industry and the category Other had fewer employees in 2003 than in 2002. The groups in the manufacturing industry employed 479,633 people abroad in 2003, 15,986 fewer than in the preceding year. The category Other showed a decrease of 19,559 employees to 59,253. Enterprise groups in the service sector reported an increase of 30,175 in the number of employees in 2003, to a total of 390,168.

Among the ten industries with the highest number of employees abroad in 2003, motor vehicles, trailers, other business services and retail reported considerably higher numbers of employees abroad in 2003 than in 2002. The opposite trend was evident in manufacturing of other machinery, telecom products and financial intermediation. The sharpest decline in the number of employees abroad was

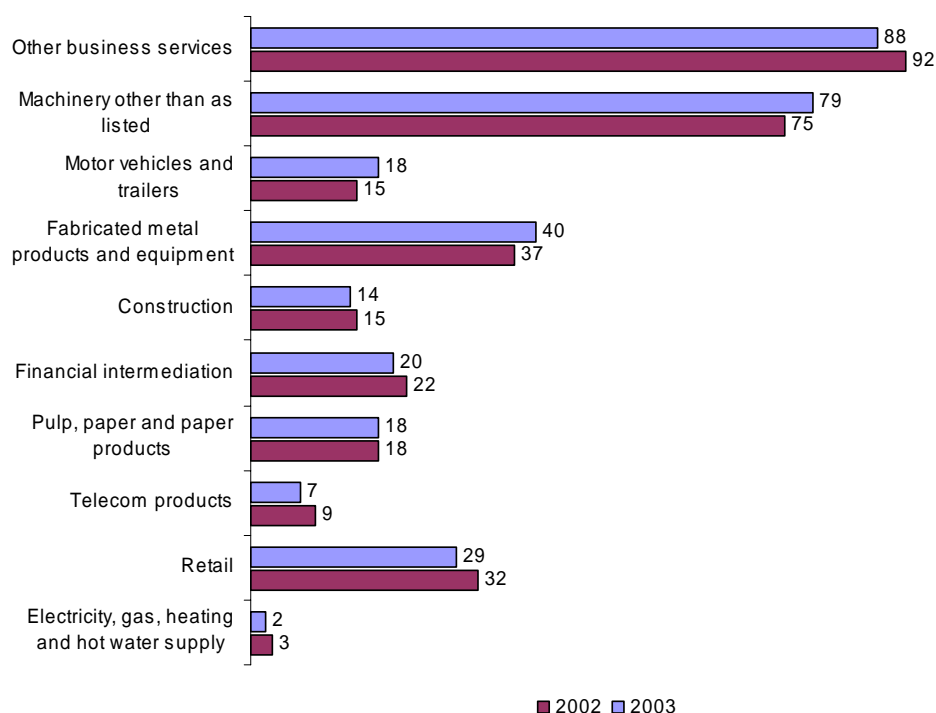
recorded in construction, with 57,035 employees in 2003, a decline of 19,970, see Figure 8.

Figure 8 The ten industries where Swedish controlled enterprise groups had most employees abroad in 2003 and 2002.



The number of active enterprise groups reported a decline or no change in the 10 industry categories with most employees abroad. The exceptions were fabricated metal products and equipment, motor vehicles and trailers and other machinery, see Figure 9.

Figure 9 Number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003 and 2002; by the ten industries with most employees abroad in 2003.



In the manufacturing industry overall in Sweden, the number of employees in 2003 was largely unchanged from 2002, but major changes took place in particular sectors. Telecom products showed a decline of 5,216 employees between 2002 and 2003, while motor vehicles, trailers, pulp, paper and paper products, other machinery and wood and wood products showed increases. Swedish controlled manufacturing enterprise groups had 225,248 employees in Sweden in 2003.

In the service sector, the number of employees in Sweden fell by 3,154 between the years, with large changes emerging in particular areas. Compared to 2002, real estate and retail enterprises employed considerably more people in 2003. Major falls were observed in post and telecommunications, ICT, financial intermediation and other business services. Swedish controlled service enterprise groups employed 236,561 people in Sweden in 2003.

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

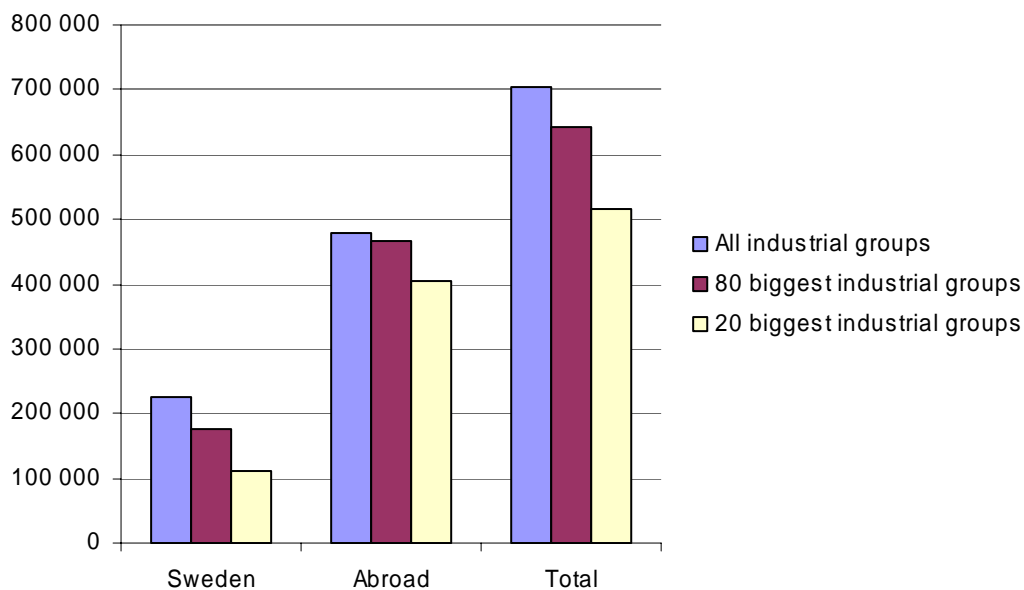
The degree of internationalization – that is, the proportion of employees abroad – was 66 percent in 2003. This was largely unchanged from the preceding year, when the corresponding figure was 65 percent. Overall, groups in the manufacturing industry showed a higher degree of internationalization than groups in the service sector in 2003, at just less than 68 percent, compared to 62 percent. As regards specific industries with relatively high numbers of employees, the degree of internationalization was highest in other business services and manufacture of

certain machinery. It should be noted that the degree of internationalization of the large enterprise groups largely determines the degree of internationalization of particular industries.

Strong domination by small number of large enterprise groups

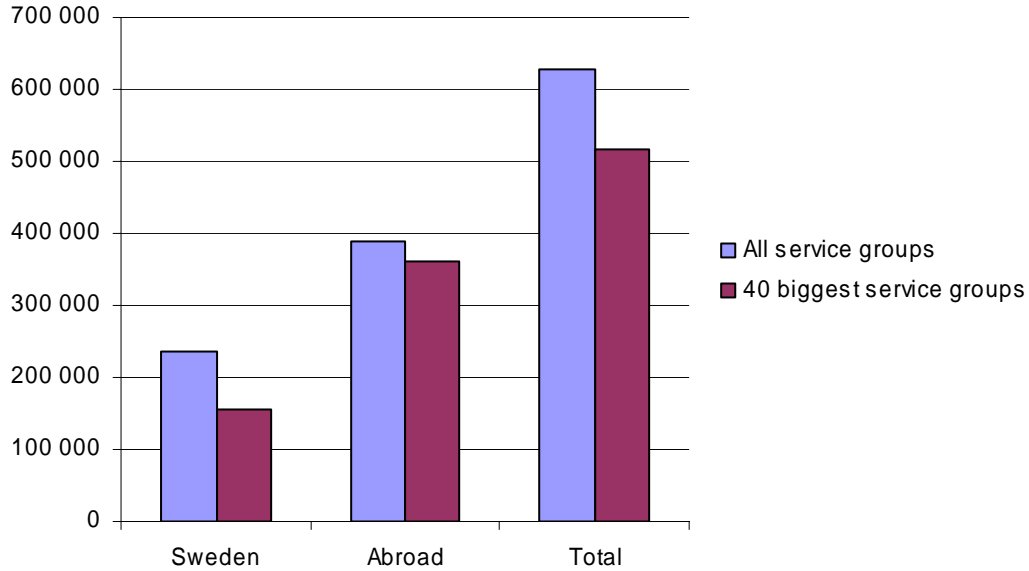
The statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad are dominated by a small number of major groups. In the manufacturing industry, the 80 groups with most employees abroad accounted for 97 percent of all employees abroad and 78 percent of all employees in Sweden, which was not a major change from the preceding year. The corresponding figures for the 20 largest industrial groups were 84 and 50 percent, see Figure 10. In both categories, close to 80 percent of employees abroad were in the OECD. Compared to the figure for the 80 largest groups in 2002, the number of employees abroad fell by about 3 percent and the number of employees in Sweden by 2 percent. However, it should be pointed out that the groups do not remain homogeneous over the years. A further aspect of comparability over time is that some of the “new” groups may in one particular year have fallen within a particular category by acquisitions of groups that were included in the year before. Another factor causing changes within these categories is that some groups may have come under foreign ownership.

Figure 10 Number of employees in the 80 largest and 20 largest Swedish controlled industrial groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003.



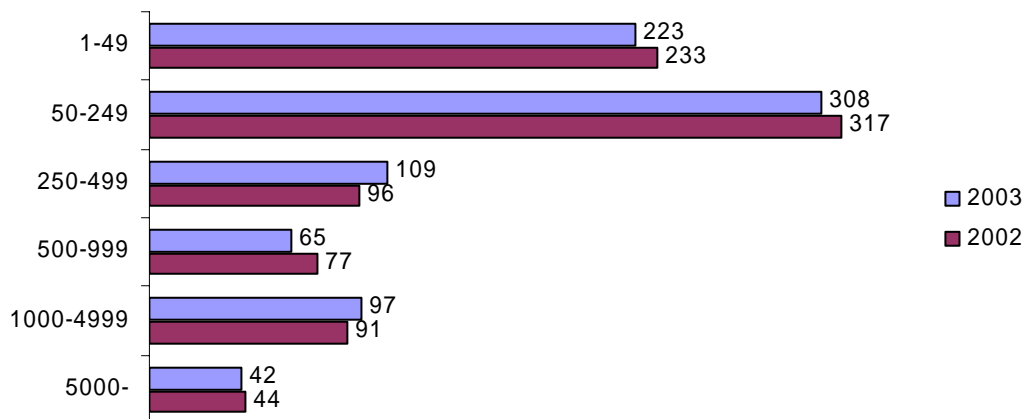
In the service sector, the 40 largest service enterprise groups accounted for 92 percent of all employees abroad and 66 percent of employees in Sweden in 2003, see Figure 13. Of employees abroad, 92 percent were in the OECD, and compared to the total for 2002 the number of employees abroad and in Sweden rose by 9 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Figure 11 Number of employees in the 40 largest Swedish controlled service groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003.



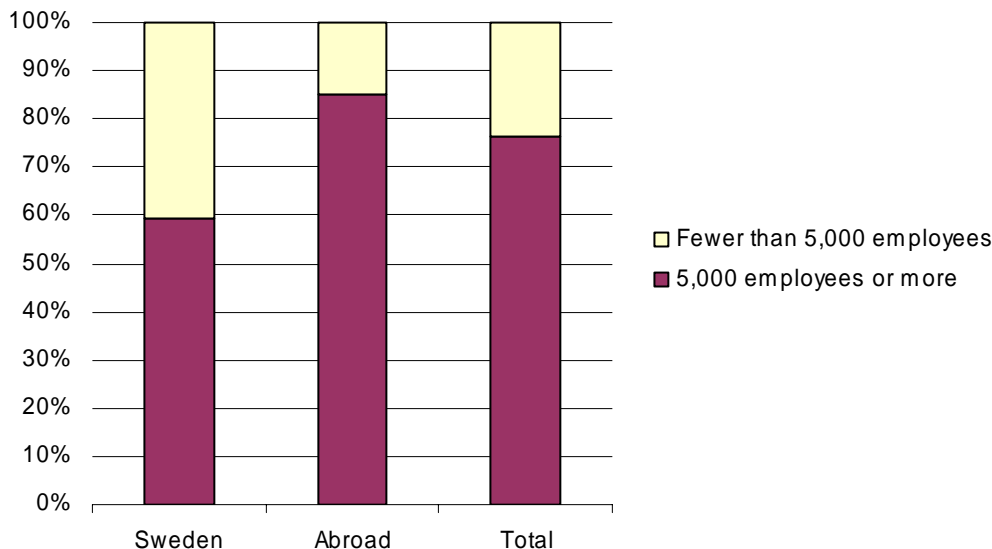
Classification of the groups by total number of employees, indicates that in 2003 the majority of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad were in the category of 50 to 249 employees, see Figure 12. The number of groups with over 250 employees rose between 2002 and 2003. Overall, the number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad declined from 858 to 844.

Figure 12 Number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2002 and 2003, by size category based on total number of employees in 2003.



The majority of all employees were in groups with 5,000 employees or more. In 2003, the 43 groups in the category of 5,000 employees or more accounted for roughly 85 percent of all employees abroad and 59 percent of all employees in Sweden, see Figure 13. In total, these groups employed 1,113,302 people in 2003, 814,438 abroad and 298,864 in Sweden.

Figure 13 Proportion of employees in two different size categories for Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003. The groups are categorized by their total number of employees.

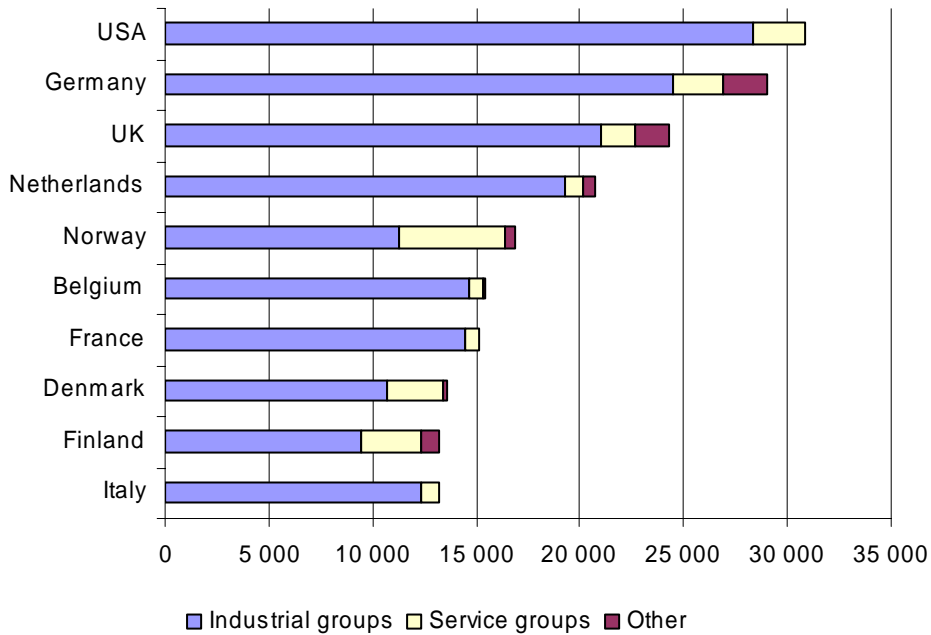


Exports and imports of goods

The following figures refer to Swedish exports and imports of goods for 844 Swedish controlled enterprise groups. In 2003, Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad accounted for goods exports valued at SEK 316 billion. Of this total, manufacturing groups accounted for SEK 276.3 billion and service groups for SEK 31.5 billion. In 2003, these groups accounted for some 39 percent of Sweden's total exports of goods. Fully 50 percent of all exports went to EU countries and 10 percent to the USA.

Figure 14 presents the groups' exports of goods to the 10 biggest receiving countries, shown by the categories of manufacturing, services and other. It is worth noting that exports from other groups are sent above all to Germany, the UK and Finland.

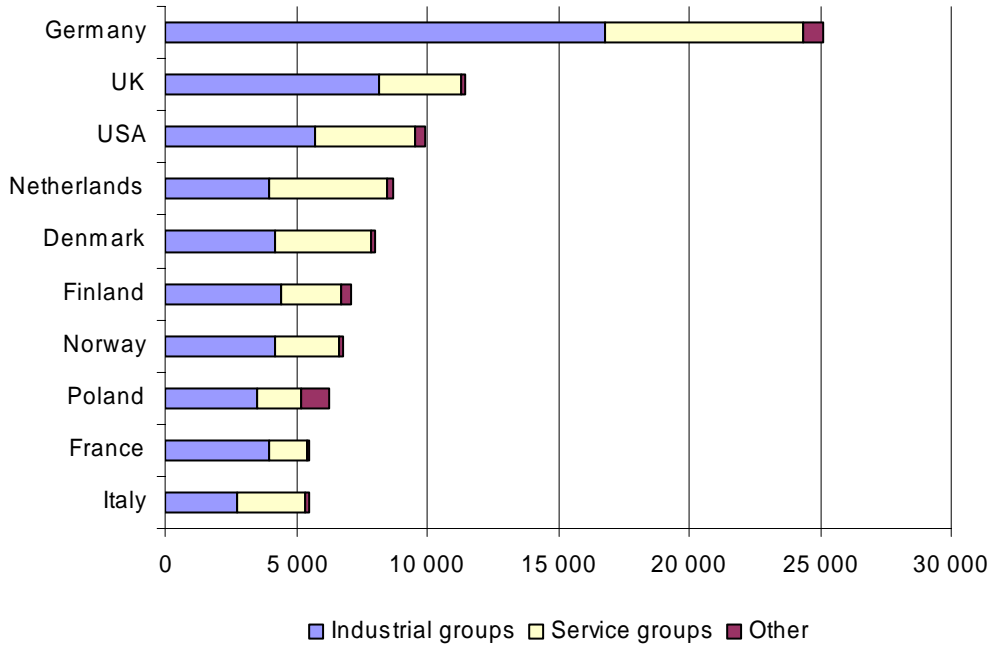
Figure 14 The ten largest export markets for Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003, by industrial and service groups; SEK m.



In 2003, goods imports by the groups totalled SEK 141 billion, of which industrial groups accounted for SEK 79.2 billion and service groups for SEK 54.9 billion. Overall, Swedish controlled international enterprise groups accounted for 22 percent Sweden's total imports.

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

Figure 15 Top ten import markets for Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003, by manufacturing and service groups; SEK m.



In total, the groups reported a trade surplus of SEK 175 billion. The industrial groups showed a surplus of SEK 197.1 billion and the service groups a deficit of SEK 23.4 billion.

Methods and quality assurance

Background and purpose

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

Mainly for control purposes, enterprise groups in Sweden with subsidiaries abroad but controlled by foreign owners are also studied. However, no data with respect to these groups are presented in this report. Changes in the ultimate beneficial owner from Swedish to foreign and vice versa impact considerably on the statistics, and for that reason it is important to be able to follow changes in ownership over time.

Statistical reports in the field are available free of charge from the ITPS website at www.itps.se.

Scope of the statistics

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

The statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad comprise and present data on the groups’ employees by country, world region, industry category and size category. Since 1999, data have also been presented on exports and imports for the groups covered by the study, and from 2001 on the number of employees by gender.

Object and population

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

As for the Swedish controlled enterprise groups, the object studied is the group as a whole. One exception comprises State-owned public service corporations, where the objects studied are the group structure or structures that underpin the corporation, including foreign subsidiaries.

In the case of foreign controlled enterprises groups, “overall” accounting for the group takes place in the country of domicile. Under the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (Årl), the obligation to produce consolidated accounts for sub-groups is limited to groups with a parent company outside the European Economic Area (EEA). In

such cases, the objects studied comprise the sub-groups in Sweden that, according to the register of enterprise groups, have subsidiaries abroad.

Using the group and not the enterprise as the object studied ensures that the focus of the study is placed on ultimate control or ultimate beneficial ownership in each group structure, even if direct ownership of a subsidiary abroad may be traced back to a single enterprise within a group.

Statistical measures

The statistics on Swedish controlled enterprise groups are mainly comprised of statistical units such as total value (with total as the most common variant) and arithmetic mean value (with proportion as the most common variant).

Statistical categories

- The number of enterprise groups with subsidiaries and the number of employees in total, together with breakdowns by the categories of manufacturing and services, and by size and gender, are shown for each country of establishment.
- The number of enterprise groups with subsidiaries and numbers of employees are shown for each industry, with breakdowns by employees in Sweden and employees abroad.
- The number of enterprise groups and the number of employees are shown for each size category, with breakdowns by employees in Sweden and employees abroad.

Reference period

The material presented in this report refers to Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in the 2003 accounting year.

Comprehensiveness

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

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

Reliability of the statistics

Overall reliability

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

Factors of uncertainty

Some uncertainty is attached to the possibilities for establishing a fully valid framework. In the 2003 year of study, 124 new group parent companies came into being, while 138 disappeared. The problems of representation within the framework receive further comment under a separate heading below.

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

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

Representation within framework

Basically, over-representation is not possible, since the data on number of employees are gathered from the groups' publicly available annual accounts, assuming that the figures reported are accurate. Under-representation is possible in that accounts of shareholdings in subsidiaries stated in the annual reports may be incomplete, and in such cases parent companies with subsidiaries abroad will fall outside the scope of the study.

Data gathering

The main method of data gathering is visual inspection of the official annual reports obtained from PRV. Basic data registration is carried out by MM Partner, which is widely experienced in registering normal accounts. As far as current information is concerned, there is no standardized presentation format in the annual reports. The task instead consists largely of reading through the highly detailed information presented in the notes to the accounts.

In those cases where the annual reports of major enterprise groups contain insufficient information, supplementary details are obtained via postal questionnaires. To determine any need for supplementary questionnaires, priority is given to reviewing the annual reports of groups with 500 or more employees abroad, as the first stage of each year's study. In the 2003 study, a supplementary questionnaire was sent to eight major groups, of which seven responded.

Non-provision of data

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

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

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

Processing

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

Assumptions in the model

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

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

The Swedish Annual Accounts Act lays down the obligation to produce group accounts (Chapter 7). In simple terms, it requires all group parent companies to

provide group accounts, with one exception. The exception applies if the number of employees in the enterprise group averages no more than 10 over the past two financial years and if the balance sheet total is no more than SEK 24 million on the balance sheet date of the most recent financial year (“10/24 enterprises”).

The requirement to produce group accounts for sub-groups does not apply in the following cases:

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

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

The industry affiliation of an enterprise group is decided by the industry affiliation of the subsidiaries of the Swedish group, based on the criterion of “majority”. Enterprise groups are thus categorized by industry on the basis of the operation in which the group has the highest number of employees in Sweden. As a result, the industry affiliation may be misleading in cases where the operation abroad is on a wider scale than, and has a different industry composition to, that in Sweden.

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

Topicality of the statistics

Frequency

The study is conducted annually, once a year.

Production period

The production period is approximately 6 months.

Comparability of the statistics

Comparability over time

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

Table 1 Changes in the number of enterprise groups and number of employees between 2003 and 2002

	Number Groups	Number of employees		
		Sweden	Abroad	Total
Result in 2003 for groups included in both years	720	466,054	910,580	1,376,634
Result in 2002 for groups included in both years	720	483,870	905,428	1,389,298
Change		-17,816	5,152	-12,664
New groups in 2003	124	37,053	45 856	82,909
Result in 2003 for groups not included in both years	138	36,688	55,424	92,112

The study has been structured in the same way since 1998, when the register that constitutes the framework for the study was transferred from SCB to MM Partner.

Over the years, the study has been improved in terms of the ability to identify enterprise groups with a foreign controlling ownership spread over a number of countries and totalling more than 50 percent. The improved technique has been applied since the 2002 study, and in part explains the reduction in the number of employees between 2001 and 2002. Further information on the effects of the reorganization is available from the contact persons named.

Comparability between enterprise groups

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

Fitness for use with other statistics

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

Similar but not directly comparable statistics are produced by a number of countries in Europe and the OECD.

Availability of the statistics

Media of dissemination

The statistics, accompanied by commentaries, are presented on the ITPS website at www.itps.se. The site also includes links to previously published reports.

Presentation

The statistics are presented in reports, along with commentaries and diagrams. A summary of the material is provided in an appendix of tables with every report.

Definitions and sources

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

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

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

The *number of employees* is the mean number of employees during the financial year.

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

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

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

Industrial groups are defined as those which fall within one of the main categories 15-37 according to SNI 2002.

Service groups comprise all groups that fall within the main categories 50-99 according to SNI 2002.

The industry categorization follows the structure of the Swedish Standard for Classification of Economic Activities, SNI 2002, which accords with the EU’s Statistical Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev. 1.1

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

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Swedish controlled enterprise groups with most employees abroad

The 80 largest industrial groups in 2003

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

The 20 largest industrial groups in 2003

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

The 40 largest service groups in 2003

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

International/regional classification

Europe

Eastern Europe

Belarus
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Hungary
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Ukraine

Northern Europe

Denmark
Estonia
Faeroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Jersey
Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
Sweden
United Kingdom

Southern Europe

Albania
Andorra
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Gibraltar
Greece
Holy See
Italy
Malta
Portugal
San Marino
Slovenia
Spain
Republic of Macedonia
Yugoslavia

Western Europe

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco

Netherlands
Switzerland

Americas

Caribbean

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin Islands

Central America

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

Northern America

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States

Asia

Eastern Asia

China
Hong Kong
Macao
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Japan
Mongolia
Republic of Korea

South-central Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

South-eastern Asia

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
East Timor
Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

Western Asia

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Occupied Palestinian Territory
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia

Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Oceania

Australia and New Zealand

Australia
New Zealand
Norfolk Island

Melanesia

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

Micronesia

Guam
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Nauru
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau

Polynesia

American Samoa
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Niue
Pitcairn
Samoa
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Wallis and Futuna Islands

Africa

Eastern Africa

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Réunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Middle Africa

Angola
Cameroon
Middle African Republic
Chad
Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe

Northern Africa

Algeria
Egypt
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

Southern Africa

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
Southern Africa
Swaziland

Western Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Cote d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Saint Helena
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

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Table 1 a Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 and 2002; by country

Country of establishment	Number of groups			Number of groups	
	2003	2002	Change (%)	2003	2002
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	438 460	446 029	-1,7	45,8	46,4
Belgium	17 385	17 750	-2,1	1,8	1,8
Denmark	46 300	49 365	-6,2	4,8	5,1
Finland	51 122	46 696	9,5	5,3	4,9
France	68 370	68 073	0,4	7,1	7,1
Greece	1 216	1 120	8,6	0,1	0,1
Ireland	2 575	2 879	-10,6	0,3	0,3
Italy	27 503	29 040	-5,3	2,9	3,0
Luxembourg	1 137	1 205	-5,6	0,1	0,1
Netherlands	19 047	21 629	-11,9	2,0	2,3
Portugal	8 542	9 588	-10,9	0,9	1,0
Spain	32 315	31 472	2,7	3,4	3,3
UK	58 816	59 214	-0,7	6,1	6,2
Germany	96 082	99 587	-3,5	10,0	10,4
Austria	8 050	8 411	-4,3	0,8	0,9
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	11 714	12 208	-4,0	1,2	1,3
Iceland	24	32	-25,0	0,0	0,0
Japan	2 766	3 211	-13,9	0,3	0,3
Canada	15 002	14 533	3,2	1,6	1,5
Mexico	13 376	15 606	-14,3	1,4	1,6
Norway	42 924	45 255	-5,2	4,5	4,7
New Zealand	1 109	1 201	-7,7	0,1	0,1
Poland	28 595	27 102	5,5	3,0	2,8
Switzerland	7 070	6 677	5,9	0,7	0,7
Slovakia	1 173	1 024	14,6	0,1	0,1
South Korea	2 760	2 474	11,6	0,3	0,3
Czech Republic	13 201	13 608	-3,0	1,4	1,4
Turkey	1 189	1 238	-4,0	0,1	0,1
Hungary	7 063	7 491	-5,7	0,7	0,8
USA	213 947	208 198	2,8	22,4	21,7
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	800 373	805 887	-0,7	83,7	83,9
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	14 468	15 302	-5,5	1,5	1,6
India	16 515	17 838	-7,4	1,7	1,9
China	17 123	16 879	1,4	1,8	1,8
Russia	5 718	5 395	6,0	0,6	0,6
Abroad	956 436	960 852	-0,5	100,0	100,0
Sweden	503 107	520 558	-3,4		
Total	1 459 543	1 481 410	-1,5		

Table 1 b Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 and 2002; by world region

World region	Number of employees			Employees abroad as % of total	
	2003	2002	Change (%)	2003	2002
Europe (excl. Sweden)	584 544	588 468	-0,7	61,1	61,2
Northern Europe (excl. Sweden)	230 236	226 739	1,5	24,1	23,6
Western Europe	217 141	223 332	-2,8	22,7	23,2
Southern Europe	70 289	71 708	-2,0	7,3	7,5
Eastern Europe	62 615	60 922	2,8	6,5	6,3
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	4 263	5 767	-26,1	0,4	0,6
Americas	275 852	272 278	1,3	28,8	28,3
Northern America	228 965	223 707	2,4	23,9	23,3
South America	27 693	27 115	2,1	2,9	2,8
Central America	15 499	18 349	-15,5	1,6	1,9
Caribbean	3 695	3 107	18,9	0,4	0,3
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	0,0	-	-
Asia	57 962	61 966	-6,5	6,1	6,4
Eastern Asia	23 827	27 240	-12,5	2,5	2,8
South-central Asia	19 418	20 655	-6,0	2,0	2,1
South-eastern Asia	11 340	11 282	0,5	1,2	1,2
Western Asia	3 205	2 612	22,7	0,3	0,3
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	172	177	-2,8	0,0	0,0
Africa	17 011	17 700	-3,9	1,8	1,8
Southern Africa	13 651	13 463	1,4	1,4	1,4
Central and Eastern Africa	2 114	2 158	-2,0	0,2	0,2
Northern Africa	1 008	1 132	-11,0	0,1	0,1
Western Africa	234	944	-75,2	0,0	0,1
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	4	3	33,3	0,0	0,0
Oceania	12 837	13 409	-4,3	1,3	1,4
Abroad	956 436	960 852	-0,5	100,0	100,0
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	8 230	7 031	17,1	0,9	0,7

Table 2 a Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and gender

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	116 936	276 183	438 460	26,7	63,0	10,3
Belgium	4 093	12 335	17 385	23,5	71,0	5,5
Denmark	14 936	27 902	46 300	32,3	60,3	7,5
Finland	21 556	27 800	51 122	42,2	54,4	3,5
France	14 832	47 855	68 370	21,7	70,0	8,3
Greece	196	687	1 216	16,1	56,5	27,4
Ireland	608	1 494	2 575	23,6	58,0	18,4
Italy	3 894	12 487	27 503	14,2	45,4	40,4
Luxembourg	353	547	1 137	31,0	48,1	20,8
Netherlands	4 482	12 969	19 047	23,5	68,1	8,4
Portugal	1 723	6 558	8 542	20,2	76,8	3,1
Spain	6 801	22 048	32 315	21,0	68,2	10,7
UK	16 025	35 840	58 816	27,2	60,9	11,8
Germany	25 042	62 764	96 082	26,1	65,3	8,6
Austria	2 395	4 897	8 050	29,8	60,8	9,4
<i>Other OECD</i>						
Australia	1 548	6 050	11 714	13,2	51,6	35,1
Iceland	5	19	24	20,8	79,2	0,0
Japan	615	1 982	2 766	22,2	71,7	6,1
Canada	2 401	10 775	15 002	16,0	71,8	12,2
Mexico	4 145	8 033	13 376	31,0	60,1	9,0
Norway	13 094	26 371	42 924	30,5	61,4	8,1
New Zealand	215	665	1 109	19,4	60,0	20,6
Poland	7 978	18 602	28 595	27,9	65,1	7,0
Switzerland	2 255	3 688	7 070	31,9	52,2	15,9
Slovakia	418	673	1 173	35,6	57,4	7,0
South Korea	357	2 368	2 760	12,9	85,8	1,3
Czech Republic	3 500	9 468	13 201	26,5	71,7	1,8
Turkey	246	855	1 189	20,7	71,9	7,4
Hungary	1 389	2 436	7 063	19,7	34,5	45,8
USA	54 961	138 187	213 947	25,7	64,6	9,7
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	210 063	506 355	800 373	26,2	63,3	10,5
<i>Other major countries</i>						
Brazil	1 492	8 785	14 468	10,3	60,7	29,0
India	309	12 392	16 515	1,9	75,0	23,1
China	4 974	8 111	17 123	29,0	47,4	23,6
Russia	2 215	3 404	5 718	38,7	59,5	1,7
Abroad	248 423	595 921	956 436	26,0	62,3	11,7
Sweden	149 649	323 528	503 107	29,7	64,3	5,9
Total	398 072	919 449	1 459 543	27,3	63,0	9,7

Table 2 b Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by world region and gender

World region	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
Europe (excl. Sweden)	162 631	354 864	584 544	27,8	60,7	11,5
Northern Europe (excl. Sweden)	78 074	129 585	230 236	33,9	56,3	9,8
Western Europe	53 452	145 055	217 141	24,6	66,8	8,6
Southern Europe	12 884	42 207	70 289	18,3	60,0	21,6
Eastern Europe	17 711	37 326	62 615	28,3	59,6	12,1
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	510	691	4 263	12,0	16,2	71,8
Americas	67 509	179 989	275 852	24,5	65,2	10,3
Northern America	57 365	148 975	228 965	25,1	65,1	9,9
South America	3 227	19 935	27 693	11,7	72,0	16,4
Central America	4 866	9 435	15 499	31,4	60,9	7,7
Caribbean	2 051	1 644	3 695	55,5	44,5	0,0
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Asia	12 212	34 892	57 962	21,1	60,2	18,7
Eastern Asia	6 432	13 108	23 827	27,0	55,0	18,0
South-central Asia	715	14 639	19 418	3,7	75,4	20,9
South-eastern Asia	4 373	4 697	11 340	38,6	41,4	20,0
Western Asia	678	2 395	3 205	21,2	74,7	4,1
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	14	53	172	8,1	30,8	61,0
Africa	1 628	14 914	17 011	9,6	87,7	2,8
Southern Africa	1 283	11 900	13 651	9,4	87,2	3,4
Central and Eastern Africa	187	1 926	2 114	8,8	91,1	0,0
Northern Africa	123	885	1 008	12,2	87,8	0,0
Western Africa	35	199	234	15,0	85,0	0,0
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	0	4	4	0,0	100,0	0,0
Oceania	1 773	6 719	12 837	13,8	52,3	33,8
Abroad	248 423	595 921	956 436	26,0	62,3	11,7
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	2 670	4 543	8 230	32,4	55,2	12,4

Table 3 Number of Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad in 2003 and 2002; by country of establishment

Country of establishment	Number of groups			Number of groups	
	2003	2002	Change (%)	2003	2002
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	589	601	-2,0	69,8	70,0
Belgium	74	81	-8,6	8,8	9,4
Denmark	292	287	1,7	34,6	33,4
Finland	263	262	0,4	31,2	30,5
France	145	149	-2,7	17,2	17,4
Greece	14	13	7,7	1,7	1,5
Ireland	25	28	-10,7	3,0	3,3
Italy	74	77	-3,9	8,8	9,0
Luxembourg	15	17	-11,8	1,8	2,0
Netherlands	112	113	-0,9	13,3	13,2
Portugal	33	30	10,0	3,9	3,5
Spain	79	83	-4,8	9,4	9,7
UK	264	276	-4,3	31,3	32,2
Germany	249	258	-3,5	29,5	30,1
Austria	44	44	0,0	5,2	5,1
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	47	47	0,0	5,6	5,5
Iceland	1	2	-50,0	0,1	0,2
Japan	51	47	8,5	6,0	5,5
Canada	53	53	0,0	6,3	6,2
Mexico	22	22	0,0	2,6	2,6
Norway	357	353	1,1	42,3	41,1
New Zealand	15	14	7,1	1,8	1,6
Poland	142	152	-6,6	16,8	17,7
Switzerland	71	73	-2,7	8,4	8,5
Slovakia	18	17	5,9	2,1	2,0
South Korea	25	23	8,7	3,0	2,7
Czech Republic	50	53	-5,7	5,9	6,2
Turkey	14	13	7,7	1,7	1,5
Hungary	46	48	-4,2	5,5	5,6
USA	227	231	-1,7	26,9	26,9
OECD, total	767	776	-1,2	90,9	90,4
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	39	41	-4,9	4,6	4,8
India	26	23	13,0	3,1	2,7
China	61	56	8,9	7,2	6,5
Russia	48	43	11,6	5,7	5,0
Total	844	858	-1,6	100,0	100,0

Table 4 Number of employees at Swedish owned enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad and at foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden 2003

Countries with most employees			
Swedish controlled enterprise groups		Foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden¹	
Country	Employees	Country	Employees
USA	213 947	USA	106 063
Germany	96 082	Finland	59 495
France	68 370	UK	55 461
UK	58 816	Denmark	52 833
Finland	51 122	Netherlands	47 718
Denmark	46 300	Norway	43 201
Norway	42 924	Germany	42 001
Spain	32 315	France	39 958
Poland	28 595	Switzerland	28 020
Italy	27 503	Luxembourg	7 898
Netherlands	19 047	Singapore	7 046
Belgium	17 385	Japan	5 943
China	17 123	Canada	4 372
India	16 515	Italy	2 827
Canada	15 002	Belgium	2 709
Others	191 087	Others ²	16 214
Unspecified	14 303	Unspecified	42 421
Total	956 436		564 180

Notes:

1. The data is obtained from the report "Foreign Controlled Enterprises in 2003", ITPS S2004:004.

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

Table 5 Number of enterprise groups and number of employees at Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 and 2002; by size of group

Size	Number of groups			Number of employees abroad			Number of employees in Sweden		
	2003	2002	Change (%)	2003	2002	Change (%)	2003	2002	Change (%)
1-49	223	233	-4,3	1 880	1 948	-3,5	3 744	3 775	-0,8
50-249	308	317	-2,8	12 722	13 814	-7,9	24 427	25 611	-4,6
250-499	109	96	13,5	12 760	10 493	21,6	25 243	23 190	8,9
500-999	65	77	-15,6	17 297	22 629	-23,6	31 005	35 841	-13,5
1000-4999	97	91	6,6	97 339	94 809	2,7	119 824	115 153	4,1
5000-	42	44	-4,5	814 438	817 159	-0,3	298 864	316 988	-5,7
Total	844	858	-1,6	956 436	960 852	-0,5	503 107	520 558	-3,4

Table 6 a Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprises with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and sized of group

Country of establishment	Size of group					Percentage		
	1-49	50-249	250-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-	<1000	>1000
EU15 (excl. Sweden)	674	5 547	5 593	8 293	49 096	369 257	4,6	95,4
Belgium	22	71	86	262	2 031	14 913	2,5	97,5
Denmark	137	825	1 322	2 439	9 493	32 084	10,2	89,8
Finland	152	968	623	1 789	8 343	39 247	6,9	93,1
France	14	357	322	775	6 419	60 483	2,1	97,9
Greece	0	0	3	0	89	1 124	0,2	99,8
Ireland	2	31	3	14	206	2 319	1,9	98,1
Italy	1	44	124	85	1 523	25 726	0,9	99,1
Luxembourg	2	48	0	38	327	722	7,7	92,3
Netherlands	13	274	296	574	1 824	16 066	6,1	93,9
Portugal	0	167	205	5	338	7 827	4,4	95,6
Spain	15	116	276	335	1 126	30 447	2,3	97,7
UK	193	1 454	1 353	1 237	7 735	46 844	7,2	92,8
Germany	86	1 183	947	695	9 298	83 873	3,0	97,0
Austria	37	9	33	45	344	7 582	1,5	98,5
Other OECD								
Australia	1	82	15	29	694	10 893	1,1	98,9
Iceland	0	0	24	0	0	0	100,0	0,0
Japan	5	35	92	47	319	2 268	6,5	93,5
Canada	20	126	35	40	1 325	13 456	1,5	98,5
Mexico	0	9	0	5	1 302	12 060	0,1	99,9
Norway	449	1 337	1 448	2 529	8 155	29 006	13,4	86,6
New Zealand	0	4	1	0	27	1 077	0,5	99,5
Poland	112	1 608	848	220	5 452	20 355	9,7	90,3
Switzerland	16	95	63	70	745	6 081	3,5	96,5
Slovakia	3	111	7	6	409	637	10,8	89,2
South Korea	0	14	22	20	97	2 607	2,0	98,0
Czech Republic	6	59	85	23	1 219	11 809	1,3	98,7
Turkey	0	0	1	5	6	1 177	0,5	99,5
Hungary	39	106	81	14	1 307	5 516	3,4	96,6
USA	147	1 022	830	1 246	10 256	200 446	1,5	98,5
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	1 472	10 155	9 145	12 547	80 409	686 645	4,2	95,8
Other	394	1 968	2 989	3 340	11 205	121 864	6,1	93,9
Unspecified	14	599	626	1 410	5 725	5 929	18,5	81,5
Abroad	1 880	12 722	12 760	17 297	97 339	814 438	4,7	95,3
Sweden	3 744	24 427	25 243	31 005	119 824	298 864	16,8	83,2
Total	5 624	37 149	38 003	48 302	217 163	1 113 302	8,8	91,2

Table 6 b Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2002; by country and size of group

Country of establishment	Size of group					Percentage		
	1-49	50-249	250-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-	<1000	>1000
EU15 (excl. Sweden)	804	5 816	5 166	11 476	47 799	374 968	5,2	94,8
Belgium	16	164	107	329	2 186	14 948	3,5	96,5
Denmark	165	708	1 195	2 679	8 758	35 860	9,6	90,4
Finland	169	1 136	491	1 817	8 381	34 702	7,7	92,3
France	14	337	411	1 177	6 252	59 882	2,8	97,2
Greece	0	0	3	0	93	1 024	0,3	99,7
Ireland	2	32	3	21	173	2 648	2,0	98,0
Italy	6	73	87	258	1 430	27 186	1,5	98,5
Luxembourg	0	49	0	38	396	722	7,2	92,8
Netherlands	51	260	205	950	1 654	18 509	6,8	93,2
Portugal	11	181	71	152	293	8 880	4,3	95,7
Spain	30	162	190	487	981	29 622	2,8	97,2
UK	190	1 553	1 296	1 999	7 538	46 638	8,5	91,5
Germany	111	1 154	1 071	1 401	9 431	86 419	3,8	96,2
Austria	39	7	36	168	233	7 928	3,0	97,0
Other OECD								
Australia	1	72	23	40	660	11 412	1,1	98,9
Iceland	0	31	0	0	0	1	96,9	3,1
Japan	5	46	88	95	281	2 696	7,3	92,7
Canada	26	115	30	49	1 278	13 035	1,5	98,5
Mexico	0	6	3	0	1 626	13 971	0,1	99,9
Norway	291	1 628	1 018	3 372	7 414	31 532	13,9	86,1
New Zealand	0	3	1	0	68	1 129	0,3	99,7
Poland	142	1 575	737	371	4 941	19 336	10,4	89,6
Switzerland	22	85	46	69	838	5 617	3,3	96,7
Slovakia	3	4	6	2	349	660	1,5	98,5
South Korea	0	23	4	24	94	2 329	2,1	97,9
Czech Republic	2	42	92	738	960	11 774	6,4	93,6
Turkey	0	0	0	5	2	1 231	0,4	99,6
Hungary	22	228	80	23	1 381	5 757	4,7	95,3
USA	132	1 163	784	1 735	9 930	194 454	1,8	98,2
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	1 450	10 837	8 078	17 999	77 621	689 902	4,8	95,2
Other	408	2 419	1 811	3 132	9 940	122 125	5,6	94,4
Unspecified	90	558	604	1 498	7 248	5 132	18,2	81,8
Abroad	1 948	13 814	10 493	22 629	94 809	817 159	5,1	94,9
Sweden	3 775	25 611	23 190	35 841	115 153	316 988	17,0	83,0
Total	5 723	39 425	33 683	58 470	209 962	1 134 147	9,3	90,7

Table 7 a Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and the group's industry affiliation in Sweden

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

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

Table 7 b Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2002; by country and the group's industry affiliation in Sweden

Country of establishment	Manufacturing	Service	Industry & trade, total	Manufacturing as % of total	Services as % of total
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	230 258	173 837	446 029	51,6	39,0
Belgium	11 498	5 951	17 750	64,8	33,5
Denmark	16 881	25 812	49 365	34,2	52,3
Finland	12 133	27 719	46 696	26,0	59,4
France	44 412	23 660	68 073	65,2	34,8
Greece	1 040	80	1 120	92,9	7,1
Ireland	2 621	246	2 879	91,0	8,5
Italy	28 540	500	29 040	98,3	1,7
Luxembourg	232	973	1 205	19,3	80,7
Netherlands	12 924	8 374	21 629	59,8	38,7
Portugal	1 807	7 781	9 588	18,8	81,2
Spain	14 333	17 123	31 472	45,5	54,4
UK	33 533	20 933	59 214	56,6	35,4
Germany	44 723	31 858	99 587	44,9	32,0
Austria	5 581	2 827	8 411	66,4	33,6
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	11 646	557	12 208	95,4	4,6
Iceland	0	32	32	0,0	100,0
Japan	2 873	336	3 211	89,5	10,5
Canada	7 947	6 223	14 533	54,7	42,8
Mexico	11 278	4 176	15 606	72,3	26,8
Norway	8 564	27 523	45 255	18,9	60,8
New Zealand	1 175	26	1 201	97,8	2,2
Poland	9 588	7 073	27 102	35,4	26,1
Switzerland	3 817	2 828	6 677	57,2	42,4
Slovakia	993	31	1 024	97,0	3,0
South Korea	2 411	63	2 474	97,5	2,5
Czech Republic	5 314	1 759	13 608	39,1	12,9
Turkey	1 238	0	1 238	100,0	0,0
Hungary	6 638	789	7 491	88,6	10,5
USA	92 301	106 409	208 198	44,3	51,1
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	396 041	331 662	805 887	49,1	41,2
<i>Other major countries</i>					
Brazil	14 383	268	15 302	94,0	1,8
India	15 539	49	17 838	87,1	0,3
China	16 491	197	16 879	97,7	1,2
Russia	2 749	1 266	5 395	51,0	23,5
Abroad	495 619	359 993	960 852	51,6	37,5
Sweden	226 755	239 715	520 558	43,6	46,0
Total	722 374	599 708	1 481 410	48,8	40,5

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

Table 7 c Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by world region and the group's industry affiliation in Sweden

World region	Manufacturing	Service	Industry & trade, total	Manufacturing as % of total	Services as % of total
Europe (excl. Sweden)	274 392	252 546	584 544	46,9	43,2
Northern Europe (excl. Sweden)	81 188	131 307	230 236	35,3	57,0
Western Europe	118 227	75 726	217 141	54,4	34,9
Southern Europe	43 812	26 370	70 289	62,3	37,5
Eastern Europe	30 359	15 686	62 615	48,5	25,1
<i>Europe, unspecified</i>	806	3 457	4 263	18,9	81,1
Americas	131 541	126 839	275 852	47,7	46,0
Northern America	97 607	120 207	228 965	42,6	52,5
South America	20 145	2 086	27 693	72,7	7,5
Central America	10 462	4 178	15 499	67,5	27,0
Caribbean	3 327	368	3 695	90,0	10,0
<i>Americas, unspecified</i>	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Asia	50 096	4 856	57 962	86,4	8,4
Eastern Asia	22 768	1 025	23 827	95,6	4,3
South-central Asia	15 160	1 308	19 418	78,1	6,7
South-eastern Asia	9 512	1 822	11 340	83,9	16,1
Western Asia	2 599	586	3 205	81,1	18,3
<i>Asia, unspecified</i>	57	115	172	33,1	66,9
Africa	7 045	1 600	17 011	41,4	9,4
Southern Africa	5 186	350	13 651	38,0	2,6
Central and Eastern Africa	857	1 226	2 114	40,5	58,0
Northern Africa	818	21	1 008	81,2	2,1
Western Africa	183	0	234	78,2	0,0
<i>Africa, unspecified</i>	1	3	4	25,0	75,0
Oceania	12 160	677	12 837	94,7	5,3
Abroad	479 633	390 168	956 436	50,1	40,8
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	4 399	3 650	8 230	53,5	44,3

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

Table 7 d Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2002; by world region and the group's industry affiliation in Sweden

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

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

Table 8 a Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups in manufacturing with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and gender

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	40 328	135 947	219 720	18,4	61,9	19,8
Belgium	2 142	8 019	11 114	19,3	72,2	8,6
Denmark	4 009	9 585	16 655	24,1	57,6	18,4
Finland	3 106	8 007	12 360	25,1	64,8	10,1
France	8 147	29 767	43 503	18,7	68,4	12,8
Greece	180	665	1 138	15,8	58,4	25,7
Ireland	488	1 351	2 312	21,1	58,4	20,5
Italy	3 573	12 210	26 919	13,3	45,4	41,4
Luxembourg	32	136	223	14,3	61,0	24,7
Netherlands	1 535	8 379	11 474	13,4	73,0	13,6
Portugal	593	926	1 760	33,7	52,6	13,7
Spain	2 424	7 538	13 403	18,1	56,2	25,7
UK	5 728	18 829	31 067	18,4	60,6	21,0
Germany	7 704	26 901	42 733	18,0	63,0	19,0
Austria	667	3 634	5 059	13,2	71,8	15,0
<i>Other OECD</i>						
Australia						
Iceland	1 325	5 638	11 063	12,0	51,0	37,1
Japan	557	1 851	2 565	21,7	72,2	6,1
Canada	1 484	5 244	8 532	17,4	61,5	21,1
Mexico	3 469	4 584	9 251	37,5	49,6	12,9
Norway	1 651	5 198	8 482	19,5	61,3	19,3
New Zealand	206	648	1 083	19,0	59,8	21,1
Poland	2 765	5 591	9 575	28,9	58,4	12,7
Switzerland	697	2 297	4 121	16,9	55,7	27,3
Slovakia	339	638	1 037	32,7	61,5	5,8
South Korea	337	2 331	2 703	12,5	86,2	1,3
Czech Republic	2 057	2 675	4 884	42,1	54,8	3,1
Turkey	246	854	1 188	20,7	71,9	7,4
Hungary	1 148	1 890	6 258	18,3	30,2	51,5
USA	23 553	45 129	89 075	26,4	50,7	22,9
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	80 162	220 515	379 537	21,1	58,1	20,8
<i>Other major countries</i>						
Brazil	1 412	8 399	13 901	10,2	60,4	29,4
India	248	9 528	13 590	1,8	70,1	28,1
China	4 886	7 923	16 807	29,1	47,1	23,8
Russia	1 006	1 743	2 847	35,3	61,2	3,4
Abroad	103 034	275 193	479 633	21,5	57,4	21,1
Sweden	47 613	157 687	225 248	21,1	70,0	8,9
Total	150 647	432 880	704 881	21,4	61,4	17,2

Table 8 b Number of employees at Swedish controlled enterprise groups in services sector with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by country and gender

Country of establishment	Number of employees			Percentage		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not specified
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	70 087	112 092	184 075	38,1	60,9	1,0
Belgium	1 929	4 081	6 014	32,1	67,9	0,1
Denmark	10 713	16 622	27 736	38,6	59,9	1,4
Finland	17 844	15 795	34 158	52,2	46,2	1,5
France	6 685	18 085	24 864	26,9	72,7	0,4
Greece	15	14	69	21,7	20,3	58,0
Ireland	120	143	263	45,6	54,4	0,0
Italy	321	277	584	55,0	47,4	-2,4
Luxembourg	321	411	914	35,1	45,0	19,9
Netherlands	2 916	4 356	7 308	39,9	59,6	0,5
Portugal	1 130	5 632	6 782	16,7	83,0	0,3
Spain	4 376	14 508	18 909	23,1	76,7	0,1
UK	9 745	12 581	22 767	42,8	55,3	1,9
Germany	12 244	18 324	30 716	39,9	59,7	0,5
Austria	1 728	1 263	2 991	57,8	42,2	0,0
<i>Other OECD</i>						
Australia	223	412	651	34,3	63,3	2,5
Iceland	5	19	24	20,8	79,2	0,0
Japan	58	131	201	28,9	65,2	6,0
Canada	889	4 744	5 655	15,7	83,9	0,4
Mexico	673	3 370	4 043	16,6	83,4	0,0
Norway	10 978	16 115	28 802	38,1	56,0	5,9
New Zealand	9	17	26	34,6	65,4	0,0
Poland	3 240	5 985	10 021	32,3	59,7	7,9
Switzerland	1 555	1 364	2 919	53,3	46,7	0,0
Slovakia	79	35	136	58,1	25,7	16,2
South Korea	20	37	57	35,1	64,9	0,0
Czech Republic	444	1 345	1 870	23,7	71,9	4,3
Turkey	0	1	1	0,0	100,0	0,0
Hungary	229	532	779	29,4	68,3	2,3
USA	30 257	83 873	114 536	26,4	73,2	0,4
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	118 746	230 072	353 796	33,6	65,0	1,4
<i>Other major countries</i>						
Brazil	69	94	264	26,1	35,6	38,3
India	34	61	95	35,8	64,2	0,0
China	82	160	282	29,1	56,7	14,2
Russia	804	968	1 773	45,3	54,6	0,1
Abroad	133 355	246 284	390 168	34,2	63,1	2,7
Sweden	97 073	130 420	236 561	41,0	55,1	3,8
Total	230 428	376 704	626 729	36,8	60,1	3,1

Table 9 a Number of employees in Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003; by group's industry affiliation in Sweden

Industry	SNI 2002	Number of employees		Number of groups	Degree of internationalization (%)	Percentage of total number of employees abroad
		Sweden	Abroad			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing;						
Mining & quarrying	01-14	5 649	2 218	5	28,2	0,2
Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply	40-41	7 994	27 382	2	77,4	2,9
Manufacturing	15-37	225 248	479 633	342	68	50,1
Food products	15-16	7 509	20 854	11	73,5	2,2
Textiles and textile products	17	4 016	5 763	12	58,9	0,6
Clothes; dressing of furs	18	175	455	5	72,2	0
Leather and leather goods	19	429	162	2	27,4	0
Wood and wood products	20	6 846	2 074	19	23,3	0,2
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	21 472	46 209	18	68,3	4,8
Publishing	22	9 617	7 223	15	42,9	0,8
Chemicals and chemical products	23-24	3 007	5 612	16	65,1	0,6
Rubber and plastic products	25	7 777	18 089	19	69,9	1,9
Non-metallic mineral products	26	638	1 396	3	68,6	0,1
Manufacture of basic metals	27	10 390	1 827	7	15	0,2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	28	20 205	67 433	40	76,9	7,1
Machinery not listed below	29	33 269	161 095	79	82,9	16,8
Office machinery and computers	30	1 442	1 915	5	57	0,2
Electrical equipment and apparatus	31	2 535	1 164	15	31,5	0,1
Telecom products	32	29 545	31 572	7	51,7	3,3
Precision instruments etc.	33	4 051	25 994	27	86,5	2,7
Motor vehicles and trailers	34	43 109	68 905	18	61,5	7,2
Other transport equipment	35	14 488	4 178	5	22,4	0,4
Other manufacturing	36-37	4 728	7 713	19	62	0,8
Construction	45	27 655	57 035	14	67,3	6
Services	50-99	236 561	390 168	481	62,3	40,8
Sale of motor vehicles and fuel	50	5 501	1 821	11	24,9	0,2
Wholesale and commission sales	51	29 674	26 251	182	46,9	2,7
Retail sales	52	24 546	28 810	29	54	3
Hotels and restaurants	55	875	205	6	19	0
Overland transport	60	4 393	320	8	6,8	0
Sea and air transport	61-62	7 791	4 222	12	35,1	0,4
Travel agencies	63	800	2 016	8	71,6	0,2
Post and telecommunications	64	48 491	20 537	5	29,8	2,1
Financial intermediation	65-67	29 742	47 350	20	61,4	5
Real estate activities	70	11 795	14 033	14	54,3	1,5
Rental activities	71	599	507	5	45,8	0,1
Computer and related activities	72	16 651	11 364	60	40,6	1,2
Research and development	73	860	1 089	14	55,9	0,1
Other business services	74	32 252	219 619	88	87,2	23
Other services	75-99	22 591	12 024	19	34,7	1,3
Total	00-99	503 107	956 436	844	65,5	100

Note: The industry standard SNI 2002 was used for the first time in this year's study, but it is considered unlikely that this affected the results of the survey to any major extent.

Table 9 b Number of employees in Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2002; by group's industry affiliation in Sweden

Industry	SNI 2002	Number of employees		Number of groups	Degree of internationalization (%)	Percentage of total number of employees abroad
		Sweden	Abroad			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing;						
Mining & quarrying	01-14	5 433	1 807	6	25,0	0,2
Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply	40-41	8 454	26 428	3	75,8	2,8
Manufacturing	15-37	226 755	495 619	338	68,6	51,6
Food products	15-16	7 984	20 027	12	71,5	2,1
Textiles and textile products	17	4 201	6 063	11	59,1	0,6
Clothes; dressing of furs	18	138	369	3	72,8	0,0
Leather and leather goods	19	443	179	2	28,8	0,0
Wood and wood products	20	5 384	1 805	17	25,1	0,2
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	19 530	45 795	18	70,1	4,8
Publishing	22	10 302	7 088	16	40,8	0,7
Chemicals and chemical products	23-24	3 245	6 722	18	67,4	0,7
Rubber and plastic products	25	8 061	17 140	22	68,0	1,8
Non-metallic mineral products	26	855	1 495	4	63,6	0,2
Manufacture of basic metals	27	10 121	1 916	6	15,9	0,2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	28	20 114	66 298	37	76,7	6,9
Machinery not listed below	29	31 615	168 307	75	84,2	17,5
Office machinery and equipment	30	1 558	2 412	4	60,8	0,3
Electrical equipment and apparatus	31	2 660	1 116	16	29,6	0,1
Telecom products	32	34 761	43 055	9	55,3	4,5
Precision instruments etc.	33	3 720	25 189	28	87,1	2,6
Motor vehicles and trailers	34	40 817	66 394	15	61,9	6,9
Other transport equipment	35	15 588	4 250	5	21,4	0,4
Other manufacturing	36-37	5 658	9 999	20	63,9	1,0
Construction	45	40 201	77 005	15	65,7	8,0
Services	50-99	239 715	359 993	496	60,0	37,5
Sale of motor vehicles and fuel	50	6 334	3 521	12	35,7	0,4
Wholesale and commission sales	51	29 020	25 231	178	46,5	2,6
Retail sales	52	23 235	26 233	32	53,0	2,7
Hotels and restaurants	55	993	218	7	18,0	0,0
Overland transport	60	4 524	335	8	6,9	0,0
Sea and air transport	61-62	7 375	3 993	13	35,1	0,4
Travel agencies	63	907	1 964	10	68,4	0,2
Post and telecommunications	64	52 953	9 017	7	14,6	0,9
Financial intermediation	65-67	33 015	52 669	22	61,5	5,5
Real estate activities	70	1 091	445	13	29,0	0,0
Rental activities	71	75	68	5	47,6	0,0
Computer and related activities	72	20 503	12 341	67	37,6	1,3
Research and development	73	817	999	12	55,0	0,1
Other business services	74	36 014	212 672	92	85,5	22,1
Other services	75-99	22 859	10 287	18	31,0	1,1
Total	00-99	520 558	960 852	858	64,9	100,0

Table 10 Number of employees in the 80 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 and 2002

Country of establishment	Number of employees		Change (%)	Employees abroad as % of total	
	2003	2002		2003	2002
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	213 295	223 739	-4,7	45,8	46,4
Belgium	10 984	11 395	-3,6	2,4	2,4
Denmark	15 191	15 649	-2,9	3,3	3,2
Finland	11 536	11 473	0,5	2,5	2,4
France	43 086	43 903	-1,9	9,2	9,1
Greece	1 138	1 040	9,4	0,2	0,2
Ireland	2 278	2 590	-12,0	0,5	0,5
Italy	26 777	28 406	-5,7	5,7	5,9
Luxembourg	223	232	-3,9	0,0	0,0
Netherlands	11 143	12 613	-11,7	2,4	2,6
Portugal	1 573	1 614	-2,5	0,3	0,3
Spain	13 090	14 029	-6,7	2,8	2,9
UK	29 620	31 660	-6,4	6,4	6,6
Germany	41 609	43 627	-4,6	8,9	9,0
Austria	5 047	5 508	-8,4	1,1	1,1
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	11 054	11 632	-5,0	2,4	2,4
Iceland	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Japan	2 477	2 776	-10,8	0,5	0,6
Canada	8 437	7 869	7,2	1,8	1,6
Mexico	9 242	11 272	-18,0	2,0	2,3
Norway	7 782	7 850	-0,9	1,7	1,6
New Zealand	1 081	1 173	-7,8	0,2	0,2
Poland	7 830	7 909	-1,0	1,7	1,6
Switzerland	4 053	3 755	7,9	0,9	0,8
Slovakia	1 037	987	5,1	0,2	0,2
South Korea	2 681	2 398	11,8	0,6	0,5
Czech Republic	4 809	5 218	-7,8	1,0	1,1
Turkey	1 188	1 238	-4,0	0,3	0,3
Hungary	6 238	6 513	-4,2	1,3	1,4
USA	87 987	91 078	-3,4	18,9	18,9
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	369 191	385 407	-4,2	79,2	79,9
Europe (excl. Sweden)	263 471	273 517	-3,7	56,5	56,7
Americas	130 272	135 647	-4,0	28,0	28,1
Asia	49 187	50 507	-2,6	10,6	10,5
Africa	6 997	6 596	6,1	1,5	1,4
Oceania	12 135	12 805	-5,2	2,6	2,7
Abroad	466 067	482 097	-3,3	100,0	100,0
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	4 005	3 025	32,4	0,9	0,6
Sweden	176 793	179 770	-1,7		
Total	642 860	661 867	-2,9		

Table 11 Number of employees in the 20 largest Swedish controlled industrial enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 and 2002

Country of establishment	Number of employees		Change (%)	Employees abroad as % of total	
	2003	2002		2003	2002
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	180 464	189 389	-4,7	44,6	45,3
Belgium	9 533	9 724	-2,0	2,4	2,3
Denmark	9 618	9 899	-2,8	2,4	2,4
Finland	7 628	7 125	7,1	1,9	1,7
France	37 600	38 797	-3,1	9,3	9,3
Greece	1 124	1 024	9,8	0,3	0,2
Ireland	2 190	2 502	-12,5	0,5	0,6
Italy	25 518	27 068	-5,7	6,3	6,5
Luxembourg	56	67	-16,4	0,0	0,0
Netherlands	10 011	11 230	-10,9	2,5	2,7
Portugal	1 556	1 613	-3,5	0,4	0,4
Spain	11 812	12 840	-8,0	2,9	3,1
UK	24 364	26 481	-8,0	6,0	6,3
Germany	34 783	35 878	-3,1	8,6	8,6
Austria	4 671	5 141	-9,1	1,2	1,2
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	10 212	10 772	-5,2	2,5	2,6
Iceland	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Japan	2 262	2 524	-10,4	0,6	0,6
Canada	7 844	7 354	6,7	1,9	1,8
Mexico	9 045	11 080	-18,4	2,2	2,7
Norway	5 262	5 132	2,5	1,3	1,2
New Zealand	1 059	1 129	-6,2	0,3	0,3
Poland	4 708	4 923	-4,4	1,2	1,2
Switzerland	3 612	2 781	29,9	0,9	0,7
Slovakia	637	660	-3,5	0,2	0,2
South Korea	2 607	2 329	11,9	0,6	0,6
Czech Republic	3 922	3 959	-0,9	1,0	0,9
Turkey	1 177	1 231	-4,4	0,3	0,3
Hungary	5 018	5 155	-2,7	1,2	1,2
USA	78 337	81 362	-3,7	19,4	19,5
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	316 166	329 780	-4,1	78,2	78,9
Europe (excl. Sweden)	219 112	226 620	-3,3	54,2	54,2
Americas	119 516	123 901	-3,5	29,6	29,6
Asia	44 768	46 368	-3,5	11,1	11,1
Africa	6 483	6 442	0,6	1,6	1,5
Oceania	11 271	11 901	-5,3	2,8	2,8
Abroad	404 260	418 065	-3,3	100,0	100,0
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	3 110	2 833	9,8	0,8	0,7
Sweden	112 415	113 493	-0,9	27,8	27,1
Total	516 675	531 558	-2,8	127,8	127,1

Table 12 Number of employees in the 40 largest Swedish controlled service enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 and 2002

Country of establishment	Number of employees		Employees abroad as % of total		
	2003	2002	Change (%)	2003	2002
EU 15 (excl. Sweden)	170 452	159 790	6,7	47,3	48,4
Belgium	5 923	5 747	3,1	1,6	1,7
Denmark	23 838	22 092	7,9	6,6	6,7
Finland	30 693	24 507	25,2	8,5	7,4
France	24 151	22 961	5,2	6,7	7,0
Greece	40	51	-21,6	0,0	0,0
Ireland	247	230	7,4	0,1	0,1
Italy	500	365	37,0	0,1	0,1
Luxembourg	826	886	-6,8	0,2	0,3
Netherlands	6 745	7 844	-14,0	1,9	2,4
Portugal	6 595	7 568	-12,9	1,8	2,3
Spain	18 756	16 966	10,6	5,2	5,1
UK	20 528	18 571	10,5	5,7	5,6
Germany	28 685	29 243	-1,9	8,0	8,9
Austria	2 925	2 759	6,0	0,8	0,8
<i>Other OECD</i>					
Australia	505	441	14,5	0,1	0,1
Iceland	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Japan	126	287	-56,1	0,0	0,1
Canada	5 538	6 075	-8,8	1,5	1,8
Mexico	4 038	4 173	-3,2	1,1	1,3
Norway	23 173	21 727	6,7	6,4	6,6
New Zealand	23	24	-4,2	0,0	0,0
Poland	8 932	5 843	52,9	2,5	1,8
Switzerland	2 758	2 670	3,3	0,8	0,8
Slovakia	22	24	-8,3	0,0	0,0
South Korea	33	49	-32,7	0,0	0,0
Czech Republic	1 816	1 496	21,4	0,5	0,5
Turkey	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hungary	579	584	-0,9	0,2	0,2
USA	113 117	105 067	7,7	31,4	31,8
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	331 112	308 251	7,4	91,9	93,4
Europe (excl. Sweden)	227 108	207 309	9,6	63,0	62,8
Americas	125 140	117 094	6,9	34,7	35,5
Asia	3 830	2 940	30,3	1,1	0,9
Africa	1 492	23	6 387,0	0,4	0,0
Oceania	528	465	13,5	0,1	0,1
Abroad	360 344	329 995	9,2	100,0	100,0
<i>Abroad, unspecified</i>	2 246	2 164	3,8	0,6	0,7
Sweden	155 487	151 093	2,9		
Total	515 831	481 088	7,2		

Table 13 a Goods exports from all Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries abroad 2003 (SEK m.)

Country	All groups	% of total exports from Sweden	Industrial groups	Service groups
EU15 (excl. Sweden)	163 508	37,8	143 655	14 034
Belgium	15 396	41,9	14 625	687
Denmark	13 576	26,9	10 715	2 698
Finland	13 234	29,4	9 474	2 823
France	15 183	38,4	14 465	650
Greece	2 010	44,5	1 910	99
Ireland	1 704	42,2	1 551	153
Italy	13 215	45,5	12 364	831
Luxembourg	218	47,6	212	6
Netherlands	20 722	51,7	19 293	886
Portugal	2 089	47,5	1 979	107
Spain	9 250	35,9	8 224	747
UK	24 261	38,5	20 977	1 721
Germany	29 049	35,6	24 516	2 383
Austria	3 600	43,2	3 351	243
<i>Other OECD</i>				
Australia	4 321	45,8	3 872	410
Iceland	430	22,6	362	58
Japan	6 214	39,1	5 632	578
Canada	3 442	33,2	3 235	182
Mexico	3 858	66,5	3 825	33
Norway	16 845	24,3	11 307	5 112
New Zealand	475	44,1	373	102
Poland	5 808	42,6	5 334	439
Switzerland	3 467	37,8	2 905	520
Slovakia	755	54,7	694	60
South Korea	2 599	53,5	2 420	178
Czech Republic	2 012	45,2	1 762	188
Turkey	2 871	46,8	2 305	221
Hungary	2 110	48,6	1 831	148
USA	30 881	32,6	28 351	2 463
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	249 597	36,4	217 863	24 725
Europe	211 565	36,8	182 148	22 524
Americas	43 758	36,1	40 029	3 606
Asia	46 849	51,9	42 155	3 862
Africa	8 865	59,3	7 651	832
Oceania	4 844	45,4	4 288	516
Total, exports	316 036	38,8	276 270	31 493

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99. The column "All groups" shows all enterprise groups including those with unknown industry affiliation.

Table 13 b Goods imports to all Swedish controlled enterprise groups with subsidiaries with subsidiaries abroad 2003 (SEK m.)

Country	All groups	% of total imports into Sweden	Industrial groups	Service groups
EU15 (excl. Sweden)	82 874	19,0	51 541	29 049
Belgium	5 102	18,5	3 286	1 685
Denmark	8 025	13,9	4 195	3 630
Finland	7 071	19,4	4 435	2 256
France	5 487	15,2	3 961	1 428
Greece	209	17,6	18	152
Ireland	2 087	19,2	1 628	454
Italy	5 475	25,2	2 731	2 640
Luxembourg	280	11,5	171	106
Netherlands	8 706	19,7	3 951	4 501
Portugal	646	23,1	171	400
Spain	1 773	16,4	925	836
UK	11 456	22,0	8 204	3 075
Germany	25 119	20,5	16 819	7 517
Austria	1 440	16,5	1 048	366
<i>Other OECD</i>				
Australia	1 051	67,4	823	73
Iceland	10	4,5	5	5
Japan	3 368	22,7	1 139	2 228
Canada	745	31,5	277	326
Mexico	134	45,6	118	16
Norway	6 794	12,7	4 230	2 390
New Zealand	97	35,1	40	56
Poland	6 261	40,2	3 474	1 748
Switzerland	1 615	18,7	763	797
Slovakia	345	29,7	169	176
South Korea	1 227	24,1	241	985
Czech Republic	1 352	32,3	412	935
Turkey	1 413	34,4	190	1 205
Hungary	1 583	40,8	1 313	267
USA	9 942	37,9	5 690	3 858
OECD, total (excl. Sweden)	118 808	20,6	70 423	44 112
Europe	108 470	19,6	65 812	37 943
Americas	14 120	38,6	7 297	5 199
Asia	16 826	27,1	4 929	11 504
Africa	399	20,1	255	130
Oceania	1 206	63,3	864	129
Total, imports	141 021	21,5	79 157	54 905

Note: Industry is defined on the basis of SNI 2002; manufacturing industry as main categories 15-37, service sector as 50-99. The column "All groups" shows all enterprise groups including those with unknown industry affiliation.

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- 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
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