

# Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad 2005



# Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad 2005

## Table of contents

Summary	2
Statistics with commentaries	3
Methods and Quality Assurance	15
Swedish controlled groups with most employees abroad	21
Tables	23



## Authority responsible for statistics

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies  
(ITPS)  
Studentplan 3, 831 40 ÖSTERSUND  
Tel: 063 16 66 00  
Fax: 063 16 66 01  
[www.itps.se](http://www.itps.se)

## Enquiries:

Markus Lindvert  
Tel: 063-16 66 36 or e-mail:  
[markus.lindvert@itps.se](mailto:markus.lindvert@itps.se)

Responsible publisher: Sture Öberg  
Östersund May 2007  
ISSN1650-349X

## Summary

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS), as laid down in the Act on Official Statistics (SFS 2001:99) and the Appendix to the Ordinance on Statistics (SFS 2001:100) has the task of producing and making statistics on international enterprises available. As a part of this work ITPS produces an annual report on the business operations of Swedish controlled groups abroad. This report only presents data concerning groups which have at least one employee in a subsidiary abroad, and the data applies to business operations in 2005.

In 2005 there were 1,199 Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad, an increase of 343 groups since 2004. The number of employees in these amounted to slightly less than 1.5 millions, an increase of 3 per cent over the preceding year. The number of employees abroad increased by slightly less than 43,000 to around 996,000 employees, and the number in Sweden decreased by 3,000 to slightly less than 493,000 employees.

Spain and Norway were the countries where International Swedish groups increased the most. The number of employees decreased in a few countries, amongst others, Germany, the USA and India. The majority of employees in Swedish controlled subsidiaries abroad are in Europe and America.

Out of the 1,199 Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad in 2005, 365 groups (30 per cent) were active in Norway. Between 20 and 25 per cent of the groups had business operations in other neighbouring Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The groups studied accounted for nearly 39 per cent of Sweden's total exports of goods and approximately 21 per cent of imports of goods in 2005.

This report only covers Swedish controlled groups with at least one subsidiary and one employee abroad. The data is based on the annual reports of the groups, and is available from the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). A group is defined as Swedish controlled if the group head at the top level in the group structure owns at least 50 per cent of the voting rights. For more detailed information, see the section *Methods and Quality Assurance*.

## Statistics with commentaries

### Introduction

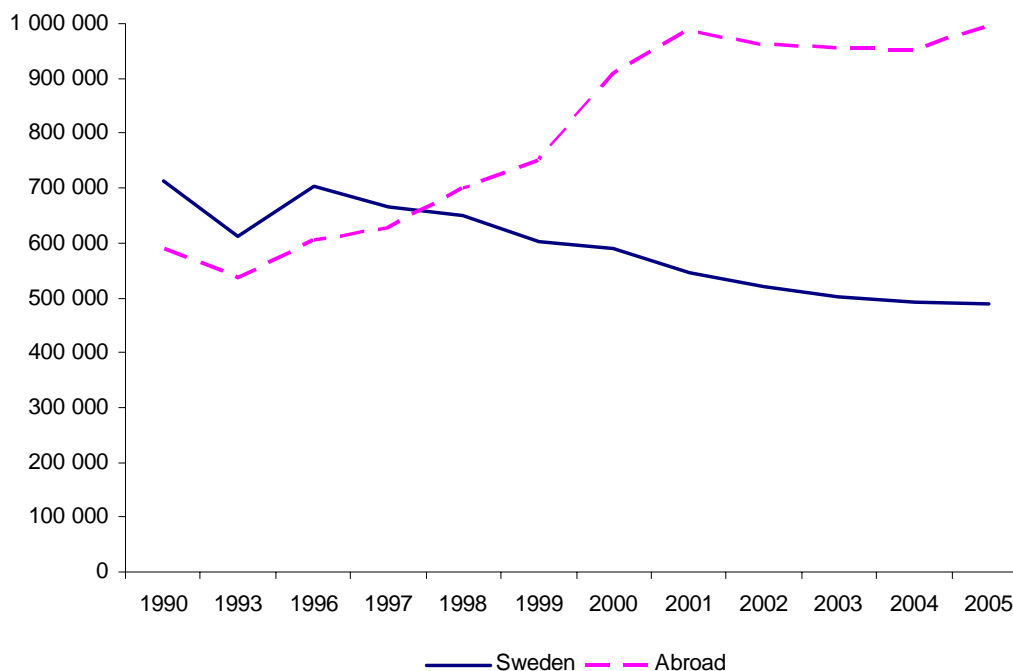
The following report presents statistics on Swedish controlled groups with at least one employee abroad in 2005. All data apart from the figures on exports and imports is obtained from publicly available annual reports of the companies surveyed. A group is defined as Swedish controlled, if 50 per cent of the group head, at the top of the group structure, is controlled by Swedish institutional controlling units.

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

Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad had close to 1.5 million employees in 2005, an increase of 3 per cent over the preceding year. Abroad the number increased by 42,536 persons to 996,176 employees and the number in Sweden decreased by 2 812 to 489,847 employees, see Figure 1. The number of Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad increased from 856 groups in 2004 to 1,199 groups in 2005.

A large part of the increase in the number of groups and some of the increase in the number of employees abroad between the surveys in 2004 and 2005 can be explained by improvements in methods. The improvements apply mainly to small groups where special efforts have been made to improve the coverage of the survey. Further information on the survey can be found under Methods and Quality Assurance.

Figure 1 Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 1990-2005.



Note: Observe that the population of Swedish controlled groups also changes over time. For example, the fact that some Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad come under foreign control and are thus no longer covered by the survey may have a major impact on the statistics. Read more about this in the section on Methods and Quality Assurance.

Changes in the statistics can be largely explained by changes in the population of Swedish controlled groups. An entire group can change its nationality from one year to the next. A group may one year be Swedish controlled and the following year foreign controlled and vice versa. Within groups, changes are primarily due to acquisitions, sales and closures of companies. Changes in employment in existing enterprises may be said to have a limited effect on the statistics.

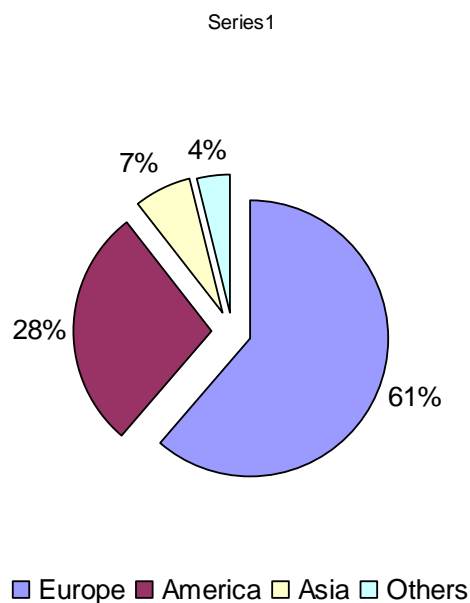
Changes in the population and group structures may have a large impact on the statistics, and this should be taken into account when interpreting changes in individual countries and individual industry classifications. Changes in the population make comparisons over time more difficult. The increase in the number of employees abroad in the latter part of the 1990s can be largely explained by a substantial increase in the number of employees in the USA. Major increases have also taken place in Germany, France, the Nordic Area, the Baltic area, Eastern Europe and China.

Changes in Eastern Europe are due to the fact that there have been substantial increases in the number of employees in both the manufacturing and construction sectors. In the Baltic area Swedish controlled enterprises have increased substantially in the service sector, particularly in financial intermediation since the beginning of the 1990s. In Western Europe and the USA, the increases have taken place in the service sector. Manufacturing industry accounted for the major part of the increase in the number of employees in China.

### Changes between 2004 and 2005

The number of employees in all world regions. The largest increase was in Europe where the number of employees increased by 23,195 to 611,689. In America, the number of employees increased by 7,850 to 278,846, and in Asia by 2,755 to 66,663. The majority of employees in Swedish controlled subsidiaries abroad are in Europe and America, see Figure 2.

Figure 2 Share of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad by world region 2005.



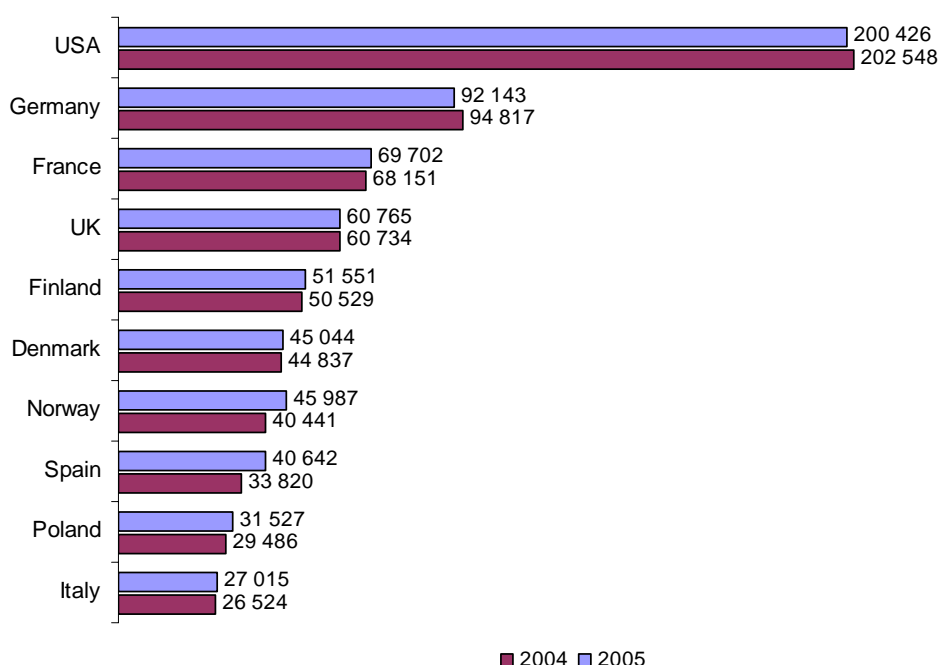
Note: Employees in Sweden are not shown in the figure.

EU15 increased by 9,351 employees, and EU25 as a whole increased by 16,104 employees. The OECD countries as a whole increased employees by 20,899.

International Swedish groups increased most in Spain with an increase of 6,822 employees, and Norway with an increase of 5,546 employees. The number of employees decreased in a few countries, namely Germany, the USA and India, in these countries the number of employees in International Swedish groups decreased between 2,000 and 2,600 persons. Changes in other countries are shown in Table 1a.

The USA came out well on top in 2005 in terms of number of employees, one fifth of all employees abroad were located in the USA in 2005. Slightly less than 70 per cent of all employees abroad can be found in the 10 countries shown in Figure 3. 54 per cent of employees were in EU25 and slightly less than 81 per cent in the OECD.

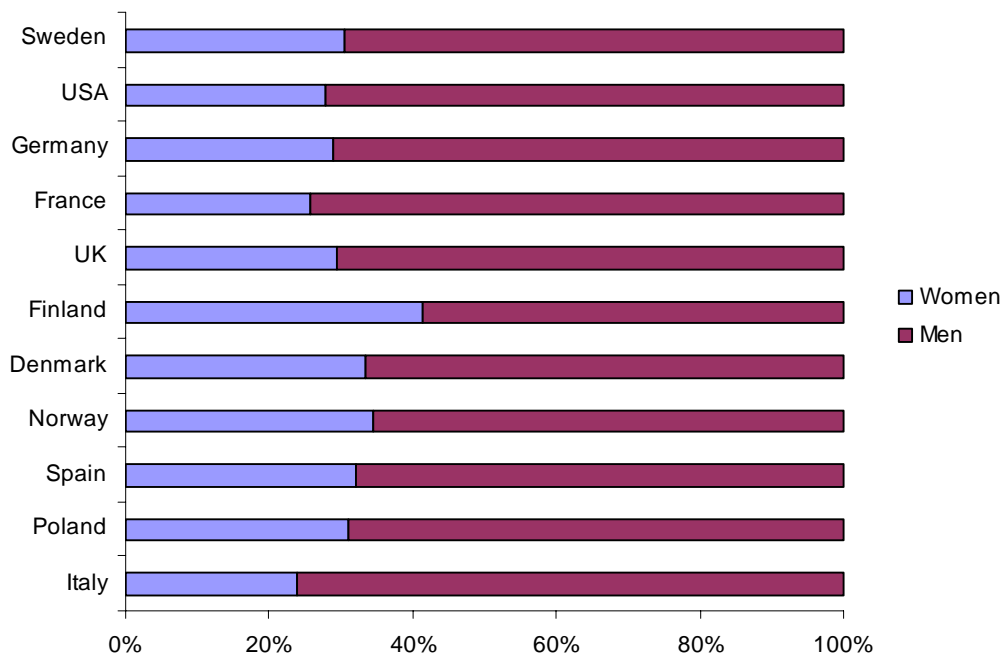
Figure 3 Countries where Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad had most employees in 2005.



### Largest share of female employees in Finland

Figure 4 shows the share of employed women and men in countries where Swedish controlled groups had most employees in 2005. Amongst these countries, the highest share was observed in Finland, where around 41 per cent of employees were women. This was approximately the same share as in 2004. The lowest share was in Italy, where approximately 16 per cent of employees were women. If we look at the OECD countries, the share of women varied between 16 and 41 per cent, and of 489,847 employees in Sweden it is estimated that 28 per cent were women, a somewhat lower share than in 2004. Amongst other countries of location, India is highly prominent although only 3 per cent of the groups' employees were made up of women.

Figure 4 Estimated distribution between men and women employed in countries where Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad had most employees in 2005.



Note: In contrast to Table 2a, Figure 4 is based on the assumption that employees in the respective countries where no gender breakdown is reported, have the same distribution as other employees.

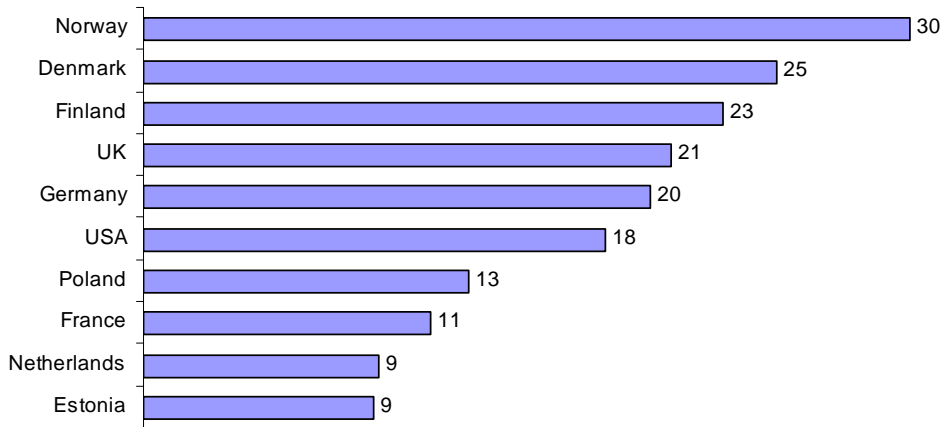
The results for the individual countries of location are shown in Table 2a, but note that the shares in the table are lowest estimates, i.e. they are calculated on the basis of the total number of employees and include employees where no gender disaggregation is available. The share of women and men in the table should thus be interpreted as being at least as large as the figures shown. The figures above, however, have been calculated on the assumption that employees in the respective countries that are not reported by gender, have the same gender distribution as other employees. The reason is that the size of the partial non-response should not affect comparability between countries.

### High frequency of establishment in the Nordic area

Out of the 1,199 Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad in 2005, 365 groups (30 per cent) were active in Norway. Norway was the country which had most establishments in Sweden. Between 18 and 25 per cent of the groups were established in the other Scandinavian countries, the United Kingdom, Germany and the USA. 66 per cent of the groups had business operations in the OECD, 60 per cent in EU25, and 49 per cent in EU15. Note that the high percentages are explained by the fact that one and the same group may have been operating in several different countries. The data on which Figure 5 is based is shown in Table 3.



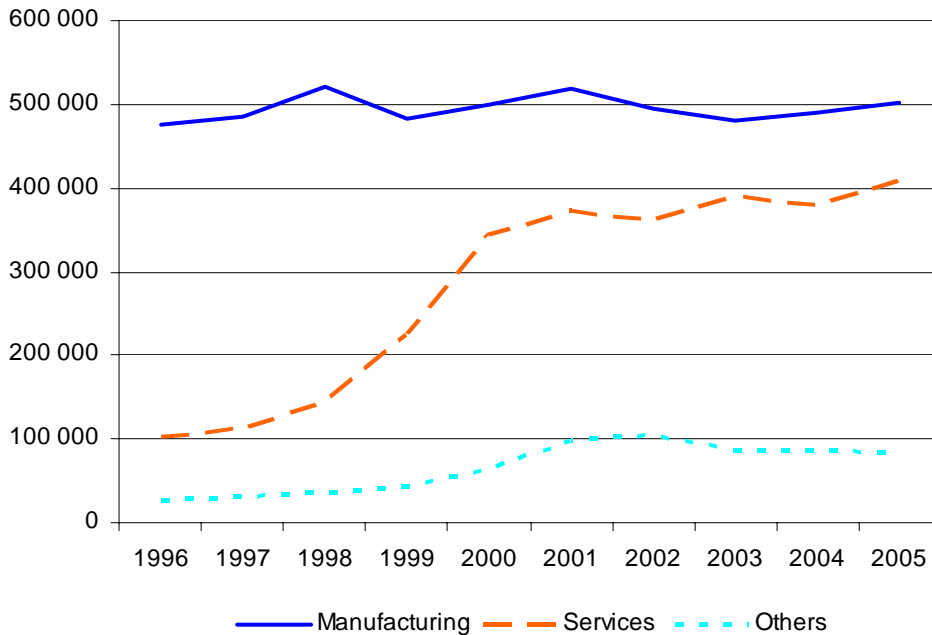
Figure 5 Countries of location where the largest share of Swedish controlled groups had business operations in 2005, shares in per cent.



### Trends in manufacturing industry and the service sector differ

Changes in the number of employees abroad at the end of the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s are explained primarily by changes in the service sector. Changes in the number of employees in Swedish controlled groups in Sweden can be explained primarily by changes in manufacturing industry.

Figure 6 Employees in Swedish controlled groups abroad 1996-2005 by manufacturing industry, service sector and others.

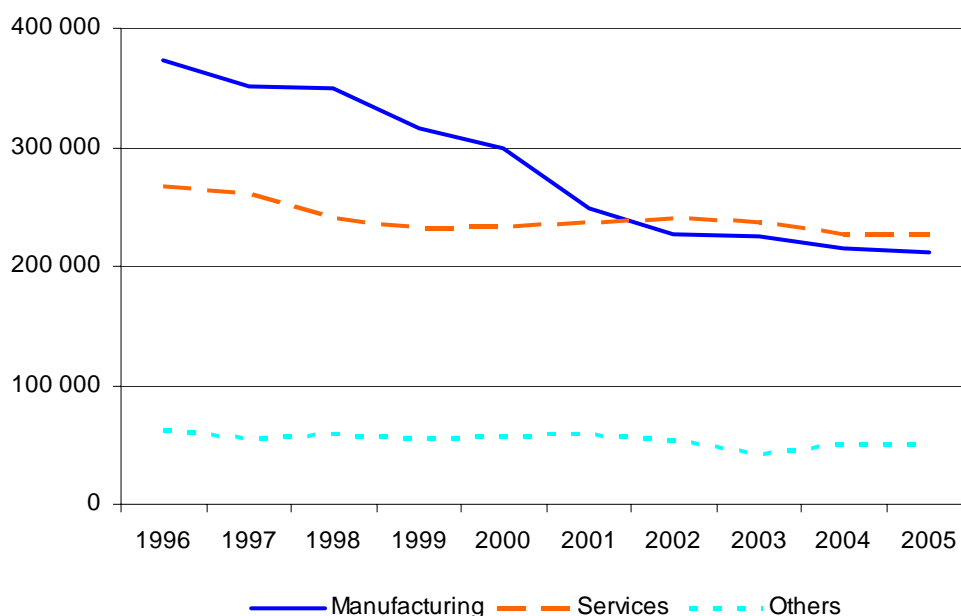


Note: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37, the service sector to 50-99 and others to 01-14 and 40-45.

During the period 1996 to 2005, manufacturing groups had about 500,000 employees abroad, whilst service groups had 300,000 more employees in 2005 compared with 1996. These changes can, however, be attributed to the fact that a few groups during the period made large acquisitions abroad. The category "Others" has increased abroad by close to 60,000 employees, this increase was mainly due to increases in the construction sector.

In Sweden, employees in manufacturing groups decreased by slightly more than 160,000 persons between 1996 and 2005. During the same period, the number of employees in service groups decreased by about 40,000 persons. Changes in Sweden can be partly explained by the fact that some large manufacturing groups came under foreign control and were thus no longer in the population surveyed.

Figure 7 Employees in Swedish controlled groups in Sweden 1996-2005 by manufacturing industry, service sector and others.

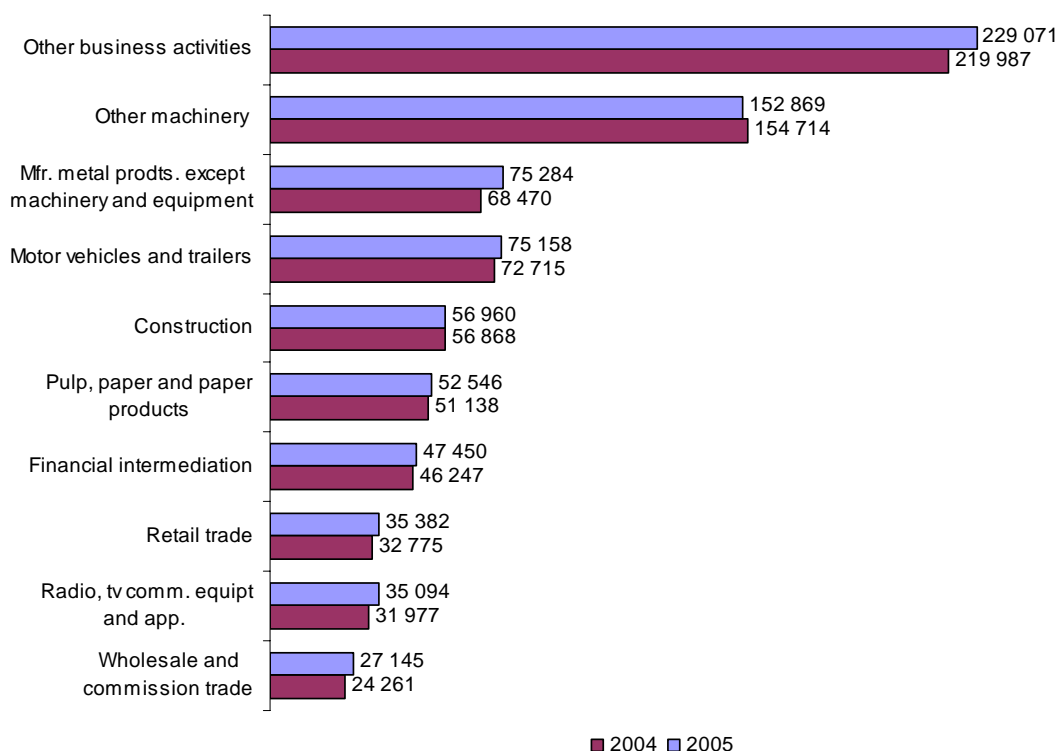


Note: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37, the service sector to 50-99 and others to 01-14 and 40-45.

Both the service sector and manufacturing industry had more employees abroad in 2005 than in 2004. The groups in the service sector had 408,875 employees abroad in 2005, which was 29,516 more than the previous year. For the groups in manufacturing industry, the number of employees increased by 13,847 persons. In 2005 the number of employees increased to 503,177 persons. Groups in the category "Others" had 84,119 employees abroad, and this was approximately the same number of employees as the year before.

Among the 10 industries which had most employees abroad in 2005, 9 industries had more employees abroad in 2005 than in 2004. The only industry where a trend in the opposite direction could be observed was other machinery which had a decrease of 1,845 employees abroad, see Figure 8.

Figure 8 The 10 industries where Swedish controlled groups had most employees 2005 and 2004.

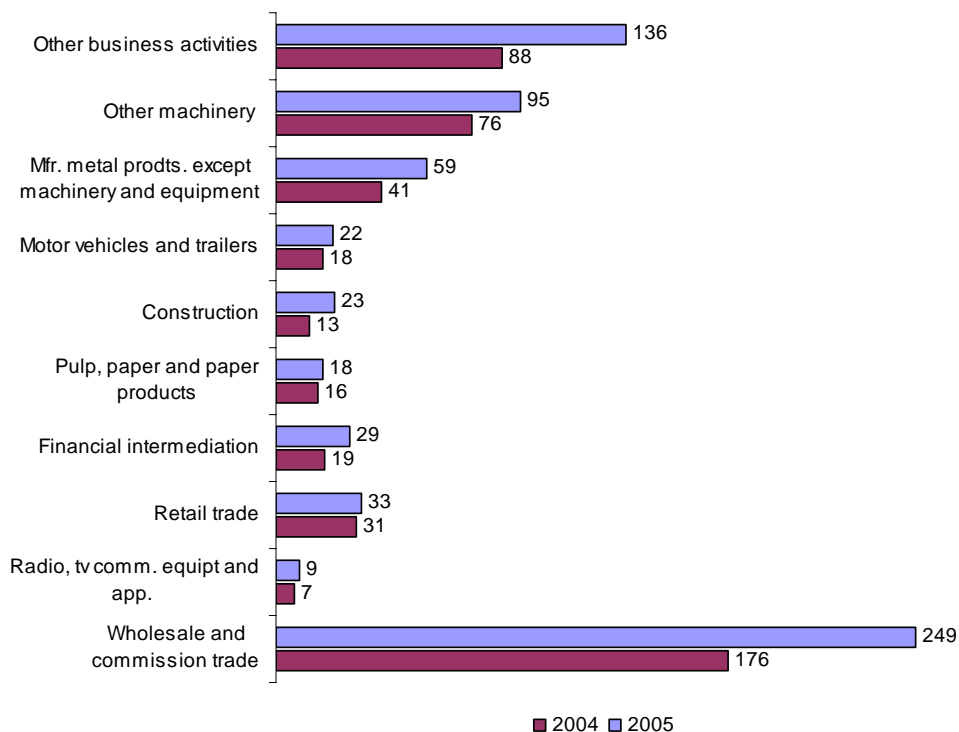


The number of active groups increased in all 10 industry classifications which had most employees abroad, see Figure 9. The increase in the number of groups is largely due to the special examination of the smaller groups carried out in the previous year's survey, see Methods and Quality Assurance.

The number of employees in Sweden in manufacturing industry decreased by 3,205 employees between 2004 and 2005. A few individual industries accounted for a large share of the decrease. The largest decrease was in manufacturing of transport fuels, where there was a decrease of 2,357 employees and other machinery which had a decrease of 2,125 employees. Swedish controlled manufacturing groups had 212,179 employees in Sweden in 2005.

Swedish controlled service groups had 227,209 employees in Sweden in 2005. This was approximately the same number as in 2004. But in the service sector there were large changes for some individual industries. Compared to 2004, there were significantly fewer employees in retailing and other services. Major changes were observed in wholesale and commission trade, computer and related activities, and financial intermediation.

Figure 9 Number of Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad 2005 and 2004; by the 10 industries with most employees abroad in 2005.



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

The degree of internationalisation, that is the share of employees abroad, was 67 per cent in 2005. In percentage terms this was higher compared to preceding years. In overall terms, the groups in manufacturing industry had a higher degree of internationalisation than groups in the service sector in 2005, with figures of 70 and 64 per cent respectively. As regards specific industries, the degree of internationalisation was highest in other business activities and manufacture of precision instruments. The industry with the lowest degree of internationalisation in 2005 was land transport. It should be noted that the degree of internationalisation of the larger groups largely determines an individual industry's degree of internationalisation.

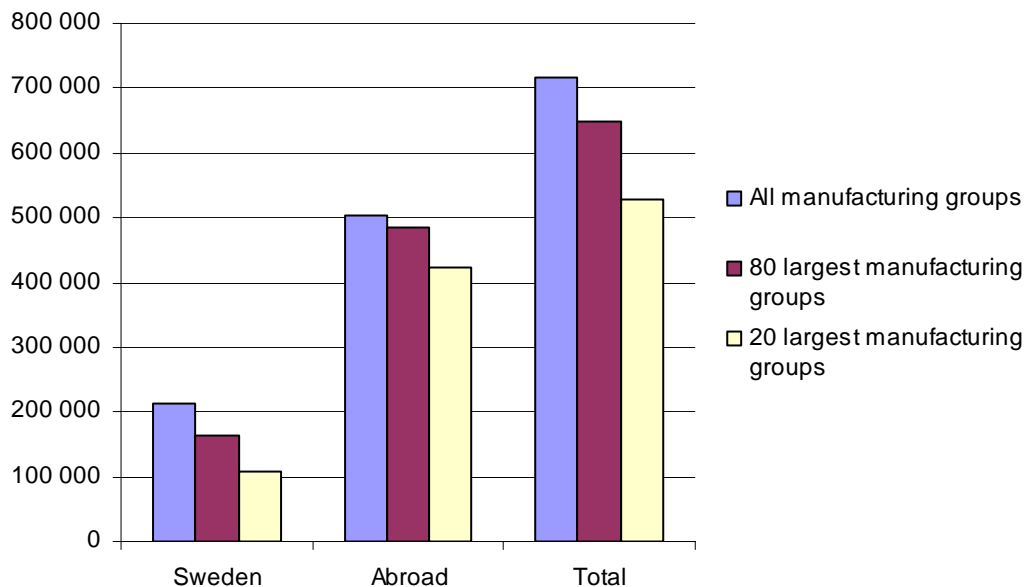
### High dominance by a few large groups

The statistics for Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad are dominated by a few large groups. In manufacturing industry, the 80 groups which had the largest number of employees abroad accounted for 96 per cent of all employees abroad, and 77 per cent of all employees in Sweden, which does not represent a change compared with previous years. Corresponding figures for the 20 largest manufacturing groups were 84 and 50 per cent which was a somewhat lower share than in 2004, see Figure 10. The 80 group and the 20 group both had 76 per cent of their employees abroad in OECD countries. Compared to the figure for the 80 largest groups in 2004, the number of employees abroad

increased by about 2 per cent whilst the number of employees in Sweden decreased by the same figure.

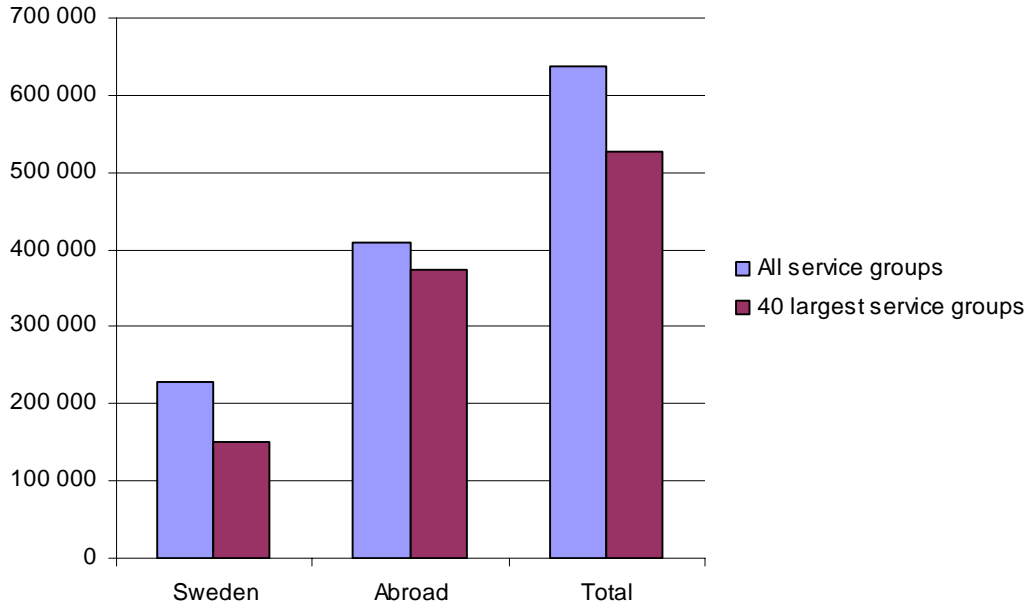
It should, however, be pointed out that these groups are not homogenous over time. A further aspect concerning comparability over time is that some of the "new" groups in a specific year may have been assigned to a certain group through acquisitions which were included in the previous year. Another cause of changes in these groups is that some groups may have come under foreign control.

Figure 10 Number of employees in the 80 largest and 20 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing groups with business operations abroad 2005.



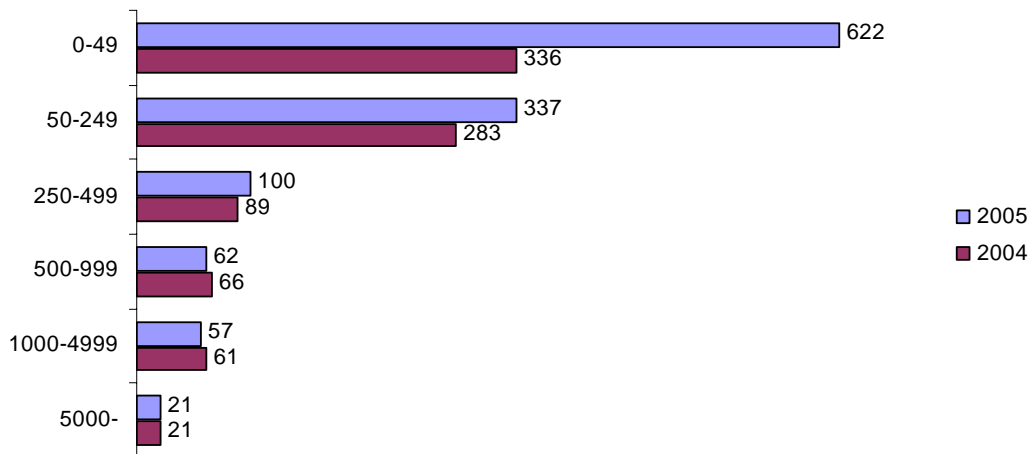
In the service sector, the 40 largest service groups had 92 per cent of all employees abroad, and 67 per cent of employees in Sweden in 2005, see Figure 11. Of the employees in the 40 largest service groups abroad, 89 per cent were in the OECD, and compared with 2004, the number of employees increased by 8 per cent, and the number of employees in Sweden increased by 1 per cent.

Figure 11 Number of employees in the 40 largest Swedish controlled service groups with business operations abroad 2005.



Since the groups were classified on the basis of the number of employees in Sweden, it appears that the largest number of Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad in 2005 were in the classification with between 0 to 49 employees, see Figure 12. The number of groups increased in most size classes between 2004 and 2005, this was largely related to improvements in survey methods, especially as regards groups in the size class 0-49 employees, see Methods and Quality Assurance.

Figure 12 Number of Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad 2005 and 2004 by size class. Size classes are based on the group's employees in Sweden.



The majority of all employees abroad are in groups with at least 5,000 employees in Sweden. The 21 groups in the classification with at least 5,000 employees accounted in 2005 for approximately 60 per cent of all employees abroad, and 49 per cent of all

employees in international Swedish groups in Sweden. In total, these groups had 842,645 employees in 2005, 601,615 abroad and 241,030 in Sweden.

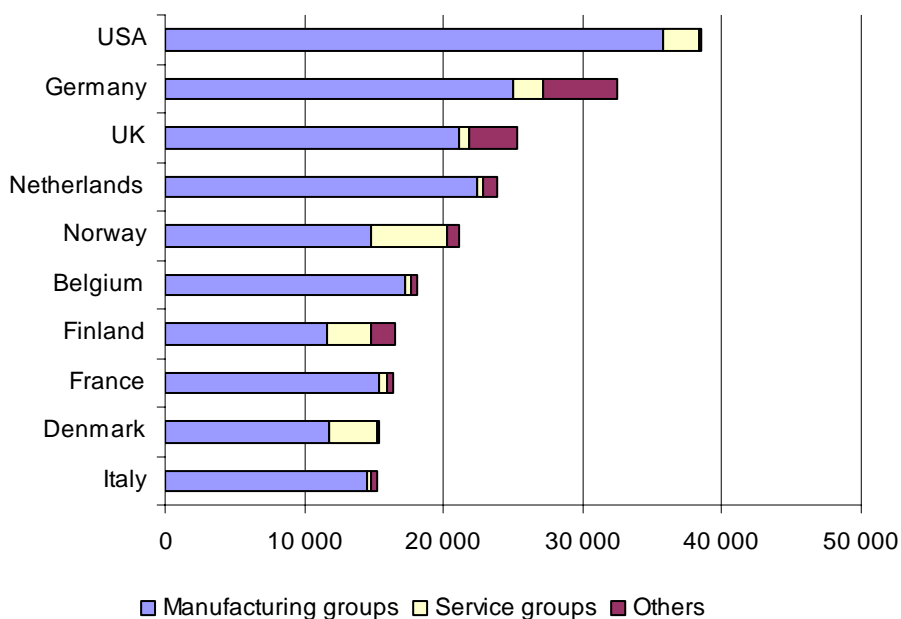
### Export and import of goods

The following figures refer to Swedish exports and imports of goods for the 1,199 Swedish controlled international groups.

In 2005, these groups accounted for goods exports valued at SEK 373 billion. Of this, manufacturing groups accounted for SEK 329 billion, and service groups for SEK 26 billion. In 2005, these groups accounted for 39 per cent of Sweden's total export of goods. 54 per cent of all exports went to EU countries and 10 per cent to the USA.

Figure 13 shows the groups' exports of goods to the 10 largest receiving countries, by manufacturing, services and other groups. It is worth noting that exports from other groups, go mainly to Germany, the UK and Finland.

Figure 13 The 10 largest export countries for Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad by manufacturing, service groups and other groups in 2005 in SEK million.

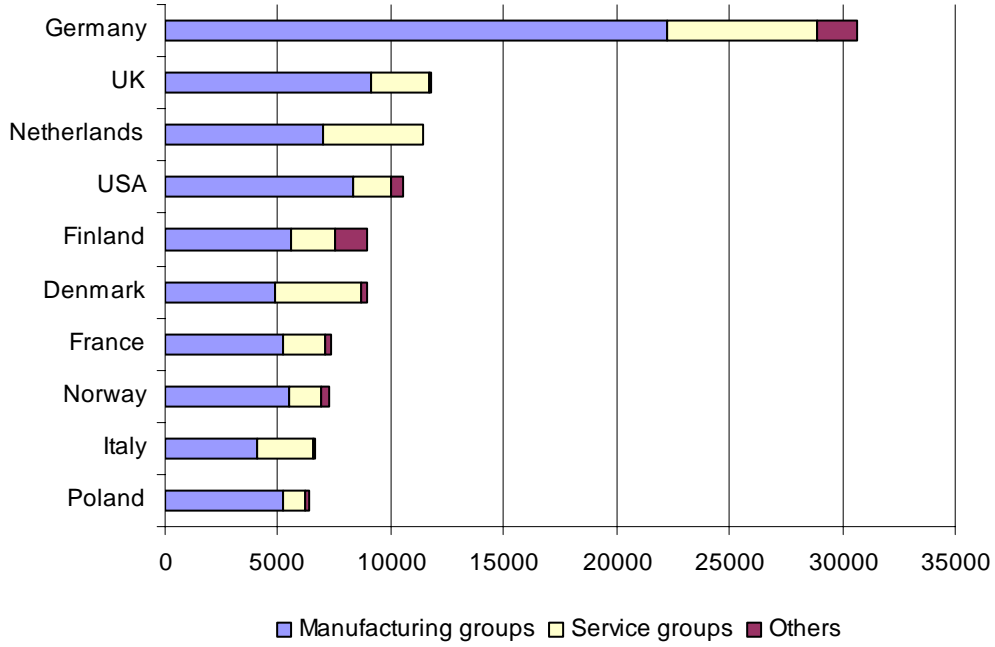


Goods imports of the groups amounted to a total of SEK 172 billion in 2005, of which manufacturing groups accounted for SEK 115 billion and service groups for SEK 48 billion. In total, Swedish controlled international groups accounted for 21 per cent of all Swedish imports.

Germany is an important trading partner for Swedish controlled international groups. Imports from Germany accounted for 18 per cent of the total value of imports. Of the 10 countries which Swedish controlled international groups exported most to, 9 were also ranked highest in terms of import value.

In total, the groups reported a trade surplus of SEK 201 billion. The manufacturing groups had a surplus of SEK 214 billion and the service groups a deficit of SEK 23 billion.

Figure 14 The 10 largest importing countries for Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad by manufacturing, service groups and other groups in 2005 in SEK million.





## **Methods and Quality Assurance**

### **Background and purpose**

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) in accordance with the Act on Official Statistics (SFS 2001:99) and the Appendix to the Ordinance on Statistics (SFS 2001:100) has the task of producing and making statistics on international enterprises available. "International enterprises" are defined as covering both enterprises in Sweden with foreign institutional controlling units and also Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad. The latter category is surveyed in this report.

Statistical reports in the area can be obtained free of charge from the ITPS web site at [www.itps.se](http://www.itps.se).

### **Scope of the statistics**

This report only covers Swedish controlled groups with at least one employee in a subsidiary abroad. Swedish groups with employees abroad comprise groups in which Swedish institutional units control at least 50 per cent of the voting rights in the group head. If voting rights are equally distributed between foreign and Swedish controlling units, the group is regarded as Swedish controlled. If on the other hand foreign voting rights exceed 50 per cent, the group is regarded as foreign controlled and thus falls outside the scope of this survey.

### **Unit of study and population**

The population surveyed is made up of all groups in Sweden which during the survey year have subsidiaries abroad. The framework used is the register of groups maintained by MM Partner.

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

Using the group and not the enterprise as the unit of study means that the survey focuses on the ultimate controlling institutional unit in each group structure even though direct control of a subsidiary abroad can be traced back to a single enterprise within a group.

### **Reference period**

The material in this report concerns Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad for financial year 2005.

### **Completeness**

The survey of Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad is a part of the statistical area of "international enterprises". In addition to this report, surveys are produced on foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden, and surveys where international enterprises are compared with other Swedish enterprises, as well as surveys which focus on the international investments of enterprises in research and development.

Shortcomings in the statistics on Swedish controlled groups' business operations are primarily related to difficulties in gathering information on operations abroad. A specific shortcoming arising from this is that a group's industry classification must be determined on the basis of the group's main business operations in Sweden.

## **Reliability of the statistics**

### **Overall reliability**

All units in the framework population are studied, and this eliminates any uncertainty due to the size of the sample. Reliability is largely determined by the fact that a limited number of groups account for a very high share of total employment abroad. The quality of the survey in the first instance is primarily dependent on the data provided by these large groups. In order to ensure a high level of quality, additional checks were thus run on the groups' annual reports and in those cases where data on distribution of employees by country was incomplete, a supplementary questionnaire was sent out.

### **Sources of uncertainty**

Some uncertainty is related to whether a total population can be defined. In survey year 2005, 471 new group heads entered the survey whilst 128 left. The problems involved in covering the frame are further commented on under the heading below.

Uncertainty also occurs because the annual reports which are the basis for the survey do not always provide all the information required by the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

As in most studies, uncertainty is connected with the registration and processing of data.

### **Coverage of the frame**

Overrepresentation, in principle, can not occur since the data on the number of employees is obtained from publicly available annual group accounts – providing these figures are themselves correct. Underrepresentation can occur as a result of incomplete descriptions in the annual reports of the parent enterprise's control of subsidiaries, and also because a controlling institutional unit with subsidiaries abroad is in such cases not part of the survey.

### **Measuring instruments**

The main method of data collection is visual scrutiny of the official annual reports obtained from the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). Basic data registration is carried out by MM Partner who have extensive experience in registering annual accounts. As far as current information is concerned, there is no standardized presentation format in the annual reports, but the work generally involves scrutinising lengthy notes to the annual reports.

In those cases where the annual reports of large groups provide insufficient information, supplementary data is obtained through postal questionnaires. In order to determine the need for supplementary questionnaires, as the first stage in each year's survey, priority is given to reviewing the annual reports of groups with at least 500 employees abroad. In the 2005 survey, a supplementary questionnaire was sent to 10 large groups, of which 6 responded.

### Special examination in the 2005 survey

In order to improve the quality of the survey, a further examination of the groups' annual reports was carried out. An estimate was then made of the number of employees abroad based on the group's total employees and the number of employees in the Swedish subsidiaries.

All groups with at least 10 employees, for which employees abroad was not captured by normal registration, were investigated again through annual reports and estimates on the number of employees abroad. In some special cases, data could be obtained which had not been identified in the normal registration process. As a rule, however, business operations abroad are mentioned in the annual reports, but explicit data on the number of employees abroad was not available.

In order to provide a more balanced picture of primarily the business operations of smaller groups, data estimates were only used after being individually examined. As regards groups with fewer than 10 employees - which have the right not to disclose information in their annual reports - standard data estimates have been used. In total, further data on employees abroad and in Sweden has been obtained for approximately 400 groups. This led to a further increase of slightly more than 400 groups with a total of approximately 16,000 employees abroad, and close to 30,000 employees in Sweden.

The smallest size class – groups with 0-49 employees in Sweden – shows after the supplement a doubling in the number of groups with foreign employees. Of the total of close to 20,000 foreign employees, this supplement adds approximately 7,000 employees. Also the next size class – groups with between 50-249 employees in Sweden – is affected relatively much by the supplement. Out of a total of close to 340 groups, 100 more groups were added with approximately 5,000 employees abroad.

### Non-response

Total non-response may occur if enterprises have not submitted annual reports to the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket). Total non-response today is very small and can be assumed to have a very limited impact on the result. Different types of partial non-response occur when groups do not present sufficiently detailed information. Instead of reporting employees by country, in some cases they may be reported by total, employees abroad or by world region. Partial non-response is affected by the extent to which groups comply with Chapter 5, Article 18 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (SFS 1995:1554). In the case of large groups that do not respond to the supplementary questionnaire, a breakdown of the number of employees based on the country breakdown in the preceding year is wherever possible used.

It is not possible to quantify precisely non-response in this survey, but it is possible to state that non-response is relatively limited since administrative material provides the basis for the survey (publicly available annual reports from the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket)).

As regards smaller enterprises, annual reports are more transparent and data on employees abroad is thus easier to find. However, non-response has decreased in this year's survey.

## Processing

After basic data registration, a number of post-checking operations are carried out. For example, general comparisons are made between the number of employees in Sweden as shown in the survey, and a simple aggregation of the number of employees in limited liability companies per group. For groups with a Swedish limited liability company as the group head, an estimate can 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 of 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 enterprise, and a legal entity is a subsidiary if the parent enterprise owns more than half the voting rights of all the shares in the subsidiary. 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 enterprise.

A group is made up of a group head and its subsidiaries. A parent enterprise may in its turn be the subsidiary of another enterprise. In such a case, it is defined as a sub-group. The terminology that ITPS applies means that the controlling institutional unit at the "highest level" in the group is called the group head, whilst the others are called parent enterprises.

The Swedish Annual Accounts Act defines the obligation to produce consolidated group accounts (Chapter 7). Essentially, all group heads are obliged to provide consolidated group accounts with one exception. The exception applies if the number of employees in the group amounts to a maximum of 10 on average over the past two financial years and if the balance sheet total amounts to a maximum of SEK 24 million on the balance day of the most recent financial year (i.e. 10/24 enterprise).

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

- if the group head provides consolidated group accounts covering the parent enterprise and its subsidiaries
- the group head is subject to legislation in the EEA area

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

The industry classification of a group is determined on the basis of the Swedish group's industry classification in terms of "majority" criteria. This means that the group is assigned to an industry in accordance with the business operations where the group has most employees in Sweden. The industry classification can thus be misleading in cases where business operations abroad are more substantial and have a different industrial composition compared to what they have in Sweden.

Sometimes during one and the same study year, a company's annual accounts may be registered twice. This may arise, for example, if an enterprise is taken over during the year and thus changes its status 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 beginning of the year applies to the whole year. For large groups, this is determined on a case to case basis.

## Comparability of the statistics

### Comparability over time

Since the data refers to groups, changes in the number of employees are affected not only by changes in actual employment, but above all by changes in the structure of the groups over the years. Thus the effects of acquisitions, sales, mergers and closures of companies are included in the figures for changes in the number of employees.

Comparability between the surveys in 2004 and 2005 are made more difficult due to the special examination of groups carried out in the 2005 survey. A large part of the increase in the number of groups is due to this examination.

A summary of the changes from the previous year is provided in the table below.

Table 1 Changes in the number of groups and employees between 2004 and 2005

	Number	Number employees		
	Groups	Sweden	Abroad	Total
Result 2005 for groups in both years	728	452,765	969,349	1,422,114
Result 2004 for groups in both years	728	453,994	934,385	1,388,379
Change		-1,229	34,964	33,735
New groups in 2005	471	37,082	26,822	63,904
Result 2004 for groups not included in 2005	128	38,665	19,250	57,915

### Comparability between groups

No other collated statistics are available in Sweden that provide comparability with the statistics on Swedish controlled groups with business operations abroad. Parts of the statistics presented in this report are reproduced in other surveys on the statistical area "International Enterprises".

### Coherence with other statistics

The statistics can be related to other statistics on enterprises, 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 countries.

## Definitions and sources

The survey is based on the annual reports of the group heads, which are publicly available from the Swedish Companies Registration Office (Bolagsverket).

A group is defined as Swedish controlled if the group head at the top level in the group structure is a Swedish legal entity.

A *group head* is the parent enterprise at the highest level in the group, that is a parent enterprise which is not the subsidiary of some other enterprise. A *group head* is an enterprise controlling one or more subsidiaries, and a *subsidiary* is an enterprise which is more than 50 per cent controlled by another enterprise or where another enterprise has a dominant influence.

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

*Country of location* is the country where a group has a subsidiary and a least one employee.

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

*Industry classification* is determined by means of so-called majority criteria. The industry in which most employees in the Swedish parts of the group are working determines the industry classification of the group. If a group is classified on the basis of its Swedish operations alone, this is because insufficient information is provided about the non-Swedish parts of the group's operations in the annual reports.

*Manufacturing groups* are defined as those which fall within one of the main classifications 15-37 according to SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1).

*Service groups* comprise all groups that fall within the main classifications 50-99 according to SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1).

*Other groups* are defined as those that fall within the main classifications 01-14 and 40-45 according to SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1).

The industry classification has been done in accordance with the Swedish Standard Classification of Economic Activities SNI 2002, which is based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union, NACE Rev. 1.1

Countries have been grouped in accordance with the international standard ISO 3166. This standard is maintained by ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and the UN Statistics Division.

## Information services

For further information, contact:

Markus Lindvert;

Tel: 063-16 66 36 or e-mail [markus.lindvert@itps.se](mailto:markus.lindvert@itps.se)

Sara Berntsson;

Tel: 063-16 66 11 or e-mail [sara.berntsson@itps.se](mailto:sara.berntsson@itps.se)

## Swedish controlled groups with most employees abroad

### The 80 largest manufacturing groups 2005

AarhusKarlshamn AB	Investmentaktiebolaget Latour
Albert Bonnier AB	ITAB Shop Concept AB
Alfa Laval AB	Kinnarps AB
Alimak Hek Group AB	L E Lundbergföretagen AB
Aros Quality Group AB	Laholm Intressenter AB
Assa Abloy AB	Lindab Intressenter AB
Atlas Copco AB	Lindéngruppen AB
Atlet AB	Munters AB
Ballingslöv International AB	Necks Invest AB
Beijer Alma AB	Nederman Holding AB
BonaKemi AB	Nefab AB
Bong Ljungdahl AB	New Wave Group AB
Borås Wärfveri AB	NIBE Industrier AB
Camfil AB	Nobia AB
Cardo AB	Nolato AB
Carl Bennet AB	NOTE AB
Chotebor AB	O.F. Ahlmark & Co eftr. aktiebolag
Cloetta Fazer AB	Octapharma Nordic AB
Duni AB	PartnerTech AB
Dynapac Holding AB	Pergo AB
EFG European Furniture Group AB	SAAB AB
Elanders AB	Sandvik AB
Electrolux, AB	SCANIA AB
Findus AB	SKF, AB
Förvaltnings AB Johnson Pump	SSAB Svenskt Stål AB
FSD Förvaltning AB	STC Interfinans AB
G Bergström Förvaltningsaktiebolag	Strålfors AB
Gambro AB	Svenska Cellulosa AB SCA
Getinge AB	Swedish Match AB
Grimaldi Industri AB	Swegmark Invest AB
Gunnebo AB	Systemair AB
Gunnebo Industrier AB	Telefonaktiebolaget L M Ericsson
Haldex AB	Thomas Concrete Group AB
HEBEDA Trä AB	Tradex Holding AB
Hebi Health Care AB	Trading House Scandinavia AB
Hexagon AB	Trelleborg AB
HL Display AB	Trioplast Industrier AB
Höganäs AB	V&S Vin & Sprit AB
Industrivärden, AB	Volvo, AB
Investment AB Kinnevik	VSM Group Holding AB

**The 20 largest manufacturing groups 2005**

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

**The 40 largest service groups 2005**

Axel Johnson Gruppen AB	Observer AB
Bilia AB	Poolia AB
Brodvik AB	Posten AB
Broström AB	Proffice AB
Bure Equity AB	Ratos AB
Capio AB	Securitas AB
Elektä AB	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB
Eniro AB	Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB
FöreningsSparbanken AB	Stefan Persson Placering AB
Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia	Stena AB
Ibs AB	Stena Metall AB
Ica AB	Svenska Handelsbanken AB
Industrial and Financial Systems, IFS AB	Svenska Lantmännen ek. för.
Indutrade AB	SWECO AB
Intentia International AB	Tele2 AB
Intrum Justitia AB	Teleca AB
Lindex, AB	Telefos AB
Meda AB	Telelogic AB
Modern Times Group MTG AB	TeliaSonera AB
Nordea Bank AB	WM-data AB



## Tables

**Table 1a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by country.

**Table 1b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by world region.

**Table 2a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and gender.

**Table 2b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by world region and gender.

**Table 3** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004 by country of location.

**Table 4** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad and in foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden 2005.

**Table 5** Number of groups and number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by group size in Sweden.

**Table 6a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and group size in Sweden.

**Table 6b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by country and group size in Sweden.

**Table 7a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and group's industry classification in Sweden.

**Table 7b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by country and group's industry classification in Sweden.

**Table 7c** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country group and group's industry classification in Sweden.

**Table 7d.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by country group and by groups' industry classification in Sweden.

**Table 8a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups in manufacturing industry with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and gender.

**Table 8b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups in the service sector with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and gender.

**Table 9a.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by groups' industry classification in Sweden.

**Table 9b.** Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by groups' industry classification in Sweden.

**Table 10** Number of employees in the 80 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004.

**Table 11.** Number of employees in the 20 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004.

**Table 12** Number of employees in the 40 largest Swedish controlled service groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004.

**Table 13a** Export of goods from all Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, SEK million.

**Table 13b.** Import of goods to all Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, SEK million.

Table 1a Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by country.

Country of location	Number employees			Share of total number employees abroad	
	2005	2004	Change(%)	2005	2004
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>446 471</b>	<b>437 120</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>44,8</b>	<b>45,8</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>537 815</b>	<b>521 711</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>54,0</b>	<b>54,7</b>
Belgium	16 905	16 836	0,4	1,7	1,8
Cyprus	13	16	-18,8	0,0	0,0
Denmark	45 044	44 837	0,5	4,5	4,7
Estonia	16 671	14 232	17,1	1,7	1,5
Finland	51 551	50 529	2,0	5,2	5,3
France	69 702	68 151	2,3	7,0	7,1
Greece	1 117	1 174	-4,9	0,1	0,1
Ireland	3 424	3 090	10,8	0,3	0,3
Italy	27 015	26 524	1,9	2,7	2,8
Latvia	8 023	8 614	-6,9	0,8	0,9
Lithuania	9 772	9 120	7,1	1,0	1,0
Luxembourg	1 175	897	31,0	0,1	0,1
Malta	860	877	-1,9	0,1	0,1
Netherlands	19 275	19 332	-0,3	1,9	2,0
Poland	31 527	29 486	6,9	3,2	3,1
Portugal	8 855	8 619	2,7	0,9	0,9
Slovakia	1 132	457	147,7	0,1	0,0
Slovenia	354	188	88,3	0,0	0,0
Spain	40 642	33 820	20,2	4,1	3,5
UK	60 765	60 734	0,1	6,1	6,4
Czech Republic	16 076	14 942	7,6	1,6	1,6
Germany	92 143	94 817	-2,8	9,2	9,9
Hungary	6 916	6 659	3,9	0,7	0,7
Austria	8 858	7 760	14,1	0,9	0,8
<i>Others OECD</i>					
Australia	11 858	12 171	-2,6	1,2	1,3
Iceland	19	0	-	-	-
Japan	3 872	3 666	5,6	0,4	0,4
Canada	18 135	16 110	12,6	1,8	1,7
Mexico	14 816	13 947	6,2	1,5	1,5
Norway	45 987	40 441	13,7	4,6	4,2
New Zealand	1 690	1 428	18,3	0,2	0,1
Switzerland	7 391	6 795	8,8	0,7	0,7
South Korea	3 007	2 908	3,4	0,3	0,3
Turkey	1 414	1 160	21,9	0,1	0,1
USA	200 426	202 548	-1,0	20,1	21,2
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>810 737</b>	<b>789 838</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>81,4</b>	<b>82,8</b>
<i>Other larger countries</i>					
Brazil	19 231	17 156	12,1	1,9	1,8
India	11 249	13 330	-15,6	1,1	1,4
China	23 902	23 165	3,2	2,4	2,4
Russia	6 108	5 830	4,8	0,6	0,6
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>489 847</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>-0,6</b>	<b>49,2</b>	<b>51,7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 486 018</b>	<b>1 446 294</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>149,2</b>	<b>151,7</b>

Table 1b Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by world region.

World region	Number employees			Share of total number employees abroad	
	2005	2004	Change (%)	2005	2004
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>611 689</b>	<b>588 494</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>61,4</b>	<b>61,7</b>
Northern Europe	242 677	232 264	4,5	24,4	24,4
Western Europe	215 449	214 588	0,4	21,6	22,5
Southern Europe	79 314	71 616	10,7	8,0	7,5
Eastern Europe	70 149	64 886	8,1	7,0	6,8
<i>Europe unspecified</i>	4 100	5 140	-20,2	0,4	0,5
<b>America</b>	<b>278 846</b>	<b>270 996</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>28,0</b>	<b>28,4</b>
North America	219 263	219 260	0,0	22,0	23,0
South America	38 351	32 529	17,9	3,8	3,4
Central America	17 156	15 792	8,6	1,7	1,7
Caribbean islands	4 076	3 415	19,4	0,4	0,4
<i>America unspecified</i>	0	0	-	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>66 663</b>	<b>63 908</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>6,7</b>
East Asia	34 061	32 501	4,8	3,4	3,4
Southern Central Asia	15 490	15 128	2,4	1,6	1,6
South East Asia	13 476	13 130	2,6	1,4	1,4
West Asia	3 535	3 109	13,7	0,4	0,3
<i>Asia unspecified</i>	101	40	152,5	0,0	0,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>11 010</b>	<b>9 529</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,0</b>
South Africa	6 610	5 824	13,5	0,7	0,6
Central and East Africa	2 237	2 270	-1,5	0,2	0,2
North Africa	1 874	1 191	57,3	0,2	0,1
West Africa	284	239	18,8	0,0	0,0
<i>Africa unspecified</i>	5	5	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>13 628</b>	<b>13 599</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad Unspecified</i>	14 335	7 109	101,6	1,4	0,7

Table 2a Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and gender.

Country of location	Number employees			Share in per cent		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not classified
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>125 769</b>	<b>289 514</b>	<b>446 471</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>7,0</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>153 952</b>	<b>334 622</b>	<b>537 815</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>62,2</b>	<b>9,2</b>
Belgium	4 145	11 874	16 905	24,5	70,2	5,2
Cyprus	4	9	13	30,8	69,2	0,0
Denmark	14 553	28 844	45 044	32,3	64,0	3,7
Estonia	5 576	4 755	16 671	33,4	28,5	38,0
Finland	20 892	29 641	51 551	40,5	57,5	2,0
France	16 846	48 748	69 702	24,2	69,9	5,9
Greece	196	634	1 117	17,5	56,8	25,7
Ireland	1 326	1 677	3 424	38,7	49,0	12,3
Italy	4 356	13 817	27 015	16,1	51,1	32,7
Latvia	2 651	2 574	8 023	33,0	32,1	34,9
Lithuania	3 575	3 330	9 772	36,6	34,1	29,3
Luxembourg	438	604	1 175	37,3	51,4	11,3
Malta	234	626	860	27,2	72,8	0,0
Netherlands	4 569	13 176	19 275	23,7	68,4	7,9
Poland	9 068	20 045	31 527	28,8	63,6	7,7
Portugal	1 801	6 810	8 855	20,3	76,9	2,8
Slovakia	287	771	1 132	25,4	68,1	6,5
Slovenia	149	193	354	42,1	54,5	3,4
Spain	12 218	25 990	40 642	30,1	63,9	6,0
UK	16 900	40 537	60 765	27,8	66,7	5,5
Czech Republic	5 403	10 468	16 076	33,6	65,1	1,3
Germany	24 859	61 335	92 143	27,0	66,6	6,5
Hungary	1 236	2 337	6 916	17,9	33,8	48,3
Austria	2 670	5 827	8 858	30,1	65,8	4,1
<i>Others OECD</i>						
Australia	1 691	7 035	11 858	14,3	59,3	26,4
Iceland	14	5	19	73,7	26,3	0,0
Japan	861	2 838	3 872	22,2	73,3	4,5
Canada	3 047	13 189	18 135	16,8	72,7	10,5
Mexico	4 004	9 362	14 816	27,0	63,2	9,8
Norway	15 085	28 600	45 987	32,8	62,2	5,0
New Zealand	369	1 150	1 690	21,8	68,0	10,1
Switzerland	2 466	3 834	7 391	33,4	51,9	14,8
South Korea	502	2 479	3 007	16,7	82,4	0,9
Turkey	270	1 071	1 414	19,1	75,7	5,2
USA	50 243	130 231	200 426	25,1	65,0	10,0
<b>OECD total</b>	<b>220 315</b>	<b>522 929</b>	<b>810 737</b>	<b>27,2</b>	<b>64,5</b>	<b>8,3</b>
<i>Other larger countries</i>						
Brazil	1 848	12 362	19 231	9,6	64,3	26,1
India	403	9 353	11 249	3,6	83,1	13,3
China	8 081	13 076	23 902	33,8	54,7	11,5
Russia	2 102	3 701	6 108	34,4	60,6	5,0
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>266 995</b>	<b>628 564</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>10,1</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>136 543</b>	<b>310 420</b>	<b>489 847</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>63,4</b>	<b>8,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>403 538</b>	<b>938 984</b>	<b>1 486 018</b>	<b>27,2</b>	<b>63,2</b>	<b>9,7</b>

Table 2b Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by world region and gender.

World region	Number employees			Share in per cent		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not classified
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>178 511</b>	<b>378 294</b>	<b>611 689</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>61,8</b>	<b>9,0</b>
Northern Europe	81 014	140 849	242 677	33,4	58,0	8,6
Western Europe	55 993	145 398	215 449	26,0	67,5	6,5
Southern Europe	19 085	48 410	79 314	24,1	61,0	14,9
Eastern Europe	21 048	40 971	70 149	30,0	58,4	11,6
<i>Europe unspecified</i>	1 371	2 666	4 100	33,4	65,0	1,5
<b>America</b>	<b>65 200</b>	<b>185 030</b>	<b>278 846</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>66,4</b>	<b>10,3</b>
North America	53 467	143 946	219 263	24,4	65,6	10,0
South America	4 555	28 478	38 351	11,9	74,3	13,9
Central America	5 044	10 663	17 156	29,4	62,2	8,4
Caribbean islands	2 134	1 943	4 076	52,4	47,7	0,0
<i>America unspecified</i>						
<b>Asia</b>	<b>16 574</b>	<b>42 602</b>	<b>66 663</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>63,9</b>	<b>11,2</b>
East Asia	10 369	20 728	34 061	30,4	60,9	8,7
Southern Central Asia	1 016	12 530	15 490	6,6	80,9	12,6
South East Asia	4 366	6 722	13 476	32,4	49,9	17,7
West Asia	808	2 583	3 535	22,9	73,1	4,1
<i>Asia unspecified</i>	15	39	101	14,9	38,6	46,5
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>8 681</b>	<b>11 010</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>78,8</b>	<b>2,3</b>
South Africa	1 647	4 709	6 610	24,9	71,2	3,8
Central and East Africa	181	2 056	2 237	8,1	91,9	0,0
North Africa	213	1 661	1 874	11,4	88,6	0,0
West Africa	34	250	284	12,0	88,0	0,0
<i>Africa unspecified</i>	0	5	5	0,0	100,0	0,0
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>8 255</b>	<b>13 628</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>60,6</b>	<b>24,2</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>266 995</b>	<b>628 564</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>10,1</b>
<i>Abroad Unspecified</i>	2 565	5 702	14 335	17,9	39,8	42,3

Table 3 Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by countries of location.

Country of location	Number groups			Share of total number groups	
	2005	2004	Change(%)	2005	2004
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>49,2</b>	<b>66,7</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>59,5</b>	<b>76,8</b>
Belgium	72	70	2,9	6,0	8,2
Cyprus	2	3	-33,3	0,2	0,4
Denmark	301	292	3,1	25,1	34,1
Estonia	109	91	19,8	9,1	10,6
Finland	276	267	3,4	23,0	31,2
France	137	137	0,0	11,4	16,0
Greece	14	13	7,7	1,2	1,5
Ireland	30	24	25,0	2,5	2,8
Italy	70	70	0,0	5,8	8,2
Latvia	69	58	19,0	5,8	6,8
Lithuania	49	36	36,1	4,1	4,2
Luxembourg	16	14	14,3	1,3	1,6
Malta	5	2	150,0	0,4	0,2
Netherlands	111	119	-6,7	9,3	13,9
Poland	155	140	10,7	12,9	16,4
Portugal	39	34	14,7	3,3	4,0
Slovakia	22	18	22,2	1,8	2,1
Slovenia	11	9	22,2	0,9	1,1
Spain	74	76	-2,6	6,2	8,9
UK	250	250	0,0	20,9	29,2
Czech Republic	58	52	11,5	4,8	6,1
Germany	241	235	2,6	20,1	27,5
Hungary	48	47	2,1	4,0	5,5
Austria	45	44	2,3	3,8	5,1
<i>Others OECD</i>					
Australia	52	52	0,0	4,3	6,1
Iceland	1	0	-	-	-
Japan	50	47	6,4	4,2	5,5
Canada	53	52	1,9	4,4	6,1
Mexico	27	23	17,4	2,3	2,7
Norway	365	362	0,8	30,4	42,3
New Zealand	15	14	7,1	1,3	1,6
Switzerland	72	72	0,0	6,0	8,4
South Korea	26	26	0,0	2,2	3,0
Turkey	16	15	6,7	1,3	1,8
USA	219	218	0,5	18,3	25,5
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>66,4</b>	<b>87,9</b>
<i>Other larger countries</i>					
Brazil	37	38	-2,6	3,1	4,4
India	29	26	11,5	2,4	3,0
China	80	73	9,6	6,7	8,5
Russia	59	50	18,0	4,9	5,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>40,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 4 Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad and in foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden 2005.

Countries with the largest number of employees			
Swedish controlled groups		Foreign controlled enterprises in Sweden	
Country	Employees	Country	Employees
USA	200 426	USA	106 607
Germany	92 143	UK	64 845
France	69 702	Finland	57 370
UK	60 765	Netherlands	54 627
Finland	51 551	Germany	47 323
Norway	45 987	Norway	43 377
Denmark	45 044	France	41 325
Spain	40 642	Denmark	38 314
Poland	31 527	Switzerland	26 083
Italy	27 015	Luxembourg	13 065
China	23 902	Japan	6 477
Netherlands	19 275	Jersey	4 280
Brazil	19 231	Canada	3 632
Canada	18 135	Austria	2 845
Belgium	16 905	Italy	2 701
Others	212 885	Others <sup>2</sup>	39 737
Unspecified	21 036	Unspecified	4 888
<b>Total</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>557 496</b>

## Notes:

1. The data is obtained from the survey "Foreign controlled enterprises 2005", ITPS S2005:006.
2. This category also includes enterprises where foreign control is located in two or more countries and where the total voting rights of the foreign institutional controlling units exceeds 50 per cent, see above mentioned survey for further information on different definitions concerning foreign controlled enterprises.

Table 5 Number of groups and number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004, by group size in Sweden.

Size	Number groups			Number employees abroad			Number employees in Sweden		
	2005	2004	Change (%)	2005	2004	Change (%)	2005	2004	Change (%)
0-49	622	336	85,1	19 561	16 055	21,8	11 665	6 656	75,3
50-249	337	283	19,1	25 350	23 176	9,4	38 161	32 512	17,4
250-499	100	89	12,4	48 275	37 398	29,1	36 389	31 689	14,8
500-999	62	66	-6,1	56 324	61 010	-7,7	43 784	47 082	-7,0
1000-4999	57	61	-6,6	245 046	236 066	3,8	118 818	131 969	-10,0
5000-	21	21	0,0	601 615	579 930	3,7	241 030	242 751	-0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>40,1</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>489 847</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>-0,6</b>



Table 6a Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and size of group in Sweden.

Country of location	Size of group					Share		
	0-49	50-249	250-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-	<1000	>1000
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>10 838</b>	<b>24 328</b>	<b>27 136</b>	<b>121 619</b>	<b>258 250</b>	<b>14,9</b>	<b>85,1</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>11 795</b>	<b>14 496</b>	<b>30 985</b>	<b>30 735</b>	<b>136 526</b>	<b>313 278</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>83,6</b>
Belgium	34	225	878	653	5 497	9 618	10,6	89,4
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	11	2	0,0	100,0
Denmark	606	2 145	2 977	5 314	10 925	23 077	24,5	75,5
Estonia	2 140	1 204	4 074	587	687	7 979	48,0	52,0
Finland	479	1 624	2 649	4 189	11 974	30 636	17,3	82,7
France	347	650	5 020	2 871	17 897	42 917	12,8	87,2
Greece	0	6	6	40	83	982	4,7	95,3
Ireland	0	20	225	26	1 302	1 851	7,9	92,1
Italy	76	158	1 075	1 498	8 973	15 235	10,4	89,6
Latvia	835	800	262	156	1 491	4 479	25,6	74,4
Lithuania	522	362	88	335	184	8 281	13,4	86,6
Luxembourg	1	107	47	0	278	742	13,2	86,8
Malta	1	0	0	10	719	130	1,3	98,7
Netherlands	146	585	1 361	830	5 976	10 377	15,2	84,8
Poland	3 036	1 024	1 282	1 503	7 469	17 213	21,7	78,3
Portugal	245	113	278	732	447	7 040	15,4	84,6
Slovakia	0	33	128	15	103	853	15,5	84,5
Slovenia	0	0	0	76	193	85	21,5	78,5
Spain	76	288	822	949	9 743	28 764	5,3	94,7
UK	1 495	2 765	4 164	4 732	20 492	27 117	21,7	78,3
Czech Republic	806	147	640	447	3 031	11 005	12,7	87,3
Germany	757	2 091	4 179	4 782	25 070	55 264	12,8	87,2
Hungary	155	88	183	470	1 019	5 001	13,0	87,0
Austria	38	61	647	520	2 962	4 630	14,3	85,7
<i>Others OECD</i>								
Australia	1	155	307	446	2 339	8 610	7,7	92,3
Iceland	19	0	0	0	0	0	100,0	0,0
Japan	19	133	175	170	1 901	1 474	12,8	87,2
Canada	63	159	1 243	138	2 457	14 075	8,8	91,2
Mexico	13	12	134	1 003	5 064	8 590	7,8	92,2
Norway	1 389	2 045	2 645	3 186	12 815	23 907	20,1	79,9
New Zealand	0	1	4	20	643	1 022	1,5	98,5
Switzerland	59	133	431	277	3 267	3 224	12,2	87,8
South Korea	0	45	32	159	858	1 913	7,8	92,2
Turkey	0	0	28	68	638	680	6,8	93,2
USA	521	2 148	5 252	11 100	29 246	152 159	9,5	90,5
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>10 381</b>	<b>16 961</b>	<b>36 812</b>	<b>46 138</b>	<b>192 469</b>	<b>507 976</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>86,4</b>
Others	5 990	4 668	9 832	6 232	45 332	92 344	16,3	83,7
Unspecified	3 190	3 721	1 631	3 954	7 245	1 295	59,4	40,6
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>19 561</b>	<b>25 350</b>	<b>48 275</b>	<b>56 324</b>	<b>245 046</b>	<b>601 615</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>85,0</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>11 665</b>	<b>38 161</b>	<b>36 389</b>	<b>43 784</b>	<b>118 818</b>	<b>241 030</b>	<b>26,5</b>	<b>73,5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 226</b>	<b>63 511</b>	<b>84 664</b>	<b>100 108</b>	<b>363 864</b>	<b>842 645</b>	<b>18,8</b>	<b>81,2</b>

Table 6b Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by country and size of group in Sweden.

Country of location	Size of group					Share		
	0-49	50-249	250-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000- <1000	<1000	>1000
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>10 034</b>	<b>17 210</b>	<b>31 556</b>	<b>116 797</b>	<b>257 310</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>85,6</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>11 920</b>	<b>13 664</b>	<b>23 144</b>	<b>34 958</b>	<b>130 155</b>	<b>307 870</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>84,0</b>
Belgium	81	188	554	1 305	5 356	9 352	12,6	87,4
Cyprus	0	2	0	0	12	2	12,5	87,5
Denmark	718	1 888	2 188	5 046	12 060	22 937	21,9	78,1
Estonia	2 076	939	4 386	227	988	5 616	53,6	46,4
Finland	388	1 433	2 396	4 195	10 219	31 898	16,6	83,4
France	329	656	2 869	4 891	17 356	42 050	12,8	87,2
Greece	0	14	0	43	81	1 036	4,9	95,1
Ireland	0	41	174	43	1 216	1 616	8,3	91,7
Italy	41	152	812	1 643	8 190	15 686	10,0	90,0
Latvia	1 619	865	125	127	1 632	4 246	31,8	68,2
Lithuania	152	363	31	268	381	7 925	8,9	91,1
Luxembourg	1	38	40	7	147	664	9,6	90,4
Malta	0	0	0	0	781	96	0,0	100,0
Netherlands	118	636	1 048	1 041	6 078	10 411	14,7	85,3
Poland	3 022	1 238	751	1 997	5 682	16 796	23,8	76,2
Portugal	99	217	186	842	390	6 885	15,6	84,4
Slovakia	83	8	3	22	68	273	25,4	74,6
Slovenia	0	0	0	81	33	74	43,1	56,9
Spain	32	535	330	1 470	6 253	25 200	7,0	93,0
UK	1 560	2 361	3 765	4 625	21 396	27 027	20,3	79,7
Czech Republic	647	113	514	451	2 471	10 746	11,5	88,5
Germany	801	1 806	2 694	6 294	25 223	57 999	12,2	87,8
Hungary	108	102	124	229	1 310	4 786	8,5	91,5
Austria	45	69	154	111	2 832	4 549	4,9	95,1
<i>Others OECD</i>								
Australia	55	92	221	471	2 358	8 974	6,9	93,1
Japan	17	233	145	404	1 432	1 435	21,8	78,2
Canada	36	164	841	368	2 127	12 574	8,7	91,3
Mexico	12	12	1 077	694	5 266	6 886	12,9	87,1
Norway	1 146	2 153	2 352	3 965	11 929	18 896	23,8	76,2
New Zealand	4	2	4	0	617	801	0,7	99,3
Switzerland	49	179	342	382	2 654	3 189	14,0	86,0
South Korea	0	55	31	146	758	1 918	8,0	92,0
Turkey	8	0	8	64	542	538	6,9	93,1
USA	505	2 307	4 442	13 915	30 290	151 089	10,5	89,5
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>9 905</b>	<b>16 692</b>	<b>28 065</b>	<b>54 664</b>	<b>184 301</b>	<b>496 211</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>86,2</b>
Others	5 967	4 101	8 379	6 192	44 605	80 640	16,4	83,6
Unspecified	183	2 383	954	154	7 160	3 079	26,4	73,6
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>16 055</b>	<b>23 176</b>	<b>37 398</b>	<b>61 010</b>	<b>236 066</b>	<b>579 930</b>	<b>14,4</b>	<b>85,6</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>6 656</b>	<b>32 512</b>	<b>31 689</b>	<b>47 082</b>	<b>131 969</b>	<b>242 751</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>76,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 711</b>	<b>55 688</b>	<b>69 087</b>	<b>108 092</b>	<b>368 035</b>	<b>822 681</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>82,3</b>

Table 7a Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and group's industry classification in Sweden.

Country of location	Manufacturing	Services	Business sector total	Share manufacturing	Share services
<b>EU15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>211 811</b>	<b>194 903</b>	<b>446 471</b>	<b>47,4</b>	<b>43,7</b>
<b>EU25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>252 697</b>	<b>229 201</b>	<b>537 815</b>	<b>47,0</b>	<b>42,6</b>
Belgium	11 010	5 878	16 905	65,1	34,8
Cyprus	13	0	13	100,0	0,0
Denmark	15 159	24 994	45 044	33,7	55,5
Estonia	7 235	8 975	16 671	43,4	53,8
Finland	11 607	31 480	51 551	22,5	61,1
France	41 374	28 126	69 702	59,4	40,4
Greece	1 085	32	1 117	97,1	2,9
Ireland	2 302	436	3 424	67,2	12,7
Italy	26 103	912	27 015	96,6	3,4
Latvia	3 162	4 647	8 023	39,4	57,9
Lithuania	1 361	8 400	9 772	13,9	86,0
Luxembourg	214	961	1 175	18,2	81,8
Malta	731	11	860	85,0	1,3
Netherlands	11 786	7 465	19 275	61,1	38,7
Poland	13 689	9 555	31 527	43,4	30,3
Portugal	1 745	7 109	8 855	19,7	80,3
Slovakia	1 094	38	1 132	96,6	3,4
Slovenia	269	85	354	76,0	24,0
Spain	12 743	27 897	40 642	31,4	68,6
UK	31 001	26 048	60 765	51,0	42,9
Czech Republic	7 102	1 912	16 076	44,2	11,9
Germany	39 929	30 460	92 143	43,3	33,1
Hungary	6 230	675	6 916	90,1	9,8
Austria	5 753	3 105	8 858	64,9	35,1
<i>Others OECD</i>					
Australia	11 160	698	11 858	94,1	5,9
Iceland	0	19	19	0,0	100,0
Japan	2 511	1 361	3 872	64,9	35,1
Canada	11 009	6 931	18 135	60,7	38,2
Mexico	11 317	3 465	14 816	76,4	23,4
Norway	8 215	29 894	45 987	17,9	65,0
New Zealand	1 681	9	1 690	99,5	0,5
Switzerland	4 360	3 025	7 391	59,0	40,9
South Korea	2 875	132	3 007	95,6	4,4
Turkey	1 406	8	1 414	99,4	0,6
USA	84 968	107 337	200 426	42,4	53,6
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>379 428</b>	<b>359 962</b>	<b>810 737</b>	<b>46,8</b>	<b>44,4</b>
<i>Other larger countries</i>					
Brazil	17 089	50	19 231	88,9	0,3
India	10 845	264	11 249	96,4	2,3
China	22 651	1 186	23 902	94,8	5,0
Russia	3 800	1 470	6 108	62,2	24,1
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>503 177</b>	<b>408 875</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>50,5</b>	<b>41,0</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>212 179</b>	<b>227 209</b>	<b>489 847</b>	<b>43,3</b>	<b>46,4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>715 356</b>	<b>636 084</b>	<b>1 486 018</b>	<b>48,1</b>	<b>42,8</b>

Notes: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37; the service sector corresponds to 50-99, and the whole of the business sector corresponds to all classifications including those with unknown industry classification.

Table 7b Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by country and group's industry classification in Sweden.

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

Notes: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37; the service sector corresponds to 50-99, and the whole of the business sector corresponds to all classifications including those with unknown industry classification.

Table 7c Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country groups and group's industry classification in Sweden.

World region	Manufacturing	Services	Business sector total	Share manufacturing	Share services
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>277 266</b>	<b>269 606</b>	<b>611 689</b>	<b>45,3</b>	<b>44,1</b>
Northern Europe	80 440	135 916	242 677	33,1	56,0
Western Europe	114 426	79 020	215 449	53,1	36,7
Southern Europe	43 107	36 074	79 314	54,3	45,5
Eastern Europe	39 224	14 565	70 149	55,9	20,8
<i>Europe unspecified</i>	69	4 031	4 100	1,7	98,3
<b>America</b>	<b>138 884</b>	<b>122 731</b>	<b>278 846</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>44,0</b>
North America	95 983	114 964	219 263	43,8	52,4
South America	25 180	4 291	38 351	65,7	11,2
Central America	13 646	3 475	17 156	79,5	20,3
Caribbean islands	4 075	1	4 076	100,0	0,0
<i>America unspecified</i>					
<b>Asia</b>	<b>59 825</b>	<b>6 137</b>	<b>66 663</b>	<b>89,7</b>	<b>9,2</b>
East Asia	30 924	3 072	34 061	90,8	9,0
Southern Central Asia	13 472	1 877	15 490	87,0	12,1
South East Asia	12 525	464	13 476	92,9	3,4
West Asia	2 809	718	3 535	79,5	20,3
<i>Asia unspecified</i>	95	6	101	94,1	5,9
<b>Africa</b>	<b>9 604</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>11 010</b>	<b>87,2</b>	<b>3,1</b>
South Africa	6 327	179	6 610	95,7	2,7
Central and East Africa	1 228	126	2 237	54,9	5,6
North Africa	1 776	27	1 874	94,8	1,4
West Africa	273	8	284	96,1	2,8
<i>Africa unspecified</i>	0	5	5	0,0	100,0
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>12 921</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>13 628</b>	<b>94,8</b>	<b>5,2</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>503 177</b>	<b>408 875</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>50,5</b>	<b>41,0</b>
<i>Abroad Unspecified</i>	4 677	9 349	14 335	32,6	65,2

Notes: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37; the service sector corresponds to 50-99, and the business sector as a whole corresponds to all classifications including those with unknown industry classification.

Table 7d Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by country group and by groups' industry classification in Sweden.

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

Notes: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37; the service sector corresponds to 50-99, and the business sector as a whole corresponds to all classifications including those with unknown industry classification.

Table 8a Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups in manufacturing industry with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and gender.

Country of location	Number employees			Share in per cent		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not classified
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>40 582</b>	<b>141 977</b>	<b>211 811</b>	<b>19,2</b>	<b>67,0</b>	<b>13,8</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>52 748</b>	<b>160 634</b>	<b>252 697</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>63,6</b>	<b>15,6</b>
Belgium	2 155	7 974	11 010	19,6	72,4	8,0
Cyprus	4	9	13	30,8	69,2	0,0
Denmark	3 704	10 287	15 159	24,4	67,9	7,7
Estonia	2 000	1 654	7 235	27,6	22,9	49,5
Finland	3 091	7 944	11 607	26,6	68,4	4,9
France	8 279	29 037	41 374	20,0	70,2	9,8
Greece	192	630	1 085	17,7	58,1	24,2
Ireland	461	1 420	2 302	20,0	61,7	18,3
Italy	3 843	13 425	26 103	14,7	51,4	33,8
Latvia	972	1 243	3 162	30,7	39,3	29,9
Lithuania	682	636	1 361	50,1	46,7	3,2
Luxembourg	33	123	214	15,4	57,5	27,1
Malta	221	510	731	30,2	69,8	0,0
Netherlands	1 683	8 647	11 786	14,3	73,4	12,4
Poland	4 082	7 660	13 689	29,8	56,0	14,2
Portugal	593	908	1 745	34,0	52,0	14,0
Slovakia	272	763	1 094	24,9	69,7	5,4
Slovenia	86	171	269	32,0	63,6	4,5
Spain	2 454	7 868	12 743	19,3	61,7	19,0
UK	5 967	22 181	31 001	19,2	71,5	9,2
Czech Republic	2 874	4 066	7 102	40,5	57,3	2,3
Germany	7 277	26 991	39 929	18,2	67,6	14,2
Hungary	973	1 945	6 230	15,6	31,2	53,2
Austria	850	4 542	5 753	14,8	79,0	6,3
<i>Others OECD</i>						
Australia	1 489	6 557	11 160	13,3	58,8	27,9
Japan	585	1 770	2 511	23,3	70,5	6,2
Canada	1 855	7 268	11 009	16,8	66,0	17,1
Mexico	3 665	6 202	11 317	32,4	54,8	12,8
Norway	1 799	5 356	8 215	21,9	65,2	12,9
New Zealand	366	1 144	1 681	21,8	68,1	10,2
Switzerland	779	2 490	4 360	17,9	57,1	25,0
South Korea	470	2 379	2 875	16,3	82,7	0,9
Turkey	268	1 065	1 406	19,1	75,7	5,2
USA	21 154	44 159	84 968	24,9	52,0	23,1
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>81 213</b>	<b>234 801</b>	<b>379 428</b>	<b>21,4</b>	<b>61,9</b>	<b>16,7</b>
<i>Other larger countries</i>						
Brazil	1 761	10 307	17 089	10,3	60,3	29,4
India	313	9 046	10 845	2,9	83,4	13,7
China	7 738	12 217	22 651	34,2	53,9	11,9
Russia	1 319	2 271	3 800	34,7	59,8	5,5
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>111 876</b>	<b>306 920</b>	<b>503 177</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>61,0</b>	<b>16,8</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>44 012</b>	<b>147 351</b>	<b>212 179</b>	<b>20,7</b>	<b>69,4</b>	<b>9,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>155 888</b>	<b>454 271</b>	<b>715 356</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>63,5</b>	<b>14,7</b>

Table 8 b Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups in the service sector with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by country and gender.

Country of location	Number employees			Share in per cent		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Not classified
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>76 643</b>	<b>116 324</b>	<b>194 903</b>	<b>39,3</b>	<b>59,7</b>	<b>1,0</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>89 816</b>	<b>129 475</b>	<b>229 201</b>	<b>39,2</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>4,3</b>
Belgium	1 986	3 887	5 878	33,8	66,1	0,1
Denmark	10 246	14 269	24 994	41,0	57,1	1,9
Estonia	3 495	2 735	8 975	38,9	30,5	30,6
Finland	15 841	15 193	31 480	50,3	48,3	1,4
France	8 536	19 540	28 126	30,3	69,5	0,2
Greece	4	4	32	12,5	12,5	75,0
Ireland	215	221	436	49,3	50,7	0,0
Italy	513	392	912	56,3	43,0	0,8
Latvia	1 648	1 150	4 647	35,5	24,7	39,8
Lithuania	2 892	2 684	8 400	34,4	32,0	33,6
Luxembourg	405	481	961	42,1	50,1	7,8
Malta	3	8	11	27,3	72,7	0,0
Netherlands	2 881	4 510	7 465	38,6	60,4	1,0
Poland	3 380	5 708	9 555	35,4	59,7	4,9
Portugal	1 208	5 901	7 109	17,0	83,0	0,0
Slovakia	15	8	38	39,5	21,1	39,5
Slovenia	63	22	85	74,1	25,9	0,0
Spain	9 764	18 120	27 897	35,0	65,0	0,0
UK	10 438	15 135	26 048	40,1	58,1	1,8
Czech Republic	1 419	450	1 912	74,2	23,5	2,2
Germany	12 786	17 386	30 460	42,0	57,1	0,9
Hungary	258	386	675	38,2	57,2	4,6
Austria	1 820	1 285	3 105	58,6	41,4	0,0
<i>Others OECD</i>						
Australia	202	478	698	28,9	68,5	2,6
Iceland	14	5	19	73,7	26,3	0,0
Japan	276	1 068	1 361	20,3	78,5	1,2
Canada	1 178	5 740	6 931	17,0	82,8	0,2
Mexico	336	3 129	3 465	9,7	90,3	0,0
Norway	12 302	16 475	29 894	41,2	55,1	3,7
New Zealand	3	6	9	33,3	66,7	0,0
Switzerland	1 687	1 338	3 025	55,8	44,2	0,0
South Korea	32	100	132	24,2	75,8	0,0
Turkey	2	6	8	25,0	75,0	0,0
USA	28 052	78 988	107 337	26,1	73,6	0,3
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>125 799</b>	<b>230 209</b>	<b>359 962</b>	<b>34,9</b>	<b>64,0</b>	<b>1,1</b>
<i>Other larger countries</i>						
Brazil	18	32	50	36,0	64,0	0,0
India	86	171	264	32,6	64,8	2,7
China	328	809	1 186	27,7	68,2	4,1
Russia	524	867	1 470	35,6	59,0	5,4
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>140 700</b>	<b>252 207</b>	<b>408 875</b>	<b>34,4</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>3,9</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>85 380</b>	<b>120 624</b>	<b>227 209</b>	<b>37,6</b>	<b>53,1</b>	<b>9,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>226 080</b>	<b>372 831</b>	<b>636 084</b>	<b>35,5</b>	<b>58,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>



Table 9a Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005, by group's industry classification in Sweden.

Industry	SNI 2002 (NACE REV.1.1)	Number employees		Number groups	Degree of internationalisation (%)	Share of total number employees abroad
		Sweden	Abroad			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery; Mining and quarrying ; Electricity, gas and hot water supply</b>	<b>01-14</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>3 179</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30,8</b>	<b>0,3</b>
	<b>40-41</b>	<b>8 373</b>	<b>23 980</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>74,1</b>	<b>2,4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>15-37</b>	<b>212 179</b>	<b>503 177</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>70,3</b>	<b>50,5</b>
Food industry	15-16	8 037	19 919	18	71,3	2,0
Textiles	17	1 322	4 426	17	77,0	0,4
Clothes; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	298	745	8	71,4	0,1
Mfr. of leather and leather products	19	451	90	3	16,6	0,0
Mfr. of wood products	20	4 550	2 787	26	38,0	0,3
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	19 529	52 546	18	72,9	5,3
Publishing	22	10 045	8 039	22	44,5	0,8
Chemical industry	23-24	2 376	6 096	27	72,0	0,6
Rubber and plastic products	25	8 081	24 388	27	75,1	2,4
Mfr. non-metallic mineral products	26	1 884	2 429	6	56,3	0,2
Mfr. of basic metals	27	10 120	1 986	9	16,4	0,2
Mfr. metal prodts. except machinery and equipment	28	23 431	75 284	59	76,3	7,6
Machinery in addition to below	29	31 075	152 869	95	83,1	15,3
Office machinery and computers	30	1 923	1 722	8	47,2	0,2
Electrical machines and articles	31	3 055	2 030	21	39,9	0,2
Radio, tv comm. equipt and app.	32	22 305	35 094	9	61,1	3,5
Precision instruments etc	33	4 641	25 212	37	84,5	2,5
Motor vehicles and trailers	34	43 068	75 158	22	63,6	7,5
Manufacture of other transport equipment	35	10 839	3 221	3	22,9	0,3
Other manufacturing industry	36-37	5 149	9 136	29	64,0	0,9
<b>Construction</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34 928</b>	<b>56 960</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>62,0</b>	<b>5,7</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>227 209</b>	<b>408 875</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>64,3</b>	<b>41,0</b>
Sales of motor vehicles and fuel	50	6 230	2 971	16	32,3	0,3
Wholesale and commission trade	51	32 630	27 145	249	45,4	2,7
Retail trade	52	20 802	35 382	33	63,0	3,6
Hotels and restaurants	55	819	285	6	25,8	0,0
Land transport	60	4 521	406	13	8,2	0,0
Sea and air transport	61-62	7 648	5 111	13	40,1	0,5
Travel agencies	63	1 370	688	20	33,4	0,1
Post and telecommunications	64	46 926	23 876	5	33,7	2,4
Financial intermediation	65-67	39 084	47 450	29	54,8	4,8
Real estate activities	70	578	968	14	62,6	0,1
Rental	71	71	175	7	71,1	0,0
Computer and related activities	72	20 325	14 918	108	42,3	1,5
Research and development	73	3 755	5 178	20	58,0	0,5
Other business activities	74	33 356	229 071	136	87,3	23,0
Other services	75-99	9 094	15 251	27	62,6	1,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>00-99</b>	<b>489 847</b>	<b>996 171</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>67,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 9b Number of employees in Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2004, by group's industry classification in Sweden.

Industry	SNI 2002 (NACE REV.1.1)	Number employees		Number groups	Degree of internationalisation (%)	Share of total number employees abroad
		Sweden	Abroad			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery; Mining and quarrying ; Electricity, gas and hot water supply</b>	<b>01-14</b>	<b>6 957</b>	<b>3 175</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>
	<b>40-41</b>	<b>8 192</b>	<b>24 903</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75,2</b>	<b>2,6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>15-37</b>	<b>215 384</b>	<b>489 330</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>69,4</b>	<b>51,3</b>
Food industry	15-16	8 144	19 949	14	71,0	2,1
Textiles	17	1 336	4 467	11	77,0	0,5
Clothes; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	329	669	8	67,0	0,1
Mfr. of leather and leather products	19	368	75	2	16,9	0,0
Mfr. of wood products	20	4 842	2 210	20	31,3	0,2
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	20 681	51 138	16	71,2	5,4
Publishing	22	10 237	7 741	18	43,1	0,8
Chemical industry	23-24	2 941	5 820	17	66,4	0,6
Rubber and plastic products	25	7 609	24 429	21	76,3	2,6
Mfr. non-metallic mineral products	26	765	1 475	4	65,8	0,2
Mfr. of basic metals	27	10 260	1 833	6	15,2	0,2
Mfr. metal prods. except machinery and equipment	28	20 073	68 470	41	77,3	7,2
Machinery in addition to below	29	33 200	154 714	76	82,3	16,2
Office machinery and computers	30	1 478	1 993	5	57,4	0,2
Electrical machines and articles	31	2 572	1 656	18	39,2	0,2
Radio, tv comm. equipt and app.	32	22 953	31 977	7	58,2	3,4
Precision instruments etc	33	4 222	26 686	26	86,3	2,8
Motor vehicles and trailers	34	44 695	72 715	18	61,9	7,6
Manufacture of other transport equipment	35	13 196	2 618	4	16,6	0,3
Other manufacturing industry	36-37	5 483	8 695	25	61,3	0,9
<b>Construction</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34 922</b>	<b>56 868</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>50-99</b>	<b>227 204</b>	<b>379 359</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>62,5</b>	<b>39,8</b>
Sales of motor vehicles and fuel	50	5 448	2 098	10	27,8	0,2
Wholesale and commission trade	51	26 388	24 261	176	47,9	2,5
Retail trade	52	23 565	32 775	31	58,2	3,4
Hotels and restaurants	55	908	238	6	20,8	0,0
Land transport	60	4 088	314	7	7,1	0,0
Sea and air transport	61-62	7 726	5 042	13	39,5	0,5
Travel agencies	63	927	537	11	36,7	0,1
Post and telecommunications	64	47 036	17 725	5	27,4	1,9
Financial intermediation	65-67	37 621	46 247	19	55,1	4,8
Real estate activities	70	627	698	9	52,7	0,1
Rental	71	113	127	5	52,9	0,0
Computer and related activities	72	17 175	12 971	64	43,0	1,4
Research and development	73	2 978	4 221	15	58,6	0,4
Other business activities	74	34 206	219 987	88	86,5	23,1
Other services	75-99	18 398	12 118	18	39,7	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>00-99</b>	<b>492 659</b>	<b>953 635</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>65,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 10 Number of employees in the 80 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004.

Country of location	Number employees			Share of employees abroad	
	2005	2004	Change (%)	2005	2004
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>205 149</b>	<b>207 350</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>42,3</b>	<b>43,7</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>240 215</b>	<b>238 605</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>50,2</b>
Belgium	10 875	10 808	0,6	2,2	2,3
Cyprus	13	16	-18,8	0,0	0,0
Denmark	13 750	13 371	2,8	2,8	2,8
Estonia	5 495	5 317	3,3	1,1	1,1
Finland	10 675	10 595	0,8	2,2	2,2
France	40 903	41 758	-2,0	8,4	8,8
Greece	1 085	1 137	-4,6	0,2	0,2
Ireland	2 299	2 154	6,7	0,5	0,5
Italy	25 977	25 805	0,7	5,4	5,4
Latvia	2 415	2 546	-5,1	0,5	0,5
Lithuania	703	506	38,9	0,1	0,1
Luxembourg	214	82	161,0	0,0	0,0
Malta	731	781	-6,4	0,2	0,2
Netherlands	11 376	11 485	-0,9	2,3	2,4
Poland	11 335	9 650	17,5	2,3	2,0
Portugal	1 609	1 485	8,4	0,3	0,3
Slovakia	1 065	356	199,2	0,2	0,1
Slovenia	269	174	54,6	0,1	0,0
Spain	12 409	13 133	-5,5	2,6	2,8
UK	29 571	30 420	-2,8	6,1	6,4
Czech Republic	6 848	6 020	13,8	1,4	1,3
Germany	38 666	40 432	-4,4	8,0	8,5
Hungary	6 192	5 889	5,1	1,3	1,2
Austria	5 740	4 685	22,5	1,2	1,0
<i>Others OECD</i>					
Australia	11 142	11 579	-3,8	2,3	2,4
Japan	2 407	2 369	1,6	0,5	0,5
Canada	10 920	9 895	10,4	2,3	2,1
Mexico	11 290	9 760	15,7	2,3	2,1
Norway	7 388	7 091	4,2	1,5	1,5
New Zealand	1 680	1 422	18,1	0,3	0,3
Switzerland	4 312	3 735	15,4	0,9	0,8
South Korea	2 866	2 776	3,2	0,6	0,6
Turkey	1 406	1 144	22,9	0,3	0,2
USA	83 829	86 979	-3,6	17,3	18,3
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>367 829</b>	<b>366 015</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>75,8</b>	<b>77,1</b>
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>263 639</b>	<b>260 310</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>54,8</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>137 501</b>	<b>135 156</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>28,5</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>58 784</b>	<b>56 110</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>11,8</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>9 598</b>	<b>7 567</b>	<b>26,8</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>1,6</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>12 902</b>	<b>13 001</b>	<b>-0,8</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>485 150</b>	<b>474 948</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad Unspecified</i>	2 726	2 804	-2,8	0,6	0,6
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>164 360</b>	<b>167 526</b>	<b>-1,9</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>649 510</b>	<b>642 474</b>	<b>1,1</b>	-	-

Table 11 Number of employees in the 20 largest Swedish controlled manufacturing groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004.

Country of location	Number employees			Share of employees abroad	
	2005	2004	Change (%)	2005	2004
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>179 320</b>	<b>180 346</b>	<b>-0,6</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>43,1</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>201 028</b>	<b>202 800</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	<b>47,5</b>	<b>48,4</b>
Belgium	9 757	9 388	3,9	2,3	2,2
Cyprus	13	14	-7,1	0,0	0,0
Denmark	8 784	9 096	-3,4	2,1	2,2
Estonia	432	4 207	-89,7	0,1	1,0
Finland	7 478	7 175	4,2	1,8	1,7
France	36 571	37 241	-1,8	8,6	8,9
Greece	1 079	1 124	-4,0	0,3	0,3
Ireland	2 179	2 063	5,6	0,5	0,5
Italy	25 273	25 155	0,5	6,0	6,0
Latvia	1 503	1 501	0,1	0,4	0,4
Lithuania	443	211	110,0	0,1	0,1
Luxembourg	61	57	7,0	0,0	0,0
Malta	731	781	-6,4	0,2	0,2
Netherlands	10 029	10 233	-2,0	2,4	2,4
Poland	7 542	6 014	25,4	1,8	1,4
Portugal	1 549	1 457	6,3	0,4	0,3
Slovakia	943	334	182,3	0,2	0,1
Slovenia	193	93	107,5	0,0	0,0
Spain	11 620	11 782	-1,4	2,7	2,8
UK	26 084	26 427	-1,3	6,2	6,3
Czech Republic	4 661	4 403	5,9	1,1	1,1
Germany	33 867	34 730	-2,5	8,0	8,3
Hungary	5 247	4 896	7,2	1,2	1,2
Austria	4 989	4 418	12,9	1,2	1,1
<i>Others OECD</i>					
Australia	10 580	10 680	-0,9	2,5	2,5
Japan	2 313	2 191	5,6	0,5	0,5
Canada	10 196	9 367	8,9	2,4	2,2
Mexico	10 524	9 395	12,0	2,5	2,2
Norway	5 092	4 930	3,3	1,2	1,2
New Zealand	1 676	1 397	20,0	0,4	0,3
Switzerland	3 837	3 275	17,2	0,9	0,8
South Korea	2 799	2 687	4,2	0,7	0,6
Turkey	1 381	1 125	22,8	0,3	0,3
USA	75 680	78 881	-4,1	17,9	18,8
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>321 791</b>	<b>319 921</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>76,1</b>	<b>76,4</b>
<b>Europe (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>220 344</b>	<b>220 760</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>52,1</b>	<b>52,7</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>127 377</b>	<b>125 736</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>30,1</b>	<b>30,0</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>53 108</b>	<b>50 880</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>12,1</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8 029</b>	<b>7 014</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,7</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>12 336</b>	<b>12 077</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>422 823</b>	<b>418 905</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad Unspecified</i>	1 629	2 438	-33,2	0,4	0,6
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>106 766</b>	<b>107 769</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>529 589</b>	<b>526 674</b>	<b>0,6</b>	-	-

Table 12 Number of employees in the 40 largest Swedish controlled service groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 and 2004.

Country of location	Number employees			Share of employees abroad	
	2005	2004	Change (%)	2005	2004
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>179 683</b>	<b>168 700</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>48,0</b>	<b>48,5</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>209 633</b>	<b>197 202</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>56,0</b>	<b>56,7</b>
Belgium	5 820	5 801	0,3	1,6	1,7
Denmark	20 502	20 731	-1,1	5,5	6,0
Estonia	7 595	5 374	41,3	2,0	1,5
Finland	27 140	27 010	0,5	7,3	7,8
France	27 752	25 102	10,6	7,4	7,2
Greece	26	33	-21,2	0,0	0,0
Ireland	427	232	84,1	0,1	0,1
Italy	870	595	46,2	0,2	0,2
Latvia	4 194	5 220	-19,7	1,1	1,5
Lithuania	8 112	8 102	0,1	2,2	2,3
Luxembourg	813	736	10,5	0,2	0,2
Netherlands	7 132	7 005	1,8	1,9	2,0
Poland	7 737	7 216	7,2	2,1	2,1
Portugal	6 908	6 814	1,4	1,8	2,0
Slovakia	35	17	105,9	0,0	0,0
Slovenia	85	14	507,1	0,0	0,0
Spain	27 783	20 195	37,6	7,4	5,8
UK	23 022	22 219	3,6	6,2	6,4
Czech Republic	1 796	2 020	-11,1	0,5	0,6
Germany	28 424	29 235	-2,8	7,6	8,4
Hungary	386	539	-28,4	0,1	0,2
Austria	3 064	2 992	2,4	0,8	0,9
<i>Others OECD</i>					
Australia	542	376	44,1	0,1	0,1
Japan	1 298	1 126	15,3	0,3	0,3
Canada	6 793	5 892	15,3	1,8	1,7
Mexico	3 461	4 105	-15,7	0,9	1,2
Norway	23 545	17 936	31,3	6,3	5,2
Switzerland	2 844	2 776	2,4	0,8	0,8
South Korea	129	93	38,7	0,0	0,0
USA	105 829	103 697	2,1	28,3	29,8
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>334 087</b>	<b>314 493</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>89,3</b>	<b>90,4</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>242 225</b>	<b>222 448</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>64,7</b>	<b>64,0</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>121 006</b>	<b>116 969</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>33,6</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>4 887</b>	<b>5 354</b>	<b>-8,7</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,5</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15,6</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>46,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Abroad</b>	<b>374 285</b>	<b>347 757</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>Abroad Unspecified</i>	5 579	2 578	116,4	1,5	0,7
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>151 388</b>	<b>149 915</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>525 673</b>	<b>497 672</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 13a Export of goods from all Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 SEK million.

Country	Total Groups	Share of Sweden's total exports (%)	Manufacturing groups	Service groups
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>185 139</b>	<b>36,3</b>	<b>159 940</b>	<b>12 085</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>203 036</b>	<b>36,9</b>	<b>175 972</b>	<b>13 308</b>
Belgium	18 044	43,8	17 291	322
Cyprus	210	49,4	195	15
Denmark	15 309	24,1	11 846	3 362
Estonia	1 572	30,0	1 305	262
Finland	16 553	29,5	11 610	3 176
France	16 351	35,3	15 363	523
Greece	2 265	43,0	2 194	70
Ireland	2 383	45,4	2 222	76
Italy	15 180	46,7	14 533	301
Latvia	1 008	37,1	833	139
Lithuania	1 413	46,3	1 266	126
Luxembourg	136	19,1	117	18
Malta	73	51,9	64	9
Netherlands	23 781	54,8	22 403	507
Poland	6 936	40,9	6 299	391
Portugal	2 283	46,7	2 231	48
Slovakian Republic	703	44,4	667	33
Slovenia	470	52,4	426	43
Spain	11 460	41,9	10 504	605
UK	25 251	33,9	21 096	794
Czech Republic	2 618	49,9	2 384	96
Germany	32 401	32,6	24 959	2 145
Hungary	2 893	59,7	2 593	109
Austria	3 741	41,6	3 571	137
<i>Others OECD</i>				
Australia	4 898	43,8	4 796	99
Iceland	512	15,1	445	60
Japan	5 280	35,6	4 943	315
Canada	3 216	30,5	2 995	101
Mexico	2 650	50,3	2 626	20
Norway	21 073	25,2	14 848	5 461
New Zealand	558	41,6	551	7
Switzerland	3 143	34,1	2 671	176
South Korea	2 564	43,0	2 465	90
Turkey	4 828	56,1	3 980	49
USA	38 462	37,4	35 823	2 506
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>290 220</b>	<b>36,0</b>	<b>252 117</b>	<b>22 192</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>247 040</b>	<b>36,0</b>	<b>211 158</b>	<b>20 182</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>52 733</b>	<b>39,4</b>	<b>49 697</b>	<b>2 765</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>52 573</b>	<b>52,4</b>	<b>48 867</b>	<b>2 183</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>15 100</b>	<b>67,4</b>	<b>13 605</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>5 537</b>	<b>43,9</b>	<b>5 428</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>373 220</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>328 755</b>	<b>25 806</b>

Notes: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry corresponds to the main classifications 15-37 and the service sector to 50-99. The column "All groups" includes all groups irrespective of industry.

Table 13b Imports of goods to all Swedish controlled groups with subsidiaries abroad 2005 (SEK million).

Country	Total groups	Share of total imports (%)	Manufacturing groups	Service groups
<b>EU 15 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>100 188</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>67 934</b>	<b>27 723</b>
<b>EU 25 (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>115 708</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>80 566</b>	<b>30 197</b>
Belgium	6 225	19,3	5 017	1 127
Cyprus	12	11,0	..	..
Denmark	8 948	12,0	4 840	3 887
Estonia	3 036	47,4	2 681	330
Finland	8 964	18,5	5 625	1 897
France	7 372	17,8	5 184	1 903
Greece	230	18,6	40	190
Ireland	1 821	16,0	1 098	711
Italy	6 665	25,8	4 117	2 458
Latvia	1 181	33,7	744	218
Lithuania	680	11,4	415	247
Luxembourg	737	19,2	435	292
Malta	19	13,9	..	..
Netherlands	11 444	21,2	7 028	4 368
Poland	6 360	31,8	5 219	1 025
Portugal	805	30,0	244	302
Slovakian Republic	413	26,0	338	75
Slovenia	343	28,3	298	44
Spain	2 467	18,9	1 356	934
UK	11 764	21,2	9 139	2 525
Czech Republic	1 037	13,8	833	174
Germany	30 625	20,9	22 257	6 631
Hungary	2 440	39,9	2 075	359
Austria	2 121	25,2	1 554	500
<i>Others OECD</i>				
Australia	1 894	73,4	1 748	28
Iceland	14	6,1	8	5
Japan	4 084	23,4	3 417	624
Canada	1 315	44,5	412	107
Mexico	120	37,6	113	6
Norway	7 238	10,7	5 503	1 434
New Zealand	116	31,7	99	16
Switzerland	1 772	20,8	1 239	490
South Korea	1 060	14,0	682	344
Turkey	1 659	27,4	339	1 198
USA	10 528	37,4	8 336	1 688
<b>OECD total (excl. Sweden)</b>	<b>145 508</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>102 461</b>	<b>36 137</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>129 607</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>90 009</b>	<b>34 053</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>16 929</b>	<b>39,9</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>3 204</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>22 999</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>11 802</b>	<b>10 907</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>2 023</b>	<b>67,5</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>172 241</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>114 991</b>	<b>48 351</b>

Notes: Industry is defined in accordance with SNI 2002 (NACE Rev. 1.1); manufacturing industry as the main classifications 15-37 and the service sector as 50-99. The column "All groups" includes all groups irrespective of industry.

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.