

Foreign Direct Investment Assets and income



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Statistics Sweden 2009

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Foreword

Statistics Sweden conducts annual surveys to measure the value of both inward and outward direct investment assets, and the income they generate. This report presents the results of the survey for 2008. The results are also included in the presentation of the balance of payments and the international investment position.

Sweden's Riksbank has conducted the survey since 1986. Since 1st of September 2007 and on behalf of the Riksbank, Statistics Sweden has been conducting the survey together with the statistics on the balance of payments. The publication was developed at Statistics Sweden's Unit for Balance of Payments and Financial Market Statistics.

Statistics Sweden December 2009

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Summary

- The value of Swedish direct investment assets abroad amounted to SEK 2 414 billion at the end of 2008, while foreign direct investment assets in Sweden totalled SEK 2 122 billion. This is an increase of SEK 17 and 14 percent respectively, compared to the same period in 2007.
- The income on direct investment assets has been influenced by the downturn in the economy, and in 2008 the trend of increasing levels of income of recent years was broken. Income on Swedish direct investment assets abroad decreased by about 5 percent in relation to 2007, and generated an income of SEK 252 billion. At the same time, income for foreign direct investment assets in Sweden dropped by about 35 percent and amounted to SEK 89 billion. The results concerning income thus generated a positive net contribution of SEK 163 (corrected 2009-12-16) billion to the current account for 2008.
- The Swedish krona depriciated by 12.9 percent against other currencies during 2008, according to the trade-weighted TCW index. The weaker Swedish krona has largely contributed to the increase concerning Swedish direct investment assets abroad calculated in Swedish krona.
- Concerning foreign direct investment assets in Sweden, the increase is largely due to acquisitions and increased net lending from foreign owners of Swedish subsidiaries. Noteworthy acquisitions of Swedish companies in 2008 were the acquisitions of Vin & Sprit AB and OMX. Also the Danish company Carlsberg has acquired companies in Sweden and has restructured its Swedish part of the group.
- Sweden's largest direct investment assets abroad are found in Finland and the US. Concerning foreign assets in Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK and Luxembourg hold the largest assets.
- As in previous years, the greatest part of Swedish direct investment assets is found abroad in the engineering industry, banking services, and the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The largest assets of foreign direct investment in Sweden are found in chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Direct investment assets 2008

The report presents the results from the annual survey that measures the value of direct investment assets, both Swedish owned assets abroad and foreign owned assets in Sweden. The income that is generated by these investments is also presented. The study is conducted by Statistics Sweden on behalf of Sweden's Riksbank. Direct investment assets and generated income is presented by country and industry in appendices 1 to 6. Definitions explaining calculation procedures for direct investment assets and generated income are found in the chapter "Facts on the statistics". The reference date for the survey is 31 December 2008.

Swedish direct investment assets abroad

Swedish direct investment assets abroad amounted to SEK 2 414 billion at the end of 2008, which is an increase of SEK 355 billion compared to 2007. Assets in the form of equity and directly owned real estate increased by SEK 366 billion. At the same time, net claims on foreign subsidiaries dropped by SEK 11 billion.

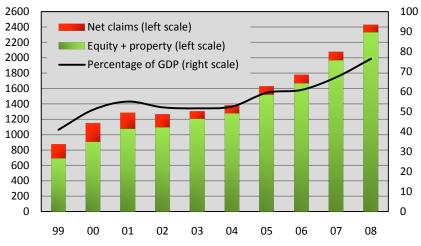


Figure 1. Swedish direct investment assets abroad 2008

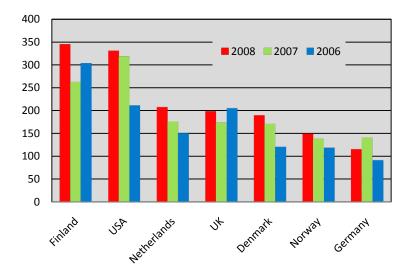
SEK billions and percent

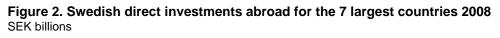
Note: Net claims are defined as financial claims (short-term and long-term) on foreign subsidiaries minus the corresponding liabilities.

The increase in equity in foreign companies during the year is largely due to the exchange rate effects when the Swedish krona decreased sharply against many other currencies during 2008. According to the annual development of the trade-weighted TCW index¹ the krona decreased by 12.9 percent. Based on the survey results, it is not possible to exactly calculate the size of the exchange rate effects on the value of assets. But if the change in the TCW index is used to estimate the effects of the exchange rates on Swedish-owned assets abroad in the form of equity, the value would correspond to about SEK 250 billion.

¹ TCW (Total Competitiveness Weights) is a way to measure the value of the krona against a basket of other currencies. An increase in the value of the index indicates that the krona has become weaker, i.e. the basket of currencies has become more expensive to buy with Swedish kronor.

The remaining increases in assets concerning equity can be derived from the balanced profits in foreign subsidiaries, acquisitions and internal restructuring within the groups.

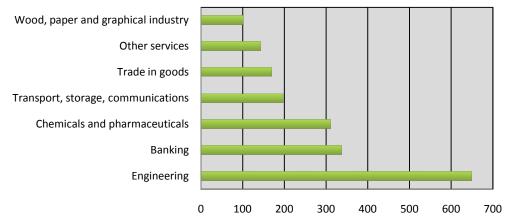




Sweden's largest direct investment assets abroad are found in Finland and the US. A more detailed breakdown of countries for Swedish direct investment assets is found in Appendix 1 of this report.

Assets are presented in Appendix 5 broken down into sectors according to the sector to which the Swedish companies belong, because the foreign owner's sector is not clear from the survey. As before, a substantial part of the assets abroad are within the sectors for engineering², banking, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Figure 3. Swedish direct investments abroad for the 7 largest sectors 2008 SEK billions



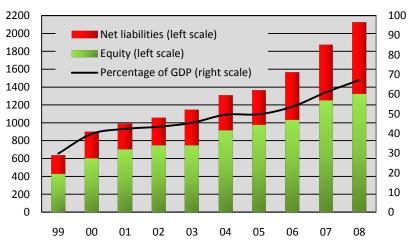
² The sector includes steel and metal production, production of metal products, machines, electric and optic products, telecommunication products, precision instruments and vehicles.

Foreign direct investments in Sweden

Foreign direct investment assets amounted to SEK 2 122 billion at the end of 2008. Equity amounted to SEK 1 328 billion, while the sum of total group net liabilities was SEK **793** (corrected 2009-12-16) billion. This corresponds to an increase of 6 and 29 percent respectively, compared to 2007 (see appendix 3 for a detailed breakdown of the asset items).

Figure 4. Foreign direct investments in Sweden 2008

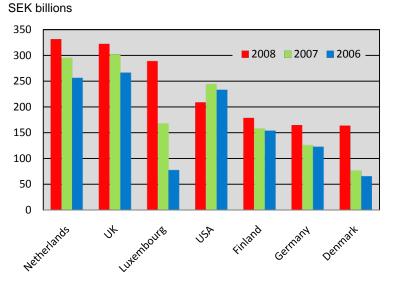
SEK billions and percent



Note: Net liability is defined as financial liabilities (short-term and long term) to foreign owner groups minus the corresponding claims.

At the end of 2008, companies in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg were the largest holders of direct investment assets in Sweden. The largest single increase in direct investment assets in Sweden has occurred from Luxembourg for the second year in a row.

Figure 5. Foreign direct investment assets in Sweden for the 7 largest countries 2008

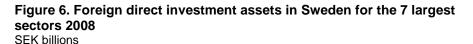


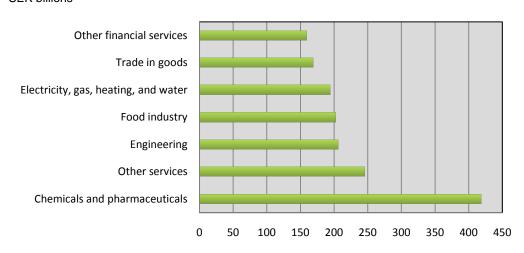
The increase for 2008 is mainly due to the moving of loans within group companies from the US to Luxembourg. This has resulted in a large increase of net liabilities to owner companies in Luxembourg. Swedish companies have also been acquired by companies registered in Luxembourg in 2008.

A large share of those assets in Sweden that are directly owned from Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands are ultimately controlled by companies in other countries, Sweden included. This is because groups often place their holding and treasury companies in these companies.

A large increase concerning foreign direct investment assets in Sweden has also occurred from Denmark, which is largely due to Carlsberg having acquired companies and the restructuring of its Swedish group. Other large Swedish companies that have been acquired from abroad during 2008 are Vin & Sprit AB and OMX.

The sector breakdown for foreign owned assets in Sweden is done according to the Swedish company's sector. The largest sector for foreign assets in Sweden is, as previously, the sector for chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The sector that has increased the most in 2008 is the food industry (see appendix 6 for a detailed sector breakdown).





Income on direct investment assets

The survey measures the income generated by Swedish direct investments abroad as well as the income generated by foreign direct investments in Sweden. The income is calculated as the income after financial income and expenditure, adjusted for write-downs, capital gains and capital losses. Income on direct investment is booked on the current account.

Income on direct investment has been influenced by the economic downturn, and in 2008 the trend of increasing levels of income in recent years was broken. The income on Swedish direct investment assets abroad amounted to SEK 252 billion in 2008, and foreign assets in Sweden generated income of SEK 89 billion. This is a decrease of 5 and 35 percent respectively, compared to 2007.

Income per country

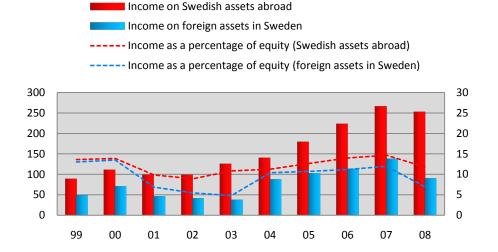
The highest income on Swedish assets abroad can be attributed to the Netherlands, the US and Germany (See Appendix 2). As a result of statistical uncertainty, income in foreign companies in Sweden is not with a complete country breakdown in this survey. However, appendix 4 shows that assets owned from the UK, the Netherlands, Finland and Germany have the highest income.

Income on equity

To illustrate profitability of foreign enterprises, income has been calculated in relation to equity. Equity is defined here as the average equity over the year. Income on equity in foreign direct investment companies amounted to 11.8 percent, while income in Swedish companies owned abroad amounted to 6.9 percent.

Figure 7. Income from direct investment assets 2008

SEK billions (left scale) and percentage (right scale)

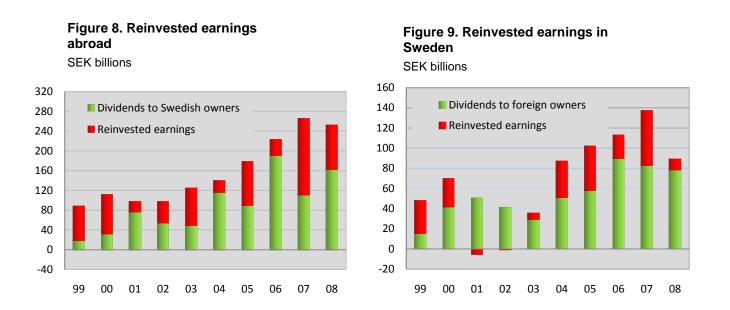


Income in the balance of payments

The statistics on Sweden's balance of payments report the income on direct investments in the current account in the item for capital income. The income on Swedish assets abroad is booked as inflow (export) while income on foreign assets in Sweden is booked as an outflow (import). In addition, reinvested earnings are reported in the financial account under Direct Investment. The income for 2008 had a positive effect on the current account, with a net inflow of SEK 163 billion.

Reinvested earnings

Reinvested earnings are the part of the company's income retained within the company and not paid out as dividends to shareholders. The item is booked in the balance of payments under direct investment. Of the profits in Swedish-owned companies abroad generated in 2008, SEK 90 billion were reinvested. This is calculated by deducting the dividends booked or paid during the year from the income for 2008. The dividends stem from profits generated in the year or years prior to 2008.



Reinvested earnings in Swedish companies are estimated at SEK 11 billion in 2008. As a large percentage of direct investment companies are owned by only one owner who alone decides on the company's profits and dividends, it is often the tax legislation in the different countries and tax agreements between countries that influence the dividend policy.

Facts about the statistics

On behalf of Sweden's Riksbank, Statistics Sweden conducts annual surveys to measure the value of both inward and outward direct investment assets, and the income they generate. The results are also included in the presentation of the balance of payments and the international investment position.

Sweden's Riksbank has conducted the survey since 1986. Since 1 September 2007 and on behalf of the Riksbank, Statistics Sweden has been conducting the survey together with the statistics on the balance of payments.

The figures presented in this report are based on two questionnaires. One of the questionnaires measures Swedish direct investment assets abroad and the income they generate. The other survey measures foreign-owned direct investment assets in Sweden and the income these generate.

Amendments to definitions and corrections may lead to revisions of previously published figures. This means that results reported in earlier issues of this survey may no longer be valid.

Definition of direct investment

A direct investment arises when someone, usually a company, directly or indirectly owns 10 percent or more in a company or commercial property located in another country.

The direct investment assets measured in the survey consist of total equity and financial claims and liabilities within a direct investment situation and also directly-owned commercial properties. It does not include real investment in plants or machinery.

The survey is also designed to measure indirect ownership within groups. For instance, a foreign subsidiary's associated companies and subsidiaries should be included in the figures reported for direct investment assets abroad, broken down by country down to a ten percent participating interest. For foreign direct investment assets in Sweden, the reported figures refer to the whole Swedish group. Foreign-owned Swedish companies with subsidiaries abroad have responded to two surveys: one regarding foreign ownership in Sweden and one regarding the company's participating interests abroad. This means that their foreign assets are also included in the consolidated asset value reported as foreign direct investment in Sweden.

The International Monetary Fund, IMF, guidelines state that reporting of direct investments is to be uniform between countries to enable bilateral comparisons to be made.

Direct investment assets - changes and comparability

It is difficult to attain total comparability between changes in the survey and the flows (net investments) in the balance of payments. This may be explained by the fact that the statistics on capital flows measure actual transactions, while the assets in the survey are valued at book value. At the same time, the results in the foreign companies affect the equity, positively or negatively, which is reflected in the survey but not entirely in the flow statistics. Direct investments can vary considerably, and for a small country like Sweden, large individual transactions may have a substantial impact on the development of direct invest assets from year to year.

Another factor that affects the changes in value is the exchange rate of the Swedish krona. It is not possible, on the basis of the survey results, to calculate exactly how much the asset value is affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The equity in foreign subsidiaries is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. This means that when a Swedish parent company recalculates the equity of the subsidiaries to Swedish kronor, the equity can increase or decrease as a result of changes in the exchange rate. As previously mentioned in this report, the Swedish krona has depreciated by 12.9 percent in 2008, according to the annual development of the trade-weighted TCW index³. The krona depreciated against the euro and the US dollar by 15 and 20 percent respectively, while it appreciated against the British pound by 13 percent. This has had a significant influence on Swedish direct investments abroad and the income of these converted to Swedish kronor.

Sweden's assets and liabilities abroad (net external position)

The result of the survey is included in Sweden's net external position, where direct investment assets in accordance with the IMF's recommendations consist of equity and all financial claims and liabilities in dealings with foreign counterparts in a direct investment situation. When reporting direct investments in the net external position, information on holiday homes and trade credits is also included. These items are not included in this survey.

According to the IMF's recommendations, information on the net external position should be presented at market value. But since the collected information in the direct investment survey occurs at booked value, a method has been designed to calculate assets at market value. The net external position is thus reported both at market value and book value.

³ TCW (Total Competitiveness Weights) is a way to measure the value of the krona against a basket of other currencies. An increase in the value of the index indicates that the krona has become weaker, i.e. the basket of currencies has become more expensive to buy with Swedish kronor.

How the statistics are produced

Measurement

An electronic questionnaire was used to collect the data on direct investment assets and income from the sampled companies.

As in any questionnaire survey, measurement errors (incorrect replies to questions) may arise because questions are misunderstood. It is reasonable to assume that the quality of the data regarding Swedish assets abroad is poorer than that of the data regarding foreign assets in Sweden. This is because the former data has to be compiled from a considerably larger amount of information. Furthermore, the data on foreign assets in Sweden can be checked against the annual report that the companies are asked to send in together with the questionnaire.

Processing

The incoming data was scrutinised and, if necessary, corrected before being registered. Some sources were contacted in order to check/supplement/amend ambiguous information. Further manual and automatic validity checks were then performed.

Availability

The statistics on direct investment assets and income are included in Sweden's balance of payments and in the international investment position.

Information submitted by companies is protected according to chapter 24 section 8 of the Secrecy Act (2009:400).

Scope of the statistics

Statistical measures

The report presents estimations of total assets and earnings of direct investments, as well as estimations of totals for the variables equity, longterm claims, short-term claims, long-term liabilities, short-term liabilities, real estate, results after net financial items, write-downs that are included in the results, capital gains and capital losses that are included in the results, and taxes. Assets and income are defined below.

The value of Swedish direct investment assets abroad t_{IU} is defined as:

$$t_{IU} = ek + lf + kf - ls - ks + df$$

where

ek = total equity in foreign direct investment companies

- *lf* = long-term claims on foreign direct investment companies
- *k*f = short-term claims on foreign direct investment companies
- ls =long-term liabilities to foreign direct investment companies
- *ks* = short-term liabilities to foreign direct investment companies

df = direct-owned properties abroad

The value of foreign direct investment assets in Sweden t_{IS} is defined as:

$$t_{\rm LS} = ek - lf - kf + ls + ks$$

where

ek = total equity in the Swedish company
lf= long-term claims on the foreign owner
kf = short-term claims on the foreign owner
ls = long-term liabilities to the foreign owner
ks = short-term liabilities to the foreign owner

The income on Swedish direct investment assets a broad a_{IU} is defined as follows:

$$a_{IU} = r + n + rf - rv - s$$

where

r = result after net financial items in Swedish-owned companies abroad

n = write-downs included in r

rf = capital losses included in r

rv = capital gains included in r

s = tax in Swedish-owned companies abroad

Income on foreign direct investment assets in Sweden is defined as follows:

$$a_{IS} = r + n + rf - rv - s$$

where

r = result after net financial items in Swedish-owned companies abroad

n = write-downs included in r

 $rf = capital \ losses \ included \ in \ r$

rv = capital gains included in r

s = tax Foreign-owned enterprises in Sweden

Total assets and earnings are presented as a total for the entire population. These are also broken down into sector groups defined by the industry of the company. See appendices 5 and 6. Totals for assets and earnings broken down by different country groups and for a number of separate countries are found in appendices 1-4.

Population, objects and sampling frame

The population for Swedish assets abroad are all companies that have direct investments abroad. The population for foreign assets in Sweden are all companies in Sweden that are wholly or partly owned from abroad.

Clusters of legal units (companies) are used as sampling units. In most cases, clusters are defined as groups of companies, while in other cases clusters are associated companies only consisting of one legal unit.

The sampling frame for Swedish assets abroad consists of 3 676 **clusters** (corrected 2009-12-16). The corresponding figure for foreign assets in Sweden is 7 176 **clusters** (corrected 2009-12-16).

Sample

The distribution of the population is skewed, that is, a few large companies account for a large part of the assets and many small companies account for a much smaller portion.

The sampling frame is stratified by the type of company, for example large actors including banks and insurance companies that report directly to Statistics Sweden for balance of payments statistics, and size classes. The size measurements that are used are firstly the reported direct investment assets for 2007, secondly equity and thirdly share capital. Those companies that are largest are surveyed totally, while the others are chosen at random.

The legal unit is used as the observation object. Within selected groups, one or more legal units are observed, depending on how the ownership within a group looks.

In total there are 851 groups (or clusters) for Swedish assets abroad, and 963 groups of companies for foreign assets in Sweden.

Reference period

The statistics on direct investment assets and income refer to 31 December 2008.

Accuracy of the statistics

The surveys have been conducted using essentially the same definitions and methods since 1986.

The surveys 1987-2002 and from 2005 onwards are based on random samples. The surveys for 2003-2004 are based on a cut-off of companies which meant that the greatest source of uncertainty was due to deficiencies in coverage, if any.

Presentation of uncertainty measures

Standard error estimates are calculated for all estimates. Standard errors describe the uncertainty in the estimator that exist because the surveys are based on random samples. Below is a presentation of standard errors and confidence intervals for total assets and earnings (population estimates).

Tahlo 1	Hucortaint	1 MOACTIVOC	for	assets abroad
1 1010 1.	ancerning	mensures	101	<i>ussels ubrouu</i>

	Estimate		95% Confidence interval
		Standard error	(estimate $\pm 1.96 \cdot$ standard error)
		estimate	
Total assets	2 414.1	18.8	2 414.1 ± 36.8
Earnings	252.3	2.8	252.3 ± 5.6

Table 2 Uncertainty measures for assets in Sweden

	Estimate	Standard	95% Confidence interval
		error	(estimate ±1.96 · standard error)
		estimate	(,
Total assets	2 121.7	15.1	2 121.7 ± 29.5
Earnings	88.9	3.2	88.9 ± 6.2

In certain sub-sets of the population, for example certain industries or estimates for countries or groups of countries, uncertainty is greater. If uncertainly is assessed to be too significant, the estimate is not presented. This mainly concerns presentations of estimates of single countries.

Response rate and non-response

The response rate in the survey on assets abroad is 90%. In the survey on assets in Sweden, the response rate is 89%.

Coverage

We have been able to note retrospectively some deficiencies in coverage among the groups included in the surveys. This means that groups that ought to have been included in the sampled population were not included (undercoverage) and groups were included that should not have been (overcoverage). An example of undercoverage is a Swedish company that acquired a subsidiary abroad before or during 2008, but had not reported this to Statistics Sweden. Companies that have gone bankrupt or have been liquidated are examples of overcoverage.

Country breakdown of assets abroad

SEK billion

			S	wedish dir	ect invest	ment asse	ets abroac	ł		
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
TOTAL ASSETS	2 414	2 059	1 765	1 625	1 378	1 298	1 261	1 279	1 146	868
Equity capital	2 311	1 943	1 645	1 510	1 265	1 193	1 075	1 063	889	681
Long-term claims	243	233	158	183	142	149	168	183	145	116
Short-term claims	309	258	242	197	185	196	222	233	249	182
Long-term liabilities	152	135	79	66	62	55	60	47	27	32
Short-term liabilities	309	254	213	214	167	199	163	170	127	92
Properties	11	13	11	15	15	15	20	16	17	13
OECD	2 138	1 825	1 568	1 480	1 278	1 215	1 140	1 182	1 058	798
Nordic countries	685	573	543	506	427	407	341	321	272	163
Europe	1 881	1 570	1 408	1 246	1 070	1 007	919	899	827	596
EU*	1 584	1 335	1 215	1 058	909	853	786	761	716	508
Finland	345	262	303	256	199	207	177	165	112	70
United Kingdom	199	174	205	181	141	137	125	131	83	75
Netherlands	208	176	151	162	152	121	127	100	145	116
Denmark	190	171	121	131	112	108	86	83	92	43
Germany	116	141	92	90	86	79	80	99	88	49
France	67	53	44	46	41	46	45	38	46	49
Italy	36	29	30	21	25	27	20	16	21	17
Luxembourg	91	87	77	35	52	27	8			
Spain	53	39	37	32	25	18	19	18	13	9
Belgium	92	62	49	19	17	13	13			
Ireland	23	-2	1	3	-4	11	22	23	48	29
Portugal	9	5	3	4	3		5	6	5	4
Austria	8	10	7	8	7	5	9	10	11	9
Czech Republic	11	8	6	7	5	5	5	5		3
Hungary	5	5	5	8	7	6	6	7	3	
Poland	31	27	16	16	14	18	18	16	11	6
Estonia	46	34	23	21	14	10	9	7	5	4
Latvia	13	9	8	5	4		7	5	5	
Lithuania	15	12	9	8	7	7	5	5	3	
Rest of Europe*	297	236	194	188	161	154	133	138	112	88
Norway	150	139	119	119 22	116	92	79	73	68	50
Russia	59	42	30		14	13	9	7	7	
Switzerland	46	24	21 20	30 15	17 12	38 9	46	58	44	38
Turkey North America	 350	 341	20 224	258	222	9 223	 228	 281	 222	 191
United States	331	318	224	238	214	223	220	261	208	177
Canada	18	23	12	240 12	214	6	16	200 14	208 14	13
Latin America	42	23 44	36	37	27	21				
Brazil	42	18	15	14	10	7	 8	 13	 15	 13
Mexico	10	10	10	14	9	6	8	10	7	4
Oceania	12	14	10	11	10	7				
Australia	13	14	9	9	8	7	 8	 8	 5	 7
Australia	104	64	61	44	30	23	16	18	16	13
Japan	23	10	3	3	3	23	6	8	6	4
China	23 24	10	13		9	5 6	10	0 11	5	4 5
South Korea	24 19	9	9	9	9 7	6	-		-	-
Malaysia	7	9 6								••
Africa	18	16	 20	 20	 14	 13	 10	 10		
South Africa	7	6	20 5			-	-			
	1	U	IJ							

*The EU comprise all the current member states and Rest of Europe comprise the European countries that are not members of the EU.

Countries/groups of countries that are not presented in the table or that have been marked ".." have

either values that are less than +/- 1 billion SEK or due to secrecy reasons or statistical uncertainty have been excluded from the table.

Country breakdown of outward direct investment income SEK billion

			Income c	on Swedis	sh direct	investme	ent assets	s abroad		
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
TOTAL INCOME	252	265	223	178	140	125	97	98	111	88
Income after net financial items	320	343	303	230	193	173	123	152	171	126
Write-downs included in the result	13	13	5	7	5	5	18	10	11	4
Capital losses included in the result	9	5	12	3	3	6	5	2	4	3
Capital gains included in the result	20	24	34	15	11	33	13	39	38	20
Tax	69	72	62	48	50	36	37	30	35	26
OECD	199	219	189	151	123	110	83	92	109	88
Nordic countries	48	64	55	51	30	38	16	23	29	17
Europe	198	219								
EÚ*	150	176	133	105	100	83	56	69	83	67
Finland	19	31	23	18	17	27	13	18	17	11
United Kingdom	4	16	11	6		5		5		
Netherlands	44	29	27	18	28	12	13	24	27	29
Denmark	11	14	13	14	5	6			6	
Germany	21	25	21	14	10	10	6	7	3	6
France	14	11	6	7	7	5		7	10	7
Italy	2	2	2				5	4	4	3
Luxemburg	6	10	5	3	4	6				
Spain	-2	1	1	4						
Belgium	7	8	5	4	3	8				
Ireland	2	3								
Portugal	-									
Austria	2	2	2							
Czech Republic	1	1	1							
Poland	4	4	3		5					
Estonia	. 9	9	6	5	3					
Latvia		2	1		Ũ					
Lithuania	 2	3	2							
Rest of Europe*	48	43	38							
Norway	18	18	19	20	 9	 6			 7	 3
Russia	15	10	6	4						-
Switzerland	8	7	8	4	 4		 5	 8	 5	 9
Turkey			-	-	-			-	-	-
North America	 27	 23	 32				••			
United States	27	23 21	32 30	 25	 14	 13	 15	 11	 13	 10
Canada	23	21	2							
Latin America	10	6	2 5	 4			••			
	8	5	-	-			••			
Brazil		5	3				••			
Mexico	1									
Oceania	2									
Australia	2						••			
Asia	12	9	11	8	5					
Japan										
China	4	2								
South Korea	1									
Malaysia	1						••			
Africa	4	5	3							
South Africa	1	••	••				••			

*EU and Rest of Europe comprise the countries that for each specific year were members of the groups. Countries/groups of countries that are not presented in the table or that have been marked ".." have either values that are less than +/- 1 billion SEK or due to secrecy reasons or statistical uncertainty have been excluded from the table.

Country breakdown of assets in Sweden SEK billion

			Fore	eign direc	t investm	ent asse	ts in Swe	den		
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
TOTAL ASSETS	2 122	1 867	1 558	1 363	1 302	1 144	1 053	986	897	634
Equity capital	1 328	1 253	1 037	984	923	749	754	708	605	433
Long-term claims	66	100	79	39	67	42	32	29	11	9
Short-term claims	234	186	134	213	159	99	119	96	45	53
Long-term liabilities	809	680	574	499	489	415	297	263	245	153
Short-term liabilities	284	220	161	133	116	121	154	141	104	110
OECD	2 031	1 779	1 483	1 296	1 253	1 106	986	925	867	611
Nordic countries	484	388	345	293	280	285	283	242	220	180
Europe	1 829	1 527	1 242	1 059	994	902	767	706	657	527
EU*	1 612	1 298	1 059	908	868	790	646	579	515	404
Finland	179	158	154	141	166	177	175	149	131	106
United Kingdom	322	302	266	201	218	206	143	121	127	54
Netherlands	331	295	256	243	237	152	124	111	99	98
Denmark	164	77	66	59	43	38	40	40	34	26
Germany	165	126	123	103	92	86	63	70	63	61
France	63	73	47	39	30	28	32	31	7	11
Italy	1	9								
Luxemburg	289	168	78	47	49	60	20			
Belgium	128	112	85	57	22	44	49			
Ireland				4	5	-10				
Cyprus	15	13	8	11	6					
Austria	11	7	12	7	7	8	7			
Rest of Europe*	218	229	183	151	126	114	120	127	142	123
Norway	135	146	124	91	70	69	68	52	55	48
Switzerland	58	63	47	46	55	42	53	75	86	75
Jersey	12	8	7	7						
North America	218	250								
United States	209	244	233	247	256	192	219	219	210	84
Canada	8	6								
Central America	32	48								
Bermuda	22	2	15	11	10	5				
Cayman Islands	7	30	24	14	6	6				
Asia	27	35	23	20	23	20	19	16		
Japan	21	23	19	16	14	12	12			
China										
Afrika										

*The EU comprise all the current member states and Rest of Europe comprise the European countries that are not members of the EU.

Countries/groups of countries that are not presented in the table or that have been marked ".." have either values that are less than +/- 1 billion SEK or due to secrecy reasons or statistical uncertainty have been excluded from the table.

Country breakdown of inward direct investment income SEK billion

		Ir	ncome or	n foreign	direct inv	vestment	assets in	Sweden	I	
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
TOTAL INCOME	89	137	113	102	87	36	40	45	70	48
Income after net financial items	94	202	146	120	101	35	28	92	141	67
Write-downs included in the result	71	20	30	21	34	22	19	20	15	5
Capital losses included in the result	59	20	18	15	5	8	12			
Capital gains included in the result	103	62	38	16	26	12	6	45	60	7
Tax	32	44	43	38	27	18	17	24	28	19
OECD	91	133	111	98	91	37	39	45	68	47
Nordic countries	24	45	42	25	20	13	12	12	12	10
Europe	96	124	106							
EU*	86	111	97	84	83	29	39	45	51	34
Finland	18	29	33	15	18					
United Kingdom	27	27	24	34	30					
Netherlands	21	19	17	18	15					
Denmark	3	10	3	4						
Germany	18	17	10	9	6					
France	4	6	5	5						
Italy										
Luxembourg	-6		2							
Belgium										
Ireland										
Cyprus		3		4						
Austria										
Rest of Europe*	10	13	9							
Norway	3	6	5	6						
Switzerland	8	8		3						
Jersey										
North America	-5	5								
United States				4	6					
Canada										
Central America										
Bermuda										
Cayman Islands										
Asia	-2		5							
Japan	-1									
China										

*EU and Rest of Europe comprise the countries that for each specific year were members of the groups. Countries/groups of countries that are not presented in the table or that have been marked "..." have either values that are less than +/- 1 billion SEK or due to secrecy reasons or statistical uncertainty have been excluded from the table.

Sector breakdown of assets and income abroad SEK billion

Sector			Sw	edish dire	ect inves	tment as	sets abro	ad		
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Manufacturing	1 182	1 004	821	777	642	618	605	683	614	536
Food industry	35	35	29	30	23	31	24	30	23	
Wood, paper and graphical industry	101	90	69		60	71	72	72	62	64
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	311	249				121	83	79	54	
Engineering*	649	537	436	401	344	348	382	424	400	343
Other manufacturing	86	93		56		47	43	77	75	62
Electricity, gas, heating, and water	45	64	55	32	28	46	40	28	21	13
Construction and property	99	84	50	39	33	38	75	88	77	48
Trade in goods	170	120	117	103	93	75	84	67	60	
Banking	337	265	308	242	218	218	169	157	133	55
Other financial services	96	86	104	116	100	81	36	33	36	11
Insurance sector	66		48	52	53				52	
Hotels and restaurants	8									1
Transport, storage, communications	197	201	131	152			79	71	63	33
Other services	143	96	66	43	26	20	28		21	17
Other sectors	72	97					89	57		52
Total	2 414	2 059	1 765	1 625	1 378	1 298	1 261	1 279	1 146	868

Sector			Income on Swedish direct investment assets abroad
	2008	2007	
Manufacturing	130	128	
Food industry	8	10	
Wood, paper and graphical industry		8	
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	23	27	
Engineering*	87	75	
Other manufacturing		9	
Electricity, gas, heating, and water			
Construction and property	3	4	
Trade in goods	27	17	
Banking	27	34	
Other financial services	7	9	
Insurance sector	4		
Hotels and restaurants			
Transport, storage, communications			
Other services	3	9	
Other sectors	10	11	
Total	252	265	

The sector allocation for reporting companies has been adjusted compared to previous versions of this report. Therefore income per sector can only be shown from year 2007.

*The sector includes steel and metal production, production of metal products, machines, electric and optic products, telecommunication products precision instruments and vehicles.

Sectors that are not presented in the table or that have been marked "..", have due to secrecy reasons or statistical uncertainty been excluded from the table.

The assets presented in this appendix are broken down into sectors according to the sector to which the Swedish company belongs, as the survey does not indicate the sector of the foreign subsidaries.

Sector breakdown of assets and income in Sweden SEK billion

Sector	Foreign direct investment assets in Sweden									
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Manufacturing	982	792	697	693	704	644	570	600	546	329
Food industry	202	45	42	39	42	39	36	41	35	39
Wood, paper and graphical industry	77	78	71	59	62	48	43	37	27	
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	418	375	323	321	347	298	261	264	261	69
Engineering*	206	198	180	189	170	192	175	164	120	104
Other manufacturing	79	95	81	85	84	66	56	95	104	
Electricity, gas, heating, and water	194	191	164	137		101	97	67	52	
Construction and property	125	120	73	50	40	40	80		79	
Trade in goods	169	187	141	104	116	95	95	85	93	80
Banking			20		14	11	8	3	3	2
Other financial services	159	135	145				22	12	16	6
Insurance sector	54	65	48							
Hotels and restaurants	17	21	16	15	16			4	4	4
Transport, storage, communications	88	104	105	69	83	68	63	37	37	30
Other services	245	174	118	127	87		38	26	19	22
Other sectors			32	34	27	25	56	56		41
Total	2 122	1 867	1 558	1 363	1 302	1 144	1 053	986	897	634

Sector	Income on foreign direct investment assets in Sweden					
	2008	2007				
nufacturing	45	69				
Food industry						
lood, paper and graphical industry	4	1				
hemicals and pharmaceuticals	32	34				
ngineering*	2	19				
ther manufacturing						
tricity, gas, heating, and water	10	14				
struction and property	1	3				
e in goods	7	15				
king						
er financial services		3				
rance sector	9					
els and restaurants	1					
sport, storage, communications	1	3				
er services	6	14				
er sectors	7	3				
al	89	137				

The sector allocation for reporting companies has been adjusted compared to previous versions of this report. Therefore income per sector can only be shown from year 2007.

*The sector includes steel and metal production, production of metal products, machines, electric and optic products, telecommunication products precision instruments and vehicles.

Sectors that are not presented in the table or that have been marked "..", have due to secrecy reasons or statistical uncertainty been excluded from the table.

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