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STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

National Accounts and Economic Statistics - International Trade Statistics

**LINKING GENERAL BUSINESS STATISTICS AND FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS IN GOODS –
FINNISH PERSPECTIVE**

**6th OECD INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS EXPERT MEETING (ITS) & OECD-EUROSTAT
MEETING OF EXPERTS IN TRADE-IN-SERVICES STATISTICS (TIS)
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This document has been prepared by Mr. Mikko Laitinen, National Board of Customs, Finland, for information and discussion under point d) of item 8 of the draft agenda : Linkages of Structural Business Statistics and Trade Statistics.

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1. General

In Finland the Foreign Trade Statistics does not belong to the organizational structure of Statistics Finland. The National Board of Customs compiles the official foreign trade statistics. The Statistical Law, which was amended in 2004, defines both Statistics Finland and National Board of Customs as producers of Official Statistics in Finland. The four official producers also include the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / Information Centre (MAFIC).

The basic agreement for data transfer between Statistics Finland and National Board of Customs was signed in November 1999. Since then the flow of economic data has been active in both directions.

In this paper the data transfer between these two actors is covered from National Board of Customs' point-of-view. Statistics Finland provides the National Board of Customs:

- Enterprise level data on quarterly basis. The data has VAT code, enterprise name, address, NACE code and other structural variables.
- Annual data on enterprises (lag: statistical year + 1 year and 2 months). The variable content of the enterprise data relating to whole statistical year is larger than in quarterly delivery. Additional variables are enterprise size classification, personnel amount, turnover size classification and number of economic branches.
- Annual data on enterprise groups operating in Finland (lag: statistical year + 1 year and 2 months). The data has information on all known enterprises belonging to a particular enterprise group (VAT code and ownership type). If the Group Head is located abroad, then the register has also information on the first foreign owner and on the ultimate beneficial owner (the availability of this information is case-sensitive).
- Annual data on foreign subsidiaries of the enterprise groups operating in Finland (lag: statistical year + 1 year and 2 months). The data includes the name of the enterprise group head and it's all known foreign subsidiaries and their locations.
- Annual data on public sector institutions (lag: statistical year + 1 year and 8 months). The data includes the name of the public sector actor, VAT code, address, NACE code, enterprise size classification, personnel amount, turnover size classification and other structural characteristics.

Statistics Finland is the main source of structural enterprise data. The data is used in National Board of Customs in many statistical processes:

1. Trader's register. It has information on intra-EU and extra-EU trade operators. This is a register, which is only available for internal use in National Board of Customs. The register is updated monthly with data from three sources (tax authorities, extra-EU and intra-EU).
2. Monthly Survey (exports and imports are calculated by industries).
3. Foreign Trade Monthly Bulletin (exports and imports are calculated by industries).
4. New statistical products based on structural enterprise data. These are introduced on detailed level later in this paper.

In all these above mentioned applications the linkage between foreign trade data and general business register data is build on VAT code, which is a 8-digit code that is used in all governmental registers.

Eurostat (Statistical Office of EU) has also an interest in the area of structural foreign trade statistics. It has encouraged Member States to participate in Standardisation Exercise, which aims at linking General Business Register with Foreign Trade Register. The first exercise was completed in 2002. The data used was from year 1999. The second exercise was completed in the spring of 2005 (with data from 2002) and this time 15 member states participated.

In Finland the development work of connecting the national trade statistics system more comprehensively with the general business register has been one of the priorities in recent years. The process has been partly financed by Eurostat under EDICOM action concerning registers. The EDICOM program in general aims to harmonize the compiling of foreign trade statistics between the Member States of the European Union.

The Foreign Trade Unit at Eurostat has also a Working Group, which is concentrated on issues relating to trade registers and globalisation.

2. The pilot study on CIGET statistics and intra-firm trade

2.1 Background

The objective of the project was to carry out a pilot study concerning the feasibility to compile statistics on the impact of the international groups of enterprises on trade statistics. Also the possibility to measure intra-firm trade was explored.

Statistics Finland has participated in this project as a subcontractor. The Finnish Register of Enterprise Groups has provided a good framework for the compilation of CIGET (Contribution of International Groups to External Trade) and intra-firm statistics. The EG register has been further developed as part of this project. Statistics Finland has also provided the National Board of Customs consultation with the Enterprise Group data.

The pilot study was started at 1.1.2004 and it lasted for 19 months.

2.2 Definition of the CIGET and intra-firm trade

Intra-firm trade relates to the international trade of goods between enterprises belonging to the same trans-national group. CIGET statistics describe the contribution, which international enterprise groups have on external trade. Intra-firm can therefore be seen as a subset of CIGET statistics.

The European definition of the Enterprise Group (EG) was formulated in Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 on statistical units:

“An enterprise group is an association of enterprises bounded together by legal and/or financial links. A group of enterprises can have more than one decision-making centre, especially for policy on production, sales and profits. It may centralise certain aspects of financial management and taxation. It constitutes an economic entity which is empowered to make choices, particularly concerning the units it comprises”.

It must be emphasized that the group head (and not the EG) is empowered to make choices. Especially concerning the units it comprises. The group head is defined as the parent legal unit, which is not controlled either directly or indirectly by any other legal unit.

2.3 The Enterprise Group Register

The pilot study has been constructed from Finland's perspective, which means that the CIGET enterprise population does not cover the total CIGET trade. The reason for this simplifying is that CIGET trade between an independent enterprise operating in Finland and international enterprise group cannot be measured, because the data bases in Finland do not contain information on the foreign trade partners and their ownership structure (independent enterprise or enterprise group). The existing registers provide tools for tracing CIGET trade flows as long as the domestic operator is an enterprise group.

The CIGET frame of this project consists furthermore of two subgroups of enterprises. Statistics Finland maintains Enterprise Group Register, which made it possible to identify the parent and subsidiary enterprises of enterprise groups operating in Finland. In addition, the CIGET frame must also include the foreign-controlled affiliates operating in Finland. These enterprises do not belong to the EG Register, so they had to be selected from Foreign Trade Register.

Picture 1. Trade between enterprises in Finland and abroad. The definition of intra-firm and CIGET statistics

		Abroad		
		Enterprise Group A	Enterprise Group B	Independent enterprise
Finland	Enterprise Group A	<p>Intra-firm: Trade between a parent and/or subsidiary enterprise of an enterprise group A operating in Finland and a foreign parent and/or subsidiary.</p>	<p>CIGET: Trade between a parent and/or subsidiary enterprise of an enterprise group A operating in Finland and international enterprise group B.</p>	<p>CIGET: Trade between a parent and/or subsidiary enterprise of an enterprise group A operating in Finland and independent enterprise</p>
	Independent enterprise	<p>CIGET: Trade between an independent enterprise operating in Finland and international enterprise group belongs to CIGET, but it is not included to CIGET trade in this project. Reason: CIGET trade is defined from Finland's perspective. Global enterprise group register is not available.</p>	<p>CIGET: Trade between an independent enterprise operating in Finland and international enterprise group belongs to CIGET, but it is not included to CIGET trade in this project. Reason: CIGET trade is defined from Finland's perspective. Global enterprise group register is not available.</p>	<p>No CIGET trade</p> <p>No intra-firm trade</p>

2.4 The production of intra-firm and CIGET statistics

The formation of the basic frame for intra-firm trade is presented in picture 2. The sampling frame is the CIGET frame, which has been constructed with EG Register and foreign trade register.

The CIGET frame was constructed for exports and imports separately. The frame was obtained by merging data from Enterprise Group Register (parent and subsidiary enterprises belonging to an enterprise group operating in Finland) with foreign trade data. The data was merged by VAT code. Before this merge was done, the enterprise level foreign trade data was merged with sub register data, which traces enterprises that have changed official identity number.

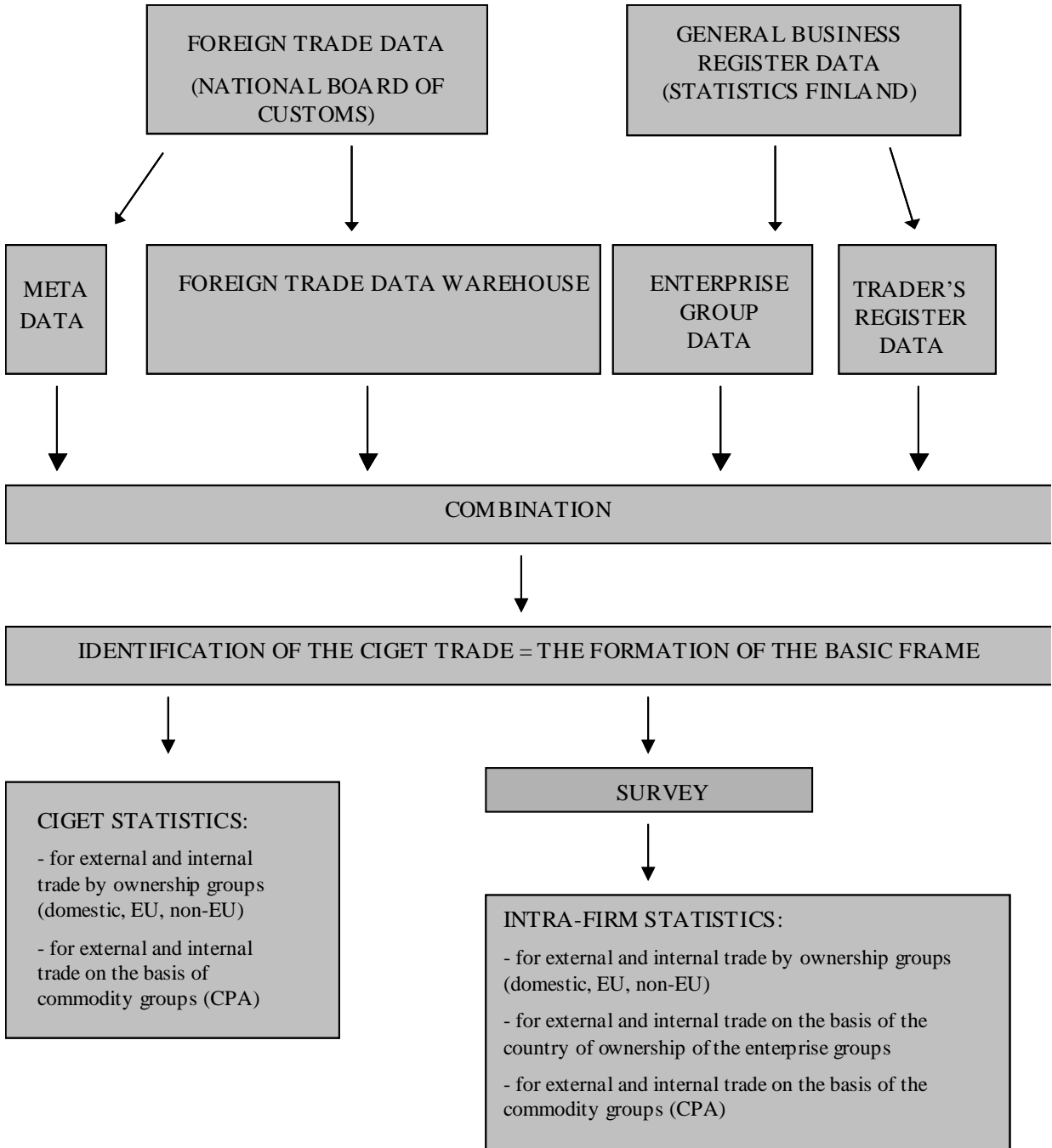
Before the framework table was aggregated on multilevel basis by area, country, CPA2, CN8 and enterprise code, it was updated with metadata so that the CPA codes were included in the table.

The production of the basic frame requires merging data from different sources. The source data for Enterprise Groups represented the situation as of 31.12.2002. However, the foreign trade warehouse had data on trade transactions for the year 2003. This is fundamental feature in register mergers, which is unavoidable. Statistics Finland provided also Enterprise Group data for the year 2003, but it was preliminary at that time.

The aggregated table was then used as sampling frame for intra-firm statistics. Multilevel PPS (Probability Proportional to Size) sampling was used as the statistical method for constructing the sample. The multilevel PPS sampling was done separately to the aggregated export table and the aggregated import table.

Sampling emphasized country and CPA2 variables before CN8 and enterprise. This was done, because the objectives of the operation concentrated on regions and countries. Also the product aspect was to be described in full scale. With hindsight it can be said that a sampling method emphasizing the enterprise aspect might have given more efficient results on aggregated level in Finland's foreign trade environment. Namely a small group of large enterprises dominates Finland's foreign trade and with the chosen sampling order it might be possible that some of these enterprises were left out. On the other hand, by using only large enterprises (with just a few economical branches) it would not give a reliable picture of all economical branches.

Picture 2. The production of intra-firm and CIGET statistics



The META data in this case includes CN/CPA classification key and CN8 explanatory texts.

2.5 The inquiries, data analysis and estimation

The questionnaire (picture 3) consisted of the following variables:

- Enterprise code and name
- CN 8-digit code
- CN8 explanatory text
- Export or import country
- Statistical value (CIF in import and FOB in export)
- The share of intra-firm trade from the total trade in CN 8-digit code

Picture 3. The intra-firm trade questionnaire

NATIONAL BOARD OF CUSTOMS *Confidential/12§ Statistics Law 280/04*
STATISTICS UNIT
 PO BOX 512
 00101 HELSINKI

QUESTIONNAIRE - THE AMOUNT OF INTRA-FIRM IMPORT OF THE TOTAL TRADE IN YEAR 2003?

Inquiries:
 Juha Saarnio (tel. 020 492 1863, fax 020 492 1860)
 Mikko Laitinen (tel. 020 492 1855, fax 020 492 1860)

*Instructions for filling out the questionnaire are on a separate sheet.
 You can attach comments and additional information relating to this questionnaire here:*

VAT-ID / name	CN code	CN specification	Country of import	Statistical value (CIF) year 2003	Intra-group import value
				Euro	Euro
01234567 FINLAND OY	18063100	Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars of <= 2 kg, filled	Netherlands	2576922	.
			Poland	129991	.
	23091051	Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale, containing glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine or maltodextrine syrup and containing > 30% of starch and no milk products or < 10% by weight of milk products	Germany	761779	.
			Hungary	429535	.

The questionnaire (with instructions attached) worked well for the purpose of this survey. The inquiries were made by phone and e-mail, but the amount of inquiries stayed within reasonable limits and the inquiries did not relate to problems with the questionnaire's outfit. Some enterprises had difficulties in retrieving CN8 –level data on foreign transactions from their information systems, but in most cases there were no complaints.

The amount of data asked from an enterprise was limited to 20 pieces of information on export and import for the large trade operators, because the response rates would likely have decreased otherwise. On small trade operators a lower limit was not used and this practice proved to be inefficient. After the inquiry stage of contacting the enterprises selected from EG Register, it was decided that there is no use in sending out questionnaires that consists of less than five questions.

An updated database for postal addresses is essential, because a project like this requires frequent contacts with the enterprises. Questionnaires were sent to enterprise head quarters instead of business units, because addresses of the reporting units were known only on intra-EU trade and reporting systems can generally generate data for the whole enterprise group.

Table 1. Inquiries and response rates

Data source for multilevel PPS sampling	Size of the sampling frame*	Size of the sample*	Response rate, % After 1st questionnaire	Response rate, % After reminder
Exports, EG Register	1678	350	60	84
Imports, EG Register	1969	489	60	87
Exports, Foreign Trade Register	932	197	55	80
Imports, Foreign Trade Register	1404	199	55	76
* unit = enterprise				

In general it can be stated that the response rates were very good, especially since the enterprises cooperated without a legal obligation to give information to the National Board of Customs.

The estimation was at first attempted on country and CPA 2-digit level, but the subgroups were so small that the results were unreliable. Therefore the answers were divided into aggregated CPA levels and geographical regions.

The aggregated CPA levels were C, DA, DB and DC, DD, DE, DF and DG, DH and so forth. In some cases two levels had to be combined in order to obtain reliable results. The geographical division in estimation was EU15, new member states and Extra-EU region.

The estimation (export and import separately) was done individually to all aggregated CPA levels based on the answers. If the usage of proxy variables (the ownership type or region) increased the efficiency of the estimation they were used case-specifically.

After the estimation was completed the estimated table (export and import separately) was merged with the original CIGET frame. With that merge, the final CIGET table had data on both CIGET and intra-firm. Therefore the results could be calculated from the same table.

2.6 Methodological difficulties with intra-firm statistics

Unfortunately the final results were not as reliable as was hoped. This was mainly caused by three factors: limitation of the registers, non-response of a few crucial enterprises and enterprises' different interpretation of the intra-firm trade.

The limitation of the registers culminates into a feature of present EG register. The EG Register has location data on foreign subsidiaries of foreign-owned (foreign-controlled) enterprise groups only if the ownership of the foreign subsidiaries is arranged through the domestic parent enterprise. In practice intra-firm trade flows are traceable and measurable only when the international enterprise group is domestically-controlled. If EU-level EG Register would be available some of these problems would disappear. Still, data on foreign-controlled enterprise groups' foreign subsidiaries in extra-EU countries would be missing.

In this pilot study all the answers from foreign-controlled affiliates had to be accepted, because the verification was practically impossible. Only the sample enterprise, which were selected from EG Register, were verified. As a result significant amount of answers was lost, because the answers were not reliable. Sampling selected different enterprise and country combinations, which should have been verified before intra-firm trade questionnaire was sent. Also the instructions and/or questionnaire could have included a remark that would have asked the enterprise to specify why intra-firm trade was zero (either there is no intra-firm trade or a foreign subsidiary does not exist in that particular country).

The second factor effecting the results was the non-response of a few critical enterprises. In Finland this had a significant impact on the reliability of the results, because the amount of traders is quite small and the trade is heavily concentrated (especially in export). Perhaps in a larger country this would not had such direct influence.

Thirdly, the concept of intra-firm trade is difficult for enterprises. The most significant factor, which caused confusion, was the usage of sales offices. The procedure how to handle sales offices in intra-firm trade was not included in the instructions. This caused a lot of inquiries and probably false answers as well.

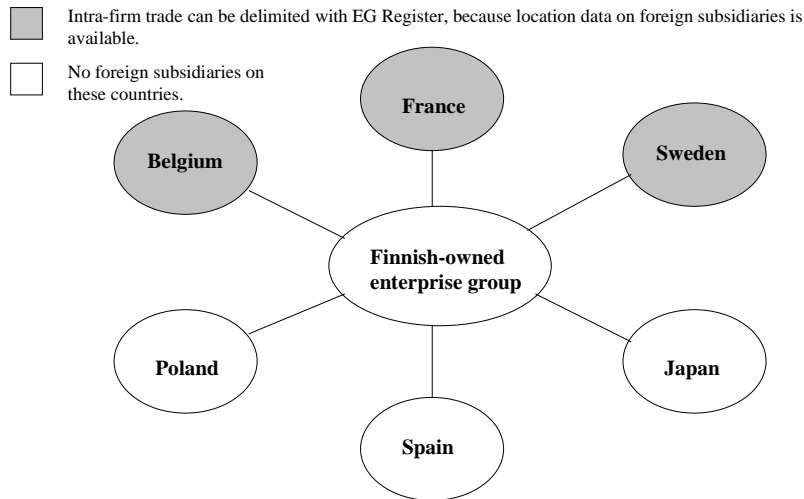
Perhaps the best way to define intra-firm trade would be the usage of Intrastat- or Extrastat-declarants. For instance in export the declarant, which has declared Intrastat / Extrastat import declaration in the country of destination is the intra-firm partner if it belongs to the same enterprise group as the exporter.

The need for intra-firm and CIGET statistics is continuously growing and it seems likely that in future there will be more studies in this field. Based on this study at least the following recommendations can be made.

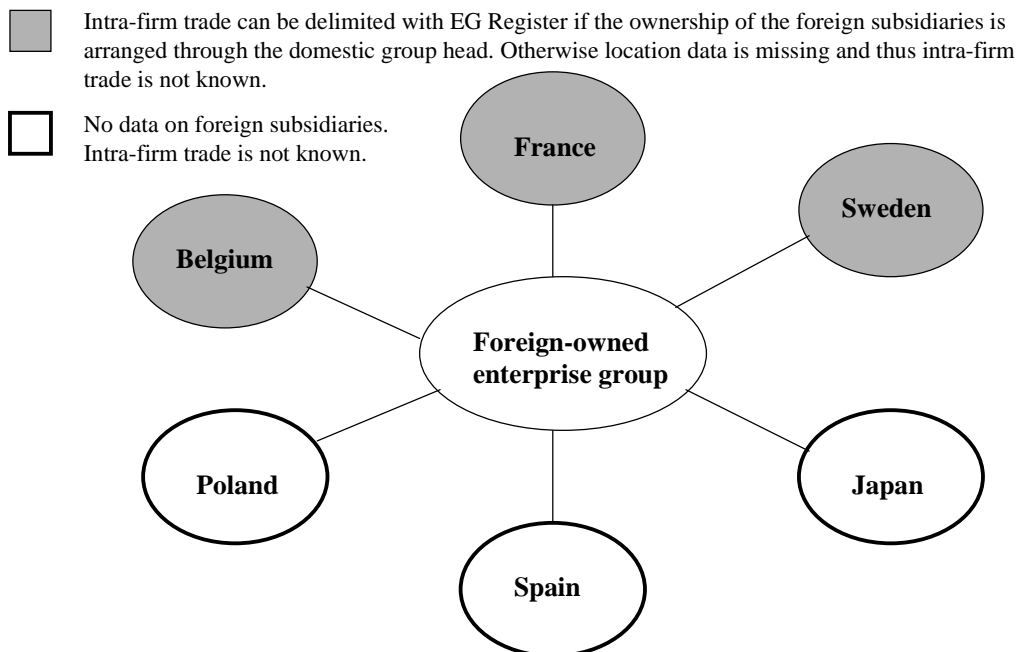
As only a certain part of intra-firm trade can be measured reliably, the focus should be on the domestically-owned enterprise groups. Their international enterprise structure is known with the current registers. If a survey is limited to these enterprises, then the results will be more reliable. If also the foreign-owned enterprises are included then the registers should be improved to contain also their enterprise structure.

Also in the long run the best results would be achieved if the share of intra-firm trade is collected among the other trade information. Although this increases the burden of enterprises, it is the only method to obtain harmonised results on intra-firm trade. However, this requires that the enterprises (and also the statisticians on the national level) are informed what intra-firm trade actually is and why it is so important.

Picture 4. Finnish-owned enterprise group and intra-firm trade



Picture 5. Foreign-owned enterprise group and intra-firm trade

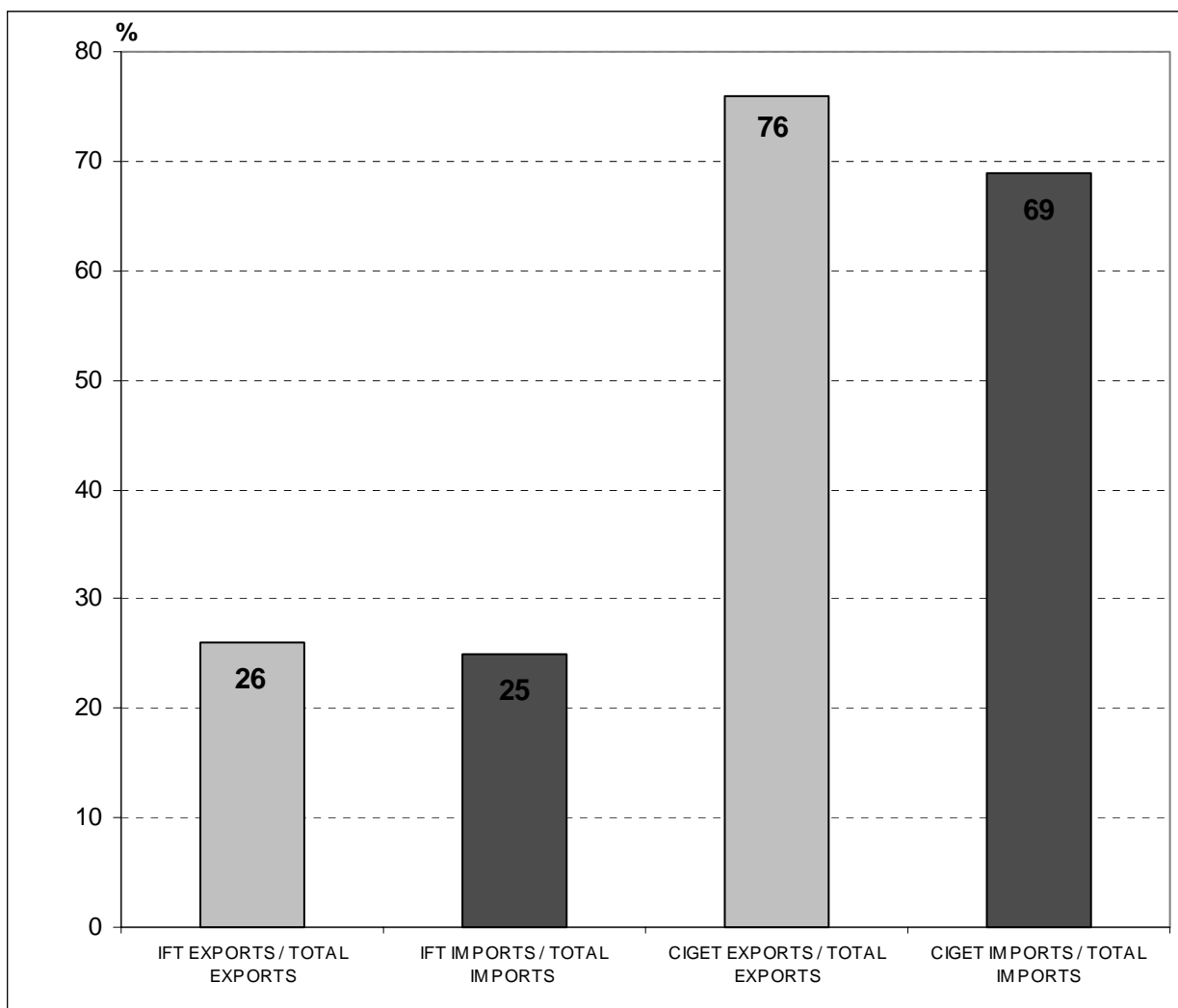


2.7 Summary of the results

In 2003 the Finnish exports were 46,4 billion euros and imports 36,8 billion euros. The intra-firm exports accounted for 26 per cent of the total export value. The similar share in imports was 25 per cent.

The intra-firm exports share of total exports belonging to CIGET was 35 per cent. On imports the share was 36 per cent. The CIGET exports accounted for 76 per cent of the total exports in 2003. On imports the share was 69 per cent.

Picture 6. Intra-firm and CIGET share of Finnish foreign trade in 2003



When the results presented in picture 6 are analysed, it is important to consider the various aspects introduced in this paper. These aspects have influence especially on intra-firm trade.

3. Foreign Trade Statistics by enterprise size

3.1 Product description

The annual data on enterprises that is provided to the National Board of Customs from Statistics Finland includes a variable that links an enterprise size class to all enterprises. This information is linked to foreign trade data on VAT code basis.

Statistics Finland classifies the enterprises according to the EU commission's recommendations into four different size classes, which are:

- micro-enterprises¹
- small enterprises²
- medium-sized enterprises³
- large enterprises⁴

In this statistical product data is summarized on all these classes. Also an aggregated class for small and medium-sized enterprises⁵ has been formed, which includes micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

It has not been possible to define an enterprise size class to all enterprises. Those enterprises, which did not receive size classification, are grouped as "undefined" in the survey.

The quarterly survey has been published regularly from the beginning of the statistical year 2004. It is published latest three months after the end of the statistical quarter. In the quarterly survey the figures are preliminary and therefore they can change in the final adjustment. The yearly survey with final figures is published latest six months after the end of the statistical year.

In the Foreign Trade Statistics by enterprise size -survey, the statistical material has been compiled according to following classifications:

- The type of activity; Classification of Products by Activities (CPA).

¹ Micro-enterprises are enterprises with less than 10 employees. In addition to this condition, they must have an annual turnover of less than 7 million euros or an annual balance-sheet total of less than 5 million euros.

² Small enterprises are enterprises with less than 50 employees. In addition to this condition, their annual turnover must be less than 7 million euros or their annual balance-sheet total of less than 5 million euros.

³ Medium-sized enterprises are enterprises with less than 250 employees. In addition to this condition, they should have an annual turnover which is less than 40 million euros or their annual balance-sheet total should be less than 27 million euros.

⁴ Large enterprises have more than 250 employees. Also enterprises, which have an annual turnover over 40 million euros and an annual balance-sheet total of more than 27 million euros, are defined as large enterprises.

⁵ SMEs is a definition for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. In this survey these three groups form together a combined class, which represents SMEs.

- Standard Industrial Classification by EC; Nomenclature générale des Activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes (NACE 2002). The enterprise receives a NACE-code which is based on its main area of economic activity.

In the survey the export and import figures are calculated on total level, EU level, EURO level and non-EU level.

The survey is published in Finnish Customs web page where it is downloadable in PDF-format. The attachment tables are produced in EXCEL-format and can be downloaded free of charge from the web page as well.

Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK) publishes on quarterly basis a survey that is concentrated on small and medium-sized enterprises. The Foreign Trade Statistics by enterprise size –survey complements this coverage of small and medium-sized enterprises.

3.2 Main findings of the survey

The large enterprises play a dominant role in Finland's foreign trade, so this new product has been targeting an audience that is interested in the small and medium-sized enterprises. As the general knowledge of the development of foreign trade by different enterprise sizes increases, also awareness of the bigger picture in foreign trade becomes clearer.

Before the survey was introduced there was no clear data available in this statistical area. Now the survey provides information on product and industry level and presents also figures on the number of trade operators in exports and imports.

In statistical year 2004 the large enterprises were responsible for 84 per cent of the total export value. SMEs share of total exports was 15 per cent and one per cent of trade was classified as "undefined". On imports the large enterprises accounted for 65 per cent of the total import value. The share of the small and medium-sized enterprises was 32 per cent and two per cent of the trade was classified as "undefined".

In 2004 the total amount of trade operators in exports was 13 692. Most of exporters were small and medium-size enterprises (11 887). The population of large enterprises consisted of 1 125 firms. On enterprise level 680 firms were classified as "undefined". The total amount of trade operators in imports was 34 630. Most of importers were small and medium-size enterprises (30 734). The population of large enterprises consisted of 1 673 firms. On enterprise level 2 223 firms were classified as "undefined".

3.3 Future plans

The users of foreign trade statistics have expressed an interest in foreign trade data classified by enterprise sizes on country level. The necessary variables for a country-level survey are available, so this is an area in which development work will continue.

4. Foreign Trade Statistics in terms of the type of ownership of the enterprise

4.1 Product description

The data on the type of ownership of the enterprise is based on the general business register maintained by Statistics Finland. The types of ownership are classified by Statistics Finland as follows:

- Private national enterprise

- Government sector enterprise
- Local government ownership
- Ownership by Provincial Government of Åland
- Foreign ownership
- Other type of ownership

For each enterprise, ownership data is defined so that condition of criteria is that the main owners of the enterprise have over 50 per cent share of the votes in the enterprise.

The government sector contains the foreign trade of the government enterprises, as well as the trade of the state-owned enterprises.

In the survey the variables local government ownership, ownership by Provincial Government of Åland and other type of ownership have been united into a new class, which is called “other types of ownership in total”.

It has not been possible to define the type of ownership to all enterprises. Those enterprises have been taken into account in the survey as a group “undefined”. The first annual survey was published in July 2004 (with foreign trade data from the year 2003). The figures in the annual survey are final.

In the Foreign Trade Statistics in terms of the type of ownership of the enterprise -survey, the statistical material has been compiled according to following classifications:

- The type of activity; Classification of Products by Activities (CPA).
- Standard Industrial Classification by EC; Nomenclature générale des Activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes (NACE 2002). The enterprise receives a NACE-code which is based on its main area of economic activity.

In the survey the export and import figures are calculated on total level, EU level, EURO level and non-EU level.

The survey is published in Finnish Customs web page.

4.2 Main findings of the survey

The globalisation has influenced national economies in many ways in the last decades. This new survey attempts to describe the internationalization of the enterprises from foreign trade’s perspective. Export and import data is presented on product and industry level by ownership types.

In statistical year 2004 the private national enterprises were responsible for 68 per cent of the total export value. Foreign-owned enterprises’ share of the total exports was 24 per cent and the government sector was responsible for 8 per cent of the total exports.

On imports the private national enterprises accounted for 54 per cent of the total import value. The share of the foreign-owned enterprises was 36 per cent and the government sector was responsible for 9 per cent of the total imports.

In 2004 the total amount of trade operators in exports was 13 692. Most of exporters were private national enterprises (12 167). The population of foreign-owned enterprises consisted of 1 187 firms. The number of government sector's exporters was 123. The total amount of trade operators in imports was 34 630. Most of importers were private national enterprises (31 516). The population of foreign-owned enterprises consisted of 1 900 firms. The number of government sector's importers was 203.

5. Concentration of foreign trade by enterprises

5.1 Product description

The survey aims to fulfill a user-based need for statistical data on the concentration of exports and imports. In Finland this is important, because especially exports are quite highly concentrated.

The survey in its new form⁶ was published for the first time in July 2005. The data is from the year 2004 and it is final.

Concentration of foreign trade is summarized in the survey by:

- Most important aggregated CPA classes
- Most important industry classes (NACE)
- Most important export and import countries
- Most important geographical regions
- Most important aggregated CPA classes and size classes of the exporters/importers

5.2 Main findings of the survey

In 2004 the five largest enterprises were responsible for 31 per cent of the total exports. In imports the similar share was 19 per cent. 100 largest enterprises accounted for 71 per cent of the total export value and 51 per cent of the total import value.

In many important aggregated CPA classes the share of the five largest exporters exceeded 50 per cent. In imports the concentration was lower as there was not an aggregated CPA class where the share of the five largest enterprises would have exceeded 50 per cent.

Exports by aggregated CPA classes were most concentrated in pulp, paper and paper products (CPA DE) where the five largest exporters accounted for 75 per cent of the total exports in that particular class. In basic metals (CPA DJ) the share of the five largest exporters was 66 per cent and in electrical and optical equipment (CPA DL) 69 per cent.

When the concentration of exports was analyzed by main trading partners, the exports to China were most concentrated. Five largest enterprises accounted for 55 per cent of the total exports.

⁶ Concentration surveys have been published in Finnish Customs during 1980s and 1990s. During the last years the data has been available inconsistently.

On imports the most concentrated aggregated CPA class was basic metals. The share of the five largest importers was 46 per cent. By main trading partners the imports were most concentrated from Russia as the share of the five largest importers was 63 per cent.

In 2004 the total value of Finnish exports was 48,9 billion euros. 14 enterprises exceeded 500 million euros in exports and their share of the total exports was 44 per cent. The imports in 2004 were 40,7 billion euros. Four enterprises imported goods for over 500 million euros and their share of the total imports was 18 per cent.

5.3 Future plans

The concentration of foreign trade should be presented in future also on enterprise group level. The current survey is a simplification as it approaches the subject from the enterprise level. The development work in this area will continue.