

SWEDEN

Sources and definitions

The source of the data for all the variables is the business statistics, except for the number of enterprises, which is originating from the services statistics.

Production value is approximated by turnover. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit *vis-à-vis* its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

Value added corresponds to gross value added at producer price.

Number of employees corresponds to number of full time equivalent employees. The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. For further details, see the Eurostat definition (variable 16 13 0 of the Structural Business Statistics).

Wages and salaries are defined as "the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll (including home workers), in return for work done during the accounting period "regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework and whether it is paid regularly or not".

Wages and salaries include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc., payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc., on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer. For further details, see the Eurostat definition (variable 13 32 0 of the Structural Business Statistics).

Number of enterprises: the enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.

GFCF is in line with the OECD SSIS standard definition.

Composition of the ICT sector

The ICT sector is in line with the OECD definition (see the concordance table, NACE column), with the exception of the ICT wholesale activities, which include the following industries:

NACE 5143 (wholesale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods), wholesale of radio and television goods sub-class;

NACE 5164 (wholesale of office machinery and equipment), wholesale of office machinery, computers and equipment sub-class;

NACE 5165 (wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation), wholesale of computerized materials handling equipment sub-class;

NACE 5165 (wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation), wholesale of telecommunication equipment and electronic components sub-class.

Reference: The ICT Sector in the Nordic Countries 1995-2000, Statistics Denmark, Statistics Finland, Statistics Iceland, Statistics Norway, and Statistics Sweden, December 2001. Available at: <http://www.dst.dk/ict>