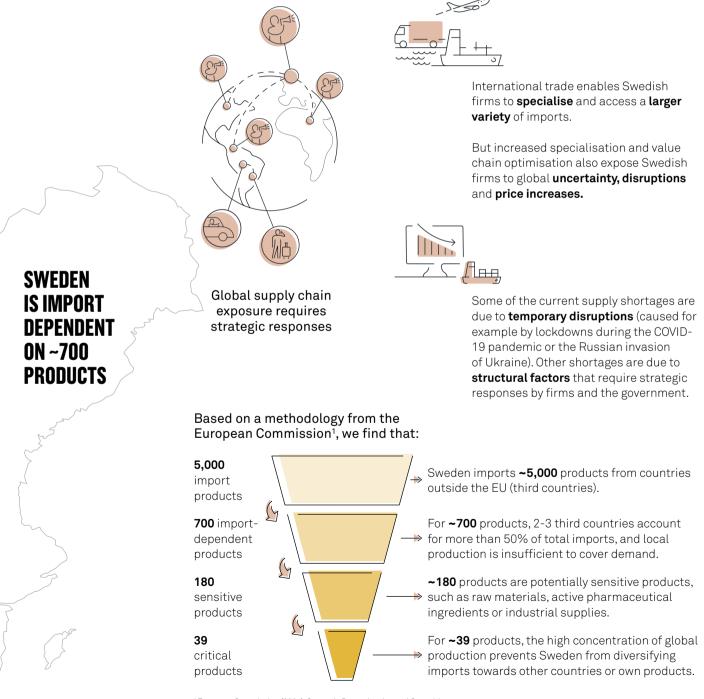


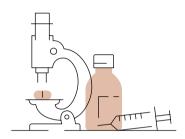
Increased specialisation and optimisation of global value chains expose Swedish firms to global uncertainty, disruptions and price increases.

Sweden is dependent on imports of ~700 products from countries outside the EU



¹ European Commission (2021), Strategic Dependencies and Capacities.

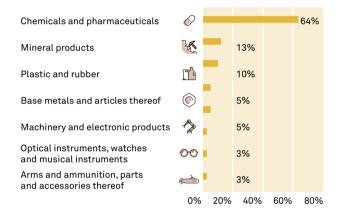
Sweden is both import dependent on production factors and final goods



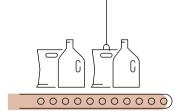
Large number of critical import dependencies within chemicals and pharmaceuticals

25 of the **39** critical import-dependent products (64%) are within "chemicals and pharmaceuticals", including active pharmaceutical ingredients and some health-related products.

The **remaining 14** critical import dependencies belong to six different product groups and mostly include raw materials and intermediate goods to be used in Swedish production.

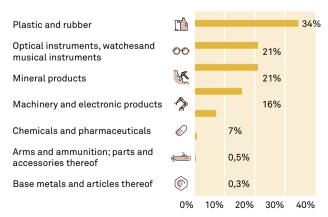


Looking at the distribution of critically dependent import products by import value, **4 product groups** stand out.



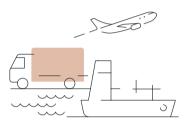
Sweden is highly dependent on importing plastic and rubber

~92% of the value of critically dependent products are within these product groups. The remaining value is mainly from import within "chemicals and pharmaceuticals".



Sweden's critical import dependencies are concentrated in five third countries





Sweden is highly dependent on imports from five third countries Sweden imports most critical importdependent products from five countries: the United Kingdom (24 products) followed by the United States (20 products), China (15 products), Norway (15 products) and Switzerland (13 products).

Most of the import-dependent products imported from the top 5 exporters are "chemicals and pharmaceuticals" (45%) and "plastic and rubber" (20%) used by Swedish manufacturing firms.

Norway

(15 products)

TOP 5 EXPORTERS OF SWEDEN'S CRITICALLY IMPORT-DEPENDENT PRODUCTS



(20 products)

- · Chemicals and pharmaceuticals (45%)
- · Plastic and rubber (20%)
- · Base metals and articles thereof (10%)
- Mineral products (10%)
- · Military weapons, mechanotherapy apparatus and other dependencies (15%)



United Kingdom (24 products)

- Chemicals and pharmaceuticals (63%)
- Plastic and rubber (17%)
- Mineral products (8%)
- Light-emitting diode LED lamps, mechanotherapy apparatus and other dependencies (12%)

Switzerland

- (13 products) Chemicals and
- pharmaceuticals (38%)
- · Plastic and rubber (23%)
- · Magnesia, light-emitting diode LED lamps, non-electric bells and other dependencies (38%)

Chemicals and pharmaceuticals

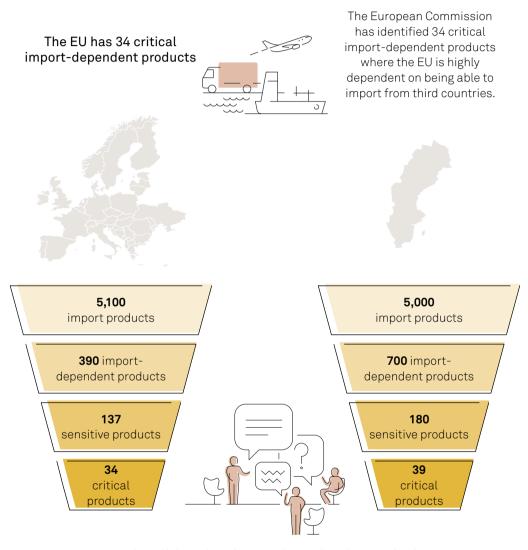
Magnesia, light-emitting diode LED lamps, non-electric bells and other

Plastic and rubber (27%)

dependencies (27%)

- (15 products)
- Chemicals and pharmaceuticals
- · Plastic and rubber (27%)
- · Base metals and articles thereof (13%)
- · Magnesia, lightemitting diode LED lamps and other dependencies (20%)

Sweden may have some overlapping import dependencies with the EU



Do Swedish and EU import dependencies overlap?

Swedish policymakers need to balance gains from international trade against the dependencies and global exposures that follow.

Swedish policymakers may want to:

- Map and monitor import dependencies.
- Ensure good global market access for Swedish firms to diversify their supply chains.
- Identify critical products for Swedish strongholds and political strategies.



Import dependencies expose firms to global risks

