Swedish Chambers

TRADE PROMOTION PROGRAMME
OF THE SWEDISH CHAMBERS

Market Brief

Focus on the Swedish Market

Small Leather Products

November2008

Facts about Sweden

Area: 449,964 sq.km
Population: 9.1 million

Capital: Stockholm.
Stockholm city: 780,800 inh.
Greater Stockholm: 1.9 mil. inh.

Business language:
Swedish, English

Religion:
Lutheran

Largest cities:
Stockholm city: 780,800 inh.
Gothenburg 489,400 inh.
Malmö 275,100 inh.
Uppsala 185,200 inh.
Linköping 138,400 inh.
Västerås 132,800 inh.
Örebro 128,700 inh.
Norrköping 125,300 inh.
Helsingborg 123,100 inh.
Jönköping 121,300 inh.

Form of government:
Constitutional monarchy,
parliamentary democracy

Some distances:
Stockholm-Malmö 640 km
Stockholm-Gothenburg 490 km
Stockholm-Sundsvall 400 km
Stockholm-Kiruna 1310 km

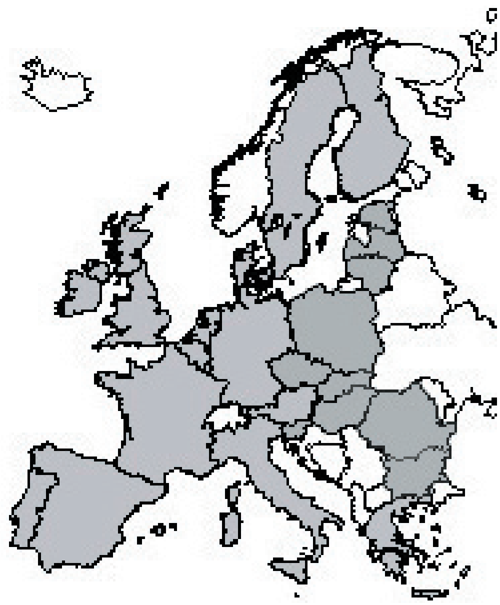
Currency:
1 krona (SEK) = 100 öre

The European Union

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Czech Rep.
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Great Britain
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxemburg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Rep.
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden

The EES/EEA area
EU-countries, Iceland,
Liechtenstein and Norway

EFTA
Iceland, Liechtenstein,
Norway and Switzerland



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Author: Squires, Schalin & Co KB, Stockholm
Updated by LADP, Stockholm

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1 Definitions and Limitations

This market brief deals with travel goods, such as suitcases, beauty boxes and briefcases, with handbags, wallets and purses and with other leather goods such as shopping bags, sports bags, rucksacks, jewel boxes and cases for optical or musical instruments etc. Belts and gloves and other small leather goods classified as apparel are not included and neither are products used with animals such as saddlery, reins, dog-collars, leashes etc.

Products falling under the following headings within the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union are included:

4202.11	Suitcases, beauty boxes, attaché cases, briefcases, school bags etc. of leather
4202.21	Handbags of leather
4202.31	Wallets and other leather articles normally carried in the pocket or the handbag
4202.91	Rucksacks, sport-bags, necessaries, shopping bags, tool bags, jewel boxes, cases formusical or optical instruments, cameras, weapons etc. of leather

In order to assess the domestic consumption in production values, the term “apparent consumption” is used. Apparent consumption is defined as imports plus domestic production minus exports. This term provides a rough picture of how much of the imported and locally produced goods that are actually consumed locally and how much that is exported or re-exported abroad. The figure indicates the value of the domestic consumption in production oriented prices.

There are certain limitations regarding the accuracy of the apparent consumption calculation. Since Sweden to a large degree is an export oriented country with a small domestic market, a large part of the imported (and domestically produced goods) are re-exported with a higher value by Swedish manufacturers and retailers.

Since most of the imports and domestic production are measured in manufacturer’s prices plus shipping and most of the exports are measured in retail prices plus shipping, the value of the exports will be inflated, which makes the apparent consumption calculated in value seem lower than it actually is, compared to if the exports were calculated in production prices.

The trade data is extracted from Statistics Sweden’s database. Confidential data is excluded and the data is not adjusted for non response.

2 Market Characteristics

2.1 Market Size

The apparent consumption of suitcases, beauty boxes, attaché cases, briefcases, schoolbags etc. was worth SEK 42 million in 2007, up from SEK 20 million in 2006. In 2007 the apparent consumption of leather handbags was SEK 108 million, up from SEK 102 million in 2006.

The apparent consumption of leather wallets, purses etc. was worth SEK 69 million in 2007, down from SEK 73 million in 2006. The apparent consumption of rucksacks, sport-bags and all other leather bags and leather cases was negative, SEK -4 million in 2006, the last year for which domestic production figures are available. Re-export of unsold products and/or inflated export prices might be a reason for this.

2.2 Domestic Production

Most production is outsourced and the remaining businesses focus on product development, design and distribution. In 2006, Sweden produced rucksacks, sport-bags, necessaries, shopping bags, tool bags, jewel boxes, cases for musical or optical instruments, cameras, weapons etc. of leather worth SEK 9 million. No other domestic production is registered for 2006 and 2007.

2.3 Exports

Sweden's exports of suitcases, attaché cases, briefcases and other travel goods were worth SEK 9 million in 2007 and SEK 12 million in 2006. Sweden exported leather handbags with a value of SEK 21 million in 2007 and SEK 17 million in 2006. In 2007, Sweden's exports of leather wallets and purses etc. were worth SEK 13 million, down from SEK 14 million in 2006. The exports of these items are re-exports or goods returned to suppliers.

The exports of rucksacks, sports bags, shopping bags and all kinds of other bags and cases of leather were worth SEK 80 million in 2007, up from SEK 71 million in 2006.

Sweden exported these leather goods to over 50 countries all over the world. The main part of exports went to Norway, Finland, Denmark, Italy and Estonia. Some items were also exported to Germany, the United Kingdom, Russia and the US. A few of the Swedish importers/wholesalers also operate in the neighbouring countries, which explains the rather large exports of products not manufactured in Sweden.

2.4 Imports

In 2007 Sweden imported suitcases, attaché cases, briefcases and other travel goods of leather, with a value of SEK 51 million, up from SEK 32 million in 2006. The main exporters to Sweden during these two years were Thailand, Hong Kong, China (excluding Hong Kong), the United Kingdom and Italy, followed by Denmark and India. For comparison it can be mentioned that imports of these items made of plastic or textile material were worth SEK 326 million in 2007.

Sweden imported leather handbags for SEK 128 million in 2007 and for SEK 120 million in 2006. The biggest exporters by value during these two years were India (22%), Italy (15%) and China (excluding Hong Kong) (11%), followed by Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and France. The imports of handbags of plastic or textile materials were worth SEK 185 million in 2007.

In 2007, Sweden imported wallets and purses etc. at a value of SEK 82 million, down from SEK 87 million in 2006. During these two years, 28% of the imports by value came from India, 24% from Thailand, 16% from Hong Kong and 8% from China (excluding Hong Kong). The United Kingdom, Germany and Italy accounted for most of the balance. Imports of wallets, purses etc. of plastic were worth SEK 46 million.

Sweden’s imports of rucksacks, sport-bags, necessaries and other bags and cases of leather were worth SEK 59 million in 2007, up from SEK 58 million in 2006. The biggest exporters to Sweden during these two years were China (excluding Hong Kong), Denmark, Hong Kong and the Netherlands followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Thailand. Imports of such bags and cases made of plastic or textile materials were worth SEK 600 million in 2007.

3 Consumer Characteristics

Consumers in Sweden are very fashion-conscious, which will especially influence ladies’ handbags, and also environmentally aware.

In Sweden, large size handbags are popular. There is also a growing market of wallets and purses to carry technology devices such as digital music players.

3.1 Leather Competes with Plastic and Fabric

Leather goods are in keen competition with similar products made of other materials such as plastics and fabric. There are three reasons why a consumer would prefer to buy an item made of some other material than leather. The first is that real leather is relatively expensive and that the same item in another material would serve the purpose just as well. The second is the fact that other materials, certain plastics for instance, are more durable and lighter than leather. As most of the items are meant to be carried by the user, weight is often an important consideration. The third reason for choosing another material is fashion trends. Fads and fashions have a tremendous impact on the market for some of these items, such as lady’s handbags, school satchels and sports bags.

Leather must offer benefits other materials cannot offer. Good leather is more elegant, more pleasant to the touch and ages more beautifully than plastic. But the design and workmanship of a leather product must match the price of the leather, and the leather itself must be up to the consumers' expectations. Products made of smelly, heavy leather with a plastic-like resin finish, for instance, will have difficulties in finding a market in Sweden.

The appearance and function of other components of the product are equally important. The quality of snap fasteners, zip-fasteners, locks, hinges and the lining must be on level with the quality of the leather and the workmanship. Nevertheless, more often than not the most important consideration is that the product functions well in actual use.

3.2 Fashion

Many of the small leather products are strongly influenced by fashion trends and seasonal variations. From a fashion point of view the market can be divided into three segments: High, Medium and Low fashion products.

♦ High fashion

The market for exclusive high fashion leather goods in Sweden is very small. Because of the relatively even distribution of disposable income in Sweden, the market for luxury items is much smaller than could be expected considering Sweden’s high living standard.

Well-known international brand names and designer products dominate this market segment. The articles are made of very high quality leather with beautiful finish, and with metal parts, zippers, clasps, locks etc. of the latest fashion. The most important product group is ladies' handbags, but some travel goods and briefcases are also found in this segment.

♦ **Medium fashion**

The medium fashion segment is characterised by the fact that an important part of the products on the market are made of plastic or textile material. Ladies handbags are the typical case. Consumers want to change handbags to stay in fashion and to match their clothes and thus many prefer fashionable textile or plastic handbags at lower prices to leather handbags that they cannot afford to replace as often.

There are at times bags made of plastic or textile materials, which become very popular for a while and which soon disappear when the fad is over. The cost of leather bags, however, makes people reluctant to buy them only to discard them for another whim of fashion.

♦ **Low fashion**

The low fashion segment is probably the one where leather has its best chances to compete with other materials. The best examples are wallets and purses, but gents' wrist bags, briefcases and certain types of travel goods and rucksacks are also found in this segment, as well as tool bags and cases for instruments. These items are normally not discarded before they have worn out. Leather is therefore ”right” for these items, hard wearing, pleasant to the touch and ageing beautifully. It is in this low fashion segment that exporters new to Sweden of small leather goods have the best opportunities.

4 Distribution Channels and Market Players

Small leather products are sold in a variety of different types of shops. Department stores are still quite important outlets, but for many items specialist shops are the most important. Most ladies handbags and travel goods are sold in shops specialised in these products and sports bags and rucksacks are sold in sports goods shops.

Department store chains and chains of specialist shops do some of their purchases directly from abroad, but in general most of the goods are distributed through importers/wholesalers. Some of these wholesalers also operate in other Scandinavian countries as well as the Baltic States. It is possible to sell directly to the importing retailers who visit exporters on their purchasing trips, but to develop a sustained export business requires frequent visits to Sweden, probably resulting in rather small orders each time. For the new entrant to the Swedish market it would be advisable to find an importer with whom to work.

An exporter should not forget the advertising and promotional gift market. There are specialised importers/wholesalers in this market the exporter could contact. Many small leather items are popular give-aways as advertising gifts.

The necessity of getting feedback about styling and quality preferences from the Swedish market also requires a steady contact in Sweden. Many importers make their own designs which they ask exporters to produce on contract, thus making certain that the styling, accessories, linings etc. are right for the Swedish market.

There is a trade fair in Sweden called Shoe and Bag Fair held in Stockholm twice a year, arranged by the Swedish Association of Agents. But the visitors to this fair are small retailers who cannot import directly from overseas suppliers, so exhibiting at this fair is of little use before the exporter has found an importer to cover the Swedish market.

Swedish importers and big retailers go to the important international trade fairs, in Milan, Offenbach and Paris in Europe, and to trade fairs in the Far East.

5 Trade Regulations and Requirements

As a member of the European Union Sweden follows the rules and regulations and applies the integrated customs tariff of the European Union.

5.1 Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

General Arrangement

The preferences are arranged in the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Preferential treatment means that products from developing countries are entitled to reductions or even duty-free access when imported.

The GSP countries, with the exception of China, enjoy duty-free entry for the leather products dealt with in this market brief. The new GSP regulation for 2009-2011 contains neither re-establishment nor suspension of preferences for any country with regards to these products. The goods must have a GSP certificate of origin to enjoy the duty exemption.

GSP+

Under a special GSP+ stimulus arrangement for good governance EU presently grants freedom of customs duty to 14 countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, El Salvador and Venezuela. This arrangement replaces an earlier arrangement for South American and Central American countries. The present GSP+ period expires at the end of 2008. In December 2008 it will be determined which countries qualify for GSP+ from 2009-2011. The countries that fail to qualify in December 2008 will get a new chance in the middle of the three year period.

Least Developed Countries

All products except arms and armaments are granted "duty-free and quota-free" access to the EU if they originate from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

5.2 Trade Agreements

There are different trade agreements giving groups of countries duty-free entry for their products into the EU of which the major groups are ACP countries, OCT territories, the EES countries, the ex-Yugoslavian countries, Turkey, the Mediterranean countries. EU has also signed a free trade agreement with South Africa and Chile and Mexico.

Leather goods made by hand and certified as hand-made will enjoy duty-free quotas from a number of developing countries with which the EU has signed handicraft agreements.

5.3 Licensing

Leather products are not subject to licensing. All leather goods are inspected at entry into the EU for compliance with the CITES rules regulating the trade with endangered species or parts of such.

5.4 Rates of Duty in 2006

4202.11.10 4202.11.90	Attaché cases, briefcases, school bags etc. of leather Suitcases, beauty boxes and other travel goods of leather	3% 3%
4202.21.00	Handbags of leather	3%
4202.31.00	Wallets and other leather articles normally carried in the pocket	3%
4202.91.10 4202.91.80	Rucksacks, sport-bags, necessaries etc. of leather Shopping bags, tool bags, jewel boxes, cases for musical or optical instruments, cameras, weapons etc. of leather	3% 3%

6 Prices and Mark-ups

The table below indicates the pricing structure in Sweden for this type of goods. As the products differ very much in price, fashion content, size and method of trading, the tables may not be correct for a particular product, but they give the overall picture.

Products kept in stock by the wholesaler, staple items:

Landed cost to importer/wholesaler	100	
Price to retailer	200	100% mark-up
Price to consumer	530	165% mark-up incl. VAT
Of which value added tax 20% of 530	106	
Retailer's margin or gross profit 330 less 106 =	224	

Products not kept in stock, single purchase seasonal items, fashion products:

Landed cost to importer/wholesaler	100	
Price to retailer	190	90% mark-up
Price to consumer	522	175% mark-up incl. VAT
Of which value added tax of 522	104	
Retailers margin or gross profit 332 less 104 =	228	

Small items with lower unit prices but which involve personal sales work, such as wallets, may have still higher mark-ups in the retail trade. Nylon bags on the other hand carry much lower mark-ups, perhaps 60-80% in the wholesale trade and 100 to 130% including VAT in the retail trade.

7 Purchase Expectations and Production Standards

7.1 Basic Requirements

Beside the regulations and standards of the EU, large importers usually have their own (higher) standards. When evaluating new suppliers, the following are nowadays basic checkpoints:

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**. Consumer’s demand of higher moral has made companies introduce codes of conduct. A code of conduct is a voluntary written policy committing the supplier to social and ethical business operations. Companies often base their codes on the conventions of the ILO (International Labour Organisation). The larger chains are leading this development to improve working conditions in their supplier’s factories. Many companies use their codes as a means of promotion and marketing.

- **Environmental policy**. Most of the import to Sweden is covered by the buying terms in “Guide to buying terms for the chemical content of textiles, clothing, leather goods and shoes”. The guide can be ordered from The Textile Importers’ Association in Sweden. See Appendix 1 for address.

- **Product quality**. The Swedish buyers expect deliveries to correspond to the samples on which orders have been placed. The quality of leather and craftsmanship, colours, sizes, linings, locks, zippers and finish must be even and exactly as agreed or the buyer will demand compensation or refuse to accept the delivery. It is common that Letters of Credit stipulate inspection rights to allow the buyer to examine the goods before the bank releases the money.

7.2 Packing and Shipping Requirements

The large Swedish importers often have their own requirements as to how the goods should be packed. This can be according to colour or size. The goods must be packed in such a manner that they will not become mouldy or chapped. The use of moisture absorbing agents with strong smells should be avoided.

Importers may also ask for the products to be price tagged and sometimes wish to have notes with Swedish text inserted into the packages.

Many importers have their own standards for shipping of the goods. Usually they use their own forwarding agent for all handling. Goods are normally shipped by sea in containers or by truck from European suppliers, but airfreight may be used for rush delivery of expensive items.

7.3 Deliveries

Sales of many of the small leather products are seasonal. Handbags are usually bought in the spring and in the autumn. Travel goods have a peak season before the summer holidays start. Wallets and purses are bought the year round when the old wallet or purse has worn out, but these items are also bought as gifts before Christmas, Father’s Day and Mother’s Day.

Because of the sales seasons for these products, it is essential that delivery times are honoured. Dependable and timely deliveries are as important as competitive prices and quality for success on the Swedish market.

7.4 Guarantees

According to the Swedish Consumer Sales Act there is a general three year limit for complaints, which applies to the relationship between retailer and consumer. This is not a guarantee but gives the consumer the right to complain about malfunctioning or bad quality up to three years after purchase, and get compensation if the fault lies with the retailer or the manufacturer. An example of the types of complaints covered by the law is when the colour of a leather shoulder bag rubs off on the wearer's clothes. The law puts the burden of proof on the consumer, however.

This law has not made formal manufacturer's guarantees less important from a retailer's point of view. Many retailers insist on including in the purchase contract a stipulation granting them compensation by the importer/manufacturer if they become liable to claims from customers.

Although it is the responsibility of the importer to see to it that the goods he sells comply with laws and regulations, it is recommended that the exporter familiarises himself with these laws and regulations in order to avoid surprises and disputes later on.

8 Summary and Recommendations

After a booming economy during 2004-2007, Sweden risks facing a time of recession as the global economy declines. The market for leather goods has grown over the past years, but as uncertainty spreads about the state of the economy consumers’ willingness to spend money on such products might falter. A downturn in consumer demand will likely make importers more reluctant to meet with new suppliers.

The exporter with a range of products of good quality at competitive prices who can keep delivery times should have the best opportunity to finding a market in Sweden. The low fashion segment is probably the one where leather has its best chances to compete with other materials. Contacting Swedish leather goods importers suggesting a meeting in Sweden or at one of the trade fairs would be a natural first step.

Appendix 1 - Some Useful Addresses and Links

A selection of organisations and authorities involved in the Swedish small leather trade and industry.

Organisations

Textile Importers' Association in Sweden
Box 92073, SE-120 07 Stockholm
Phone: +46-8-505 970 92
Fax: +46-8-505 970 95
E-mail: info@textileimporters.se
Internet: www.textileimporters.se

Association of Swedish Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Box 16050, SE-103 21 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 555 100 00
Fax: +46 8 566 316 30
E-mail: tradeoffice@chamber.se
Internet: www.cci.se/trade

The Swedish Association of Agents
Box 3146, SE-103 62 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 411 00 22
Fax: +46 8 411 00 23
E-mail: mail@agenturforetagen.se
Internet: www.agenturforetagen.se

Swedish Federation of Trade
SE-103 29 Stockholm
Phone: +46 10 471 8500
Fax: +46 10 471 8665
E-mail: info@svenskhandel.se
Internet: www.svenskhandel.se

Swedish Distance Sellers (SDH)
(Mail-order companies)
Torggatan 19, SE-503 34 Borås
Phone: +46 33 13 17 70
Fax: +46 33 12 53 17
E-mail: Contact form via Internet
Internet: www.postorder.se

Swedish Promotional Products Association (SBPR)
Kompanigatan 1-2, SE-553 05 Jönköping
Phone: +46 36 30 49 30
Fax: +46 36 15 08 11
E-mail: info@sbpr.se
Internet: www.sbpr.se

Authorities

Open Trade Gate Sweden
Box 6803, SE-113 86 Stockholm
Phone: +46-8-690 49 40
Fax: +46-8-690 49 41
E-mail: info@opentradegate.se
Internet: www.opentradegate.se
Provides information and helps exporters to solve bureaucratic obstacles that might occur when trading with Sweden.

National Board of Trade
Box 6803, SE-113 86 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 690 48 00
Fax: +46 8 30 67 59
E-mail: registrator@kommers.se
Internet: www.kommers.se

Statistics Sweden
Box 24300, SE-104 51 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 5069 4801
Fax: +46 8 5069 4899
E-mail: Contact form via Internet
Internet: www.scb.se

Swedish Consumer Agency
Box 48, SE-651 02 Karlstad
Phone: +46 771 42 33 00
Fax: +46 54 19 41 95
Internet: www.konsumentverket.se

Swedish Customs
Box 12854, SE-112 98 Stockholm
Phone: +46 771 520 520
E-mail: Contact form via Internet
Internet: www.tullverket.se
Customs tariff: http://taric.tullverket.se

Some Useful Links

Official Gateway to Sweden	www.sweden.se
eMarketServices *Guide to electronic market places.*	www.emarketservices.com
Trade Fairs in Scandinavia	www.fairlink.se
CITES	www.cites.org
European Union	http://ec.europa.eu
European Standardization Organization	www.cenorm.be/cenorm
European Customs	http://ec.europa.eu/comm/taxation_customs/customs/index_en.htm
European Statistics - EuroStat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Appendix 2 - Exchange Rates 2000-2008

Average exchange rate
of the Swedish currency SEK

Average rate in SEK

	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008***
1 US Dollar	9.17	10.33	9.72	8.09	7.35	7.48	7.38	6.76	6.32
1 Euro	8.45	9.25	9.16	9.12	9.13	9.28	9.25	9.25	9.45

**) Average rate January-October 2008*

Source: Sveriges Riksbank

The following fifteen EU-countries use the Euro as their official currency:

Austria	Germany	Malta
Belgium	Greece	The Netherlands
Cyprus	Ireland	Portugal
Finland	Italy	Slovenia
France	Luxembourg	Spain

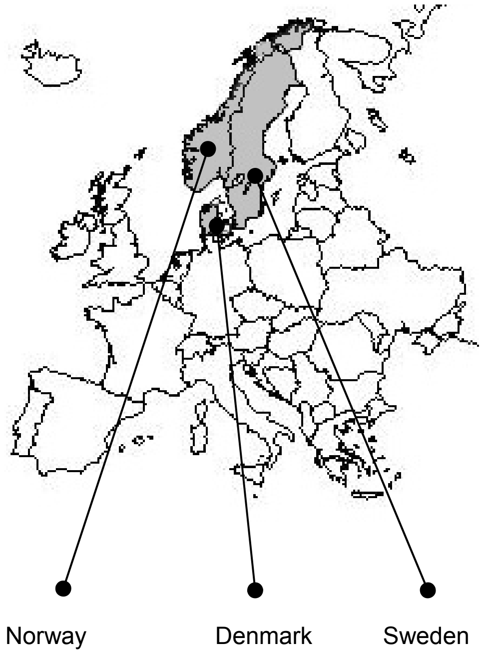
The Scandinavian Market

There are many similarities among the Scandinavian countries with regard to culture, language, political and social systems etc. Also when it comes to consumer behaviour and product preferences you find many similarities.

When entering one of the Scandinavian markets it therefore might be relevant to consider the possibilities in the other Scandinavian countries as well.

All three Scandinavian countries have import promotion facilities. Below you will find a short presentation of the import promotion organisations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden who have jointly published "Exporting to Scandinavia - a guide for exporters from developing countries".

Inhabitants:	Denmark	5.4 million
	Norway	4.7 million
	Sweden	9.1 million



Denmark

The Danish Import Promotion Programme (DIPP) is integrated in the Danish Chamber of Commerce and operates under a contract between the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) and the Danish Chamber of Commerce.

The objective of DIPP is to assist exporters/producers in Africa, Asia and Latin America to enter the Danish market.

At DIPP's website www.dipp.eu you can read more about DIPP and its activities, download or order market information material regarding the Danish market or register your business offer to be advertised on the website.

Contact details:
The Danish Chamber of Commerce / DIPP
Boersen, Slotsholmsgade
DK-1217 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Phone: +45-3374 6000
Fax: +45-3374 6080
E-mail: dipp@danskerhverv.com
Internet: www.dipp.eu

Norway

Department of international trade cooperation (DITC), is established according to an agreement between NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) and HSH (Federation of Norwegian Commercial and Service enterprises). DITC is integrated in HSH - but is fully sponsored by NORAD. DITC promotes imports from developing counries.

From the website www.hsh-org.no you can read more about the programme. Through the website you can also access a database where suppliers in developing countries interested in the Norwegian market can register. Studies of the Norwegian market for specific sectors can be downloaded from the website.

Contact details:
HSH – Department of International Trade Promotion
P.O. Box 2900 Solli,
NO-0230 Oslo, Norway
Tel: +47-2254 1700
Direct tel: +47-2254 1752
Fax: +47-2256 1700
E-mail: edg@hsh-org.no
Internet: www.hsh-org.no

Sweden

Within the trade promotion programme of the Swedish Chambers assistance is provided to exporters from Africa, Asia and Latin America. The overall aim of the programme is to contribute to sustainable economic growth in developing countries by strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of exporters.

From the website www.cci.se/trade you can learn more about the programme, download or order market reports as well as register your business inquiry free of charge in the database Chamber Trade (www.chambertrade.com).

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Contact details:
Swedish Chambers of Commerce
Trade Promotion
PO Box 16050
SE-103 21 Stockholm, Sweden
Phone: +46-8-555 100 00
Fax: +48-8-566 316 30
E-mails: tradeoffice@chamber.se
tradeoffice@chambertrade.com
Internet: www.cci.se/trade

Swedish Chambers of Commerce
Trade promotion
PO Box 160 50
103 21 Stockholm, Sweden

Phone: + 46 (0)8 555 100 00
Fax: + 46 (0)8 566 316 30
www.cci.se/trade
www.chambertrade.com

Swedish Chambers