

a minor share of the total national employment. There seems to be persistent unemployment among *mid-level* manufacturing workers and *routine office* employees. Additionally, the previously secure higher-level positions are increasingly challenged.

Currently, the Nordic model provides little incentive for self-employment and entrepreneurship. In particular, the number of growth-seeking younger firms is quite small in all Nordic countries (particularly in Finland), which at least partly is an outcome of the existing socioeconomic model with ambitious egalitarian values. Certainly, one of the reforms needed is to create better conditions for high-growth entrepreneurial firms. This is all the more important, as the domestic operations of large multinationals have been constantly diminished in all Nordic countries.

Because it is becoming harder to increase tax revenues in the post-crisis globalized world, it is also evident that there is a need to define the core activities of the public sector and to give more room for private service provision. This would not, however, imply giving up the essential principles of the Nordic model.

Overall, the increasing globalization of business, the unbundling of production processes, and the growth of trade-in-tasks are not necessarily undermining the essence of the Nordic socioeconomic model, even if they call for reforming parts of it.