

**Table 2.2. Shares of companies with 50 of more employees in Finland that offshored in 2001-2006**

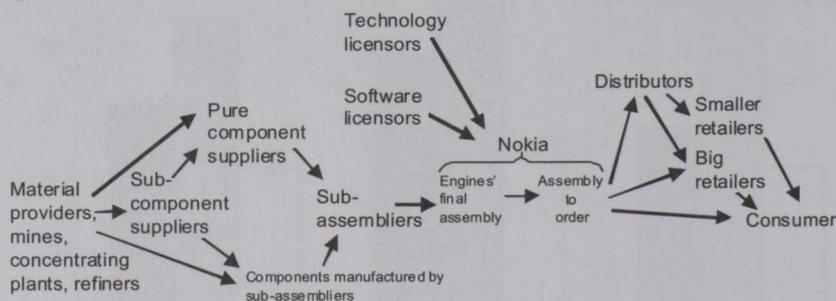
	All sectors (all functions)	Manufacturing (all functions)	Services (all functions)
Old EU member states	52%	48%	58%
New EU member states	50%	53%	45%
Russia	10%	12%	8%
Other Europe	8%	9%	7%
China	19%	27%	7%
India	15%	13%	17%
The US or Canada	8%	9%	6%
Other countries	10%	10%	9%

Data source: Statistics Finland

**Box 2. Global Value Chain of Mobile Phones – Case Study of the Nokia N95 smartphone**

(based on Ali-Yrkkö 2010 and Ali-Yrkkö, Rouvinen, Seppälä & Ylä-Anttila 2010, forthcoming)

The Nokia N95 smartphone consists of some 600 tangible components and a range of intangible components and other inputs. We studied the phone's global value chain from the extraction of metals and minerals to the final delivery to the phone's end-user (Box 2 Figure 1).



The value chain is geographically dispersed: the processors of the N95 were provided by Nokia's long-time ally Texas Instruments (US). The display and the most expensive memory chips came from Samsung (South Korea). On the semiconductor side, the main European companies that contributed were NXP Semiconductor (the Netherlands), STMicroelectronics (Switzerland) and Cambridge Silicon Radio (the UK). The AC adapter is made by Astec, which is headquartered in the US with manufacturing in China. On the software side, the operating system was provided by Symbian (UK). Application software included RealPlayer and Adobe Acrobat, both of which are produced by US companies. Nokia assembled the N95 in its own plants in Finland and in China.

In 2007, the pre-tax retail price of N95 was \$749 in the US. This is the total value added to the product, which was created in different phases by a large number of firms located in