Facts & Figures
Swedish Government Offices
Yearbook 2006

REGERINGSKANSLIET

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Swedish Government Offices
Yearbook **2006**

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Production: Government Offices of Sweden, May 2007

Translation: Stephen Croall/Lingon and Beryl Westermark

Graphic design: Information Rosenbad, Government Offices of Sweden

Illustrations: Susanne Engman

Photos: Pawel Flato

Printed by: Edita Västra Aros, Västerås 2007

ISSN: 1404-479X

ISBN: 978-91-976562-3-8

The Swedish Government Offices Yearbook 2006 was produced
by the Office for Administrative Affairs.
The Yearbook 2006 is an abridged version of the Swedish edition.

Preface

THIS YEARBOOK presents facts and figures about the organisation, duties and activities of the Government Offices in 2006.

The statistical data is divided into six areas of operation:

- the legislative process,
- the budget process and agency management,
- administrative business,
- international cooperation,
- external communication,
- internal development.

During last year, general elections were held in Sweden. At the national level this led to a change of Government in October 2006. Consequently, the Yearbook contains a presentation of both the outgoing and incoming governments.

If you have any questions that are not answered in these pages, or would like more information, please feel free to contact us. At the end of the book there is a section on sources of information and useful contacts at the Government Offices. You can find out where to turn for up-to-date information, publications and information material, as well as how to address inquiries and visit the Government Offices. You are also welcome to visit our website at www.sweden.gov.se.

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The Government Offices – a brief presentation

All public power in Sweden proceeds from the people. The people elect the Riksdag (Swedish parliament) and governments are formed on the basis of how party seats are distributed.

To assist it in its tasks, the government has a staff of 4 500 officials and political appointees working at the Government Offices and on government committees. In 2006, the Government Offices comprised the Prime Minister's Office, nine ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. The centre-right alliance won the 2006 parliamentary election and on 6 October a new Swedish government was formed. The reorganisation of ministries following the change of government took place on 1 January 2007.

The duty of the Government Offices is to assist the Government in its task of governing the realm and achieving its policy objectives.

Government decision-making is discharged on a collective basis. This means that at their weekly meetings the members of the Cabinet take joint decisions on all government business. Consequently, all the ministers have a say in government decisions and the Cabinet as a whole is collectively responsible for them.

This collective approach necessitates a high degree of interministerial cooperation when decisions are being prepared and drafted. The establishment of the Government Offices as an integrated authority in 1997 represented a step towards closer cooperation and flexibility in government activities.

Organisation of the Government Offices

The Government Offices serve as the Government's staff. As a public authority, they are headed by the Prime Minister, who is also Head of Government and thus has dual roles. The Prime Minister is not alone in this. Many of the ministers, besides being members of the Cabinet, also occupy the post of Head of Ministry. In addition, the Prime Minister's Office has a Permanent Secretary with overall responsibility for the administration of the Government Offices and for cross-ministerial administrative matters.

In 2006, the Government Offices comprised the Prime Minister's Office, nine ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. Also attached to the Government Offices are the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' diplomatic missions abroad, i.e. embassies, consulates, and representations and delegations at the UN, EU, OECD, etc. While these missions report directly to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, they are also government agencies in their own right. The government committee system is a further responsibility of the Government Offices, although in a number of respects these committees, too, are separate government agencies.

Each ministry is headed by up to three ministers, one of whom holds the post of Head of Ministry. Each minister has a personal staff of political appointees, including a state secretary, political advisers and a press secretary.

The great majority of staff at the Government Offices are not political appointees but officials who retain their posts in the event of a change of government. Accordingly, they must be highly skilled at analysing problems from different viewpoints, finding alternative solutions and keeping abreast of the political debate. At the same time, when discussing and dealing with government proposals, they must be able to put forward any objections they feel are warranted.

At the Government Offices there are 4500 employees, 156 of whom are political appointees.

The work of government

The task of the government officials is to prepare government business. This is divided into seven main areas of operation applying to all the ministries alike.

Legislation

Government officials are required to develop political initiatives, launch inquiries, provide an expert basis for the appointment of government committees and formulate the committees' terms of reference. They also take delivery of reports and circulate them for comment, draft referrals to the Council on Legislation, formulate government bills and process parliamentary decisions on government proposals.

The budget process and agency management

The officials at the Government Offices prepare and follow up budget bills, issue appropriation directions specifying goals and funding allocations for government agencies, analyse and evaluate outcome reports, draft special instructions to the agencies, participate in the appointment of agency boards and directors-general, and maintain regular contact with the agencies.

Administrative business

The Government Offices are the supreme administrative authority in Sweden and their staff prepare decisions on such items of business as exemptions, applications and petitions, appeals, matters relating to appropriations and grants, and recruitment issues.

International cooperation

The Government Offices also prepare Swedish positions at meetings of international organisations, represent Sweden abroad and incorporate the terms of international agreements into Swedish policies. The latter task usually involves provisions relating to legislation, administrative practice or standardisation.

Since Sweden joined the EU, work in this area has become more extensive at the Government Offices, and is now a major undertaking in all the ministries, not just the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

External communication

A further task of the Government Offices is to assist the government of the day in other areas of communication with the world at large. The officials draft ministerial replies to questions and interpellations from the Riksdag and prepare answers to postal and e-mail inquiries from the general public. They also draft ministerial speeches, disseminate information about government activities and maintain contact with the business community and organisations.

Special projects and programmes

These are activities of an administrative nature undertaken at the Government Offices. They are of limited duration and do not fall within the remit of any other agency.

Internal support and development

The Government Offices are also responsible for a wide range of other matters, including operational planning, outcome reporting, financial administration, ICT issues, surveillance and security, archives management, the registration of public documents, and the administration of property and premises.

Policy areas at the ministries

Information in this section refers to the 2006 financial year. These figures are approximate ones and also include employees serving on government committees or commissions of inquiry. The distribution of employees at the Government Offices in December 2006 is specified on page 53.

More detailed and up-to-date information about the Swedish Government and the Government Offices is available at www.sweden.gov.se, where you can also order publications and information materials.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE directs and coordinates the work of the Government Offices and is also responsible for coordinating Sweden's EU policies.

The Prime Minister's Office is divided into the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Office of the Minister for EU Affairs, the Policy Coordination Office, the EU Policy Coordination Unit, the Office of the Permanent Secretary and the Office of the Director-General for Legal Affairs. The Government Offices Audit Unit and the Department for Emergency Management and Analysis are also included in the Prime Minister's Office. The Prime Minister is head of the Office.

After the autumn parliamentary election, Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt presented a new coalition government. This means, among other things, that a Policy Coordination Office has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office to ensure that all four parties exercise influence over the Government's work and decisions. In connection with the change of government, the new Minister for EU Affairs and her office were placed in the Prime Minister's Office.

The Prime Minister's Office has about 100 members of staff. Those working in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Office of the Minister for EU Affairs and the Policy Coordination Office are political appointees, while those employed elsewhere are non-political officials.

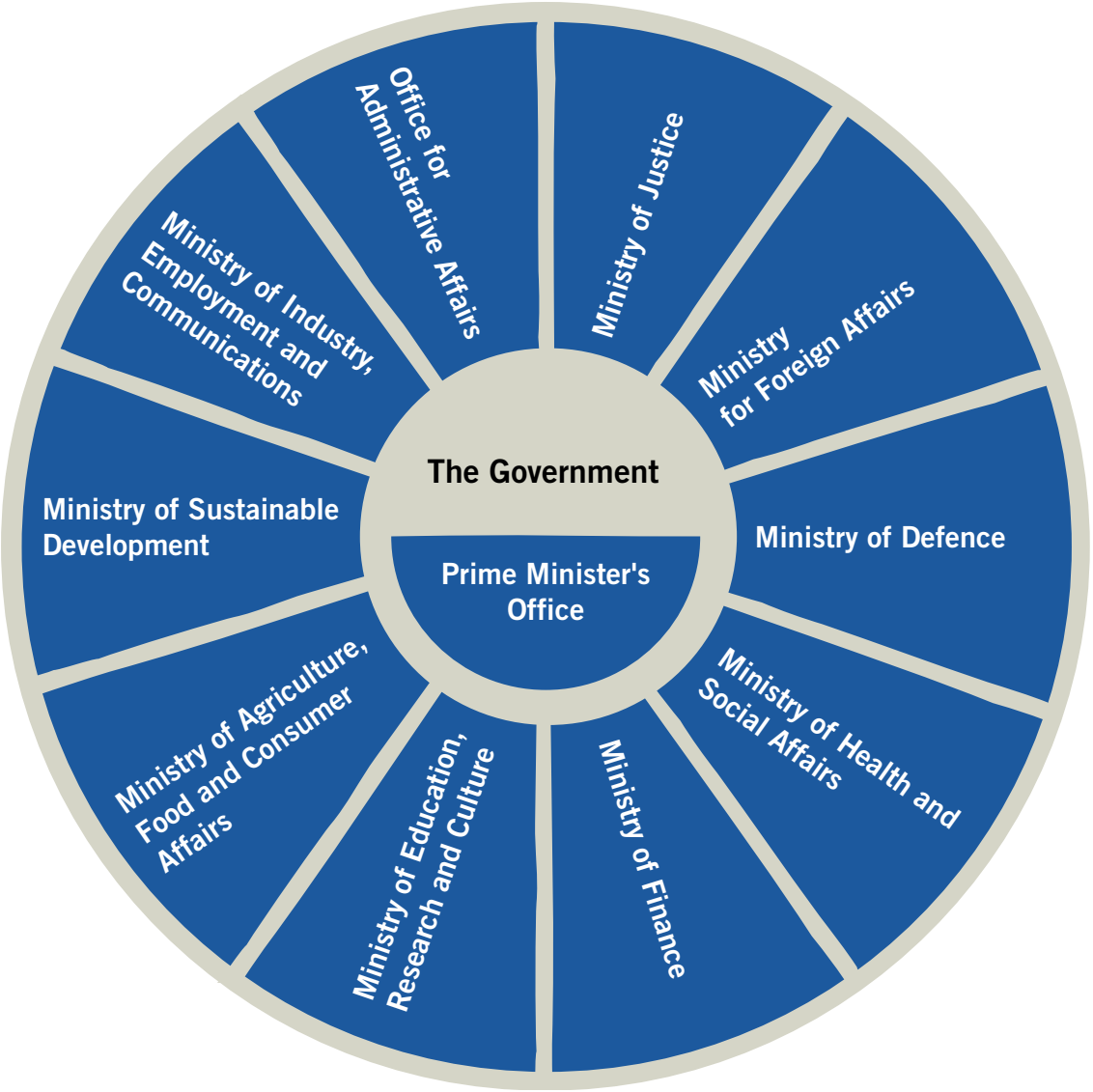
THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE is responsible for legislation, the judicial system, criminal matters, international judicial cooperation, justice and home affairs in the EU, democracy issues, human rights, the principle of public access, integration and diversity, Swedish citizenship, minority issues, metropolitan affairs, and matters relating to non-governmental organisations, sport and language planning.

The ministry has 149 agencies and boards/committees under its jurisdiction, including the Office of the Chancellor of Justice, the Office of the Ombudsman against Discrimination because of Sexual Orientation, the National Police Board and the Election Authority. The ministry has some 350 members of staff.

Matters relating to integration and diversity, human rights, minorities and popular movements and also democracy issues and metropolitan policy were transferred to the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality on 1 January 2007. At the same time, sports issues were transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Ministry of Culture.

THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS is responsible for foreign and security policy, international law and human rights, global development and development assistance, trade policy, and the promotion of trade,

Organisation of the Government Offices 2006



The Prime Minister's Office, the ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs are presented in historical order according to the seniority principle, i.e. oldest first.

investment and Sweden as a country, assistance to Swedish citizens abroad, migration and asylum policy. Some 800 people are employed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm.

Also accountable to the ministry are 11 agencies based in Sweden. These include the Swedish Institute, Sida, the Folke Bernadotte Academy, the Invest in Sweden Agency and the National Board of Trade.

It is also responsible for 105 Swedish missions abroad, i.e. Swedish embassies and consulates, which together with the ministry make up the Swedish Foreign Service. A further 600 ministry officials work at Swedish missions abroad together with 1 150 locally engaged staff.

The task of the foreign missions is to monitor, represent and promote Swedish interests in all areas in the country where they operate. This means, for example, providing service for Swedish authorities, companies, organisations and private citizens. The foreign missions send regular reports to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm with information and analyses of, for example, political and economic developments or events that are of interest to Sweden.

Migration and asylum issues were transferred to the Ministry of Justice as from 1 January 2007.

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE is responsible for Sweden's military and civil defence, protection against accidents, contingency measures against severe peacetime emergencies, and foreign intelligence matters.

Sixteen agencies are accountable to the ministry, among them the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, and the Swedish Emergency Management Agency. The ministry has some 150 staff members.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS is responsible for child policy, financial policy for families, financial security in the event of illness or disability, financial security in old age, public health, disability policy, health and medical care, social services policy, and policies for the elderly.

The ministry has 17 agencies and six state-owned companies/institutions under its jurisdiction, including the National Board of Health and Welfare, the National Institute of Public Health, and the Children's Ombudsman. The ministry has some 270 members of staff.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE is, among other things, responsible for the Government's economic policy, the national budget, fiscal policy, financial market affairs, international economic cooperation, public administration and local government finances.

The ministry has 56 agencies under its jurisdiction, including the National Tax Board, the Financial Supervisory Authority and the county administrative boards. The ministry has some 460 members of staff.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND CULTURE is responsible for pre-school, compulsory school and upper-secondary school education, higher education, study financing, research and liberal adult education, youth affairs, culture and the media.

The number of agencies listed under each ministry refers to those that are accountable to the Government and which operate under a government ordinance. This includes both boards/committees without permanent staff and regional agencies, insofar as they operate under their own ordinances. Read more about agency management on pages 35–40.

The ministry has 103 agencies and 200 state-owned companies/institutions under its jurisdiction. These include the National Board of Student Aid, the National Agency for Education, Moderna Museet, and the National Board for Youth Affairs. The ministry has some 290 members of staff.

The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture was divided up on 1 January 2007. Culture and media issues were moved to a ministry of their own, the Ministry of Culture, together with sports issues. Matters relating to education and research remain in the new Ministry of Education and Science. Youth issues were transferred to the new Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS is responsible for agriculture, rural development, environment policy issues in the agricultural sector, production of bioenergy in agriculture, animal health and welfare, infectious disease control, fisheries, higher education and research in farming and forestry, hunting and game management, consumer issues, food, ecological production, land and property issues and matters relating to the Sami people and reindeer herding.

The ministry has 16 agencies under its jurisdiction, among them are the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Food Administration, the Swedish Consumer Agency, and the Sami Parliament. The ministry has some 160 members of staff.

Consumer issues were transferred on 1 January 2007 to the new Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality.

THE MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT is responsible for sustainable development, sustainable community planning, housing and construction, energy policy, climate policy, emissions trading, the national environmental quality objectives, environment and health, chemicals and ecocycle policy, nuclear safety and radiation protection, water and seas, nature conservation and biodiversity, and environmental legislation.

The ministry has 44 agencies and 13 state-owned companies/institutions under its jurisdiction. These include the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate, the National Chemicals Inspectorate.

The ministry has some 220 members of staff.

Issues concerning housing and construction were transferred on 1 January 2007 to the Ministry of Finance. At the same time, energy issues were transferred on 1 January 2007 to the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications.

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, EMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS is responsible for working life, labour market policy, primary industries, electronic communication, R&D, state-owned companies, mining and minerals, ICT, gender equality, business development, postal communications and cashier services, regional development, forestry policy, transport and infrastructure, and tourism.

The ministry has 69 agencies and 44 state-owned companies/institutions under its jurisdiction. They include the Swedish Business Development Agency, the Swedish Competition Authority, the National Road

Administration, the Labour Market Administration. The ministry has some 415 members of staff.

Matters relating to working life and the labour market were transferred on 1 January 2007 to the new Ministry of Employment. At the same time, gender equality issues were transferred to the new Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality.

THE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS acts as a joint resource for the Government Offices and is responsible for the following areas: the administrative appropriation, planning and follow-up of the Government Offices' financial accounts, coordination and development of the Government Offices' employment and personnel policy, skills provision, work environment, ICT support, government records and registers, library services, information provision and communication, technical and administrative services to the ministries, coordination of change and renewal work at the Government Offices, and the development of administrative controls and procedures.

The Office for Administrative Affairs has some 660 members of staff.

The Government Ministers 2006

A change of government took place in 2006. Ministers from both the former government and the new government are presented in this chapter.

FROM 1 JANUARY TO 6 OCTOBER 2006

Prime Minister's Office

Göran Persson, Prime Minister

Bosse Ringholm, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for EU Affairs. Minister for Foreign Affairs, 21 March–27 March

Ministry of Justice

Thomas Bodström, Minister for Justice

Jens Orback, Minister for Democracy, Metropolitan Affairs, Integration and Gender Equality

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Laila Freivalds, Minister for Foreign Affairs until 21 March 2006

Jan Eliasson, Minister for Foreign Affairs as of 24 April

Barbro Holmberg, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy

Carin Jämtin, Minister for International Development Cooperation. Minister for Foreign Affairs, 27 March–23 April

Ministry of Defence

Leni Björklund, Minister for Defence

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Berit Andnor, Minister for Social Affairs

Morgan Johansson, Minister for Public Health and Social Services

Ylva Johansson, Minister for Health and Elderly Care

Ministry of Finance

Pär Nuder, Minister for Finance

Sven-Erik Österberg, Minister for Local Government Finances and Financial Markets

Ministry of Education, Research and Culture

Ibrahim Baylan, Minister for Schools

Lena Hallengren, Minister for Pre-School Education, Youth Affairs and Adult Learning

Leif Pagrotsky, Minister for Education, Research and Culture

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs

Ann-Christin Nykvist, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs

Ministry of Sustainable Development

Mona Sahlin, Minister for Sustainable Development

Lena Sommestad, Minister for the Environment

Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications

Hans Karlsson, Minister for Employment

Ulrica Messing, Minister for Communications and Regional Policy

Thomas Östros, Minister for Industry and Trade

FROM 6 OCTOBER 2006

Prime Minister's Office

Fredrik Reinfeldt, Prime Minister

Cecilia Malmström, Minister for EU Affairs

Ministry of Justice

Beatrice Ask, Minister for Justice

Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy

Nyamko Sabuni, Minister for Integration and Gender Equality

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Carl Bildt, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Maria Borelius, Minister for Foreign Trade, 6 October–14 October

Gunilla Carlsson, Minister for International Development Cooperation

Sten Tolgfors, Minister for Foreign Trade from 24 October

Ministry of Defence

Mikael Odenberg, Minister for Defence

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Cristina Husmark Pehrsson, Minister for Social Security

Göran Hägglund, Minister for Health and Social Affairs

Maria Larsson, Minister for Elderly Care and Public Health

Ministry of Finance

Anders Borg, Minister for Finance

Mats Odell, Minister for Local Government and Financial Markets

Ministry of Education, Research and Culture

Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth, Minister for Culture from 24 October

Jan Björklund, Minister for Schools

Lars Leijonborg, Minister for Education and Research

Cecilia Stegö-Chiló, Minister for Culture, 6 October–16 October

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

Eskil Erlandsson, Minister for Agriculture

Ministry of Sustainable Development

Andreas Carlgren, Minister for the Environment

Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications

Sven Otto Littorin, Minister for Employment

Maud Olofsson, Minister for Enterprise and Energy, Deputy Prime Minister

Åsa Torstensson, Minister for Communications

Biographies, Ministers during 2006

The Social Democratic Government up to October 2006

GÖRAN PERSSON
Born 20 January 1949 in Vingåker.
University education, municipal councillor, MP, chair of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.
Minister, Ministry of Education, 1989–1991, Minister for Finance, 1994–1996.
Prime Minister, 1996 –2006.

LENI BJÖRKLUND
Born 5 July 1944 in Stockholm.
BSc, municipal and county council commissioner, Church of Sweden Secretary-General.
Minister for Defence, Ministry of Defence, 2002–2006.

BERIT ANDNOR
Born 20 November 1954 in Göteborg.
BSc (Soc.), director of social services, county councillor, MP, chair of the National Labour Market Board.
Minister for Children and Families, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 2002–2004.
Minister for Social Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 2004–2006.

THOMAS BODSTRÖM
Born 9 April 1962 in Uppsala.
LL B, assistant legal adviser and legal counsel.
Minister for Justice, Ministry of Justice, 2000–2006.

IBRAHIM BAYLAN
Born 15 March 1972 in Salhi, Turkey.
BSc (Econ.), union representative, project manager, catering worker, chair of gender equality committee and member of school board, Umeå municipal council. Member of national executive committee, Social Democratic Youth League.
Minister for Schools 2004–2005 at the Ministry of Education and Science and at the new Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, 2005–2006.

JAN ELIASSON
Born 17 September 1940 in Göteborg. Business administration graduate. Attaché, First Secretary, Head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Political Department, Sweden's Ambassador to the UN in New York, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sweden's Ambassador in Washington, President of the UN General Assembly.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 24 April–6 October 2006.

LENA HALLENGREN
Born 25 December 1973 in Kalmar.
Compulsory school teacher, municipal councillor, secretary of the Social Democratic Youth League.
Minister for Pre-School Education, Youth Affairs and Adult Learning, Ministry of Education and Science, 2002–2005, and at the new Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, 2005–2006.

YLVA JOHANSSON
Born 13 February 1964 in Huddinge.
Teacher in maths/physics, MP,
Minister for Schools, 1994–1998.
Business consultant, CEO, Att Veta AB.
Minister for Health and Elderly Care, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 2004–2006.

BARBRO HOLMBERG
Born 7 April 1952 in Stensele.
BSc (Soc.), State Secretary, Director-General, Swedish Migration Board.
Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 2003–2006.

CARIN JÄMTIN
Born 3 August 1964 in Stockholm.
University studies, Head of Development Cooperation, Olof Palme International Centre.
Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 2003–2006.

MORGAN JOHANSSON
Born 14 May 1970 in Höganäs.
BSc, municipal councillor, MP, board chair of the National Council for Crime Prevention.
Minister for Public Health and Social Services, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 2002–2006.

HANS KARLSSON
Born 21 October 1946 in Örebro.
Housepainter, union negotiator, collective bargaining secretary, Swedish Trade Union Confederation.
Minister for Employment, Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, 2002–2006.

ULRICA MESSING
Born 31 January 1968 in Hällefors.
Teacher, municipal councillor, MP.
Minister, Ministry of Labour, 1996–1998.
Minister, Ministry of Culture, 1998–2000.
Minister, Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, 2000–2002.
Minister for Communications and Regional Policy, Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, 2002–2006.

PÄR NUDER
Born 27 February 1963 in Danderyd.
Municipal councillor, MP, State Secretary.
Minister for Policy Coordination at the Prime Minister's Office, 2002–2004.
Minister for Finance, Ministry of Finance, 2004–2006.

ANN-CHRISTIN NYKVIST
Born 4 April 1948 in Stockholm.
BA (Econ.), State Secretary, Director-General, Swedish Competition Authority. Minister for Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, 2002–2006.

JENS ORBACK
Born 21 April 1959 in Stockholm.
BSc (Econ.), chair of Social Democratic Youth League (Central Stockholm), desk officer, Ministry of Finance, journalist and TV programme host, member of the Fathers' Commission and Gender Equality Commission, chair of Stockholm district council.
Minister for Democracy, Metropolitan Affairs, Integration and Gender Equality, Ministry of Justice, 2004–2006.

LEIF PAGROTSKY
Born 20 October 1951 in Göteborg.
MBA, MSc, graduate economist, senior lecturer.
Minister, Prime Minister's Office, 1996–1997.
Minister, Ministry of Trade and Industry, 1997–1998. Minister for Trade, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1998–2002. Minister for Industry and Trade, 2002–21 October 2004. Minister for Education and Minister for Culture
22 October–31 December 2004.
Minister for Education, Research and Culture 2005–2006.

BOSSE RINGHOLM
Born 18 August 1942 in Falköping.
Chair of the Social Democratic Youth League, MP, county council commissioner, Director-General, National Labour Market Board.
Minister for Finance, Ministry of Finance, 1999–2004. Deputy Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office, 2004–2006.

MONA SAHLIN
Born 9 March 1957 in Sollefteå.
MP, party secretary, entrepreneur. Labour Minister 1990–1991, Minister at the Prime Minister's Office and Deputy Prime Minister 1994–1995. Minister, Ministry for Industry, Employment and Communications, 1998–2002. Minister for Democracy and Integration Issues, Ministry of Justice, 2002–2004. Minister for Gender Equality Issues, 2003–2004.
Minister for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Sustainable Development, 2004–2006.

LENA SOMMESTAD
Born 3 April 1957 in Börje.
Professor of Economic History, Director of the Swedish Institute for Futures Studies.
Acting Minister for the Environment 2002.
Minister for the Environment, Ministry of Sustainable Development, 2002–2006.

SVEN-ERIK ÖSTERBERG
Born 10 March 1955 in Munktorp.
Farmworker, forestry worker, union representative, municipal commissioner, MP. Minister for Local Government Finances and Financial Markets, Ministry of Finance, 2004–2006.

THOMAS ÖSTROS
Born 26 January 1965 in Gällivare.
LSc (Pol. Econ.), municipal councillor, MP.
Minister, Ministry of Finance, 1996–1998.
Minister for Education and Science, Ministry of Education and Science, 1998–2004. Minister for Industry and Trade, Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, 2004–2006.

Ministers who left the Government during 2006

LAILA FREIVALDS
Born 22 June 1942 in Riga, Latvia.
Appeals court reporting clerk, Director-General, Swedish Consumer Agency and Consumer Ombudsman, lawyer, Director, Swedish Performing Arts. Minister for Justice, 1988–1991 and 1994–2000. Minister for Foreign Affairs, 2003–21 March 2006.

Coalition Government* as from 6 October 2006

FREDRIK REINFELDT
(Moderate Party)
Born 4 August 1965 in Stockholm.
BSc in Business Administration and Economics. MP since 1991.
Party Chair of the Moderate Party since 2003.
Prime Minister since October 2006.

CARL BILDT
(Moderate Party)
Born 15 July 1949 in Halmstad.
Higher education, Stockholm University.
State Secretary, MP, Party leader of the Moderate Party, Prime Minister 1991–1994, UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans.
Minister for Foreign Affairs since October 2006.

LENA ADELSOHN LILJEROTH
(Moderate Party)
Born 24 november 1955 in Spånga.
Journalist, chair of the Fryshuset, a youth centre in Stockholm. MP.
Minister for Culture since 24 October 2006.

TOBIAS BILLSTRÖM
(Moderate Party)
Born 27 December 1973 in Malmö.
BA, MA, Master of Philosophy in Historical Studies. Local politician, MP.
Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Ministry of Justice since October 2006.

BEATRICE ASK
(Moderate Party)
Born 20 April 1956 in Sveg.
University studies. City Commissioner, Minister for Schools and Adult Education, Ministry of Education and Science, 1991–1994, MP.
Minister for Justice since October 2006.

JAN BJÖRKLUND
(Liberal Party)
Born 18 April 1962 in Skene, Västergötland.
Completed officer program, career officer, local politician, City Commissioner.
Minister for Schools since October 2006.

** After the general elections in 2006, a coalition of the Moderate Party, the Centre Party, the Liberal Party and the Christian Democrats formed a government that took office on 6 October.*

ANDERS BORG
(Moderate Party)
Born 11 January 1968 in Stockholm.
Political economist. Political Adviser at the Prime Minister's Office, Chief Economist of the Moderate Party Secretariat of the Riksdag, Adviser to the Riksbank (the Swedish central bank).
Minister for Finance since October 2006.

ESKIL ERLANDSSON
(Centre Party)
Born 25 January 1957 in Annerstad (Ljungby).
Diploma in Agriculture, university studies.
Agricultural and forestry worker, union representative, Municipal Commissioner, MP.
Minister for Agriculture since October 2006.

ANDREAS CARLGREN
(Centre Party)
Born 8 July 1958 in Västra Ryd.
Teacher, Municipal Commissioner, MP, Director-General, Swedish Integration Board.
Minister for the Environment since October 2006.

CRISTINA HUSMARK PEHRSSON
(Moderate Party)
Born 15 April 1947 in Uddevalla.
Registered nurse.
Nurse, local politician, MP.
Minister for Social Security since October 2006.

GUNILLA CARLSSON
(Moderate Party)
Born 11 May 1963 in Höör.
Academic studies at Linköping University. Accountant, accounting manager, local politician, Member of the European Parliament, MP.
Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs since October 2006.

GÖRAN HÄGGLUND
(Swedish Christian Democrats)
Born 27 January 1959 in Degerfors.
Union representative, local politician, insurance consultant and adviser.
MP, and chair of the Swedish Christian Democrats since 2004.
Minister for Health and Social Affairs since October 2006.

MARIA LARSSON
(Swedish Christian Democrats)
Born 20 January 1956 in Långasjö, south Småland.
Primary school teacher education, Växjö Institute of Education.
Intermediate-level teacher, local politician, entrepreneur, MP.
Minister for Elderly Care and Public Health since October 2006.

CECILIA MALMSTRÖM
(Liberal Party)
Born 15 May 1968 in Stockholm.
PhD in Political Science, senior university lecturer.
Local politician, Member of the Swedish Liberal Party Executive, Member of the European Parliament, 1999–2006.
Minister for EU Affairs, Prime Minister's Office since October 2006.

LARS LEIJONBORG
(Liberal Party)
Born 21 November 1949 in Solna, Stockholm.
BSc in Social Work.
Political secretary, Party secretary, MP.
Party Leader of the Liberal Party since 1997.
Minister for Education and Research since October 2006.

MATS ODELL
(Swedish Christian Democrats)
Born 30 April 1947 in Värnamo.
Studies in economics and business at Stockholm University.
Local politician, MP. Minister for Transport and Communications, 1991–1994.
Minister for Local Government and Financial Markets since October 2006.

SVEN OTTO LITTORIN
(Moderate Party)
Born 20 May 1966 in Mjölby.
Company commanding officer training, university studies, MBA, in USA.
Writer, self-employed, political adviser, project leader, Head of Marketing, Party Secretary, 2003–2006.
Minister for Employment since October 2006.

MIKAEL ODENBERG
(Moderate Party)
Born 14 December 1953 in Stockholm.
Studies in economics, completed Reserve Officer Training. County counsellor, self-employed, MP.
Minister for Defence since October 2006.

MAUD OLOFSSON
(Centre Party)
Born 9 August 1955 in Arnäsvall, Ångermanland.
Union representative, local politician, project manager, political adviser, Managing Director for the Rural Economy and Agricultural Societies in the Västerbotten region, MP.
Party leader of the Centre Party since 2001.
Minister for Enterprise and Energy and Deputy Prime Minister since October 2006.

ÅSA TORSTENSSON
(Centre Party)
Born 25 March 1958 in Strömstad.
Graduate from School of Social Studies.
Nurse Assistant, Youth Assistant, School Counsellor, union representative, local politician, MP.
Minister for Communications since October 2006.

NYAMKO SABUNI
(Liberal Party)
Born 31 March 1969 in Bujumbura, Burundi.
University studies. Communication adviser, project manager, MP.
Minister for Integration and Gender Equality since October 2006.

Ministers who left the Government during 2006

MARIA BORELIUS
(Moderate Party)
Minister for Foreign Trade at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs from 6 October to 14 October 2006.

STEN TOLGFORS
(Moderate Party)
Born 17 July 1966 in Forshaga.
BSc in Political Science, Örebro University.
Local politician, political adviser, MP.
Minister for Foreign Trade since October 2006.

CECILIA STEGÖ-CHILÓ
(Moderate Party)
Minister for Culture at the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture from 6 October to 16 October 2006.

Facts & Figures

This section describes activities at the Swedish Government Offices on the basis of certain statistical criteria. The data is structured in accordance with the authority's principal areas of operation:

- *the legislative process*
- *the budget process and agency management*
- *administrative business*
- *international cooperation*
- *external communication*
- *internal development work.*

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Introduction

For a long time now, the Government Offices have been undergoing a transformation from a relatively static, administratively top-heavy organisation into a more flexible one. Today, the matters dealt with by the Government Offices are often more complex, partly as a result of growing internationalisation. Decisions on many straightforward administrative matters, meanwhile, have been outsourced to other public authorities.

The growing complexity and diversity of government business means that comparisons over time and between ministries require a degree of caution. The situation is further complicated by the fact that duties are sometimes switched between ministries, especially in connection with government reshuffles.

One example of this is the merging of the Ministries of Communications, Labour and of the Interior with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in 1999. In the tables below, data for all these ministries are included under the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications. However, in connection with the merger some of the activities of the closed ministries went to other ministries. Figures given for the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education apply up to the reshuffle in 2005.

In an equivalent manner, different policy areas are switched from one ministry to another in connection with government reshuffles. For example, the Ministry of Sustainable Development established in 2005 took over some activities from the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications and the Ministry of Finance.

The legislative process

Laws are enacted by the Riksdag (Swedish parliament). As a rule, they are drawn up at the Government's initiative, and the procedure is usually as follows.

The Government appoints a committee of inquiry to look into a given matter by producing factual information, analysing it and presenting recommendations, sometimes in the form of a legislative proposal. The committee is provided with instructions in the form of terms of reference specifying what it is to do. Committees of inquiry, which are sometimes called commissions, are appointed for a limited period. They usually comprise a chair and a number of advisers and experts. An inquiry body made up of members of the parties in the Riksdag is called a cross-party committee. Some inquiries are carried out by a single person, who is then referred to as the inquiry chair.

A committee may be described as a public authority set up on a temporary basis to prepare the ground for a government policy decision. It prepares and presents proposals in its own name. One advantage of the committee system is that it can bring together the leading experts on a given policy matter for a limited period of time. This procedure also gives the political opposition and other public actors a chance to engage in the reform effort at an early stage.

On completing its work, the committee submits a report to the Government, setting out its proposals. These reports are published regularly in the Swedish Government Official Reports (SOU) series. Alternatively, legislative proposals may be studied and drawn up within the Government Offices themselves. In such cases, they are reported in memorandums published regularly in the Ministry Publications Series (Ds).

Before the Government adopts a position on the report or the ministerial memorandum, the document is referred for consideration to the relevant authorities. Organisations and groups are also given the opportunity to comment. Once this referral process has been completed, a government bill is drafted specifying the proposed new law. The bill also presents the Government's reasons for introducing the law, its comments on the proposals, and an account of the opinions expressed by the referral bodies. In certain cases, the draft bill is referred to the Council on Legislation before being presented to the Riksdag.

Sometimes, the Government outlines its position on a particular matter without bringing any legislative proposals before the Riksdag. This kind of reporting takes the form of written communications. Bills and communications are reproduced in print once decisions are taken, and the documents are published in the Riksdag's annual records.

Once the parliamentary debate is over, the Riksdag accepts or rejects the Government's proposals. Its decision is conveyed to the Government via a parliamentary communication. If the bill is adopted, the Government formally promulgates the new law, which is then published in the Swedish Code of Statutes (SFS).

COMMITTEE SERVICE

The table below shows the number of employees serving on committees/inquiries for all or part of December in each year. The table also shows the gender breakdown for each year.

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Ministry of Justice	49	46	53	50	46	51
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	6	4	1	10	12	6
Ministry of Defence	10	4	11	8	3	3
Ministry of Social Affairs	57	67	27	66	86	69
Ministry of Finance	33	44	32	36	51	33
Ministry of Education	63	57	48	47	39	34
Ministry of Agriculture	8	6	7	12	9	10
Ministry of Sustainable Development	31	39	16	23	19	27
Ministry of Industry	88	36	47	65	40	31
Joint*	0	0	8	14	8	8
Total Government Offices	**345**	**303**	**250**	**331**	**313**	**272**
Proportion women/men	50/50	48/52	47/53	53/47	54/46	56/44

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

** The figures in the "Joint" category refer to committees that are not under ministerial jurisdiction.*

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL REPORTS AND THE MINISTRY PUBLICATIONS SERIES

The tables below show the number of publications in the Swedish Government Official Reports (SOU) and the Ministry Publications Series (Ds) for each respective year.

Government Official Reports (SOU)

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Prime Minister's Office	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ministry of Justice	18	13	52	28	15	18	24
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	13	5	4	6	4	6	8
Ministry of Defence	14	4	5	9	8	6	3
Ministry of Social Affairs	18	24	22	16	20	11	17
Ministry of Finance	22	34	18	10	21	22	15
Ministry of Education	18	34	20	11	20	15	18
Ministry of Agriculture	3	12	3	4	7	12	9
Ministry of Sustainable Development	10	12	7	7	8	12	4
Ministry of Industry	33	55	20	18	27	18	18
Total Government Offices	**151**	**193**	**151**	**110**	**130**	**120**	**118**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

Ministry Publications Series (Ds)

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Prime Minister's Office	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
Ministry of Justice	10	18	15	23	21	19	11
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	3	7	1	5	5	4	0
Ministry of Defence	4	0	3	2	2	2	1
Ministry of Social Affairs	9	10	8	3	7	2	3
Ministry of Finance	26	17	14	13	13	6	4
Ministry of Education	8	7	7	6	4	5	1
Ministry of Agriculture	1	3	0	2	1	4	0
Ministry of Sustainable Development	5	5	2	3	0	8	1
Ministry of Industry	16	19	5	18	13	8	3
Total Government Offices	**83**	**89**	**56**	**78**	**66**	**58**	**24**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

GOVERNMENT BILLS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The table shows the number of government bills and written communications submitted to the Riksdag in each year.

Number of government bills and written communications

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Prime Minister's Office	3	0	1	1	1	2	3
Ministry of Justice	38	30	31	35	42	46	47
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	22	24	15	11	24	22	15
Ministry of Defence	3	2	7	4	4	4	3
Ministry of Social Affairs	18	16	15	25	17	26	25
Ministry of Finance	55	29	39	15	45	41	34
Ministry of Education	11	14	14	13	3	9	11
Ministry of Agriculture	10	3	2	1	11	5	11
Ministry of Sustainable Development	13	6	4	5	5	10	18
Ministry of Industry	40	25	21	20	19	18	20
Total Government Offices	**213**	**149**	**149**	**130**	**171**	**183**	**187**

In other contexts where the number of government decisions on bills and communications has been specified, the number is often slightly higher than the actual number of bills and communications since a single bill may necessitate several decisions.

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES

Following a reading in the Riksdag, a bill results in a decision by the Riksdag. The Government then promulgates and publishes the new law. Ordinances contain rules which the Government may decide under the Constitution. Ordinances regulate, for example, the activities of public agencies. Laws and ordinances are published in the Swedish Code of Statutes, SFS, see www.lagrummet.se. The table below gives the number of laws and ordinances issued per year in the SFS series.

Number of laws and ordinances issued per ministry

	2003	2004	2005	2006
PM's Office	1	2	2	5
Min/Justice	335	310	395	421
Min/Foreign Affairs	35	54	54	55
Min/Defence	39	39	29	52
Min/Social Affairs	123	188	124	165
Min/Finance	353	371	239	329
Min/Education	76	68	75	127
Min/Agriculture	41	57	61	90
Min/Sus. Dev.	48	61	105	148
Min/Industry	166	237	165	189
Total Gov. Offices	**1 217**	**1 387**	**1 249**	**1 581**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

The budget process and agency management

The Government's work with the budget process and its management of the national agencies are so closely connected that they are normally treated as a single, coherent area of operation at the Government Offices and as one of the Government's seven main areas of operation.

The budget process in brief

Work on the central government budget begins more than a year in advance. In December, the Ministry of Finance presents the Government with forecasts of how Sweden's economy will develop. In January, it continues to review and update the forecasts of revenue and expenditure in the central government budget, government borrowing requirements, etc. At the same time, the other ministries scrutinise and revise the forecasts for their own expenditure areas and appropriations. The various appropriations, totalling more than 500, are divided among 27 expenditure areas, and each specifies a sum that, subject to parliamentary approval, is to be used for a certain purpose.

In January or February, the ministries submit economic impact estimates for the next three years to the Ministry of Finance. At the end of February, the national agencies submit their annual reports and their budget documents for the three-year period, and this material is studied by the ministries concerned.

Government deliberations on the central government budget take place in March. The main aims of economic policy over the next few years are set out in the Spring Fiscal Policy Bill, which is brought before the Riksdag in April. Generally speaking, this bill also contains a supplementary budget with proposed changes in appropriations for the current year.

During the spring and summer, the various ministries divide the funds into individual appropriations. In doing so, they have to keep within the expenditure area frameworks agreed on at the March deliberations.

The Government finally submits its Budget Bill to the Riksdag in the latter half of September. The bill contains proposals on expenditure ceilings, surplus targets for the coming three-year period and frameworks for the 27 expenditure areas, as well as proposals on how government funds should be distributed per appropriation during the coming year. It also reports the outcome of government activities in the various policy areas during the previous year.

While the Riksdag discusses the Budget Bill, the ministries begin work on developing appropriation directions (see below) for the agencies under their jurisdiction. The Riksdag decides the economic frameworks for each appropriation in mid-December, whereupon the Government has until the end of the year to issue its directions.

SUMMARY OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The budget process involves the allocation of nearly SEK 800 billion. The following tables show the distribution of budget funds in recent years in terms of revenue and expenditure. Expenditure is given according to the 2006 expenditure structure. (SEK billions, current prices).

Revenue, SEK billions

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Income tax – personal*	33.2	–17.2	–38.1	–26.9	–17.1	–3.6
Income tax – corporate	94.1	76.5	61.7	67.1	95.8	119.4
Other tax on income	7.6	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.6	7.1
Social insurance contributions	238.8	249.8	259.0	266.0	271.4	284.1
Real estate tax	23.3	23.3	21.2	23.5	24.0	24.3
Other tax on property	16.5	16.9	14.9	13.6	13.8	14.9
Value-added tax	184.8	198.3	205.1	213.2	228.5	243.2
Selective purchase tax, etc.	86.7	91.8	93.3	95.6	107.4	109.1
Equalisation charges and compensation for VAT	20.9	23.7	–1.8	–5.8	–32.7	–34.8
Cash difference account	–19.7	–4.2	–4.4	–5.5	0.3	–4.6
Tax abatement	–1.6	–5.4	–8.6	–9.5	–15.7	–15.9
Tax surcharges and late filing penalties	–	–	–	–	–	1.2
Central government activities	50.8	49.1	29.2	35.1	33.2	43.4
From sale of property	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.1
From loans repayment	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Computed revenue	8.4	9.9	9.5	8.3	8.8	7.8
EU subsidies, etc	8.5	9.3	12.0	11.6	12.6	12.4
Total revenue	**755.1**	**730.5**	**661.7**	**694.4**	**745.8**	**810.3**

** When estimating the balance for the revenue item "Income tax – personal", disbursements to municipalities and transfers of income to other revenue items are deducted. Cash based accounting is applied.*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Revenue	**755.1**	**730.5**	**661.7**	**694.4**	**745.8**	**810.3**
Expenditure, etc.	**716.4**	**727.0**	**708.3**	**744.9**	**731.8**	**791.9**
Central government budget balance	**38.7**	**3.5**	**–46.6**	**–50.5**	**14.1**	**18.4**

Expenditure, SEK billions

Expenditure area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 Governance	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.9	8.2
2 Economic and financial administration	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	11.0	11.8
3 Taxes, customs and enforcements	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.0
4 Justice	22.8	24.1	25.5	26.3	27.0	28.5
5 International cooperation	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
6 Defence and contingency measures	45.3	45.0	45.6	43.3	44.0	43,8
7 International development cooperation	17.0	15.7	15.9	19.9	22.3	25.9
8 Migration	2.7	3.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	7.9
9 Health care, medical care and social services	29.5	31.0	34.1	36.8	38.5	42.2
10 Financial security for the sick and disabled	107.3	112.9	121.5	122.9	127.0	125.7
11 Financial security for the elderly	33.8	33.8	52.0	51.2	46.1	45.0
12 Financial security for families and children	48.3	50.2	52.2	53.9	55.5	60.1
13 Labour market	61.2	63.8	67.0	69.7	71.7	68.3
14 Working life	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
15 Financial support for students	19.1	20.7	19.9	20.8	19.8	20.1
16 Education and academic research	33.3	40.9	42.0	44.0	43.7	46.5
17 Culture, media, religious communities and leisure	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.6
18 Planning, housing provision, construction, consumer policy	8.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	8.7
19 Regional development	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
20 General environmental protection and nature conservation	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	4.8
21 Energy	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6
22 Transport and communications	24.6	24.2	25.1	29.0	31.7	31.1
23 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc.	16.6	13.9	9.6	12.2	17.4	21.0
24 Industry and trade	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.1
25 General grants to local government	100.6	102.3	72.4	69.8	57.3	60.2
26 Interest on the central government debt, etc.	81.3	67.3	42.2	52.7	32.7	49.5
27 Contribution to the European Community	23.3	20.6	18.3	25.6	25.6	25.9
Expenditure areas, total	**722.0**	**725.3**	**703.5**	**740.7**	**725.0**	**765.5**
Adjustment to cash basis	–34.4	–48.6	–7.3	–6.1	–3.3	–1.1
National Debt Office lending, etc.	28.8	50.3	12.1	10.3	10.1	27.5
Total expenditure	**716.4**	**727.0**	**708.3**	**744.9**	**731.8**	**791.9**

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

Besides regulating both the powers and duties of the various national agencies and the budget process, as described above, the Government also takes decisions that affect the conditions under which agencies operate.

The basic policy instrument for each agency is a set of government instructions in the form of an ordinance. The Government may sometimes draft ordinances of other kinds, or take special decisions, in directing agency operations. Annual appropriation directions establish both an economic framework for each agency and the aims and focus of its activities. Agency work may also be guided by special government decisions or directives. In addition, the Government appoints the agencies' directors-general (or the equivalent). Neither the Government nor any individual minister, however, may seek to influence the way in which an agency deals with a specific matter.

Ministry officials produce the documentation on which government decisions are based and also analyse reports from the agencies, including annual reports. To a great extent, agency management involves an ongoing dialogue between the various agencies and the agency liaison officer at the ministry concerned. A regular dialogue on objectives and results has become an established part of this process.

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The table below shows the number of government agencies with ordinances on 31 December of each year, and the total number of full-time employees (FTEs) in 2005 at those agencies. The figures do not include Swedish missions abroad or committees.

	2004	2005	2006	FTEs 2005
PM's Office	3	3	3	4 125
Min/Justice	204	187	149	37 144
Min/Foreign Affairs	12	12	11	4 420
Min/Defence	16	16	16	25 575
Min/Social Affairs	38	17	17	20 369
Min/Finance	67	67	56	23 572
Min/Education	103	103	103	51 536
Min/Agriculture	18	18	16	5 559
Min/Sus. Dev.	44	44	44	4 299
Min/Industry	69	70	69	34 106
Total Gov. Offices	**574**	**537**	**484**	**210 705**

In accordance with the above definition, boards that receive their own statutory instructions are counted as government agencies, even if they have no permanent staff. Similarly, in certain cases agencies organised in regional divisions count as several agencies. The National Land Survey and the 21 regional land survey authorities, for instance, count as 22 different agencies. Certain other listings show the number of agencies that are ***directly*** *responsible to the Government, which gives a lower number of agencies.*

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

The Swedish Agency for Public Management reported in 2005 (Statskontoret 2005:32) that Sweden had 1,394 public agencies in 1990, 796 in 1995 and 643 in 2000. A few of these are accountable to the Riksdag. The decline in numbers is primarily due to authorities being merged into single agencies. Similarly, the reduction noted between 2004 and 2005 was largely due to the creation of a single Swedish Social Insurance Administration and a single Office of the Prosecutor-General and the reduction at the Ministry of Finance between 2005 and 2006 when the regional enforcement services were merged into a single agency.

APPROPRIATION DIRECTIONS

More than 200 of the 484 agencies that are regulated by ordinances also receive annual appropriation directions, which represent an important part of the process by which the Government directs agency operations from year to year. These documents set out the goals of each agency's activities, the economic resources at its disposal and how the funds are to be divided between the different areas of operation. Appropriation directions are also drawn up for some 100 special appropriations and govern how these funds are to be used. During a fiscal year, adjustments can be made to the appropriation directions via special government decisions (amendments). The first table shows the number of appropriation directions and amendments for the respective year and how many referred to agencies and appropriations respectively. Next follows the total number of appropriation directions and amendments per ministry and year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Appropriation directions				
to appropriation	69	89	94	99
to agency	295	263	219	218
Amendment decisions				
to appropriation	1	66	116	71
to agency	342	329	407	270
Total	**707**	**747**	**836**	**658**

	2003	2004	2005	2006
PM's Office	5	6	8	7
Min/Justice	72	56	66	49
Min/Foreign Affairs	76	69	76	75
Min/Defence	47	54	49	31
Min/Social Affairs	50	43	58	50
Min/Finance	80	95	96	95
Min/Education	175	186	224	150
Min/Agriculture	29	45	56	42
Min/Sus. Dev.	40	37	63	49
Min/Industry	133	156	140	110
Total Gov. Offices	**707**	**747**	**836**	**658**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

Appropriation directions and amendments of recent vintage are published in the Register of Appropriations, which is available (in Swedish) on the Internet at www.esv.se.

Administrative business

The Government Offices are the principal administrative authority in Sweden. Prior to government decisions, officials prepare items of business such as appeals, exemptions and other cases in which physical or legal persons are parties, as well as matters relating to appropriations and grants, etc.

The table below shows the number of items of government business, i.e. both administrative business and business in other principal areas of operation.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Prime Minister's Office	44	52	38	50	36	69	73
Min/Justice	2 250	1 524	1 766	1 831	1 681	1 589	1 978
Min/Foreign Affairs	1 528	751	730	749	873	800	759
Min/Defence	667	737	675	539	594	483	501
Min/Social Affairs	761	630	935	3 027	781	878	676
Min/Finance	1 184	762	819	577	791	682	682
Min/Education	1 135	1 264	1 348	1 032	920	759	979
Min/Agriculture	370	431	367	379	320	313	345
Min/Sus. Dev.	1 161	495	931	904	822	885	945
Min/Industry	2 591	2 727	1 398	1 433	1 116	1 071	961
Total Gov. Offices	**11 691**	**9 373**	**9 007**	**10 521**	**7 934**	**7 529**	**7 899**

The figures refer to the number of business registry entries listed at Cabinet meetings. Several decisions may be taken (i.e. several registration numbers) under the same agenda item.

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

As the table shows, the number of government decisions has declined over time. This is mainly due to the fact that administrative decisions of a comparatively routine nature have been increasingly delegated to other agencies. Meanwhile, however, the decisions that continue to lie with the Government have increased in complexity, partly as a result of the internationalisation process.

International cooperation

With the growth of globalisation and the entry of Sweden into the European Union (EU), the Government Offices' international workload has increased. All the ministries are involved in the task of preparing Swedish positions at meetings of international organisations, representing Sweden in international negotiations and incorporating the provisions of international agreements into Swedish policies. Other work at international level undertaken by the ministries includes coordinating and overseeing legal matters under the European Court of Justice, dealing with violations of international agreements, taking part in bilateral meetings with other member states, implementing support programmes on behalf of candidate countries, organising information follow-ups and international conferences, and providing information about Sweden's international work to the Riksdag, etc.

In addition, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs extends consular support to Swedish citizens abroad via its diplomatic missions, and issues visas to foreign visitors. Swedish embassies report on political, economic and human rights developments in their countries of operation, promote Swedish economic interests there, and actively encourage foreign investment in Sweden. Where Sweden pursues development cooperation activities, the Swedish missions abroad work to ensure that these activities are as effective as possible.

The list on the next page shows Sweden's 105 missions abroad in 2006. The missions are public authorities in their own right, but come under the jurisdiction of the Government Offices. Mission staff are provided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and to some extent by other ministries as well.

SWEDISH MISSIONS ABROAD

Missions

Abidjan*	Dublin	Oslo
Abu Dhabi	Gaborone	Ottawa
Abuja	Guatemala	Paris
Addis Ababa	Hague, The	Prague
Algiers	Hanoi	Pretoria
Amman	Harare	Pyongyang
Ankara	Havana	Rabat
Athens	Helsinki	Reykjavik
Baghdad*	Islamabad	Riga
Bangkok	Jakarta	Riyadh
Beijing	Kampala	Rome
Belgrade	Kiev	Santiago de Chile
Berlin	Kinshasa	Sarajevo
Bern	Kuala Lumpur	Seoul
Bogotá D.C.	Lisbon	Singapore
Brasilia	Ljubljana	Skopje
Bratislava	London	Sofia
Brussels	Luanda	Tallinn
Budapest	Lusaka	Teheran
Buenos Aires	Luxembourg	Tel Aviv
Bucharest	Madrid	Tokyo
Cairo	Managua	Vientiane
Canberra	Manila	Vilnius
Colombo	Maputo	Warsaw
Copenhagen	Mexico City	Washington
Dakar	Moscow	Vienna
Damascus	Nairobi	Windhoek
Dar es Salaam	New Delhi	Zagreb
Dhaka	Nicosia	

** Currently unmanned.*

Consulates

Canton	Jerusalem	Phuket
Gdansk	Kaliningrad	St Petersburg
Hamburg	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Mariehamn	
Istanbul	New York	

Delegations

Permanent Representation to the EU, Brussels

Permanent Representation to the UN, New York

Permanent Representation to the international organisations in Geneva

Permanent Representation to the OECD, Paris

Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe, Strasbourg

Permanent Representation to the OSCE, Vienna

OFFICIALS STATIONED ABROAD

The Swedish missions abroad are staffed by the Government Offices and by some 1 000 local employees. The table below shows the number of staff from the Government Offices employed at Swedish missions abroad in December of each year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Min/Justice	5	5	4	5
Min/Foreign Affairs	543	577	582	611
Min/Defence	13	13	14	17
Min/Social Affairs	2	2	2	2
Min/Finance	9	9	9	10
Min/Education	7	7	9	13
Min/Agriculture	4	4	4	6
Min/Sus. Dev.	2	2	2	3
Min/Industry	8	8	6	9
Office/Admin	3	2	2	2
Total Gov. Offices	**596**	**629**	**634**	**678**
Proportion of women/men	51/49	53/47	54/46	55/45

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

VISAS

One of the tasks of the Swedish missions is to issue visas to foreign citizens who wish to visit or work in Sweden. The table below shows the number of visas issued in the respective year.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Visas	168 039	155 108	150 174	174 306	194 198	214 213

WORKDAYS IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The Swedish Government Offices are represented in over a thousand different working groups/parties in international organisations. The tables show the number of workdays during which Stockholm-based staff took part in meetings in the majority of these bodies. Days spent preparing for meetings or performing supplementary work afterwards are not included. The statistics are based on data collected retroactively from each department/division. No figures are included for the Prime Minister's Office.

WORKDAYS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S COMMITTEES AND GROUPS OF EXPERTS

	2005	2006
Min/Justice	233	124
Min/Foreign Affairs	176	230
Min/Defence	14	11
Min/Social Affairs	63	131
Min/Finance	286	295
Min/Education	161	251
Min/Agriculture	189	198
Min/Sus. Dev.	43	64
Min/Industry	269	233
Total Gov. Offices	**1 434**	**1 537**

The European Commission's expert groups bring together scientists, academicians, industry representatives, organisations and/or member states to share knowledge and offer guidance on specific matters. The Commission is not bound by the advice given to it by the expert groups.

The implementing committees assist the Commission and oversee the adoption of rules for the application of Council of Europe and European Parliament laws. These committees are made up exclusively of representatives of the member states. The Commission is required to take the opinions of these committees into account to varying extents.

WORKDAYS IN COUNCIL WORKING PARTIES

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Min/Justice	313	250	349	354
Min/Foreign Affairs	841	815	827	645
Min/Defence	15	19	65	55
Min/Social Affairs	38	82	55	65
Min/Finance	459	284	237	280
Min/Education	112	113	117	103
Min/Agriculture	450	308	305	356
Min/Sus. Dev.	179	284	237	242
Min/Industry	380	288	180	132
Total Gov. Offices	**2 787**	**2 443**	**2 372**	**2 232**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

In the Council working parties, officials from the various member states prepare proposals from the European Commission. The proposals are then processed by the Permanent Representatives Committee (Coreper) before arriving on the agenda of ministerial Council meetings. Sweden is represented by its Permanent Representation in Brussels, which is a part of the Swedish Government Offices.

WORKDAYS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OUTSIDE THE EU

	2005	2006
Min/Justice	386	497
Min/Foreign Affairs	1 916	1 481
Min/Defence	36	38
Min/Social Affairs	127	247
Min/Finance	266	341
Min/Education	317	357
Min/Agriculture	110	425
Min/Sus. Dev.	744	857
Min/Industry	556	582
Total Gov. Offices	**4 458**	**4 825**

In addition to work in the various EU institutions, continuous work is ongoing in several other international organisations. In these too, Sweden is represented by officials from the Government Offices. The table above gives the number of workdays during which Stockholm-based personnel took part in meetings in these organisations.

BACKGROUND BRIEFS

Background briefs contain a summary of European Commission proposals and set out the Swedish Government's views on them. The briefs are submitted to the Riksdag's Secretariat of the Chamber and are then dealt with by the relevant parliamentary committee. The table below shows the number of background briefs submitted to the Secretariat of the Chamber in each respective year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006
PM's Office	0	0	4	5
Min/Justice	17	19	16	17
Min/Foreign Affairs	20	15	12	15
Min/Defence	0	1	1	1
Min/Social Affairs	3	0	3	8
Min/Finance	17	14	7	18
Min/Education	0	2	2	2
Min/Agriculture	23	13	7	11
Min/Sus. Dev.	10	14	1	15
Min/Industry	34	34	22	22
Total Gov. Offices	**124**	**112**	**75**	**114**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

Background briefs are available (in Swedish) at www.riksdagen.se.

External communication

An important part of the Government Offices' operations involves communication with the world at large, including such activities as:

- replying to parliamentary questions and interpellations,
- composing ministerial speeches,
- answering queries from the general public,
- informing and consulting with the business sector, interest organisations and the general public in joint working groups,
- taking part in seminars and trade fairs, etc.,
- making Government Offices publications and information available to the general public on the website of the Government Offices and via the Government Offices Records Centre.

On the following pages, some of these activities are described on the basis of certain statistical criteria.

REPLIES TO PARLIAMENTARY INTERPELLATIONS

Interpellations are questions put by a member of the Riksdag to a government minister, and are debated almost every week in the Chamber. Members present such questions in writing but receive a reply both in writing and in person from the minister concerned, who comes to the Chamber for the purpose. Ministers are required to respond within 14 days, otherwise they must explain the reason for the delay. All members are provided with a written reply in advance. When interpellations are debated, the minister begins by reading out the reply, after which he or she debates the matter with the members in the Chamber.

The table below shows the number of interpellation replies delivered in each respective year. The data in the table does not take account of the ministry that has prepared the response. Instead, the response to questions raised in the Riksdag is attributed to the ministry where the minister concerned was stationed at the time of the response.

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Prime Minister's Office	7	3	1	3	14	10	7
Ministry of Justice	11	25	39	51	65	81	74
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	22	45	30	28	61	81	49
Ministry of Defence	1	12	12	3	12	25	25
Ministry of Social Affairs	18	50	56	29	62	58	56
Ministry of Finance	18	29	47	36	74	49	58
Ministry of Education	15	38	50	49	78	64	57
Ministry of Agriculture	16	22	19	5	16	23	15
Ministry of Sustainable Development	10	26	25	9	15	49	24
Ministry of Industry	36	100	97	71	89	93	77
Total Government Offices	**154**	**350**	**376**	**284**	**486**	**533**	**442**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

The interpellations and the Government's replies are available (in Swedish) at www.riksdagen.se.

REPLIES TO PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

This refers to written replies to written questions put to a government minister by a member of the Riksdag. As a rule, the replies have to be given by the Wednesday following the date on which the question was submitted.

The number of replies to such questions is shown below. The data in the table does not take account of the ministry that has prepared the response. Instead, the response to questions raised in the Riksdag is attributed to the ministry where the minister concerned was stationed at the time of the response.

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Prime Minister's Office	28	5	7	5	16	31	21
Min/Justice	64	76	104	169	223	363	278
Min/Foreign Affairs	54	111	141	176	254	324	300
Min/Defence	22	34	54	47	45	80	71
Min/Social Affairs	68	122	164	184	213	250	226
Min/Finance	58	73	107	132	138	175	159
Min/Education	64	92	135	151	178	247	186
Min/Agriculture	47	41	77	74	73	139	125
Min/Sus. Dev.	52	69	76	78	57	178	107
Min/Industry	160	300	239	244	245	425	433
Total Gov. Offices	**617**	**923**	**1 104**	**1 260**	**1 442**	**2 212**	**1 906**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

Parliamentary questions and the Government's replies are published (in Swedish) at www.riksdagen.se.

CORRESPONDENCE

Each year, the Government Offices receive a large number of letters from private individuals. Some of these concern requests and representations of various kinds, such as appeals and applications. Letters from private individuals containing questions or proposals directed to the Government are normally answered by correspondence. The table shows the number of replies that have been dispatched by each ministry over the past four years and recorded in the Government Offices' business register. At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, most replies are recorded in written communication registers.

	2003	2004	2005	2006
PM's Office	5 020	4 103	5 815	7 187
Min/Justice	3 931	4 791	4 422	4 115
Min/Foreign Affairs	1 056	1 091	823	475
Min/Defence	621	828	859	623
Min/Social Affairs	5 249	4 506	5 385	7 079
Min/Finance	3 386	2 640	2 308	2 649
Min/Education	2 911	3 906	3 647	4 994
Min/Agriculture	995	1 145	976	1 189
Min/Sus. Dev.	1 117	1 126	1 922	2 089
Min/Industry	2 883	3 100	3 650	3 508
Office/Admin	253	107	82	99
Total Gov. Offices	**27 422**	**27 343**	**29 889**	**34 007**

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES WEBSITES AND RECORDS CENTRE

Informing the general public about the Government's work is an important area of activity at the Government Offices. One of the principal channels of information is the Government Offices website, www.regeringen.se. The website provides news, government bills and communications, official reports and other types of information material. The website also puts the work of the Government and the Government Offices in a broader perspective by describing how Sweden is governed and how the public administration functions as a whole. In 2006, the site averaged more than 27.5 million page views.

A total of 151 press conferences and conferences were webcast during the year. More than 56 000 viewers watched webcasts on the website. Fifty-three of these press conference and conference productions were broadcast on Swedish television. This gives total viewing figures of about 2.5 million for these telecasts.

Another way for the general public to obtain information about the Government's work is to visit the Records Centre. About 900 people took advantage of this service in 2006.

The official English website at www.sweden.gov.se is an abridged version of the main Swedish one (please see page 59).

Internal development work

The following tables show the internal organisation of the Government Offices on the basis of certain statistical criteria.

EMPLOYMENT PER STAFF CATEGORY

This refers to the number of staff calculated as employees, including committees and staff stationed abroad, in service for the whole or part of the month of December each year. Leave of absence and sickness absence on a full-time basis have been deducted. Holiday leave is not deducted.

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
Heads of administrative units	388	428	430	442	413	379	369
Executive officers	1 444	1 735	1 899	2 096	2 348	2 499	2 572
Advisers/Specialists	577	620	605	544	580	515	491
Political appointees	160	152	155	166	184	203	156
Permanent administrative staff	1 201	1 214	1 131	1 085	1 023	945	926
Total Gov. Offices	**3 770**	**4 149**	**4 220**	**4 333**	**4 548**	**4 541**	**4 514**
Calculated as FTEs	3 660	4 055	4 119	4 249	4 457	4 415	4 384

*The **heads of administrative units** category refers to those employed under the Government Offices' senior officials agreement, excluding state secretaries. Deputy department heads, section heads and group heads (primarily at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Office for Administrative Affairs) do not fall under this agreement but are included here under **executive officers**.*

*The **advisers/specialists** category refers to those employed under the Government Offices' specialist agreement. They are mainly committee and inquiry staff, legal and special advisers, etc, employed for a fixed term.*

*The **political appointees** category refers to government ministers, state secretaries, political advisers and others employed under the Government Offices' agreement on politically appointed staff.*

*The **permanent administrative staff** category refers to administrative officers, assistants and service staff, etc.*

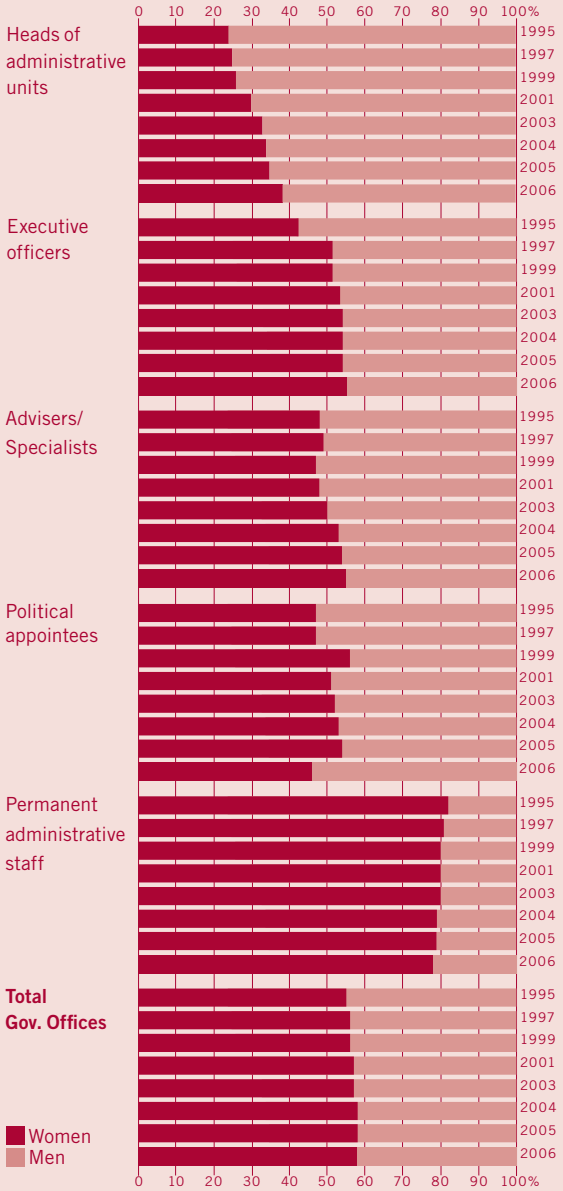
Calculation as FTEs (full-time equivalents) means that extent of employment has been taken into account. Thus two members of staff working 50 per cent each are counted as one FTE.

The number of executive officers has increased as the Government Offices have continued their transformation from a relatively static, administratively top-heavy organisation into a more flexible one. Ministerial work has become increasingly complex, partly as a result of growing internationalisation. Meanwhile, the administrative machinery at the Government Offices has been streamlined. The proportion of permanent administrative staff fell from 32 per cent in 1995 to 21 per cent in 2006.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN PER STAFF CATEGORY

The figure shows that the proportion of women has gradually increased among heads of administrative units, executive officers and advisers/specialists, as has the proportion of men among the permanent administrative staff. The growth in the number of female heads of administrative units may seem slow, but women made up more than 50 per cent of those appointed to such positions in recent years.

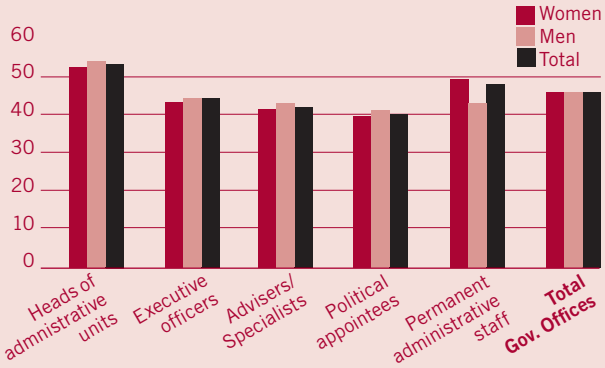
Among political staff in December 2006, 46 per cent were women and 54 per cent were men.



AVERAGE AGE AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE

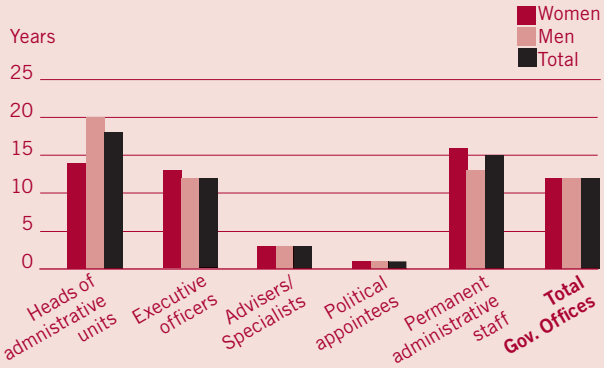
The diagrams below show average age and average length of service per personnel category among officers in December 2006.

Average age per personnel category



Average age among permanent administrative staff has increased from 42 to 48 since 1995. In other personnel categories, the average age increased by one to two years during the same period.

Average length of service per personnel category



The table above shows how average length of service varies substantially between personnel categories. The longest period is among male managers. The period of employment is shorter among female managers due to the fact that a larger proportion of them were recently recruited, which is also reflected in an increasing share of women managers. The short period of employment among specialists is due to the fact that they are appointed on a temporary basis, often to committees. In spite of the change of government, the average period of employment among politically appointed employees in December 2006 was more than three months. This was due to the fact that some of the new political appointees were recruited from the Government Offices.

EMPLOYEES PER MINISTRY

The table below shows the number of employees per ministry in December each year, including committee/inquiry staff and officials stationed abroad. The column on the right shows the proportion of women and men in each ministry in December 2006.

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	Proportion of women/men 2006
Prime Minister's Office	49	57	51	57	58	87	106	58/42
Ministry of Justice	192	210	261	341	327	329	349	60/40
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1 443	1 544	1 630	1 502	1 530	1 425	1 410	60/40
Ministry of Defence	128	125	126	136	144	152	155	50/50
Ministry of Social Affairs	204	226	236	217	267	302	276	62/38
Ministry of Finance	384	398	414	416	473	472	458	50/50
Ministry of Education	238	297	342	304	304	302	292	64/36
Ministry of Agriculture	106	122	122	134	154	160	159	59/41
Ministry of Sustainable Development	166	166	191	175	182	225	220	64/36
Ministry of Industry	542	610	378	462	474	431	415	61/39
Office for Administrative Affairs	318	394	469	589	591	618	665	53/47
Proportion of women/men	55/45	56/44	56/44	57/43	57/43	58/42	58/42	

In connection with government reshuffles and other organisational changes, certain responsibilities and business categories are sometimes redistributed among the ministries, which means that comparisons over time require a degree of caution. The Office for Administrative Affairs, for instance, has successively taken over administrative staff and tasks from the ministries, including cleaning, office services, library duties and ICT services, archives and records and payroll administration.

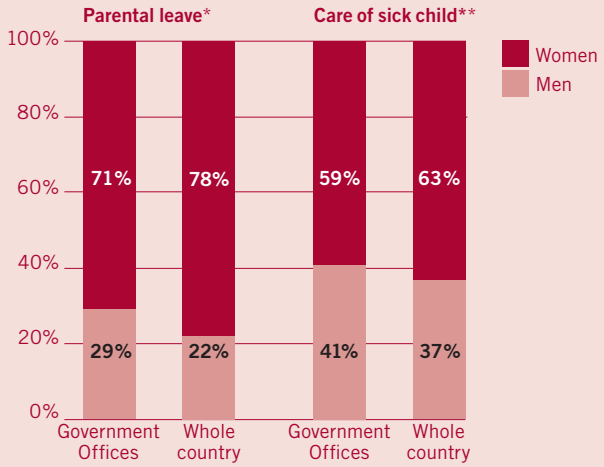
PARENTAL LEAVE AND TEMPORARY CARE OF CHILDREN

At the Government Offices, most parental leave and leave for the care of a sick child is claimed by women, which is partly due to the fact that they make up 58 per cent of the staff. The diagram gives the proportion of parental allowance and days of leave for the care of a sick child for women and men respectively, taking into account the uneven distribution according to sex in the Government Offices. The corresponding percentage in the country as a whole is included for reference.

** Including guaranteed days of leave and leave reserved for fathers in connection with a birth.*

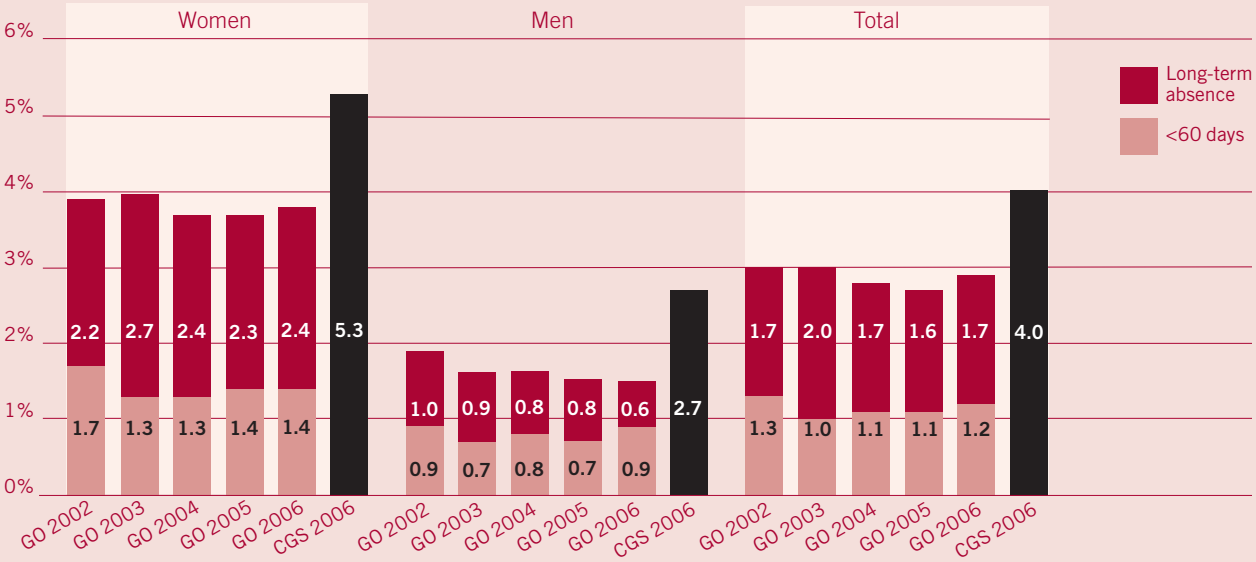
*** Temporary parental benefit excluding leave reserved for fathers in connection with a birth.*

The figures for the country as a whole are taken from the website of the National Insurance Administration.



SICKNESS ABSENCE

The sickness absence rate at the Government Offices (GO) was 2.9 per cent in 2006, which was significantly lower than the overall rate for the central government sector (CGS) among both women and men.



EQUAL PAY

Every year, an action plan for equal pay is drawn up at the Government Offices, the purpose being to detect and correct unjustified differences in pay and in other terms or conditions of work between women and men, and to prevent the development of such discrepancies in the future. The plan is based on a wage survey and an analysis of women's and men's pay, both within groups of employees performing largely the same tasks and within groups dominated by one sex or the other but performing tasks judged to be largely of equal value. Statistical pay differentials are analysed by a joint working group to determine whether there are justifiable grounds for them.

The wage surveys for 2003 and 2004 revealed some pay gaps that appeared unjustified and which were consequently given special attention in salary reviews in those two years. A follow-up of the outcome of these reviews shows that pay gaps have narrowed in these groups. In the 2005 wage survey and analysis, no pay gaps were found to be unjustified from a gender equality perspective. Analysis of the 2006 survey was in progress in March 2007.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES' EXPENDITURE

The activities of the Government Offices, excluding transfers, are largely financed via the appropriation for administrative operations. In addition, special activities and services are financed via targeted appropriations. The tables show how the Government Offices' administrative costs are distributed. A more detailed account of the Government Offices' finances is available in the "Annual Report of the Government Offices 2006" (Swedish only).

Expenditure per ministry, SEK millions

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006
PM's Office	46	55	64	76	91
Min/Justice	182	257	243	270	283
Min/For.	1 929	2 279	1 906	2 055	2 119
Min/Defence	88	131	133	146	143
Min/Soc.	188	180	209	224	229
Min/Finance	274	304	392	396	385
Min/Education	203	205	224	254	263
Min/Agriculture	100	138	128	135	138
Min/Sus. Dev.	108	126	134	173	173
Min/Industry	262	330	322	342	330
Office/Admin	302	435	515	534	555
Joint	554	666	763	722	729
Total GO	**4 238**	**5 108**	**5 033**	**5 326**	**5 437**

The figures in the "Joint" category refer to the Government Offices' rental costs and certain other shared costs.

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

The appropriation for the Government Offices' administrative operations in 2006 was SEK 5 492 million, incl. cancellations. This means that the outgoing appropriation savings increased by SEK 55 million over the year. The table below shows the distribution of expenditure in each respective year.

Expenditure per cost category, SEK millions

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Salaries, emoluments and other staff costs	2 578	2 836	2 934	3 188	3 218	3 388	3 549
Courses, training and conferences	54	184	51	43	63	70	48
Travel and allowances	281	326	247	245	272	254	205
Consultants and other external services, advertising	322	325	232	252	285	312	298
ICT-equipment, incl. licences	65	66	72	64	60	60	65
Telephony, data communication, postage	106	118	115	108	98	102	100
Furniture, fittings and other equipment	46	87	30	35	31	33	30
Office stationery and disposable materials, etc	67	56	48	48	53	53	49
Printing and copying, bookbinding	37	42	39	37	40	44	42
Security and surveillance	26	36	25	26	28	34	33
Premises in Sweden and abroad, incl. cleaning and maintenance	1 003	1 011	1 060	1 084	1 072	1 083	1 135
Other costs, incl. interest and amortisation payments	349	443	344	287	274	256	263
Revenue	–372	–424	–394	–384	–362	–363	–380
Total	**4 563**	**5 108**	**4 803**	**5 033**	**5 133**	**5 326**	**5 437**

Expenditure refers to appropriations for administrative costs for the Government Offices.

About half of Government Offices revenue comprises invoiced expenses. Other revenue derives from the renting out of premises, EU grants and subsidies, and interest, etc.

Information sources and contact information 2007

Here you can find out how to:

- *access up-to-date information, publications and information material,*
- *contact us and address inquiries,*
- *search the records for documents, or*
- *visit the Government Offices.*

How to contact the Swedish Government and the Government Offices

As of 1 January 2007, the Government Offices comprise the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. The Government Offices are mainly situated in the Södra Klara District of central Stockholm, around the southern section of Drottninggatan, from Tegelbacken in the west to Gustav Adolfs Torg in the east.

POSTAL ADDRESS

All ministries
(except the Ministry for Foreign Affairs)
SE-103 33 Stockholm

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
SE-103 39 Stockholm

TELEPHONE

Switchboard: +46 8 405 10 00

WWW.SWEDEN.GOV.SE

www.sweden.gov.se is the English-language website of the Swedish Government and the Swedish Government Offices. The Government's main website (in Swedish) is www.regeringen.se.

www.sweden.gov.se has three main sections:

- *The Government and its Offices*
  This section offers up-to-date information listed according to ministry, minister and subject area.
- *Publications*
  This section contains brochures, fact sheets and reports issued in English or other foreign languages. It also provides access to Swedish statutes in translation.
- *How Sweden is governed*
  This section puts the work of the Government and the Government Offices in a wider perspective. It describes such topics as Sweden's democratic system and the legislative process.

At www.sweden.gov.se you can:

- subscribe to news based on specific ministries, ministers or subject areas,
- monitor one or more RSS feeds regarding news and updates on www.sweden.gov.se,
- watch webcasts from selected press conferences from the Government Offices,
- find information on how to contact the ministries and Swedish missions abroad, and
- contact the International Press Centre at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The website is disability-friendly, i.e. adapted to the needs of people with functional impairments. The website also contains a synthetic speech function to enable you to listen to the contents.

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.sweden.se is the official gateway to Sweden.

www.riksdagen.se is the website of the Riksdag (Swedish parliament)

www.sverige.se is the starting-point for searches on all municipalities', county councils' and government agencies' websites. (Mainly in Swedish with some English-language material.)

www.scb.se is the website of Statistics Sweden.

www.lagrummet.se is the portal that provides access to the public legal information system including Swedish laws, ordinances and case-law (in Swedish only).

INQUIRIES

General inquiries
about the Government and the Government Offices should be addressed to the Swedish Government Offices Information Department.
Switchboard: +46 8 405 10 00
Fax: +46 8 405 42 95

Inquiries about specific issues
should be addressed to the relevant ministry.
Switchboard: +46 8 405 10 00

RECORDS CENTRE

Everyone has the right to examine official documents received or drawn up by the Government Offices, provided the documents are not classified.
Visit the Records Centre at Fredsgatan 8.
Opening hours: weekdays 09.00–16.00.

HOW TO ORDER PRINTED MATERIAL

General information material in English can be ordered or downloaded from the publications section of www.sweden.gov.se.

The majority of official documents such as government bills and Swedish Government Official Reports (SOU) are available in Swedish only and can be ordered from one of the publishers listed below.

Government bills, *written communications* and *committee terms of reference*, Parliamentary Printing Unit.

Ministry Publications Series (Ds) and *Swedish Government Official Reports* (SOU): Fritzes. (Documents published in 1999 should be ordered from Thomson Fakta.)

Swedish Code of Statutes (SFS):
Until 1996: Fritzes
From 1997: Thomson Fakta

Details for telephone and e-mail orders:

- Parliamentary Printing Unit,
  tel: +46 8 786 58 10
  ordermottagningen@riksdagen.se
- Fritzes,
  tel: +46 8 690 91 90
  order.fritzes@nj.se
- Thomson Fakta,
  tel: +46 8 587 670 00
  thomsonfakta.order@thomson.com

Visitors' addresses, e-mail and fax

Prime Minister's Office
1 Visitors' address: Rosenbad 4
E-mail: registrator@primeminister.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 723 11 71

Ministry of Agriculture
2 Visitors' address: Fredsgatan 8
E-mail: registrator@agriculture.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 20 64 96

Ministry of Culture
3 Visitors' address: Drottninggatan 16
E-mail: registrator@culture.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 21 68 13

Ministry of Defence
4 Visitors' address: Jakobsgatan 9
E-mail: registrator@defence.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 723 11 89

Ministry of Education and Research
3 Visitors' address: Drottninggatan 16
E-mail: registrator@education.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 723 11 92

Ministry of Employment
5 Visitors' address: Jakobsgatan 26
E-mail: registrator@employment.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 411 36 16

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications
5 Visitors' address: Jakobsgatan 26
E-mail: registrator@industry.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 411 36 16

Ministry of the Environment
6 Visitors' address: Tegelbacken 2
E-mail: registrator@environment.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 24 16 29

Ministry of Finance
7 Visitors' address: Drottninggatan 21
E-mail: registrator@finance.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 21 73 86

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
8 Visitors' addresses: Gustav Adolfs Torg 1
9 Fredsgatan 6
10 Malmtorgsgatan 3
11 Vasagatan 8–10
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Fax: +46 8 723 11 76

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
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E-mail: registrator@social.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 723 11 91

Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality
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E-mail: registrator@integration.ministry.se
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Ministry of Justice
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Office for Administrative Affairs
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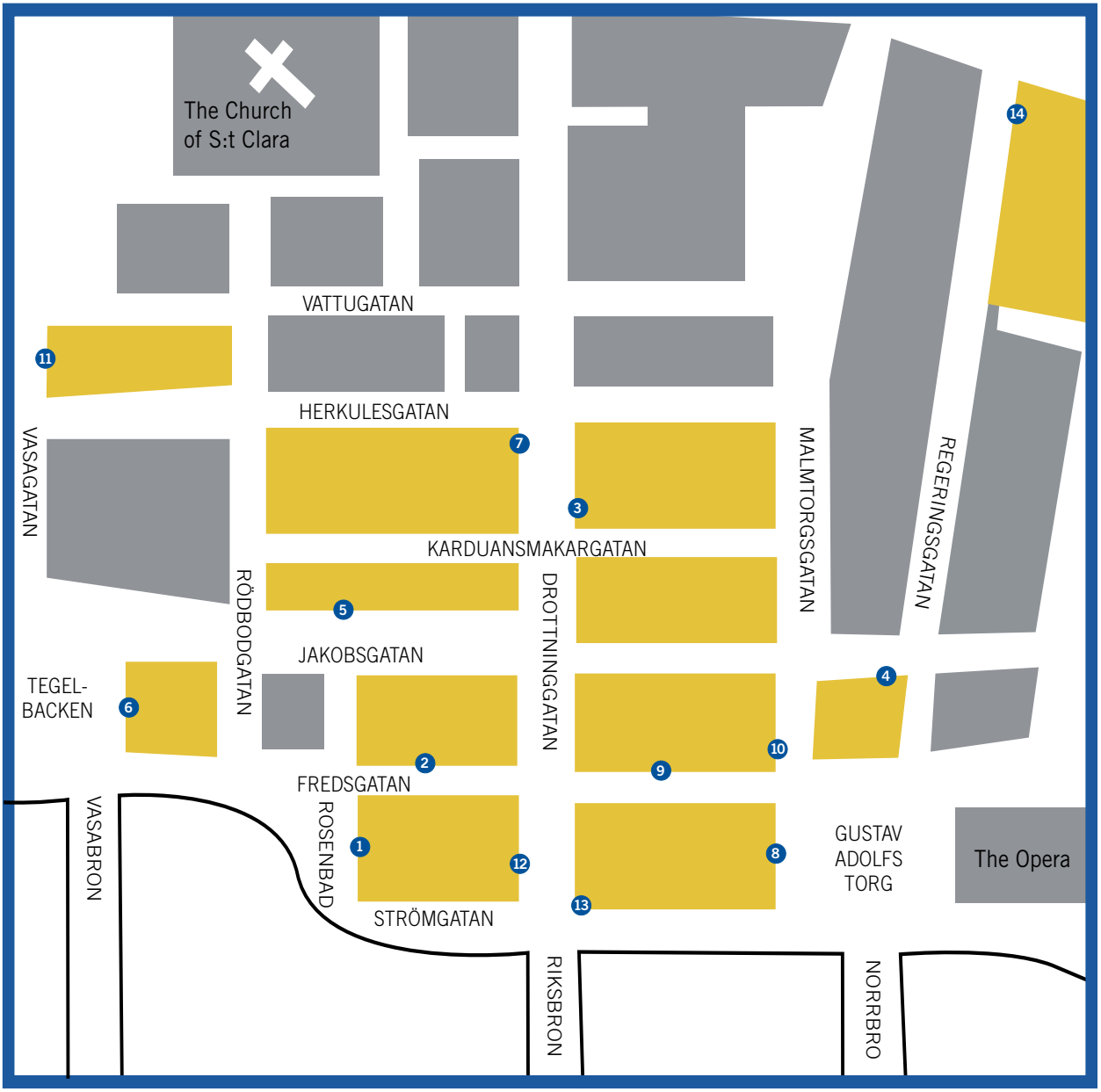
2 Fredsgatan 8
12 Drottninggatan 1
13 Drottninggatan 2
3 Drottninggatan 16
7 Drottninggatan 21
11 Vasagatan 8–10
14 Regeringsgatan 30
E-mail: registrator@adm.ministry.se
Fax: +46 8 24 46 31

Government Offices Press Centre
1 Address: Rosenbad 4

Records Centre
2 Visitors' address: Fredsgatan 8
Opening hours: weekdays 09.00–16.00
Tel: + 46 8 405 24 88

International Press Centre
9 Address: Fredsgatan 6
(Ministry for Foreign Affairs)


The Church
of S:t Clara
VATTUGATAN
HERKULESGATAN
VASAGATAN
KARDUANSMAKARGATAN
RÖDBODGATAN
DROTTNINGGATAN
MALMTORGSGATAN
REGERINGSGATAN
JAKOBSGATAN
TEGEL-
BACKEN
FREDSGATAN
ROSENBAD
VASABRON
STRÖMGATAN
RIKSBRON
NORRBRO
GUSTAV
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TORG
The Opera
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Facts about Sweden

A

Area: 450,000 km² (174,000 sq. mi.). Sweden is the third largest country in Western Europe.

C

Capital: Stockholm. 1.9 million inh. in Greater Stockholm.

Constitution: Sweden has four fundamental laws which together make up the Constitution, see below.

- The Instrument of Government contains the basic principles of Sweden's form of government describing how the Government is to work, the fundamental freedoms and rights of the Swedish people, and how elections to the Riksdag are to be implemented.
- The Act of Succession regulates who is to inherit the throne.
- The Freedom of the Press Act confers the right to disseminate information in printed form but with accountability before the law. Another feature of the Freedom of the Press Act is citizens' right to study public documents, the principle of public access to official documents (see also Transparency).
- The Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression contains provisions on free dissemination of information and prohibits censorship. It covers new media such as radio, TV, films and CD-ROM discs.
- The Riksdag Act occupies a position midway between constitutional and ordinary law. This law contains detailed provisions on the Riksdag and its workings.

Cultivated land: 8%

Currency: 1 krona (SEK) = 100 öre; SEK 100 = EUR 10.73, USD 13.57, GBP 7.37 (May 2006)

E

Elections: General elections are held every four years. The latest general elections were held in September 2006. This is when the people, the citizens of Sweden, have the opportunity to choose their party representatives in the Swedish Riksdag. All Swedish citizens who have reached the age of 18 on or before election day are entitled to vote. It is the Riksdag that selects the Prime Minister, who in turn forms a government to govern the country for the next four years. Municipal and county council elections are held at the same time as the Riksdag elections and foreign citizens who have lived in the country for the last three years are also entitled to vote in these local elections.

The European Union: Sweden has been a member of the European Union since 1995 but has not joined the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). A referendum was held in 2003 in which 56 per cent of the population voted against and 42 per cent for participation in the monetary union.

- Margot Wallström, who comes from Sweden, is one of the twenty European Commissioners and holds the post of Vice-President.
- Sweden's contribution to the EU budget amounted to SEK 25.9 billion in 2006.
- Total revenue from EU contributions to Sweden amounted to approx. SEK 13.8 billion in 2006.

Export goods, **most important** (2006):
1) machinery,
2) electrical goods/telecommunications,
3) road vehicles,
4) paper,
5) pharmaceuticals,
6) iron and steel,
7) petroleum products

F

Forests: 52%

G

GDP, per capita 2006: 286 415 (SEK in fixed 2000 prices)

GDP, real growth 2006: 4.4%

Gender equality: The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman (Jämo) was established as a public agency in 1980. It is accountable to the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality and is responsible for ensuring that women and men enjoy the same rights irrespective of gender. The areas under the supervision of Jämo include gender equality in working life, schools and universities.

- After the 2006 general election, the proportion of women members of the Riksdag is 47.3%.
- The current government is made up of a total of 22 Ministers, 9 of whom are women.
- The proportion of women aged 20-64 in the labour force was 80% in 2005. The corresponding figure for men was 86%.
- In 2005, 52% of women were employed in the public sector and 48% in the private sector. In 2005, 19% of men were employed in the public sector and 81% in the private sector.

Government, form of: Constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy

I

Import goods, **most important** (2006):
1) electrical goods/telecommunications,
2) machinery,
3) road vehicles,
4) foodstuffs,
5) crude oil,
6) textiles and clothing/footwear,
7) iron and steel

Inflation: measured as the percentage change in CPI over a twelve-month period, averaged 1.4%

L

Lakes and rivers: 9%

Languages: Swedish; recognised minority languages: Finnish, Meänkieli (Tornedal Finnish), Romany Chib, Sami, Yiddish.

Life expectancy, **average**: men 78 years, women 82 years

Longest north-south distance: 1 574 km (978 mi.)

Longest east-west distance: 499 km (310 mi.)

M

Mountains: 12%

P

Parliament: The Riksdag, one chamber with 349 members

Population: 9.1 million

R

Religion: 80% belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sweden

T

Transparency: Transparency and democratic principles are considered so important that they have been protected in the Constitution under the Freedom of the Press Act.

The Swedish principle of public access to official documents means that members of the public and the mass media, including citizens of other countries, have full access to official documents, including judicial documents. Anyone can obtain a copy of the document they wish free of charge, simply by contacting the relevant public agency. This applies with the exception of certain areas that are subject to secrecy provisions (see also Constitution).

U

Unemployment: 7.1% of the labour force aged 15–74, calculated by the international method.

W

Welfare: Sweden has a well-developed welfare system, largely financed out of tax revenues. There is therefore a publicly financed health service in which patients pay relatively low charges, a social insurance system including parental insurance, child allowances (paid to all families regardless of their financial circumstances) and sickness insurance, an extensive system of local government child care with a ceiling on charges, virtually free schooling, including upper secondary education, and university studies. As regards care of the elderly, the Swedish view is that everyone should be able to live in their own home as long as possible and society should provide the help and care that each individual needs. Sweden strives to be a society that is accessible for everyone.

Sweden
in Europe
Stockholm
Göteborg
Malmö

FACTS & FIGURES, SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES YEARBOOK 2006 presents facts and statistics about the organisation, duties and activities of the Government Offices in 2006. In 2006 the Government Offices comprised the Prime Minister's Office, nine ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs.

The yearbook contains statistics on decisions taken during the year, government bills submitted to the Swedish parliament, committee reports, as well as a presentation of the the Cabinet line up and details of the Government Offices' staff and finances.

In a nutshell, the book offers:

- A presentation of the Government Offices
- A presentation of the Government ministers 2006
- The Government Offices – facts & figures

The yearbook will answer some of your questions about the Government Offices. More information is available on the Government website: *www.sweden.gov.se*.

REGERIN

REGERINGSKANSLIET