

The background is a vibrant pink. On the left side, several thick, wavy lines in various colors (teal, yellow, blue, orange, purple, brown, green, and red) flow from the edge towards the center, where they level out into horizontal bands. The text 'Swedish Government Offices Yearbook 2002' is centered in white.

Swedish Government Offices Yearbook 2002



# Swedish Government Offices Yearbook 2002

The chapter vignettes are pictures from the elections in September 2002, divided into different themes: election debate, the campaign trail, the people cast their vote, election night and the election result.

The Government Offices comprise the Prime Minister's Office, ten 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.

The Government Offices' yearbook for 2002 has been produced by the Office for Administrative Affairs at the direction of the Prime Minister.

The various ministries have contributed facts and figures and have also been responsible for the choice of material in each case.

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# Preface

The aim of this yearbook is to summarise the work of the Swedish Government Offices in 2002. It describes the main events of the year and also presents the people employed here.

Work in the past year was strongly influenced by the September elections. The new Riksdag gave the Social Democrats a fresh mandate, and the Government extended its cooperation with the Left Party and the Green Party.

The economic situation during the year was unsettled, reflecting the decline in international economic activity. Sweden, however, was better placed to meet this development than many other countries in our part of the world. Despite the international slowdown, we were able both to introduce social reforms and to safeguard and maintain public finances.

Other items on the agenda in 2002 included the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in

Johannesburg, a national drive to reduce ill-health in working life, and efforts to promote gender equality within the Government Offices.

I hope that the present yearbook will provide further insight into how the Government Offices work. But a yearbook cannot cover everything. If you have any questions that are not answered in these pages, or that you want to know more about, please feel free to contact the Government Offices. And also to visit our website, [www.regeringen.se](http://www.regeringen.se).



*Göran Persson*  
*Prime Minister*

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## Chapter 1 • Presentation of the Swedish Government Offices

*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 work, the Swedish Government has a staff of 4,500 civil servants and political appointees employed at the Government Offices (Regeringskansliet), which comprise the Prime Minister's Office (Statsrådsberedningen), ten ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs (Förvaltningsavdelningen).*

The Swedish Government makes decisions on a collective basis and in consensus. Accordingly, all government ministers must be given a say in the decisions reached by the Government. Although the activities of the Swedish Government Offices are divided into ministerial areas, the ministries when preparing business are to be guided by the principle that decisions are made by the Government as a whole and not by the individual minister.

The duty of the Government Offices is to assist the Government in its task of governing the realm and achieving its policy objectives. The Government Offices are headed by the Government but also assist in supervising the other central government agencies. This is one of the unique features of the Government Offices compared to other government agencies. Under the Swedish administrative system, the agencies otherwise enjoy relative independence from the Government in a number of respects.

An important difference between the Government Offices and other government agencies lies in their executive management structures. While other agencies are usually headed by a Director-General appointed by the Government, the Government Offices are headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is not the only one to have dual roles in this respect. Many government ministers, besides being members of the Cabinet, also occupy the post of head of ministry. As a rule, there are three types of senior staff next in rank: State Secretaries, Director-Generals for Administrative Affairs and Director-Generals for Legal Affairs. In addition, there is a cross-ministerial Permanent Secretary with overall responsibility for any

administrative matters affecting more than one ministry in the Government Offices.

As in the case of other government agency staff, few of the officials employed at the Government Offices are political appointees. Only about 150 of the total workforce of 4,500 occupy such posts. When a change of government occurs, non-political staff retain their posts while the political appointees are replaced.

Political affairs cannot always be easily compartmentalised in ministries. Many issues today transcend ministerial boundaries, and the Government Offices as an organisation naturally must adjust accordingly. This development has been accentuated by Swedish membership of the EU. Before Sweden joined the Union, the task of determining Swedish stances in preparation for international meetings lay primarily with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Today, officials from all the various ministries represent Sweden in the EU and prepare business themselves.

Sweden's presidency of the EU Council of Ministers during the first half of 2001 placed heavy demands on the Government Offices' coordinating skills, and thus provided an important test of how well the Government Offices functioned as a single, cohesive agency. While it is widely felt that the Government Offices performed well in supporting the planning and implementation of the presidency, the intensive work this involved also helped the agency to develop as such. New approaches to work – not least to cooperation – were established and many officials were given a closer insight into the mechanisms of the EU.

The Government Offices comprise the Prime Minister's Office, ten 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.

The government committee system is a further responsibility of the Government Offices, although each committee is a government agency in its own right.

## Chapter 2 • Some specific issues

*Warnings that long-term absence from work due to illness was rapidly increasing prompted the Government to act in 2001. A wide-ranging 11-point programme was introduced with the aim of improving health in working life.*

*In some parts of the country, the employment situation appears particularly troublesome. And how widely available are good public services? The Government presented a new policy area – regional development – with the aim of promoting growth and vitality throughout the country.*

*Two other issues of special concern during the year were the international work in progress to combat climate change and the efforts to create a European agency for safe food.*

## PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT: FROM WORDS TO DEEDS

Since 1998, the Government has reported annually on its efforts to promote sustainable development. The report for 2002 was presented in March. It detailed both the progress achieved in Sweden so far and future plans concerning sustainable development, and also represented a contribution to the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September.

A number of the issues actively pursued by the Government in preparation for the World Summit met with success in Johannesburg:

- a 10-year framework of action programmes for sustainable consumption and production patterns is to be drawn up,
- losses of biological diversity are to be significantly reduced by the year 2010 and depleted fish stocks are to be replenished by 2015,
- the proportion of people lacking access to drinking water and basic sanitation is to be halved by 2015,
- chemicals are to be used and produced in such a way as to minimise the adverse effects on people and the environment by 2020.

The Government Offices were one of the principal organisers of the national follow-up conference, Envisions, in Västerås in November. The conference aimed to make the results of the Johannesburg meeting more widely known in Sweden and to create a dia-

logue on how the agreements reached there were to be translated into practical action here. The proposals that emerged in Västerås were to be taken into consideration by the Government in its continuing efforts to follow up the World Summit.

## A HEALTHIER WORKING LIFE

During 2002, the Government took further steps to improve the work environment, to make preventive action more effective and to help people return to work more quickly after a bout of ill-health. At the beginning of the year, a commission presented a report entitled 'Action Programme for Better Health in Working Life'. One of the proposals was to encourage employers to improve the work environment by requiring them to pay sick pay for a longer period. The report also showed that the rate of illness-related absence varies according to sector and industry, and between workplaces, and that there are significant regional differences. The National Social Insurance Board and the National Board of Health and Welfare are to clarify the extent of these variations and how they affect insurance costs.

Another committee proposed that three units be set up around the country to deal with work-related injury insurance, and also called for the establishment of a new decision-making body, the Workers' Compensation Board.

In addition, the National Social Insurance Board and the National Labour Market Board were allocated SEK 70 million for the purpose of initiating efforts to modernise worklife rehabilitation programmes.

What, then, does a health-inducing workplace look like? Four conferences held in the spring of 2002 focused on best local practice in this sphere. The conferences were held in Göteborg, Malmö, Stockholm and Östersund, and a number of government ministers took part.

The Budget Bill for 2003, presented in October, proposed a range of initiatives worth a total of SEK 750 million per annum in 2003 and 2004 aimed at improving health in working life. Among the measures agreed on during the year were:

- The introduction of a national objective for better health in working life.
- The introduction of compulsory reporting on illness-related absence.
- The allocation of SEK 20 million for informational purposes relating to better health in working life.
- An additional SEK 30 million to work environment control programmes.
- An additional SEK 30 million to regional workplace safety and hygiene programmes.
- An additional SEK 15 million for the training of staff in the industrial health service.

## PROMOTING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

In January 2002, the Government presented a three-year Swedish national action plan for human rights. The aim is to prepare the ground for a more cohesive approach to human rights issues in Sweden. A feature

of the information effort is a new website, [www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se](http://www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se).

EU membership opened up a new channel for Swedish efforts on behalf of human rights. The issue of human rights is now being discussed regularly in various political dialogues with individual countries or groups of countries. For a number of years, the EU has had a separate dialogue on human rights with China, and in October 2002 a similar dialogue was opened up with Iran. Efforts to promote democracy and human rights in the Third World are to be intensified across the board, as the result of a decision by the EU member states in December 2002. Democracy and human rights are to be mainstreamed into all EU policy areas and are to inform all political actions and decisions.

In the UN in 2002, the EU raised the question of human rights in relation to Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar/Burma, Iraq, Iran, Sudan, and the Russian republic of Chechnya, and also with regard to the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Other important issues for the EU were the work against capital punishment, racism and discrimination, and promotion of the rights of women, economic, social and cultural rights, and civil and political rights. The EU is also actively involved in efforts to install a new UN convention protecting the rights of people with disabilities.

## GENDER EQUALITY THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

A major priority for the Government Offices has been greater equality between female and male staff. This

means equal pay for women and men, more women in senior positions and greater opportunity for staff to combine employment with parental responsibilities. The proportion of female administrative officers has come to exceed that of male officers in recent years, the salaries of female managers (Directors/Deputy Director-Generals) now match those of their male colleagues, and the proportion of female managers in the Government Offices has almost doubled over the past ten years. But a survey and analysis of female and male salaries shows that in some categories the wage growth of female employees with many years of service at the Government Offices is slightly lower than that of male colleagues with the same length of service. A certain imbalance in wage setting for new female employees has also been detected, along with some minor differences in wage levels between employee groups dominated by women and men respectively. Also, the pro-

portion of female managers (Directors/Deputy Director-Generals) is only 36 per cent.

Work in this area is continuing and the Government Offices' action plan for equal pay contains a number of practical measures due to be introduced as soon as possible and within three years at the most. Individuals and groups with unwarranted pay gaps and unequal pay are to be specifically targeted in local wage negotiations, and all staff in managerial positions in the Government Offices are to be given special training in wage setting. Also, employers and unions are to jointly ensure that employees who take parental leave do not fall behind on the wage scale. In addition, the Government Offices will seek to improve staff opportunities for combining employment with parenthood, and will also test detailed job evaluation methods to determine which tasks may be considered of equal value.

## Chapter 3 • Ministry activities

- *The Prime Minister's Office*
- *Ministry of Justice*
- *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*
- *Ministry for Defence*
- *Ministry of Health and Social Affairs*
- *Ministry of Finance*
- *Ministry of Education and Science*
- *Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries*
- *Ministry of Culture*
- *Ministry of the Environment*
- *Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications*
- *Office for Administrative Affairs*

## THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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During the year, the Prime Minister's Office led the preparations for two major summit meetings in Stockholm: the Stockholm Progressive Summit and the third intergovernmental conference in the Stockholm International Forum series.

Following the autumn elections, Prime Minister Göran Persson presented a new government line-up. The Cabinet reshuffle was to reflect the key issues that had emerged during the election campaign.

Enlargement of the EU became a reality at the historic summit meeting held in Copenhagen in December, when ten countries were given the go-ahead to join the Union from May 2004. The Prime Minister's Office acted as coordinator for this EU concern.

## Convention on the Future of Europe

In the EU, who is to decide what? Or, more precisely, what powers of authority lie with the EU and what matters are to be decided by the member states themselves? This is one of the key points of discussion in the current European debate on the Union's future. Efforts to develop a Convention on the Future of Europe began in March 2002 and the aim is to bring a draft convention before the EU's intergovernmental conference in 2004. Deputy Prime Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallén was appointed on 31 January to represent the Government in the Convention process.

## The Stockholm Progressive Summit

Eleven heads of state and government came to Stockholm on 22–23 February to discuss current political concerns, particularly democracy and global justice. The summit took place under the auspices of the international Network for Progressive Government, known as the Stockholm Progressive Summit.

## The Stockholm International Forum

How are people to be reconciled after a war, an act of genocide or other grave violations of human rights? This was one of the questions raised at the Stockholm International Forum: Truth, Justice and Reconciliation on 23–24 April. The meeting took the form of an intergovernmental conference. At the invitation of Prime Minister Göran Persson, government representatives from some 40 countries attended.

## The Commission on Business Confidence

Revelations concerning cartels and the large benefits paid to business leaders were among the reasons why the Government sought to strengthen public confidence in the business sector during the year. On 5 September, it appointed a Commission on Business Confidence whose task is to establish a dialogue with business proprietors and representatives, study international experience in this field and assess whether public laws and regulations and/or the business sector's own regulatory framework need changing.

## Cabinet reshuffle

On 21 October, Prime Minister Göran Persson presented a revised government line-up comprising 22 ministers, eight of whom were completely new. The Prime Minister stated that the aim of this extensive reshuffle was to reflect the issues that had dominated the election campaign: illness-related absence from work, the integration of immigrants, growth concerns, drug abuse, consumer policy, gender equality efforts and deeper cooperation with the EU.

## Historic step towards a united Europe

At an EU summit meeting in Copenhagen in December, negotiations on the accession of ten candidate countries were completed and the ten will join the Union in May 2004. This was a milestone on the road to a united Europe. The enlargement process is an example of a cross-ministerial EU issue coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office. The Union can now complete negotiations with the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The Prime Minister's Office administers and coordinates Government business and is also responsible for coordinating Sweden's EU policies, for gender equality issues and for constitutional policies and election matters.

In addition, the Prime Minister's Office includes the Office of the Permanent Secretary and the Office of the Director-General for Legal Affairs. The staff under the Prime Minister are political appointees, while the staff under the Permanent Secretary and the Director-General for Legal Affairs are government officials without political appointments.

The Deputy Prime Minister deputises for the Prime Minister when required, and as of 21 October 2002 is also responsible for coordinating the Government's work on behalf of gender equality. As of the same date, the Government has a Minister for Policy Coordination based at the Prime Minister's Office.

## MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

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The fact that 2002 was Election Year had a significant impact on the work of the Ministry of Justice. One of the ministry's tasks is to deepen democracy and it focused on this issue in a number of different ways.

Work continued, meanwhile, on reforming the country's police and judicial systems and on developing the crime prevention programme launched earlier. A review began of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, and drug abuse in correctional centres is to become the target of a major new government initiative.

### Police reform

The Swedish police service is to be remodelled, and the Government continued work in this area during the year. The National Police Board, for instance, was given additional coordinating duties. To enable the police to tackle serious organised crime more effectively, the Board has been instructed both to develop forms for cooperation and to make or propose changes in the division of responsibilities and tasks between the Swedish security police and the regular police force. In the fight against drug crimes, the Government has assigned the Police Board and the National Council for Crime Prevention to evaluate police work in this field.

### International police cooperation

Sweden wants the EU to take action against terrorism as part of its policing activities. In 2002, Sweden took

part in the further development both of the Schengen information system and of the Union's external border controls. With the aid of Europol, several cases of organised cross-border crime were brought to light. To facilitate police work beyond EU borders, Europol has signed cooperation agreements with a number of Third World countries. The EU voted to allow all member states to make use of any member state's police and customs officers in a third country. At Sweden's initiative, the EU also decided to evaluate the exchange of information both between Europol and member states and between member states. A further decision was the establishment of Eurojust, the joint body for European prosecution authorities.

### Further reform of the judicial system

Swedish courts are to maintain high standards of legal security and efficiency in dealing with criminal proceedings and other matters that come before them. To ensure that this is the case, the Swedish judicial system is being modernised. Reform work in this area continued in 2002, and the district courts in Ångermanland, Norrbotten and Skåne were reorganised.

In addition, the organisational changes introduced in the district court system in 1999–2001 were evaluated during the year. A report showed that the National Audit Office was satisfied with the changes introduced.

### Review of penal care legislation

In the autumn of 2002, the Government appointed a committee to draw up a new penal care law. The com-

mittee is to examine such questions as how to prevent recidivism and how to work with correctional care in a result-oriented way.

When the Government presented its drugs policy action plan in January, SEK 100 million was earmarked for a special anti-drugs campaign targeting Swedish correctional centres over a three-year period.

## Democracy and human rights

Swedish democracy is to be safeguarded and deepened. The aim is for citizens to become more active between elections. In January 2002, the Government presented a long-term strategy for the achievement of this goal. The 'Time for Democracy' programme continued providing support both to projects that enhance democracy and to special initiatives marking the 80th anniversary of universal suffrage in Sweden. To persuade young people to take a more active interest in democratic issues, the National Board for Youth Affairs was granted government funding in 2001 and 2002 for a project entitled 'School Elections in 2002: Supporting Democracy via the Internet'.

In the spring, the Government presented a special report, *A National Action Plan for Human Rights*, aimed at boosting the national human rights effort and paving the way for a cohesive approach to issues in this field. It also launched a website, [www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se](http://www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se).

## Strengthening consumer protection

The Government presented a March report setting out the goals and focus of Swedish efforts in the consumer protection field in the EU. A consumer perspective is to be mainstreamed into all policy areas.

In another communication to the Riksdag, the Government presented an evaluation of the environmental goals in its consumer policy, and prescribed a new direction for environmental efforts in this field.

To help citizens learn about and claim their rights as consumers, municipal consumer guidance officers are stationed around Sweden. In the 2002 Budget, the Government allocated SEK 20 million for the further development of this service.

*The Ministry of Justice* is responsible for constitutional law in Sweden as well as for many other kinds of legislation such as penal law, procedural law, civil law, market law, administrative law and municipal law. The ministry also has overall responsibility for ensuring that all legislation maintains high legal and linguistic standards.

The ministry's remit includes the judiciary, the prosecution authorities, the police authorities and the correctional system. The ministry also considers matters relating to pardons and criminal extradition.

Other duties include deepening democracy and ensuring greater popular participation in decision-making processes, coordinating and developing efforts at national level to promote and protect human rights, and pursuing government policy with regard to popular movements.

Previous areas of responsibility included public administration policy and staff policy in the central government sector, but these duties were transferred to other ministries on 1 January 2003. The same applies to consumer protection policy and youth affairs policy, for which the Ministry of Justice assumed overall responsibility on 1 January 2002.

Some 200 government agencies are accountable to the ministry.

## MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Sweden's security policy line was re-defined in 2002. Also, a report was presented on Swedish security policy during the 1969–1989 period.

Swedish foreign aid was increased and a committee reviewing policy on global development proposed that Sweden widen the scope of its development assistance goals.

Work on behalf of human rights was stepped up via a new government plan of action and an information campaign. A further priority during the year was the continuation of efforts to combat human trafficking, especially that involving women and children.

### Swedish security policy

In February 2002, Sweden's security policy approach was re-defined, as the result of an agreement between the Government, the Centre Party, the Christian Democrats and the Moderate Party.

In December, the Commission of Inquiry on Security Policy submitted its report, *Peace and Security*, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The commission's mandate had been to specify and analyse the security policy climate in which Sweden operated between 1969 and 1989.

In the autumn of 2002, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were invited to join the EU and Nato, a development that will enhance security in the Baltic region.

### Enlargement of the EU

Ten candidate countries successfully completed their membership negotiations with the EU and may now join the Union on 1 May 2004. The Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia were given the go-ahead at the EU's Copenhagen summit on 12–13 December, after several years of negotiation.

### Sweden and the world

In November, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for unconditional weapons inspections in Iraq. Sweden views weapons inspections as a precondition for a solution to the conflict with Iraq.

In January, nine African foreign ministers met with their Nordic counterparts in Stockholm to discuss peace, security and conflict prevention in Africa. The focus of the meeting was the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

In December, Sweden and Finland expressed their support for moves to introduce a form of contract between EU member states providing for more extensive mutual solidarity and assistance should an EU country suffer a terrorist attack.

### Poverty can be halved by 2015

In 2002, a total of 0.74 per cent of Sweden's gross domestic income (GDI) went to development assistance, which is an increase on the 2001 figure. Poverty is also about lack of opportunity, power and security.

Development assistance, therefore, should be viewed in a wider perspective. In March, a parliamentary commission on globalisation, Globkom, presented a report on Swedish development assistance focusing on this aspect.

In March, an international conference on development financing was held in Monterrey, Mexico. A Swedish initiative calling for the establishment of an international commission for global benefits received widespread support.

During the year, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs launched an information campaign in support of the UN's Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015.

In May, a report was presented on how Sweden is seeking to make trade policy and development policy mutually supportive.

## Greater efforts to stop human trafficking

In 2002, the EU ministers responsible for migration affairs discussed an action plan for combating human smuggling. Sweden argued that women and children must be given priority.

In September, an international meeting of experts was held in Stockholm to discuss human trafficking in Africa and Europe. At Sweden's initiative an international meeting on human trafficking was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November. The Government also took the step of making Lukas Moodysson's film *Lilya 4-Ever* available for showings at Swedish embassies and consulates.

## Growing number of asylum seekers

Some 33,000 asylum seekers arrived in Sweden during the year, which was 9,500 more than in 2001. In a supplementary budget, the Government allocated an extra SEK 680 million to refugee reception and related purposes.

In December, the Government took steps to improve the processing of asylum cases involving children who arrive in Sweden unaccompanied. In addition, the EU countries agreed on minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers in their respective territories.

## Fair trade

The Government allocated SEK 8 million to the WTO (World Trade Organisation) Global Trust fund for trade-related development assistance. The money is to be used to facilitate the developing countries' representation and participation in WTO undertakings.

To encourage Swedish enterprise to take responsibility for human rights and to develop good working conditions and a better environment, the Government launched a 'Global Responsibility' programme in March.

*The Ministry for Foreign Affairs* compiles the information and formulates the options on which the Government bases its foreign policy stances. The ministry's brief includes foreign and security policy, international development cooperation, trade policy, consular and civil law matters, international law and human rights, migration and asylum policy, export and trade promotion and the dissemination of information about Sweden abroad.

Attached to the ministry on 31 December 2002 were 11 government agencies in Sweden and 101 missions (embassies, delegations, representations, consulate-generals and consulates) and 396 honorary consulates abroad.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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The reorganisation and modernisation of Sweden's total defence continued in 2002. Contingency plans for dealing with civil emergencies were developed further.

The Swedish Home Guard was given additional duties and will play a more important role in the national defence set-up.

In the international arena, Sweden contributed forces to Afghanistan, the Balkan region and elsewhere, and also developed its cooperation with the Baltic States, the other Nordic countries and Russia.

### Further defence reforms

The Swedish defence has been undergoing radical changes for a number of years in response to the new security policy climate. Reforms continued in 2002. One example was a new system for personnel supply. New career opportunities in the Swedish armed forces were opened up and greater importance will be attached to both foreign service and international duties.

### A safer society

In March, the Government presented a bill outlining a new planning system for national preparedness and a structure for crisis management designed to reinforce Sweden's ability to handle other emergencies besides direct threats and war.

On 1 July 2002, a new government agency was

established, the Swedish Emergency Management Agency, to coordinate planning for severe peacetime emergencies and for preparedness at times of heightened alert.

The Government also decided to establish a centre for risk and security training run by the Swedish Rescue Services Agency. Another knowledge base is the new Karlskoga National Centre for Statistics and Lessons Learned from Accidents.

### Greater role for the Home Guard

In a bill presented in March 2002, the Government proposed that voluntary defence organisations and the Home Guard should continue to augment the Swedish total defence set-up. Government funding to the voluntary defence organisations is to be directed at total defence requirements. The Home Guard is to be developed and become a key part of the national defence force.

### International duty

Some 45 officers served in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania during the year with the principal aim of training their Baltic colleagues. Besides cooperating with the Baltic States, Sweden has also developed cooperation with the Nordic countries and Russia. In August, Sweden, Latvia and the US launched what is termed the Riga initiative via a conference held in Riga. The aim is to develop a strategy for defence-related environmental work in the Baltic region.

During the year, Sweden maintained a military

presence in the western Balkans, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina with the stationing of 800 male and female personnel. Sweden is also contributing personnel to the international security force operating in Afghanistan. As of January 2002, some 45 Swedes are stationed there.

## EU crisis management

The first crisis management exercise within the EU's security and defence policy framework took place in May 2002. A decision on the EU's first operation in this field, a police mission in Bosnia, was taken in 2002 and the mission was launched on 1 January 2003.

At the EU's Copenhagen summit on 13 December, an historic agreement was reached between the EU and the Nato alliance on permanent arrangements for mutual consultation.

Both within the EU and within Nato's Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), action plans were developed during the year to protect member states against the consequences of terrorist acts and weapons of mass destruction.

*The Ministry of Defence* is responsible for Sweden's total defence, for national accident prevention and preparedness, and for preparedness for severe peacetime emergencies.

The total defence comprises military defence and civil defence and its tasks include protecting Sweden against armed attack, asserting our territorial integrity, contributing to peace and security in the international vicinity and strengthening Sweden's capacity to deal with severe peacetime emergencies.

National accident prevention and preparedness programmes cover government measures to prevent accidents, limit their consequences and rectify damage.

Preparedness for dealing with severe peacetime emergencies includes planned responses to extreme situations, such as the sabotage of energy supply. The ministry has 10 government agencies under its jurisdiction.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

During the year, a number of important reforms were introduced in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs' sphere of responsibility. Parental benefits were increased, along with subsidies to the dental service targeting elderly patients.

A new government bill paved the way for efforts to improve public health and reduce health inequalities between different sections of the population. The Government also developed a national plan of action against drug abuse.

For the benefit of the country's children, the Children's Ombudsman was given additional resources, a conference was held on the sexual mutilation of girls and a working group was established to study the sexual exploitation of children in Sweden.

### An ageing population

In the old-age care policy field, the lessons learned from the national action plan for the elderly, which applied in 1999–2001, were followed up. The Government reported on its experience in this area in a communication to the Riksdag in December 2002.

In February, the Government appointed a working group to review the situation of dementia sufferers and their families.

### Improvements for the disabled

The Government's disability policy is based on a national action plan, *From Patient to Citizen*, extend-

ing to 2010. In late 2002, the Government presented its first follow-up report.

Under the plan, the facilities, amenities, activities and information sources of Sweden's municipalities are to be accessible to people with disabilities. The Disability Ombudsman (HO) is to provide the data on which the accessibility requirements will be based. A national accessibility centre has been set up under the auspices of the Disability Ombudsman.

### Better for children

On 1 July 2002, the Children's Ombudsman (BO) was given wider powers to safeguard the rights and interests of children and young people, and also received additional funding. In May, a national conference was held on the sexual mutilation of girls. The Government is currently developing a national plan of action against female sexual mutilation in Sweden. In February, it also appointed a working group to plan government action against the sexual exploitation of children.

### Economic family policy

In the parental insurance system, entitlement to parental benefit was extended in 2002 by a further 30 days. At the same time, a total of 60 days was reserved for mothers and fathers respectively. The minimum guaranteed level was raised from SEK 60 to 120 per day.

### Public health goals

In a bill presented in December, the Government iden-

tified 11 priority areas for public health. It particularly emphasised the importance of combating inequalities in health due to gender, class affiliation, ethnicity or sexual preference. During the autumn, the Government assigned the National Institute of Public Health to develop a national system of follow-up and evaluation vis-à-vis all public health activities in Sweden.

## Drugs and tobacco

The Government presented a drugs policy action plan in January, and allocated SEK 325 million over three years to finance it.

In 2002, the Riksdag voted to prohibit indirect tobacco advertising and to introduce smoke-free zones in restaurants, cafés, pubs and bars, maximum limits for nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide in cigarettes, and health warnings and declarations of contents on cigarette packets. In addition, the Government appointed two committees to review both the prospects for a total smoking ban in all catering premises and the admissibility of tobacco parties at which tobacco companies target young people.

## National care guarantee extended

To enhance access and freedom of choice in the Swedish healthcare service, the Government and the Federation of County Councils have agreed to extend the national care guarantee from 2004. County councils will then have to provide care within 90 days of a medical decision prescribing treatment.

## Fewer subsidised medicines

A new government agency, the Pharmaceutical Benefits Board, was established on 1 October 2002 to ensure the best possible use of medicines and to control costs, which have been steadily rising. The Board is to decide which medicines are to be subsidised and set the prices. The previous system under which as a rule all prescribed and priced medicines were automatically subsidised was discontinued.

## Dental care for the elderly

On 1 July 2002, dental support for the elderly was strengthened when a system of high-cost protection was introduced for prosthetic treatment. Prosthetic dental care is to be subsidised from the year a patient turns 65. At the same time, the allowance for primary dental care is to be raised for the same age group.

## Continued health decline in working life

One of the foremost challenges facing the Government is how to curb increasing ill-health in working life. Public resources must be better used if illness-related absenteeism is to diminish. Are the National Social Insurance Board and local social insurance offices administering the country's social insurance schemes to best advantage? In December 2002, the Government called in a special investigator to review the division of responsibilities in this field.

*The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs* is responsible for that part of Sweden's social welfare programme which aims to ensure the financial security of the citizen in connection with the care and raising of children, illness, disability and parental leave, and in old age.

Government policy also seeks to ensure the provision of high-quality social and healthcare services that are sensitive to the needs of users.

Public health tasks include improving citizens' health, preventing disease and reducing health risks. The ministry is also responsible for coordinating work relating to the UN Child Convention.

In 2002, sixteen government agencies, two enterprises wholly or partly owned by the state and 21 social insurance offices came under the ministry's jurisdiction.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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A fee ceiling was introduced for public childcare, thereby reducing costs for families with children. A major programme was launched to bring more adults into Swedish education, expansion of higher education continued and greater resources were provided to the healthcare and community care services. In addition, a fee ceiling was introduced in the old-age care system and pensioners' housing supplements were increased.

At the same time, tax levels were lowered. The introduction of a third stage in the system under which wage earners are compensated for the contributions they pay has meant that they are now charged less income tax. Also, the Government has introduced a tax reduction for union dues, raised the threshold for state tax liability and given pensioners a special tax cut.

### The Swedish economy

When the Spring Fiscal Bill was presented in 2002, the figures pointed to an international economic upswing, but by the time the autumn Budget Bill arrived it was clear that the global recovery had been delayed. For Sweden's part, this meant a reduced flow of telecom exports and less investment in the business sector. Employment remained stable, however, and disposable income in Swedish households increased, due to such factors as tax cuts and expenditure reforms, while private consumption recovered during the year.

The green tax shift continued, with proposals for

raising taxes on such items as carbon dioxide, waste and electricity being offset by the introduction of tax relief on labour in the form of a higher basic income tax deduction for wage earners.

### Municipal finances

In order to promote inter-municipal cooperation and collaboration between county councils with declining populations, the Government granted SEK 25 million in funding for 46 joint projects in September.

A parliamentary committee launched a review of the municipal equalisation system, which is supposed to give all municipalities and county councils the same chance of providing good public services. Another committee presented proposals during the year on an equalisation system for disability activities under the Law on Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS).

### Housing shortages and empty flats

Out-migration leaves many municipalities with financial problems, and also by extension affects municipal housing companies. To assist municipalities with large-scale commitments in the housing sector, a new government agency, the National Board for Municipal Housing Support, was set up on 1 August 2002. In Sweden's growth regions, expanding populations are pushing up demand for housing while the level of housing construction in recent years has been low. The Government wants to build at least 120,000 new dwellings around the country over the next four years.

To supplement an earlier investment grant for the construction of rented housing and other accommodation, it plans to introduce a temporary investment subsidy for the construction both of rented flats less than 60 m<sup>2</sup> in size and of student housing.

## Cheaper payments

Under new EU rules, payments in euros across internal EU borders must not cost more than the corresponding transaction within a member state. During the year, the Government proposed that these rules also be applied to payments in SEK.

Banking legislation in Sweden is currently being updated, based on a policy approach of simplified regulations, greater competition and greater diversity. The banks' monopoly on deposits is to be abolished.

New, broader EU rules concerning the regulation and supervision of the securities market prompted the Government to appoint an inquiry into the role and resources of the national financial supervisory agency, Finansinspektionen.

## Developments in the EU

As Germany and Portugal were nearing the permissible EU limit for budget deficits, the European Commission proposed at the beginning of 2002 that both countries be given an early warning. This, however, did not find favour with the EU heads of state and government. It later transpired that Portugal had already exceeded the limit in 2001, and Lisbon was advised to remedy the situation. The Commission initiated a similar process in

the case of Germany and recommended that an early warning be issued to France. The EU heads of state and government, however, failed to settle these matters during the year due to a lack of time.

For the past five years, the EU has maintained a special employment strategy. Its impact was evaluated in 2002. The results show that member states are now pursuing active employment policies to a greater extent, that steps are being taken to improve the quality of work, that lifelong learning is being accorded greater priority and that tax and benefit systems have been partially reformed.

During the autumn, the parliamentary party leaders discussed a date for the national referendum due to be held on the introduction of the euro into Sweden. They decided that the vote should take place on 14 September 2003.

## Swedish-Russian cooperation

Since 1992, Sweden and Russia have been cooperating on a joint programme under which Sweden provides guidance to the Russian ministries responsible for financial and fiscal affairs. In 2002, the Ministry of Finance engaged in a number of projects with Russian counterparts. Also, to support Russia in its bid to join the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Sweden entered into a joint programme with the Russian Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

The prime task of *the Ministry of Finance* is to fulfil the economic policy goals agreed on by the Government and the Riksdag. The aim is to create a basis for sound public finances in accordance with the twin policy goals of a high and sustainable level of growth and increased employment.

In 2002, the Ministry of Finance was responsible for economic policy, the national budget, fiscal and customs policy, banking, insurance and security market legislation, public procurement, national gaming and lotteries, certain enterprises wholly or partly owned by the state, housing policy, county administration and regional affairs, local government finances and international economic cooperation.

The ministry has some 30 government agencies and 16 enterprises wholly or partly owned by the state under its jurisdiction.

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

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Efforts to introduce more staff and raise the quality of school and pre-school education continued during the year. To improve standards in pre-school, school and adult education, the Government presented a development plan under which the state has a more explicit responsibility for quality control.

The Adult Education Initiative (AEI) was terminated at the end of the year but programmes to enhance adult education are to continue. One area of adult education that came under government scrutiny during the year was Swedish language tuition for immigrants, SFI.

In the research policy field, further measures were taken to develop basic research and post-graduate training.

### Major investment in pre-schools

Reforms are being undertaken to enable more children to receive a pre-school education. As a result of the fee ceiling introduced on 1 January 2002, most families were able to cut their childcare costs by an average of SEK 500–1,000 per month. A major reform was the introduction on 1 January 2003 of universal pre-school for children aged 4–5. Regardless of the family's social or financial situation or place of residence, children will be entitled to attend pre-school for three hours a day free of charge. Further government funding has been earmarked for improvements in the quality of pre-school education. Starting in 2002, SEK 500 million a year will be available for the recruitment and further training of pre-school staff.

### New adult education programmes

The Adult Education Initiative (AEI) came to an end during the year but in June the Government announced that a further 6,000 openings would be provided in the autumn of 2002 to parts of Sweden that had been particularly hard hit by dismissals in the manufacturing sector during the previous winter and spring.

Adult education was given the added boost of a government decision to finance 46,500 municipal openings and 7,000 openings in the folk high school system, starting on 1 January 2003. From the same date, a new recruitment allowance was introduced for adults over 24.

In June, the Government appointed a special investigator to review the organisation of Swedish language tuition for immigrants (SFI) and recommend changes.

### Educational improvements ahead

In May, the Government presented a development plan for the maintenance of quality standards in pre-school, school and adult education. Under this plan, quality maintenance is to be given greater priority throughout the education system and the state is to assume a more explicit responsibility for quality control. The National Agency for Education is to be given a clearer role and considerably wider powers as the body responsible for educational scrutiny. In addition, a new government agency for schools development is being set up.

Since 2001, a government programme entitled 'Attractive Schools' has been under way aimed at improving quality standards in school education and making the teaching profession more attractive. Thirty two municipalities will be working together on the

programme until 2006, and an action plan for work in this area was adopted in April 2002.

A further SEK 1,000 million was invested in secondary and upper secondary education in 2002 for the specific purpose of recruiting additional teachers and other specialists.

## Enhancing quality and diversity in higher education

In 2002, the Swedish university system was given greater responsibility for extending its student intake. A new body, the Commission on Recruitment, will assist in this task and has SEK 120 million to distribute for the purpose.

During the year, the Ministry of Education and Science organised four regional seminars focusing on open university education. The open university will not only lead to greater diversity but will also provide a new training programme for university teachers, university courses via the Internet and a new Masters Degree to heighten the appeal of lifelong learning.

To enable universities to collaborate on higher education with municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards and the like, the Government appointed a regional cooperation committee in January with SEK 150 million to distribute over a three-year period.

## Focus on research

The focus on research and development was maintained in 2002. A notable initiative was the 30 per

cent increase in government funding to the National Science Council, which is run by researchers. Substantial funds have also been set aside for schools of research and for strengthening both research programmes and postgraduate training at the universities of Karlstad, Växjö and Örebro as well as at those institutes of higher education allocated a specific area of research.

The recruitment, selection and intake of students to postgraduate education programmes is to be the subject of a government inquiry which will also examine the role of tutors and career prospects for young researchers.

The EU countries adopted a new framework programme for research and technical development that will apply during the 2002–2006 period. The programme has largely the same priority areas as Swedish research.

*The Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for child daycare provision, for pre-school classes and for both compulsory education and equivalent forms of schooling, as well as for upper-secondary education, adult education, Swedish language tuition for immigrants (SFI), post-secondary education, higher education (basic training and postgraduate studies) and research, study funding and student welfare issues. On 1 January 2003, the ministry will also assume responsibility for the Government's national youth policy.*

*A total of 57 government agencies come under the ministry's jurisdiction.*

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

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The EU's extensive programme of direct aid to farmers is to be realigned so as to focus more closely on environmental considerations, animal breeding and safe food.

The quest for safer food continued by various means in 2002: via legislation, via animal testing for BSE and via the establishment of a European Food Safety Authority.

As over-fishing by trawler fleets is endangering stocks, the EU is in the process of reforming its fisheries policy. Negotiations on a draft reform programme took place during the year.

### Agricultural policy reform

The EU's common agricultural policy (CAP), under which the Union's own farms are heavily subsidised, is expensive. With EU enlargement at hand, a reformed CAP is essential. In July 2002, the European Commission proposed a number of changes in agricultural policy. One would involve farmers receiving a single lump sum unconnected with their production, instead of being paid different kinds of direct aid for different agricultural products, as at present. To qualify for such support, farmers would have to fulfil certain requirements concerning the environment, animal welfare and food security. A key feature is the proposal to give greater priority to rural development, including the environmental aspect.

During the negotiations on EU enlargement, agriculture has been one of the main stumbling blocks. In

October, however, the heads of state and government agreed on a framework for agricultural policy in an enlarged Union.

### Safer food throughout the EU

In 2002, a final decision was taken on the establishment of a European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). At the same time, the EU member states voted to establish new food law principles and procedures.

Two different proposals concerning the monitoring and combating of zoonoses (diseases which can spread between humans and animals, usually via food) were discussed in the EU during the year. In the case of salmonella, Sweden feels there is every chance of improving public health in the EU zone. Swedish food is salmonella-free and Sweden is the only country in Europe not to have experienced a single case of BSE.

Decisions were taken in 2002 on three parts of a five-part package aimed at harmonising, updating and simplifying the current provisions regarding common rules of hygiene.

### Better labelling of food

The presence of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) must be noted on food labels so that consumers can make conscious choices. The EU adopted proposals to this effect in 2002, involving a revision of the rules concerning GM food.

Under a further proposal, all ingredients in compound foods must be specified. The proposal includes a list of ingredients – such as foods causing the most

allergies – that must be included in labelling under their own specific names.

### Less dioxins and antibiotics in feed

In Sweden, the use of growth-enhancing antibiotics in animal feed has been prohibited since 1986. In early 2002, the European Commission proposed that regulations corresponding to the Swedish ones be applied throughout the Union from 2006. Also, to help reduce dioxin levels in food, a directive setting new limits for dioxin content in animal feed came into force during the year.

### Sound animal practices

In May 2002, the Swedish National Board for Laboratory Animals (CFN) presented a strategy plan described as a first step on the road to finding alternatives to animal experiments. Another inquiry reviewed procedures for considering animal experiments from an ethical viewpoint and proposed that clearer grounds for assessment be introduced.

In a March report, the European Commission issued a recommendation concerning shorter transportation times for animals and more space per animal.

Under a revised animal welfare law adopted in Sweden during the year, all animals are to be kept and looked after in such a way that they are able to lead natural lives. Another government proposal concerned the establishment of a new animal welfare agency.

### Watered-down fisheries reform

During 2002, the EU countries discussed the Community's fisheries policy, and in December voted to introduce a reform programme. Sweden felt the proposals were insufficient and, with Germany, voted against them.

Cod stocks in particular are endangered. In the autumn, the Government reached agreement with the Green Party and the Left Party on the introduction of a one-year moratorium on cod fishing in Swedish waters.

### Agriculture and the environment

The Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Chemicals Inspectorate presented proposals for a new action programme to combat the over-use of pesticides in agriculture. The pesticide issue is also a topical one in the EU, where a common strategy is being developed.

An additional number of lakes and areas have been identified as vulnerable zones under the EU's Nitrate Directive. They include the areas around lakes Mälaren and Hjälmaren and further areas in the counties of Västra Götaland and Östergötland.

*The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries* has a wide-ranging brief and in 2001 was responsible for such areas as agriculture and the agricultural environment, fisheries, consumer affairs, reindeer husbandry, Sami affairs, horticulture, animal welfare, food, hunting and game preservation, and higher education and research in the country's agricultural industries.

Twelve government agencies come under the ministry's jurisdiction.

## MINISTRY OF CULTURE

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Value added tax on books was cut, free admission to museums came a step closer, a government inquiry proposed making public archives more accessible, and further measures were taken to preserve Sweden's industrial heritage. Also, culture became more egalitarian – a government report to the Riksdag showed that it was reaching more people and covering a wider spectrum.

To boost certain artistic spheres and activities, seven new national mandates were issued in the cultural field. One of them concerned contemporary dance, which is to be spread more widely around Sweden by various means.

### More culture for more people

Gaps in cultural participation in terms of gender, class, ethnicity and place of residence are closing, according to a government report to the Riksdag in May 2002 on equality goals in Swedish cultural policy.

As a means of encouraging reading, VAT on books and magazines was reduced from 25 per cent to 6 per cent on 1 January 2002. A committee on book prices is to monitor price trends up until December 2004.

To boost Swedish film production, the film industry was allocated an extra SEK 80 million for the 2002–2004 period. Additional measures were taken during the year to improve the financial situation of creative artists. The Government also proposed further measures to promote dance.

### New cultural mandates

New national cultural mandates were distributed for the 2003–2005 period, as follows:

- Dalateatern, Falun – children's theatre/youth theatre
- Film i Värmland – regional film network
- Drömmarnas Hus, Malmö – youth culture
- Eric Ericson's Chamber Choir – choral music
- Baltic Art Center, Visby – contemporary art
- Jämtland County Museum – museum activities
- Dansnät Sverige – contemporary dance.

The mandate grant is worth SEK 1 million per annum over three years.

### Sponsoring cultural institutions

In its appropriations directions to the country's cultural institutions, the Government has established principles for outside sponsorship. So as to determine the extent of sponsoring and its significance for the state-run cultural sector, the institutions concerned will be required to report back on the nature and scope of their sponsorship programmes.

### Free admission to museums

The Government is planning to introduce free admission to state museums in 2004. This is based on the principle that the museums have an explicit public responsibility for providing culture and education and

should therefore be subject to the same terms as other non-commercial institutions such as public libraries.

## Archives for all

A committee report, 'Archives for All', proposed measures that would both enable new groups to use public archives and improve accessibility, for instance via new technology. It also proposed more extensive and deeper cooperation within the archive sector and between this sector and other players.

## Industrial heritage

The Government continued to invest in Sweden's industrial heritage, particularly in projects that help the industrial heritage museums develop their conservation programmes. These museums provide an integrated picture of Swedish industrial society down through the ages, spotlighting everything from technology and working life to popular education and social conditions.

## Media issues

The transition from analogue systems for TV broadcasting to digital technology is under way. Further issues that must be resolved include how the terrestri-

al digital network is to be expanded, what its range should be and when analogue broadcasting should be discontinued. During the year, work continued on a government bill on terrestrial digital TV.

In radio, too, digital technology is under development, but digital radio (DAB) is still at the experimental stage. During the year, a parliamentary committee was appointed to examine what position should be taken on DAB. Another committee is to review the present system concerning TV franchise fees, i.e. the fees paid by the Swedish commercial company TV4 for its broadcasting rights.

*The Ministry of Culture* is responsible for cultural policy and media policy.

Cultural policy covers general cultural activities, theatre, dance and music, libraries, literature and cultural publications, visual art and design, handicrafts, benefits and grants to creative artists, cinema, archives, historical environments, museums and exhibitions, the Living History project, architecture, interior design, religious communities and research in the cultural sphere.

Media policy covers the daily press, radio and TV, and the protection of children and young people from harmful content in the media.

The ministry is responsible for 25 government agencies.

## MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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During the year, the EU countries gave the go-ahead for trading in carbon dioxide emission rights, or 'carbon trading'. In the global arena, a World Summit on Sustainable Development yielded important results concerning water and chemicals.

In Sweden, an inquiry was launched into nuclear safety, and another committee reviewed the possibility of outlawing brominated flame retardants. A further area under scrutiny is how we are to improve water protection, especially from small and diffuse emissions.

### Curbing climate change

The EU took an historic decision in December 2002 to allow trading in emission rights. The aim is to limit emissions of greenhouse gases – initially carbon dioxide – in a cost-effective way. An international climate meeting in New Delhi in October also reached important decisions on the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions. Restrictions on the emission of such gases by the industrialised countries are regulated by the Kyoto Protocol from 1997. In May 2002, the EU member states submitted their collective ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN in New York.

Alternative fuels are one means of reducing emissions from motor traffic. During the year, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency was assigned to consider whether the tax rules can be adapted so that they do not discriminate against alternative fuel systems.

### Swedish nature

Access to a rich and varied natural environment is an integral part of our welfare. Also, nature conservation must be brought closer to the citizens and become an important part of the quest for a sustainable society. These are two of the main points in a government report on a new nature conservation policy.

Sweden acquired its 28th national park during the year: the Fulufjället mountain park in north-western Dalarna. The Government also proposed that a further 518 Swedish areas be incorporated into the European network of valuable natural habitats, Natura 2000.

The fight against mosquitoes in the lower reaches of the Dalaälven river continued. The Government allocated an extra SEK 2 million to the afflicted counties' biological anti-mosquito programmes.

### Protecting our water

To bring Swedish legislation into line with the EU's Water Framework Directive, the Environmental Code Commission proposed rules directed at other kinds of pollution besides single major sources. Small sources and diffuse emissions also contribute to environmental pollution.

Meanwhile, another committee proposed measures for improving Sweden's water protection programme. With a view to reversing the negative trend observed in coastal waters, the Government appointed a marine environment commission during the year.

## International environmental action

At the UN's World Summit in Johannesburg in August-September, sustainable development was discussed from an ecological, economic and social viewpoint. The Swedish Government had identified four priority concerns: water and sanitation, sustainable production and consumption, energy, and natural resources. At home, the Government organised an international conference, 'Stockholm + 30', to mark the anniversary of the first major UN environment conference, held in the city in 1972.

In December, talks were held in Geneva that led to advances in the environment field. Sweden and the other 151 countries agreed to establish guidelines for the environmental management of plastic waste, lead batteries and waste from the healthcare sector.

## Controlling chemicals

The incidence of brominated flame retardants in the environment is rising and the National Chemicals Inspectorate is looking into the question of a prohibition in Sweden. The same agency will also be examining the possibility of a Swedish ban on toxic oils in car tyres. In addition, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is to consider the possibility of re-using a larger proportion of waste oil than at present. During the year, the Agency was also instructed to identify sources of temporary and diffuse emissions of environmental toxins formed inadvertently, such as dioxins and PCB.

## Nuclear safety and radioactive waste

An inquiry was set up to propose a viable system for the management and final disposal of radioactive waste from non-nuclear activities, such as medical care, manufacturing and research. A separate committee is to review safety at Sweden's nuclear power plants.

## Sustainable community planning

In recent years, construction in Sweden has sometimes been flawed, resulting in damage such as damp and mould. A committee is to examine how controls might be tightened and what legislative changes are needed in order to improve construction practices. Another committee is to propose suitable ways of environmentally certifying radon, ventilation and energy consumption in buildings. Also, radon levels are to be reduced in buildings in Sweden, especially ones where children and young people spend time.

*The Ministry of the Environment* is responsible for issues relating to natural resources, nature conservation, biological diversity, water management and air pollution control, climate change, protection of the ozone layer, traffic environment issues, chemicals control, waste, sustainable development, the decontamination of environmentally damaged areas, environment protection, community planning, surveying, meteorology and geotechnology, construction and the indoor environment, nuclear safety and radiation protection, environmental research/monitoring, international environmental cooperation, and coordination of the Government's environment policies.

In 2002, thirteen government agencies came under the ministry's jurisdiction.

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, EMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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III-health in working life remained a priority issue throughout the year. There was no general deterioration in the employment situation in Sweden and the Government considers its employment goal of 80 per cent to be within reach.

The Government reported on the progress of integration policy efforts since 1997. Awareness of the integration goals has increased but there are still significant gaps between immigrants and native Swedes in several areas of society.

In the energy field, efforts to spread renewable energy sources more widely continued.

### Employment and working life

In 2002, employment, open unemployment and registered job openings largely corresponded to the figures for the previous year. Despite the uncertainty surrounding future economic activity, the Government believes that its prime goal – 80 per cent of the population aged 20–64 in regular employment by the end of 2004 – is within reach. Sweden was generally commended for its performance in the EU's Joint Employment Report for 2001. An extensive information campaign centring on the EU's employment strategy was conducted in 2002.

Unemployment benefit levels were raised during the year and provisions were introduced forbidding employers to discriminate against part-time employees, stand-ins and project staff.

Efforts to improve health in working life continued

and included tripartite talks on the issue between the Government and the social partners as well as decisions on which projects are to be part of a SEK 20 million programme of trial activities in the public sector.

### Towards gender equality

A study of how women and men occupy their time showed that women still perform most of the unpaid work at home and men most of the paid work outside the home. A government project, 'Men and Gender Equality', has been in progress since 2000 to find ways of increasing male participation in the gender equality effort. The project manager's final report called for more parental training at maternity clinics, more parental leave specifically reserved for men, and support for male networks.

To help bring more women into executive public positions and company boardrooms, the Government earmarked SEK 1.1 million in January for a project entitled 'Even at the Top'. Also, a government inquiry recommended the voluntary labelling of goods and services according to their gender equality status (FRIJA).

### Integration and diversity

Native Swedes find it easier than immigrants to make their way in working life and in the educational field, to find good housing and to stay healthy. But organisations and public bodies are much more aware nowadays that all citizens in Sweden are to have the same rights, obligations and opportunities. These were two of the find-

ings of a spring government report to the Riksdag on how integration efforts have progressed since 1997 and on the future course of integration policy.

A committee proposed amending national legislation to incorporate EU rules concerning protection against discrimination in the labour market and the banning of discrimination due to race or ethnic origin in a number of areas. Meanwhile, a new committee is to consider the introduction of common legislation against discrimination in Sweden.

For the past three years, a special programme has been under way in Sweden's metropolitan regions aimed at ending segregation via what are termed local development agreements. The Commission on Metropolitan Areas reviewed progress in this field in the spring of 2002. Fourteen seminars were held to discuss topical matters and in April the ministry published a journal, *Storstad*, detailing a number of best practices. The Agency for Administrative Development studied how municipalities, national agencies and county councils had established cooperation under the local development agreements, and presented a report in October.

## Problems in the aviation market

The Swedish domestic airline industry is in deep crisis. Inquiries have been set up to determine how the problems facing domestic aviation may be eased. Also, companies lacking permits to fly but acting as though they were airlines have established themselves in the Swedish aviation market. On occasion, air travel organisers have terminated their operations, thus incurring

financial losses among travellers. The Swedish Civil Aviation Administration investigated the phenomenon during the autumn.

## Encouraging IT development

Following proposals from a special investigator reviewing the further development of broadband in Sweden, new rules were introduced on 1 January 2003 giving the country's municipalities access to government funding for the procurement and installation of backbone network facilities. In addition, a special IT commission is to examine how the public use of information technology may be stimulated, and the National Post and Telecom Agency is to establish a national centre for IT incident reporting. A new EU law designed to encourage the development of electronic commerce came into force on 1 July 2002.

## More business start-ups

The Government is taking action to boost interest in entrepreneurship among young people, women and immigrants, and to promote cooperative enterprise. A general business loan has been introduced for new entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs who need to supplement capital by borrowing up to SEK 250,000. The business climate has also been improved by fiscal means. The Government has taken steps, for instance, to simplify the rules on company income tax and the rules on death duty and legacy duty, which are particularly important when businesses are passed down from one generation to the next.

To identify regulations that need simplifying, three meetings were held with a reference group made up of entrepreneurs and small business experts. One result was a legislative proposal to allow new companies to delay paying preliminary income tax for three months.

## Sounder competition

To make it easier for the authorities to fight cartels, the Competition Act was amended on 1 August. Under the new provisions, business companies may under certain circumstances be granted full or partial exemption from administrative fines if they admit to having participated in an unlawful cartel.

## Renewable electrical power

The Government is investing in renewable electrical power production to offset losses from the nuclear power plant at Barsebäck. Among the measures proposed in an energy policy bill in March 2002 were greater exploitation of renewable energy sources for power production, a new system of subsidies for the promotion of renewable electrical power involving trading in power certificates, and special wind power programmes.

The principal task of *the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications* is to encourage the development of businesses, regions and individuals in the labour market. The ministry is also responsible for the nationwide availability of secure and satisfactory communications. Its work extends across many different policy areas with the general aim of ensuring strong, sustainable growth, low unemployment and a high employment rate in Sweden.

In 2002, 43 government agencies came under the ministry's jurisdiction, including four public enterprises.

## OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

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Work began during the year on updating IT systems at Sweden's diplomatic missions. Newer systems are being installed that are better suited to needs and cheaper to maintain.

Costs of official travel are to be reduced. To simplify administration in this area, work began on introducing a net-based self-booking system for travel.

Interest in the Government Offices' website and webcasts continued to grow.

## IT support for diplomatic missions

Nowadays, e-mail, the Internet and other IT tools are essential to the proper working of Sweden's embassies, representations and consulates around the world. To ensure that all parts of the Government Offices, including diplomatic missions, have the same program versions and a common platform, work has begun on modernising and coordinating the missions' IT support programme.

## Self-booking reduces travel costs

In 2002, the Office's staff made around 30,000 journeys on official business. To simplify travel administration and reduce costs, the Government Offices began introducing a system whereby travellers can book their own tickets via the internal intranet.

## Information via the Internet

A project was launched in 2002 to develop a new Swedish Government website that is easier to work

with, both for those who publish on it and for visitors. A user test in the autumn indicated that the site is largely objective, relevant and carefully considered, but also that there are shortcomings in its structure and content.

Both the number of visitors to the website and public interest in webcasts continued to rise. To enable visitors to interact with the site, interactive webcasts were provided from the Envisions conference on sustainable development held in Västerås in November, and from other events.

## Information to schools and the public

To heighten awareness of the Government Offices and the role played by the Government in a democratic society, a theme website was developed targeting compulsory schools and upper secondary schools. It contains information specially adapted for pupils and teachers. Information Rosenbad also provided school-oriented information both at the Göteborg International Book Fair and at further training courses for teachers in various parts of the country.

To mark the 750th anniversary of the city of Stockholm, the Rosenbad government building opened its doors to the general public on 8 June.

## Environmental management work

The Government Offices have been working with environmental management in their internal operations for several years. A new feature in 2002 was the inclusion of an environmental impact assessment in considera-

tion of all government bills, regulations and other decisions having a bearing on the environment.

Regarding procurement, the Government Offices are now able to impose environmental demands both on suppliers and on goods to a greater extent than before.

In 2002, the Prime Minister's Office, all the ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs presented their first annual reports on their environmental management work.

*The Office for Administrative Affairs acts as a joint resource for the Swedish Government Offices as a whole and is responsible for administrative concerns of a cross-ministerial nature. This means that matters of common interest relating to administrative control and management, finances and staff policy, IT, the supply of premises and fittings, archives and registers, library issues and information and communications all come within the Office's remit, along with all forms of general service. Services include security and surveillance, procurement and purchasing, services to committees and commissions, switchboard staffing, cleaning and office services.*

# Appendix

- *The Government in 2002*
- *Summary of Central Government Budget 2000–2002*
- *Table of Items 2001–2002*
- *Registered Business/Documents 2001–2002*
- *Number of Employees at the Government Offices 2001–2002*
- *Staff Categories at the Government Offices 2001–2002*
- *Staff Structure at the Government Offices 2001–2002*
- *Recruitment at the Government Offices 2001–2002*
- *Government Offices Expenditure 2001–2002*
- *The Government Offices Organisation in 2002*

## THE GOVERNMENT IN 2002

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### **Göran Persson**

Born 20 January 1949 in Vingåker. University education, municipal councillor, MP, chair of the Swedish Social Democratic Party. Minister, Ministry of Education, 1989–91, Minister for Finance 1994–1996. Prime Minister since 1996.



### **Lena Hjelm-Wallén**

Born 14 January 1943 in Sala. ME, teacher, MP. Minister, Ministry of Education, 1974–1976, Minister, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1985–1991, Minister for Foreign Affairs 1994–1998. Minister, Prime Minister's Office, and Deputy Prime Minister 1998–2002 (21 October).



### **Pär Nuder**

Born 27 February 1963 in Danderyd. Municipal councillor, MP, State Secretary. Minister for Policy Coordination in the Prime Minister's Office since 21 October 2002.



### **Thomas Bodström**

Born 9 April 1962 in Uppsala. LL B, assistant legal adviser and legal counsel. Minister for Justice since 2000.



### **Britta Lejon**

Born 2 November 1964 in Stockholm. BSc, Desk Officer. Minister (Democratic Issues, Public Administration and Consumer Policies), Ministry of Justice, 1998–2002 (21 October).



### **Anna Lindh**

Born 19 June 1957 in Enskede. LL B, chair of the Young Social Democrats, MP. Minister for the Environment 1994–1998. Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1998.



### **Jan O. Karlsson**

Born on 1 June 1939 in Stockholm. BA (Econ.), State Secretary, President of the European Court of Auditors. Minister for Development Cooperation, Migration and Asylum Policy from 7 January 2002.



### **Leif Pagrotsky**

Born 20 October 1951 in Göteborg. MBA, MSc, graduate economist, senior lecturer. Minister, Prime Minister's Office, 1996–1997; Minister, Ministry for Trade and Industry, 1997–1998; Minister (Trade), Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1998–2002. Minister for Industry and Trade from 21 October 2002.

**Björn von Sydow**

Born 26 November 1945 in Stockholm. PhD and Reader (Pol Sci), municipal councillor, MP. Minister, Ministry of Trade and Industry, 1996–1997. Minister for Defence 1997–2002 (30 September).

**Berit Andnor**

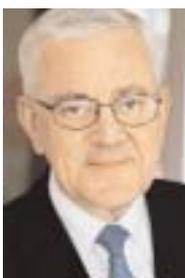
Born 20 November 1954 in Göteborg. Graduate social worker, director of social services, county councillor, MP, chair of the National Labour Market Board. Minister for Children and Families at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs from 21 October 2002.

**Leni Björklund**

Born 5 July 1944 in Stockholm. BSc, Hon. MD, municipal and county councillor commissioner, Church of Sweden Secretary-General. Minister for Defence from 4 November 2002.

**Morgan Johansson**

Born 14 May 1970 in Höganäs. BSc, municipal councillor, MP, chair of the National Council for Crime Prevention board. Minister for Public Health and Social Services at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs from 21 October 2002.

**Lars Engqvist**

Born 13 August 1945 in Karlskrona. Journalist, chair of the Young Social Democrats, newspaper editor, Man. Dir., Swedish Film Institute. Minister, Ministry of Finance and Home Affairs, 1998. Minister for Health and Social Affairs since 1998.

**Bosse Ringholm**

Born 18 August 1942 in Falköping. Chair of the Young Social Democrats, MP, county council commissioner, Director-General, National Labour Market Board. Minister for Finance since 1999.

**Ingela Thalén**

Born 1 October 1943 in Göteborg. Party district secretary, municipal councillor, MP, party secretary. Labour Minister 1987–1991, Minister for Health and Social Affairs 1988–1991 and 1994–1996. Minister (Social Security), Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 1999–2002 (10 October).

**Lars-Erik Lövdén**

Born 11 January 1950 in Malmö. LL B, municipal councillor, MP. Deputy Minister for Finance 1998–2002. Minister for Local Government and Housing from 21 October 2002.

**Gunnar Lund**

Born 26 July 1947 in Karlskoga. BSc and Master's degree, ambassador, State Secretary, chief Swedish negotiator at the EU intergovernmental conferences 1995–97 and 2000. Minister for International Economic Affairs and Financial Markets from 21 October 2002.

**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 since 1998.

**Ingegerd Wärnersson**

Born 19 January 1947 in Vetlanda. Junior school teacher, school head, municipal councillor, MP. Minister (Schools and Adult Education), Ministry of Education and Science, 1998–2002 (31 January).

**Lena Hallengren**

Born on 25 December 1973 in Kalmar. Compulsory school teacher, municipal councillor, union secretary of the Young Social Democrats. Minister for Pre-School Education, Youth Affairs and Adult Learning at the Ministry of Education and Science from 21 October 2002.

**Margareta Winberg**

Born 13 August 1947 in Sjuntorp. Graduate school teacher, municipal and county councillor, MP. Minister for Agriculture 1994–1996, Labour Minister 1996–1998; Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Minister for Gender Equality Affairs 1998–2002. Deputy Prime Minister at the Prime Minister's Office from 21 October 2002.

**Ann-Christin Nykvist**

Born on 4 April 1948 in Stockholm. Graduate economist, State Secretary, Director-General of the Competition Authority. Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from 21 October 2002.

**Marita Ulvskog**

Born 4 September 1951 in Luleå. Journalist, press secretary, newspaper editor. Minister of Public Administration 1994–1996. Minister for Culture since 1996.

**Kjell Larsson**

Born 26 March 1943 in Göteborg. MSci, Director-General, Export Credits Guarantee Board. State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, 1982–1991. Minister for the Environment 1998–2002 (21 October).



**Lena Sommestad**

Born on 3 April in Börje.  
Professor of economic history,  
Director of the Swedish Institute for  
Future Studies. Minister for the  
Environment from 21 October 2002.



**Ulrica Messing**

Born 31 January 1968 in Hällefors.  
Teacher, social worker, municipal  
councillor, MP. Minister, Ministry of  
Education and Employment, 1996–  
1998; Minister, Ministry of Culture,  
1998–2000. Minister, Ministry of  
Industry, Employment and  
Communications, since 2000.



**Björn Rosengren**

Born 14 April 1942 in Stockholm.  
Engineer, chair of Swedish  
Confederation of Professional  
Employees (TCO), county governor,  
Norrbotten County. Minister for  
Industry, Employment and  
Communications 1998–2002 (15  
October).



**Hans Karlsson**

Born on 21 October 1946 in Örebro.  
Housepainter, union negotiator,  
collective bargaining secretary,  
Swedish Trade Union Confederation.  
Minister for Employment at the  
Ministry of Industry, Employment and  
Communications from 21 October  
2002.

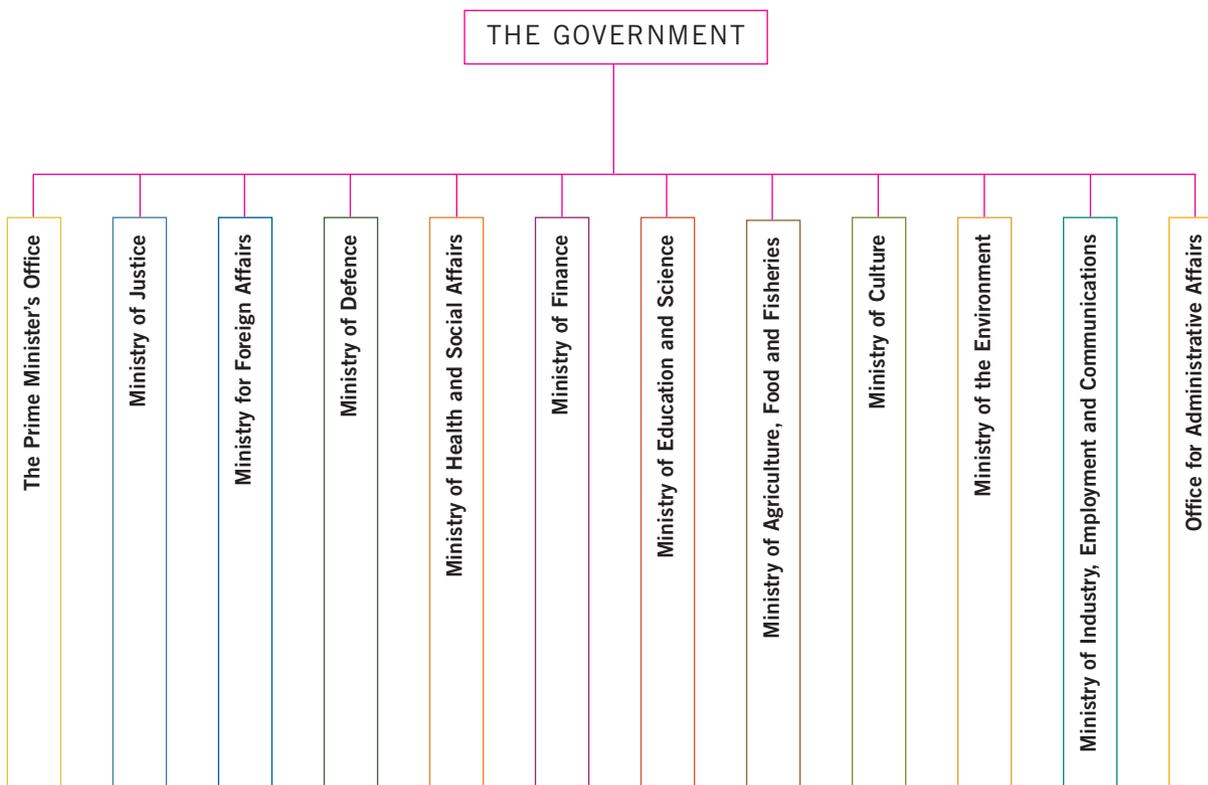


**Mona Sahlin**

Born 9 March 1957 in Sollefteå.  
MP, party secretary, entrepreneur.  
Labour Minister 1990–1991,  
Minister, 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 at the Ministry of Justice from 21  
October 2002.

# The Government Offices Organisation in 2002



## SUMMARY OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET, SEK BILLIONS

	2000	2001	2002	2002
Revenue	Outcome	Outcome	Budget	Outcome
(Cash turnover preliminary)				
Income tax – personal	50.3	33.2	- 13.7	-17.2
Income tax – corporate	71.7	94.1	68.2	76.5
Other tax on income	5.5	7.6	5.7	5.8
Social security contributions	225.9	238.8	245.6	249.8
Real estate tax	24.8	23.3	23.2	23.3
Other tax on property	13.5	16.5	15.9	16.9
Value added tax	182.9	184.8	197.2	198.3
Selective purchase tax, etc	82.6	86.7	91.7	91.8
Equalisation charges, municipal and county councils	19.2	20.9	20.9	23.7
Cash difference account	- 3.5	- 19.7	- 1.4	- 4.2
Share capital reduction		- 1.6	- 5.2	- 5.4
Central government activities	45.5	50.8	48.0	49.1
From sale of property	61.5	0.2	15.0	0.1
From loans repaid	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7
Computed revenue	8.6	8.4	8.2	9.9
Contributions, etc, from the EU	9.0	8.5	11.0	9.3
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>800.0</b>	<b>755.1</b>	<b>732.7</b>	<b>730.4</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>800.0</b>	<b>755.1</b>	<b>732.7</b>	<b>730.4</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>698.1</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>717.4</b>	<b>729.3</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

## SUMMARY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET, SEK BILLIONS

**Expenditure** (The column heading 'Budget' refers to the sum of the central government budget and the supplementary budget)

<i>Expenditure areas</i>	<b>2000 Outcome</b>	<b>2001 Outcome</b>	<b>2002 Budget</b>	<b>2002 Outcome</b>
1. Swedish political system	4.8	5.4	7.3	7.3
2. Economic and fiscal administration	1.5	2.1	8.8	8.8
3. Tax administration and collection	6.2	6.4	8.1	8.0
4. Justice	23.3	24.1	23.6	24.0
5. Foreign policy administration and international cooperation	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.1
6. Total defence	46.2	44.9	45.8	44.6
7. International development cooperation	15.3	17.0	15.0	15.7
8. Immigrants and refugees	4.5	5.3	5.2	6.7
9. Health care, medical care, social services	28.6	29.5	31.1	31.0
10. Financial security (illness and disability)	97.9	107.3	108.4	112.9
11. Financial security (old age)	33.5	33.8	33.5	33.8
12. Financial security (families and children)	44.6	48.3	49.8	50.2
13. Labour market	33.2	58.6	58.9	61.0
14. Working life	41.1	8.5	1.0	1.1
15. Study support	19.7	19.1	22.6	20.7
16. Education and university research	31.4	33.3	41.4	40.9
17. Culture, media, religious organisations and leisure	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1
18. Community planning, housing supply and construction	11.9	10.4	9.5	8.7
19. Regional balance and development	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.4
20. General environment and nature conservation	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.9
21. Energy	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3
22. Communications	25.3	24.6	24.5	24.4
23. Agriculture and forestry, fisheries, etc	9.7	16.6	14.3	13.9
24. The business sector	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.5
25. General grants to municipalities	97.5	100.6	98.9	102.3
26. Interest on central government debt	90.2	81.3	63.3	67.3
27. Contribution to the European Community	22.3	23.3	23.1	20.6
Take up of funds previously allocated	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
<b>Expenditure areas, total</b>	<b>709.6</b>	<b>722.0</b>	<b>717.0</b>	<b>725.3</b>
Adjustment to cash basis	- 35.4	- 34.4	- 8.7	- 46.3
National Debt Office lending	23.9	28.8	9.1	50.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>698.1</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>717.4</b>	<b>729.3</b>

NB: The heading for item 13 has been changed from *Financial security (unemployment)* to *Labour market*

The heading for item 14 has been changed from *Labour market and working life* to *Working life*

## TABLE OF ITEMS

<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Government business</i>		<i>Government Bills</i>		<i>Statutes</i>	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Prime Minister's Office	50	30	1	1	6	2
Ministry of Justice	1,831	1,724	51	42	203	173
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	749	884	13	16	34	37
Ministry of Defence	539	500	7	5	35	51
Ministry of Health / Social	3,027	2,179	26	27	102	112
Ministry of Finance	577	751	28	25	110	108
Ministry of Education / Science	614	518	15	4	116	96
Ministry of Agriculture / Food / Fisheries	379	400	7	5	41	37
Ministry of Culture	418	395	4	4	35	36
Ministry of the Environment	904	720	15	10	78	58
Ministry of Industry / Employment / Communications	1,433	1,447	26	25	137	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>848</b>

Cabinet decisions on bills, statutes and terms of reference are included under registered business.

## TABLE OF ITEMS

<i>Ministry</i>	<i>Committee items of reference</i>		<i>Interpellations</i>		<i>Parliamentary replies</i>	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Prime Minister's Office	3	1	3	4	5	8
Ministry of Justice	23	26	51	49	169	237
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	8	11	28	57	176	268
Ministry of Defence	11	13	3	12	47	51
Ministry of Health / Social	14	26	29	56	184	171
Ministry of Finance	13	13	36	53	132	157
Ministry of Education / Science	13	20	39	66	98	104
Ministry of Agriculture / Food / Fisheries	4	9	5	14	74	77
Ministry of Culture	6	9	10	15	53	54
Ministry of the Environment	33	30	71	103	244	319
Ministry of Industry / Employment / Communications	104	127	9	18	78	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,518</b>

## REGISTERED BUSINESS/DOCUMENTS

Registered business

*Items of registered business per ministry*

	2000	2001	2002
Prime Minister's Office	10,766	11,586	13,925
Ministry of Justice	9,058	13,195	13,993
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1,576	1,830	2,172
Ministry of Defence	2,875	2,985	3,023
Ministry of Health / Social	8,624	11,439	10,053
Ministry of Finance	4,721	4,729	4,865
Ministry of Education / Science	4,919	4,950	4,921
Ministry of Agriculture / Food / Fisheries	3,041	3,983	3,115
Ministry of Culture	4,244	2,994	2,814
Ministry of the Environment	10,964	11,906	12,493
Ministry of Industry / Employment / Communications	4,901	5,348	4,240
Office for Administrative Affairs	1,711	1,770	1,866
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>76,715</b>	<b>77,480</b>

Note 1 Registered business

One item of business usually encompasses several documents.

Items of business also include 'generic numbers' for individual documents covering the same subject.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs' business register largely comprises Government and Government Offices items and asylum and migration items.

In addition, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs keeps a separate record of business relating cases dealt with by the European Court, the Court of First Instance, the EFTA Court and the European Court of Human Rights.

About a third of all business comprises correspondence from the general public.

Note 2 Registered business

The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health/Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education/Science, the Ministry of Agriculture/Food/Fisheries and the Ministry of Culture only register official Council documents as documents, while other EU documents are registered as items of business. Official Council documents arriving at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are not included here as the system does not allow for statistical data extraction.

When an EU document initiates a Government or Government Offices item of business, the document is also registered as such.

The Ministry of Finance's International Division also keeps a separate record of documents from the International Monetary Fund, the European Development Bank, the OECD and the World Bank (5,208 documents in 2000, 7,130 documents in 2001 and 6,712 documents in 2002).

## REGISTERED BUSINESS/DOCUMENTS

### Registered documents

#### *No. of registered EU documents per ministry*

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Ministry of Justice	3,928	3,496	3,797
Ministry of Defence	71	107	190
Ministry of Health/Social	818	665	620
Ministry of Finance	2,173	2,353	1,648
Ministry of Education/Science	604	617	529
Ministry of Agriculture/Food/Fisheries	2,659	1,387	1,344
Ministry of Culture	285	217	128
Ministry of the Environment	2,694	2,913	3,097
Ministry of Industry/Employment/Communications	2,181	2,389	2,053
Office for Administrative Affairs			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>76,715</b>	<b>13,407</b>

#### *No. of registered documents at Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
	123,372	109,168	96,548

#### Note 1 Registered business

One item of business usually encompasses several documents.

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The Ministry of Finance's International Division also keeps a separate record of documents from the International Monetary Fund, the European Development Bank, the OECD and the World Bank (5,208 documents in 2000, 7,130 documents in 2001 and 6,712 documents in 2002).

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Number of employees calculated as employees, incl. committees, in service for the whole or part of the month of December each year.

	2001	2002
Prime Minister's Office	57	63
Ministry of Justice	341	339
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1,502	1,507
Ministry of Defence	136	133
Ministry of Health / Social Affairs	217	255
Ministry of Finance	416	443
Ministry of Education / Science	211	210
Ministry of Agriculture / Food / Fisheries	134	132
Ministry of Culture	93	89
Ministry of the Environment	175	175
Ministry of Industry / Employment / Communications	462	498
Office for Administrative Affairs	589	579

Note 1: The Office for Administrative Affairs has successively taken over administrative tasks from the ministries, such as cleaning, office services, library duties and IT services.

Note 2: The above data does not include employees in projects and programmes that are not specific to a particular ministry.

Note 3: Additional staff were drafted into the Prime Minister's Office during the year to work with the Government Offices' internal auditing.

## STAFF CATEGORIES AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Number of employees calculated as employees, incl. committees, in service for the whole or part of the month of December each year.

		2001	2002
HEADS OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	women	141	142
	men	325	310
<i>sum</i>		466	452
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	women	1,102	1,171
	men	994	1,017
<i>sum</i>		2,096	2,188
ADVISERS / SPECIALISTS	women	262	300
	men	282	305
<i>sum</i>		544	605
POLITICAL APPOINTEES	women	74	72
	men	68	63
<i>sum</i>		142	135
PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	women	872	840
	men	213	210
<i>sum</i>		1,085	1,050
OTHERS	women	0	3
	men	3	13
<i>sum</i>		3	16
<b>Government Offices, Total</b>		<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,446</b>
<i>women</i>		2,515	2,528
<i>men</i>		1,957	1,918

Note 1: The *political appointees* category includes ministers, state secretaries and other politically appointed staff.

Note 2: The *permanent admin staff* category refers to administrative officers, clerical officers and service staff, etc.

## STAFF STRUCTURE AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

The figures refer to the situation in December each year.

	2001	2002
<b>Average pay / month (SEK)</b>		
PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	18,091	19,256
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	27,210	29,042
HEADS OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	43,554	46,400
ADVISERS	32,268	34,191
POLITICAL APPOINTEES	32,556	34,049
<b>Average age*</b>		
PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	45	45
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	42	42
HEADS OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	52	52
ADVISERS	42	42
POLITICAL APPOINTEES	41	39
<b>Average length of service, years*</b>		
PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	13	13
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	9	8
HEADS OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	17	16
ADVISERS	2	2
POLITICAL APPOINTEES	3	3

Note 1: The salaries of the Prime Minister and other ministers are not included in the figures on average pay.

## RECRUITMENT AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

	2001	2002
<b>Externally recruited staff</b>	451	436
of which		
from central govt activities	232	223
from municipal or		
county council authorities	36	18
from trade and industry	125	135
from the educational sector /		
higher education	48	38
<b>Officers transferred to other ministries</b>	193	91
<b>Staff departures to</b>		
other central government duties	236	185
municipal/county council authorities	19	13
trade and industry	142	52
others, incl. transfer to other ministries	343	196
retirement	34	27
<b>Absence (number of days)</b>		<b>Total</b>
Sick leave as a percentage		
of regular working hours		3,0

GOVERNMENT OFFICES EXPENDITURE (INCL. COMMITTEES), SEK THOUSANDS  
PER MINISTRY

	2001	2002
Prime Minister's Office	55,316	56,853
Ministry of Justice	257,012	239,284
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	2,279,417	1,871,193
Ministry of Defence	130,792	126,601
Ministry of Health/Social	179,957	181,626
Ministry of Finance	304,280	329,974
Ministry of Education / Science	134,197	133,775
Ministry of Agriculture / Food / Fisheries	137,607	120,610
Ministry of Culture	71,370	74,508
Ministry of the Environment	330,284	334,015
Ministry of Industry / Employment / Communications	126,271	121,609
Office for Administrative Affairs	435,386	466,939
Government Offices general	666.351	745,639
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,108,240</b>	<b>4,802,626</b>

Note 1: The item headed 'Government Offices general' refers to rent costs and certain other joint costs at the Government Offices

Note 2: In connection with cabinet reshuffles and other forms of reorganisation, a number of areas of responsibility and business categories have been redistributed among the ministries.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES EXPENDITURE (INCL. COMMITTEES), SEK THOUSANDS  
PER COST CATEGORY

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Salaries, emoluments and other staff costs	2,835,999	2,933,942
Courses, training and conferences	184,372	50,759
Travel and allowances	326,457	246,926
Consultants and other external services, advertising	324,929	232,090
IT, incl. maintenance and software, data communications	65,889	71,532
Telephone and mobile phone costs, postage	118,403	114,579
Furniture and fittings and other equipment, repair of equipment	87,067	30,220
Office stationery and disposable materials, books, journals	55,824	48,154
Printing and copying, bookbinding	42,490	38,842
Security and surveillance	35,933	25,496
Premises in Sweden and abroad, cleaning and maintenance	1,011,240	1,060,347
Other costs, incl. interest and amortization payments	443,320	344,163
Revenue	– 423,683	– 394,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,108,240</b>	<b>4,802,626</b>

Note 1: The above items of expenditure pertain to appropriations for the Government Offices' administrative costs

Note 2: The Government Offices introduced a new accounting system in 1999. Consequently, older figures are not included here as certain cost categories are not directly comparable in accounting terms further back in time.

THIS YEARBOOK DESCRIBES the work of the Swedish Government Offices in 2002. The Government Offices constitute a public authority in their own right and include the Prime Minister's Office, the various ministries and a joint administrative office.

The yearbook also contains statistical tables, a summary of Government decisions taken during the year, a presentation of the new Cabinet line-up and details of the Government Offices' staff and finances.

The book will, it is hoped, answer some of your questions about the Government Offices. Further information is available from the Government website: [www.regeringen.se](http://www.regeringen.se). You are also welcome to visit the Government Offices' information centre, Information Rosenbad, at Drottninggatan 5 in Stockholm.

The September elections to the Riksdag and the formation of a new government in the autumn were distinguishing features of the past year and are reflected in this book.

