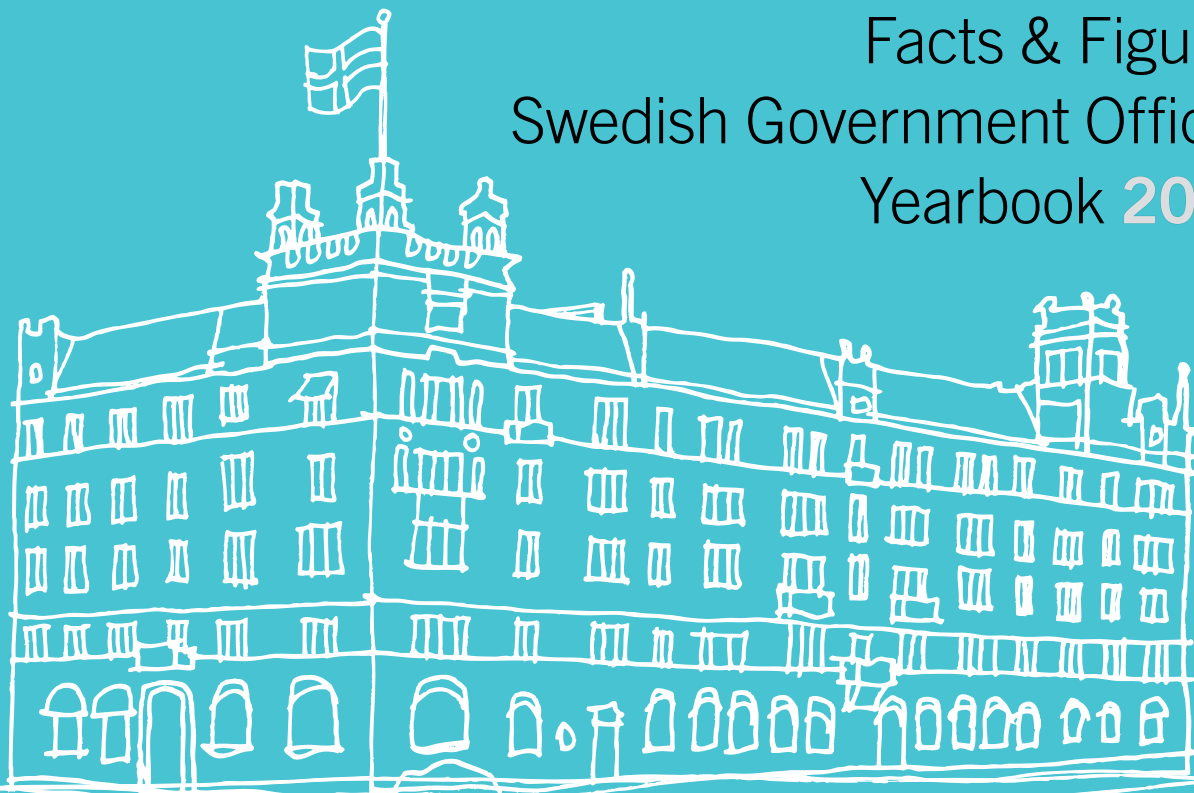


Facts & Figures
Swedish Government Offices
Yearbook **2007**



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Facts & Figures
Swedish Government Offices
Yearbook **2007**

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Preface

THIS YEARBOOK presents facts and figures about the organisation, duties and activities of the Government Offices in 2007.

The statistical data is divided into six areas of operation:

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

There is also a presentation of the ministers who served in the Swedish Government in 2007.

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

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The Government Offices – a brief presentation

All public power in Sweden proceeds from the people. The people elect the Riksdag (Swedish parliament) and governments are formed on the basis of how party seats are distributed. To assist it in its tasks, the Government has a staff of approximately 4 600 officials and political appointees working at the Government Offices and on government committees. As a result of the change of government in 2006, the ministries were reorganised on 1 January 2007. In 2007, the Government Offices comprised the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs.

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

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

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

Organisation of the Government Offices

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

Staff responsibilities at the Government Offices

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

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

Legislation

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

The budget process and agency management

The officials at the Government Offices prepare and follow up budget bills, issue appropriation directions

specifying goals and funding allocations for government agencies, analyse and evaluate outcome reports, draft special instructions to the agencies, participate in the appointment of agency boards and directors-general, and maintain regular contact with the agencies.

Administrative business

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

International cooperation

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

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

External communication

A further task of the Government Offices is to assist the Government of the day in other areas of communication with the world at large. The officials draft ministerial replies to questions and interpellations from the Riksdag and prepare answers to postal and email enquiries from the general public. It also drafts ministerial speeches, disseminates information about government activities and maintains contact with the business community and organisations.

Special projects and programmes

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

ORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN 2007

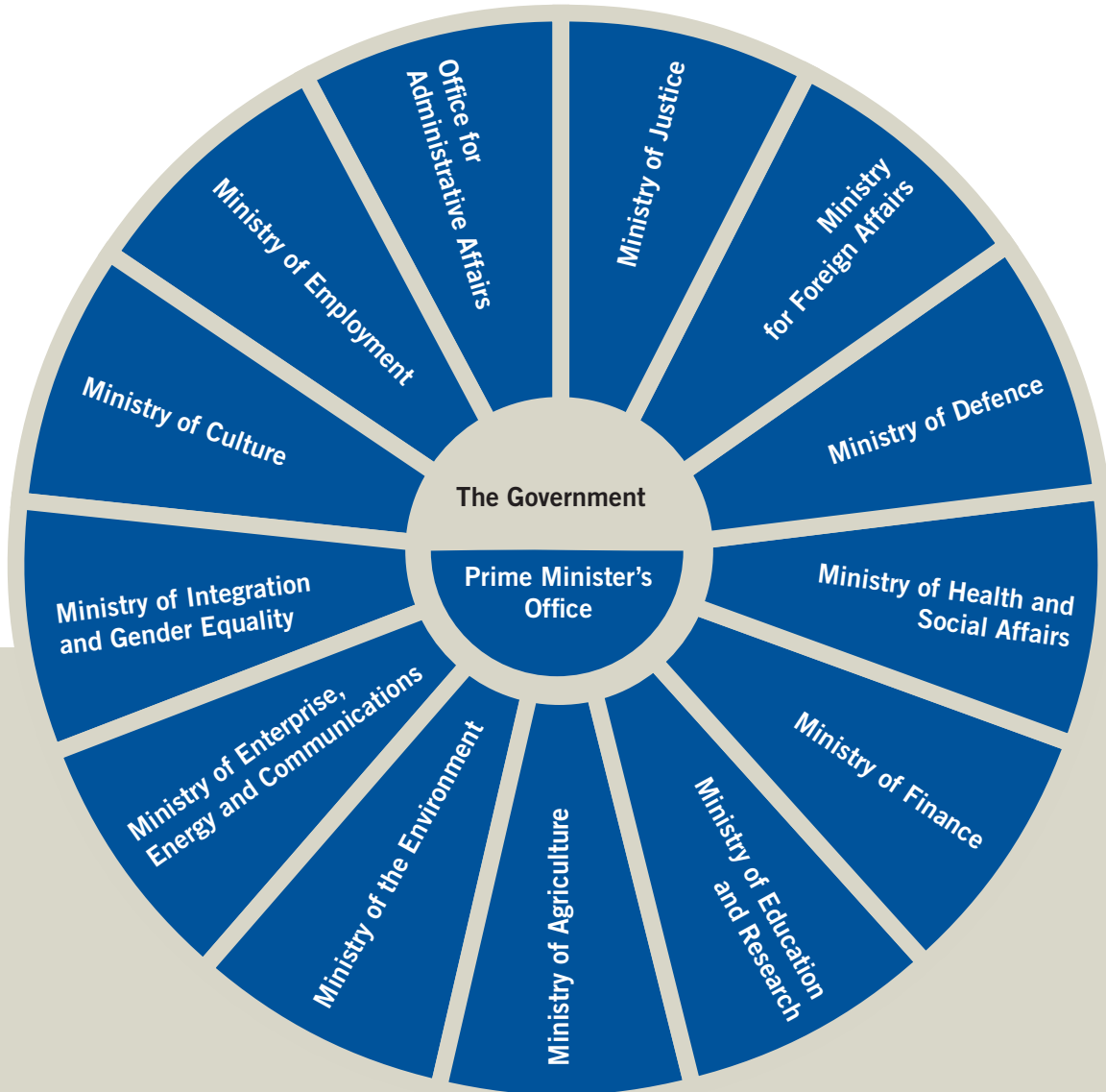
On 1 January 2007 the ministries were reorganised. The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture was divided back into two separate ministries, and the housing and energy portfolios disappeared from the Ministry of the Environment. At the same time, two new ministries were created: the Ministry of Employment and the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality. In 2007, the Government Offices was made up of the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. The missions abroad within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs – i.e. embassies, consulates, representations at the UN, EU, OECD and other organisations – also belong to the Government

Offices. The missions abroad report directly to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but they are also autonomous government agencies. The system of committees and inquiries also belongs to the Government Offices even though these are, in several respects, autonomous agencies.

The leadership of every ministry comprises between one and three ministers, one of whom is the Head of Ministry. Every minister has a staff of politically appointed officials, for example a state secretary, political advisers and a press secretary. Politically appointed ministers and officials account for approximately 200 of the Government Offices' 4 600 employees.

Organisation of the Government Offices 2007

The Prime Minister's Office, the ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs are presented in historical order according to the seniority principle, i.e. oldest first, starting with the Ministry of Justice and moving clockwise.



Internal support and development

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

Policy areas at the ministries

The information in this section refers to the 2007 financial year. These figures are approximate ones and also include employees serving on government committees or commissions of inquiry. The distribution of employees at the Government Offices in December 2007 is specified on page 52.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE leads and coordinates the work of the Government Offices and is responsible for the coordination of Swedish EU policy. The Prime Minister's Office is divided into the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of the Minister for EU Affairs, the Coordination Secretariat, the EU Coordination Secretariat, the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Government Offices and the Office of the Director-General for Legal Affairs. The Government Offices Audit Office and the Department for Emergency Management and Analysis are also part of the Prime Minister's Office. The Prime Minister's Office is headed by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister's Office employs approximately 130 officials, and those who work at the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of the Minister for EU Affairs and the Coordination Secretariat are politically

appointed. Officials in the remaining parts of the Prime Minister's Office are not political appointees.

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE has the following areas of responsibility: the Swedish Constitution and legislation in the areas of criminal law, civil law and legal procedure etc., the judicial system, migration and asylum policy, business relating to clemency in criminal cases and certain other criminal law matters. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for more than 100 agencies with approximately 40 000 employees. These include the Swedish Police Service, the Prosecution Authority, Sweden's courts of law, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, the Swedish Migration Board, the Chancellor of Justice, the Data Inspection Board, the National Council for Crime Prevention and the Election Authority. The Ministry employs approximately 360 officials.

THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS has the following areas of responsibility: foreign and security policy, global development and development assistance, trade policy, help to Swedes abroad, international law and human rights, export controls of military equipment, international cooperation with countries and regions, and trade, investment and the promotion of Sweden.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for 104 missions abroad – Sweden's embassies and consulates abroad – which, together with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, make up the Foreign Service. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is also responsible for eleven agencies in Sweden. These include the Swedish Institute, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Invest in Sweden Agency and the National Board of Trade.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm employs approximately 760 officials. There are just over 600 officials from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs working at missions abroad.

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE has the following areas of responsibility: total defence and contingency measures against accidents, emergency preparedness, international peace support operations, international law in armed conflicts and security intelligence.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for ten agencies. These include the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Defence Research Agency, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish Coast Guard and the Swedish Emergency Management Agency. The Ministry employs approximately 160 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS has the following areas of responsibility: health and medical care, public health, children's rights, disability issues, care for the elderly, social services, sickness insurance, pensions and financial support for families.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is responsible for 14 government agencies, two state-owned companies and one institute. These include the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Apoteket AB, the National Institute of Public Health, the Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control, the Medical Products Agency and the Office of the Children's Ombudsman. The Ministry employs approximately 290 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE has the following areas of responsibility: economic policy, the government

budget, tax policy, financial market issues, housing and construction, lotteries and gaming, international economic cooperation, central government administration and local government finance.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for 61 agencies. These include the Swedish Tax Agency, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, the National Government Employee Pensions Board, the Swedish Customs Service and the county administrative boards. The Ministry employs approximately 450 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH has the following areas of responsibility: preschool activities, school-age childcare, compulsory school and upper secondary school, formal and popular adult education, higher education, research and financial support for students.

Under the Ministry of Education and Research there is a large number of agencies responsible for the day-to-day operations of public administration. These include the National Board of Student Aid, the National Agency for Education, the National Agency for Higher Education, the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO, the Swedish Research Council and the Royal Library. The Ministry employs approximately 210 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE has the following areas of responsibility: animal welfare, animal health and communicable diseases, fisheries, higher education and research in land-based industries, hunting and game management, agriculture, organic production, food-related issues, rural and environmental issues relating to agriculture, forestry, the production of biomass from land and forest, and Sami and reindeer husbandry issues.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for eleven agencies. These include the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish Board of Fisheries, the National Food Administration, the Swedish Forest Agency, the Sami Parliament, the National Veterinary Institute and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. The Ministry employs approximately 150 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT has the following areas of responsibility: climate, water and seas, nature conservation and biological diversity, sustainable development, sustainable planning and housing environments, international environmental cooperation, chemicals and ecocycles, nuclear safety and radiation protection, and environmental legislation, technology and research.

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for 44 agencies and 18 state-owned companies/institutions. These include the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the National Land Survey, the Swedish Chemicals Agency and the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute. The Ministry employs approximately 200 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF ENTERPRISE, ENERGY AND COMMUNICATIONS has the following areas of responsibility: enterprise, regional growth, needs-driven research, communications/IT, infrastructure, energy, state ownership, competitiveness and well-functioning markets.

The Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications is responsible for 27 agencies, including four public enterprises and one court of law. These include the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth,

the Swedish Competition Authority, the Swedish Companies Registration Office, the Swedish Road Administration, the Swedish Rail Administration, the Swedish Civil Aviation Authority and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office. The Ministry employs just over 320 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF INTEGRATION AND GENDER EQUALITY has the following areas of responsibility: democracy issues, discrimination issues, non-governmental organisations, integration and diversity, gender equality, consumer affairs, citizenship, human rights, national minorities, youth policy and urban development.

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality is responsible for 13 agencies. These include the Office of the Disability Ombudsman, the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman, the Swedish Consumer Agency, the Office of the Ombudsman against Discrimination because of Sexual Orientation, the Office of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination and the National Board for Youth Affairs. The Ministry employs approximately 120 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE has the following areas of responsibility: culture and creative artists, cultural heritage and religious communities, and the media, film and sport.

The Ministry of Culture is responsible for a number of agencies, companies and foundations. These include the Swedish Arts Council, the Swedish National Archives, the National Heritage Board, Moderna museet, the Living History Forum, the Broadcasting Commission, the Royal Opera and the Skansen Foundation. The Ministry employs approximately 120 officials.

THE MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT has the following areas of responsibility: working life policy, including issues concerning labour legislation, working hours, working organisation and working environment, and labour market policy, including issues such as employment services, employment training and unemployment benefit.

The Ministry of Employment is responsible for ten agencies, including one court of law. These include the Swedish Public Employment Service, the Swedish Labour Court, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the National Mediation Office and the ILO Committee. The Ministry employs approximately 90 officials.

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

The Office for Administrative Affairs has some 700 members of staff.

The Government Ministers 2007

THE GOVERNMENT MINISTERS 2007

Prime Minister's Office

Fredrik Reinfeldt, Prime Minister

Cecilia Malmström, Minister for EU Affairs

Ministry of Justice

Beatrice Ask, Minister for Justice

Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Carl Bildt, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Ewa Björling, Minister for Trade

Gunilla Carlsson, Minister for International Development Cooperation

Ministry of Defence

Sten Tolgfors, Minister for Defence

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Cristina Husmark Pehrsson, Minister for Social Security

Göran Hägglund, Minister for Health and Social Affairs

Maria Larsson, Minister for Elderly Care and Public Health

Ministry of Finance

Anders Borg, Minister for Finance

Mats Odell, Minister for Local Government and Financial Markets

Ministry of Education and Research

Jan Björklund, Minister for Education

Lars Leijonborg, Minister for Higher Education and Research

Ministry of Agriculture

Eskil Erlandsson, Minister for Agriculture

Ministry of the Environment

Andreas Carlgren, Minister for the Environment

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

Maud Olofsson, Minister for Enterprise and Energy,

Deputy Prime Minister

Åsa Torstensson, Minister for Communications

Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

Nyamko Sabuni, Minister for Integration and Gender Equality

Ministry of Culture

Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth, Minister for Culture

Ministry of Employment

Sven Otto Littorin, Minister for Employment

MINISTERS WHO LEFT THE GOVERNMENT DURING 2007

Mikael Odenberg, Minister for Defence 2006–2007

Fredrik Reinfeldt (Moderate Party)

Born 4 August 1965 in Stockholm.
BSc in business administration and economics from Stockholm University. Member of the Riksdag since 1991. Leader of the Moderate Party since 2002.
Prime Minister since 2006.

Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth (Moderate Party)

Born 24 November 1955 in Stockholm.
Trained as a journalist at the Stockholm School of Journalism. Journalist, member of Stockholm City Council, chair of Fryshuset, a youth centre in Stockholm, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for Culture since 2006.

Beatrice Ask (Moderate Party)

Born 20 April 1956 in Sveg.
University studies at Uppsala University. City Commissioner, Minister for Schools and Adult Education, Ministry of Education and Science, 1991–1994, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for Justice since 2006.

Carl Bildt (Moderate Party)

Born 15 July 1949 in Halmstad.
University studies at Stockholm University. State Secretary, Member of the Riksdag, Leader of the Moderate Party, Prime Minister 1991–1994, UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans.
Minister for Foreign Affairs since 2006.

Tobias Billström (Moderate Party)

Born 27 December 1973 in Malmö.
Master of Arts from Lund University and Master of Philosophy in historical studies from the University of Cambridge. Local politician, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Ministry of Justice since 2006.

Jan Björklund (Liberal Party)

Born 18 April 1962 in Skene, Västergötland.
Completed officer programme. Career officer, local politician, City Commissioner, Leader of the Liberal Party since 2007.
Minister for Schools, Ministry of Education, Research and Culture 2006–2007.
Minister for Education since 2007.

Ewa Björling (Moderate Party)

Born 3 May 1961 in Ekerö.
Registered dental surgeon, PhD in medicine, associate professor at Karolinska Institutet, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for Trade, Ministry for Foreign Affairs since 2007.

Anders Borg (Moderate Party)

Born 11 January 1968 in Stockholm.
Degree in economics from Uppsala University. Political adviser, Chief Economist of the Moderate Party Secretariat of the Riksdag, adviser to the Riksbank (the Swedish central bank).
Minister for Finance since 2006.

Andreas Carlgren (Centre Party)

Born 8 July 1958 in Västra Ryd.
Teacher training studies at Stockholm University. Teacher, Municipal Commissioner, Member of the Riksdag, Director-General of the Swedish Integration Board.
Minister for the Environment since 2006.

Gunilla Carlsson (Moderate Party)

Born 11 May 1963 in Höör.
University studies at Linköping University. Accountant, finance manager, local politician, Member of the European Parliament, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs since 2006.

Eskil Erlandsson (Centre Party)

Born 25 January 1957 in Torpa, Ljungby.
Diploma in agriculture, university studies in Växjö. Agricultural and forestry worker, union representative, Municipal Commissioner, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for Agriculture since 2006.

Cristina Husmark Pehrsson, (Moderate Party)

Born 15 April 1947 in Uddevalla.
Registered nurse. Nurse, local politician, Member of the Riksdag.
Minister for Social Security, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs since 2006.

Göran Hägglund (Swedish Christian Democrats)

Born 27 January 1959 in Degerfors.

Union representative, local politician, insurance consultant and adviser. Member of the Riksdag, and Leader of the Swedish Christian Democrats since 2004.

Minister for Health and Social Affairs since 2006.

Maria Larsson (Swedish Christian Democrats)

Born 20 January 1956 in Långasjö, Småland.

Teacher training qualification from Växjö Institute of Education. Intermediate level teacher, local politician, self-employed, Member of the Riksdag.

Minister for Elderly Care and Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs since 2006.

Lars Leijonborg (Liberal Party)

Born 21 November 1949 in Solna.

BSc in social work. Political secretary, Party secretary, Member of the Riksdag, Leader of the Liberal Party from 1997 to 2007. Minister for Education and Research 2006–2007.

Minister for Higher Education and Research, Ministry of Education and Research since 2007.

Sven Otto Littorin (Moderate Party)

Born 20 May 1966 in Skänninge, Östergötland.

Company commanding officer training, university studies at Lund University. Self-employed, political adviser, project leader, head of marketing. Party Secretary, 2003–2006.

Minister for Employment since 2006.

Cecilia Malmström (Liberal Party)

Born 15 May 1968 in Stockholm.

PhD in political science from Göteborg University.

Senior university lecturer, local politician, member of the Swedish Liberal Party Executive, Member of the European Parliament, 1999–2006.

Minister for EU Affairs, Prime Minister's Office since 2006.

Mats Odell (Swedish Christian Democrats)

Born 30 April 1947 in Värnamo.

Studies in economics and business at Stockholm University. Local politician, Member of the Riksdag, Minister for Transport and Communications, 1991–1994.

Minister for Local Government and Financial Markets, Ministry of Finance since 2006.

Maud Olofsson (Centre Party)

Born 9 August 1955 in Arnäsvall, Ångermanland.

Union representative, local politician, political adviser, managing director for the Rural Economy and Agricultural Societies in the Västerbotten region, Member of the Riksdag. Leader of the Centre Party since 2001.

Minister for Enterprise and Energy and *Deputy Prime Minister* since 2006.

Nyamko Sabuni (Liberal Party)

Born 31 March 1969 in Bujumbura, Burundi.

University studies at Uppsala University and Mälardalen University. Communications adviser, project manager, Member of the Riksdag. *Minister for Integration and Gender Equality* since 2006.

Sten Tolgfors (Moderate Party)

Born 17 July 1966 in Forshaga.

BSc in political science from Örebro University. Local politician, political adviser, Member of the Riksdag. Minister for Foreign Trade 2006–2007.

Minister for Defence since 2007.

Åsa Torstensson (Centre Party)

Born 25 March 1958 in Strömstad.

BSc in social work from the School of Social Studies, Östersund University. Assistant nurse, youth assistant, school welfare officer, union representative, local politician, Member of the Riksdag.

Minister for Communications, Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications since 2006.

Facts & figures

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

On 1 January 2007, the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Employment were created. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Employment took on tasks that had previously been dealt with at the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture and the Ministry of Indus-

try, Employment and Communications respectively. The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality took on tasks from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications. At the same time, other policy areas were transferred between the existing ministries; for example, migration issues were moved from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Justice, and energy issues were moved from the Ministry of Sustainable Development (which became the Ministry of the Environment) to the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications.

Earlier examples of major changes are when the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science were merged in 2005 to create the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, and when the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of the Interior were merged in 1999 to create the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications.

The legislative process

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

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

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

On completing its work, the committee submits a report to the Government, setting out its proposals. These reports are published regularly in the Swedish Government Official Reports (SOU) series. Alternately,

legislative proposals may be studied and drawn up within the Government Offices themselves. In such cases, they are reported in memorandums published regularly in the Ministry Publications Series (Ds).

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

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

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

COMMITTEE SERVICE

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

	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	3	8	8	1
Ministry of Justice	53	46	51	43
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	6	12	6	6
Ministry of Defence	7	3	3	8
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	37	86	69	61
Ministry of Finance	27	51	33	39
Ministry of Education and Research	44	39	34	32
Ministry of Agriculture	10	9	10	4
Ministry of the Environment	28	19	27	30
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	39	40	31	29
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	17
Ministry of Culture	29	–	–	29
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	10
Total Government Offices	283	313	272	309
Proportion women / men (per cent)	48/52	54/46	56/44	53/47

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

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL REPORTS AND THE MINISTRY PUBLICATIONS SERIES

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

Government Official Reports (SOU)

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	2	–	–	–	1
Ministry of Justice	18	17	18	26	28
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	13	4	6	8	1
Ministry of Defence	14	5	6	3	2
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	18	26	11	17	12
Ministry of Finance	22	21	22	15	18
Ministry of Education and Research	12	9	15	18	8
Ministry of Agriculture	3	2	12	8	8
Ministry of the Environment	10	6	12	4	8
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	33	29	18	18	17
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	5
Ministry of Culture	6	7	–	–	2
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	3
Total Government Offices	151	126	120	117	113

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

Ministry Publications Series (Ds)

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	1	1	–	–	1
Ministry of Justice	10	17	19	11	20
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	3	3	4	–	1
Ministry of Defence	4	–	2	1	2
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	9	6	2	3	5
Ministry of Finance	26	19	6	4	5
Ministry of Education and Research	6	4	5	1	3
Ministry of Agriculture	1	1	4	–	1
Ministry of the Environment	5	2	8	1	3
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	16	17	8	3	5
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	–
Ministry of Culture	2	2	–	–	2
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	5
Office for Administrative Affairs	–	1	–	–	–
Total Government Offices	83	73	58	24	53

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

GOVERNMENT BILLS AND COMMUNICATIONS

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

Number of government bills and written communications

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	3	1	2	3	3
Ministry of Justice	38	29	46	47	26
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	22	16	22	15	10
Ministry of Defence	3	4	4	3	5
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	18	20	26	25	14
Ministry of Finance	55	44	41	34	43
Ministry of Education and Research	7	7	9	11	8
Ministry of Agriculture	10	5	5	11	4
Ministry of the Environment	13	9	10	18	8
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	40	29	18	20	12
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	2
Ministry of Culture	4	4	–	–	2
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	5
Total Government Offices	213	168	183	187	142

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

LAWS AND ORDINANCES

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

Number of laws and ordinances issued per ministry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	1	2	2	5	6
Ministry of Justice	335	310	395	421	254
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	35	54	54	55	19
Ministry of Defence	39	39	29	52	59
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	123	188	124	165	150
Ministry of Finance	353	371	239	329	338
Ministry of Education and Research	76	68	75	127	115
Ministry of Agriculture	41	57	61	90	52
Ministry of the Environment	48	61	105	148	94
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	166	237	165	189	192
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	38
Ministry of Culture	–	–	–	–	48
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	98
Total Government Offices	1 217	1 387	1 249	1 581	1 463

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

The budget process and agency management

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

The budget process in brief

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

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

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

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

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

While the Riksdag discusses the Budget Bill, the ministries begin work on developing appropriation directions (see page 37) for the agencies under their jurisdiction. The Riksdag decides on the economic framework for each appropriation in mid-December, whereupon the Government has until the end of the year to issue its directions.

SUMMARY OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Revenue	661.7	694.4	745.8	810.3	863.7
Expenditure, etc.	708.3	745.0	731.8	791.9	760.5
Central government budget balance	-46.6	-50.5	14.1	18.4	103.2

Revenue, SEK billions

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Direct taxes on labour	449.5	465.6	476.9	490.1	480.6
Indirect taxes on labour	333.5	341.4	352.8	367.0	391.5
Taxes on capital	107.5	135.9	167.9	192.2	204.0
Tax on consumer goods and inputs	324.4	334.0	352.7	370.2	392.7
Import duty	3.5	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.8
Taxes due and other taxes	-2.6	-1.9	-1.3	-2.0	-1.4
Deductible items, EU taxes	-8.9	-7.3	-7.8	-9.4	-7.2
Deductible items, taxes to other sectors	-546.0	-567.1	-586.6	-613.7	-646.8
Accruals and deferrals	-23.0	-32.2	-16.0	6.8	-3.6
Revenue from central government activities	24.1	29.2	27.5	43.4	66.5
Revenue from sale of property	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.1	18.0
Repayment of loans	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Computed revenue	9.5	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.2
EU subsidies, etc.	12.0	11.6	12.6	12.4	13.0
Credit payments associated with the tax system	-17.3	-21.8	-41.5	-48.2	-52.0
Expenditure in the form of credits to tax accounts	-7.0	-7.7	-13.6	-13.7	-7.7
Total revenue	661.7	694.4	745.8	810.3	863.7

Expenditure, SEK billions

Expenditure area	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Governance	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	10.6
2 Economic and financial administration	9.0	9.2	11.0	11.8	11.2
3 Taxes, customs and enforcement	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.7
4 Justice	25.5	26.3	27.0	28.5	30.6
5 International cooperation	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
6 Defence and contingency measures	45.1	42.8	43.6	43.8	46.5
7 International development cooperation	15.9	19.9	22.3	25.9	25.4
8 Migration	7.7	7.5	6.9	7.9	5.3
9 Health care, medical care and social services	34.1	36.8	38.5	42.2	46.7
10 Financial security for the sick and disabled	121.5	122.9	127.0	125.7	119.5
11 Financial security for the elderly	52.0	51.2	46.1	45.0	43.7
12 Financial security for families and children	52.2	53.9	55.5	60.1	61.6
13 Labour market	64.2	67.5	69.6	68.3	58.0
14 Working life	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
15 Financial support for students	19.9	20.8	19.8	20.1	19.3
16 Education and academic research	42.0	44.0	43.7	46.5	42.2
17 Culture, media, religious communities and leisure	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.6	10.1
18 Planning, housing provision, construction and consumer policy	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	5.8
19 Regional development	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9
20 General environmental protection and nature conservation	2.8	3.3	4.3	4.8	4.3
21 Energy	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2
22 Transport and communications	24.9	29.1	31.8	31.1	44.3
23 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and related industries	9.6	12.2	17.4	21.0	15.5
24 Industry and trade	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3
25 General grants to local government	72.4	69.8	57.3	60.2	73.0
26 Interest on the central government debt, etc.	42.2	52.7	32.7	49.5	47.3
27 Contribution to the European Community	18.3	25.6	25.6	25.9	26.6
Expenditure areas, total	703.5	740.7	725.0	765.5	769.2
Adjustment to cash basis	-7.3	-6.1	-3.3	-1.1	-4.3
National Debt Office lending, etc.	12.1	10.3	10.1	27.5	-4.3
Total expenditure	708.3	745.0	731.8	791.9	760.5

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The table below shows the number of government agencies with ordinances on 31 December of each year, and the total number of full-time employees (FTEs) in 2006 at those agencies. The figures do not include Swedish missions abroad or committees.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	FTEs 2006
PM's Office	3	3	3	3	4 420
Min/Justice	204	187	149	142	41 348
Min/Foreign	12	12	11	11	1 173
Min/Defence	16	16	16	16	20 656
Min/Social	38	17	17	16	19 239
Min/Finance	67	67	56	57	24 064
Min/Education	102	102	102	66	48 674
Min/Agriculture	18	18	16	11	5 186
Min/Environment	44	44	44	40	3 731
Min/Enterprise	69	70	69	27	22 769
Min/Integration	–	–	–	13	437
Min/Culture	–	–	–	34	2 719
Min/Employment	–	–	–	11	10 805
Gov. Offices	573	536	483	447	205 221

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

Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult. This year's listing does not include the Zorn Collections as a government agency.

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

AGENCY MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

APPROPRIATION DIRECTIONS

More than 200 of the 447 agencies that are regulated by ordinances also receive annual appropriation directions, which represent an important part of the process by which the Government directs agency operations from year to year. These documents set out the goals of each agency's activities, the economic resources at its disposal and how the funds are to be divided between the different areas of operation. Appropriation directions are also drawn up for some 100 special appropriations and govern how these funds are to be used. During a fiscal year, adjustments can be made to the appropriation directions via special government decisions (amendments). The first table shows the number of appropriation directions and amendments for the respective year and how many referred to agencies and appropriations respectively. Next follows the total number of appropriation directions and amendments per ministry and year.

Total number of appropriation directions and amendments respectively

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Appropriation directions					
to appropriation	69	89	94	99	104
to agency	295	263	219	219	218
Amendment decisions					
to appropriation	1	66	116	71	51
to agency	342	329	407	269	279
Total	707	747	836	658	652

Number of appropriation directions and amendments per ministry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PM's Office	5	6	8	7	7
Min/Justice	72	56	66	49	44
Min/Foreign	76	69	76	75	55
Min/Defence	47	54	48	31	39
Min/Social	50	43	58	50	43
Min/Finance	80	95	97	95	107
Min/Education	115	122	223	150	73
Min/Agriculture	29	45	56	42	38
Min/Environment	40	37	63	49	29
Min/Enterprise	133	156	141	110	90
Min/Integration	–	–	–	–	38
Min/Culture	60	64	–	–	55
Min/Employment	–	–	–	–	34
Gov. Offices	707	747	836	658	652

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

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

Administrative business

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

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

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

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	44	26	69	73	70
Ministry of Justice	2 250	1 754	1 589	1 978	1 628
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1 528	802	800	759	469
Ministry of Defence	667	672	483	501	500
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	761	654	878	676	732
Ministry of Finance	1 184	637	682	682	624
Ministry of Education and Research	717	590	759	979	456
Ministry of Agriculture	370	301	313	345	256
Ministry of the Environment	1 161	1 121	885	945	638
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	2 591	1 231	1 071	961	791
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	188
Ministry of Culture	418	484	–	–	347
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	253
Total Government Offices	11 273	7 788	7 529	7 899	6 952

The figures refer to the number of business registry entries listed at Cabinet meetings. Several decisions may be taken (i.e. several registration numbers) under the same agenda item. Note that ministries have been reorganised from year to year and policy areas have been transferred from one ministry to another, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

International cooperation

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

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

The list on the next page shows Sweden's 104 missions abroad in 2007. The missions are independent government agencies in their own right, but come under the jurisdiction of the Government Offices. Mission staff are provided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and to some extent by other ministries as well.

SWEDISH MISSIONS ABROAD

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

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

Delegations
Permanent Representation to the EU, Brussels
Permanent Representation to the UN, New York
Permanent Representation to the international organisations in Geneva
Permanent Representation to the OECD, Paris
Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe, Strasbourg
Permanent Representation to the OSCE, Vienna

OFFICIALS STATIONED ABROAD

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ministry of Justice	5	5	4	5	18
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	543	577	582	611	589
Ministry of Defence	13	13	14	17	13
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	2	2	2	2	2
Ministry of Finance	9	9	9	10	10
Ministry of Education and Research	2	2	9	13	4
Ministry of Agriculture	4	4	4	6	4
Ministry of the Environment	2	2	2	3	2
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	8	8	6	9	7
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	1
Ministry of Culture	5	5	–	–	7
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	2
Office for Administrative Affairs	3	2	2	2	2
Total Government Offices	596	629	634	678	661
Proportion of women/men (per cent)	51/49	53/47	54/46	55/45	54/46

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

VISAS AND PASSPORTS

One of the tasks of the Swedish missions is to issue visas to foreign citizens who wish to visit or work in Sweden. Another task is to process passport applications. The table below shows the number of visas approved and the number of applications for normal passports or extra passports submitted in each year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Visas	150 174	174 306	194 198	214 213	227 300
Passport applications	31 985	33 031	33 845	32 599	33 592

WORKDAYS IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The Swedish Government Offices is represented in over a thousand different working groups/parties in international organisations. The tables below show the number of workdays during which Stockholm-based staff took part in meetings in the majority of these bodies. Days spent preparing for meetings or performing supplementary work afterwards are not included.

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

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

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

	2005	2006	2007
Min/Justice	233	124	67
Min/Foreign	176	230	308
Min/Defence	14	11	12
Min/Social	63	131	108
Min/Finance	286	295	260
Min/Education	161	251	145
Min/Agriculture	189	198	156
Min/Environment	43	64	53
Min/Enterprise	269	233	233
Min/Integration	–	–	68
Min/Culture	–	–	12
Min/Employment	–	–	56
Gov. Offices	1 434	1 537	1 342

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

WORKDAYS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OUTSIDE THE EU

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

	2005	2006	2007
Min/Justice	386	497	330
Min/Foreign	1 916	1 481	1 347
Min/Defence	36	38	227
Min/Social	127	247	183
Min/Finance	266	341	332
Min/Education	317	357	221
Min/Agriculture	110	425	464
Min/Environment	744	857	892
Min/Enterprise	556	582	582
Min/Integration	–	–	246
Min/Culture	–	–	60
Min/Employment	–	–	162
Gov. Offices	4 458	4 825	4 578

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

WORKDAYS IN COUNCIL WORKING PARTIES

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ministry of Justice	313	250	349	354	572
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	841	815	827	645	519
Ministry of Defence	15	19	65	55	109
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	38	82	55	65	63
Ministry of Finance	459	284	237	280	298
Ministry of Education and Research	112	113	117	103	24
Ministry of Agriculture	450	308	305	356	331
Ministry of the Environment	179	284	237	242	248
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	380	288	180	132	116
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	22
Ministry of Culture	–	–	–	–	41
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	53
Total Government Offices	2 787	2 443	2 372	2 232	2 279

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

BACKGROUND BRIEFS

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	–	–	4	5	3
Ministry of Justice	17	19	16	17	26
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	20	15	12	15	17
Ministry of Defence	–	1	1	1	3
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	3	–	3	8	4
Ministry of Finance	17	14	7	18	15
Ministry of Education and Research	–	2	2	2	2
Ministry of Agriculture	23	13	7	11	15
Ministry of the Environment	10	14	1	15	10
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	34	34	22	22	25
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	5
Ministry of Culture	–	–	–	–	2
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	10
Total Government Offices	124	112	75	114	137

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

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

External communication

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

- replying to parliamentary questions and interpellations,
- writing ministerial speeches,
- answering queries from the general public,
- informing and consulting with the business sector, interest organisations and the general public in joint working groups,
- taking part in seminars and trade fairs, etc.

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

REPLIES TO PARLIAMENTARY INTERPELLATIONS

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

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

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	7	6	10	7	17
Ministry of Justice	11	60	81	74	78
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	22	39	81	49	61
Ministry of Defence	1	6	25	25	29
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	18	68	58	56	78
Ministry of Finance	18	58	49	58	119
Ministry of Education and Research	9	58	64	57	63
Ministry of Agriculture	16	21	23	15	21
Ministry of the Environment	10	24	49	24	16
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	36	71	93	77	120
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	46
Ministry of Culture	6	14	–	–	35
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	95
Total Government Offices	154	425	533	442	778

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

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

REPLIES TO PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

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

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

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Prime Minister's Office	28	13	31	21	16
Ministry of Justice	64	177	363	278	248
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	54	223	324	300	257
Ministry of Defence	22	54	80	71	69
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	68	184	250	226	210
Ministry of Finance	58	154	175	159	223
Ministry of Education and Research	46	109	247	186	136
Ministry of Agriculture	47	90	139	125	62
Ministry of the Environment	52	100	178	107	82
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	160	289	425	433	249
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	53
Ministry of Culture	18	76	–	–	73
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	96
Total Government Offices	617	1 469	2 212	1 906	1 774

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PM's Office	5 020	4 103	5 815	7 187	4 370
Min/Justice	3 931	4 791	4 422	4 115	4 419
Min/Foreign	1 056	1 091	823	475	1 505
Min/Defence	621	828	859	623	590
Min/Social	5 249	4 506	5 385	7 079	4 901
Min/Finance	3 386	2 640	2 308	2 649	4 412
Min/Education	2 156	3 052	3 647	4 994	4 731
Min/Agriculture	995	1 145	976	1 189	1 145
Min/Environment	1 117	1 126	1 922	2 089	1 780
Min/Enterprise	2 883	3 100	3 650	3 508	1 902
Min/Integration	–	–	–	–	1 052
Min/Culture	755	854	–	–	940
Min/Employment	–	–	–	–	4 901
Office/Admin	253	107	82	99	50
Gov. Offices	27 422	27 343	29 889	34 007	36 698

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

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES WEBSITE

Another part of the Government Offices' operations involves providing information about the Government Offices' activities and the Government's work. One channel for this is the Government Offices website www.regeringen.se (in Swedish). On this website it is possible to subscribe to newsletters – according to ministry, minister and subject area – and to weekly bulletins from Brussels, as well as the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' travel advice. It is also possible to watch webcasts from press conferences at Rosenbad. Everyone can also read government bills, communications, the Swedish Government Official Reports and other publications and information material.

In 2007, www.regeringen.se had approximately 30 million page views. In the same year, 171 press conferences and conferences were broadcast on the website. The number of people who watched webcasts on the website was just over 154 000. Of these press conferences and conferences, around 70 were broadcast on Swedish national television, SVT.

The official English website at www.sweden.gov.se is an abridged version of the main Swedish one (please see page 57).

Internal development work

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

The number of executive officers has increased as the Government Offices has continued its transformation from a relatively static, administratively top-heavy

organisation into a more flexible one. The Government Offices' tasks have become more complex, partly as a result of growing internationalisation. At the same time, the administrative machinery has been streamlined. The proportion of permanent administrative staff has fallen from 32 per cent in 1995 to 20 per cent in 2007.

EMPLOYEES PER STAFF CATEGORY

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

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Heads of administrative units	388	436	379	369	358
Executive officers	1 444	2 088	2 499	2 572	2 616
Advisers/Specialists	577	646	515	491	549
Political appointees	160	159	203	156	195
Permanent administrative staff	1 201	1 143	945	926	921
Total Gov. Offices	3 770	4 472	4 541	4 514	4 639
Calculated as FTEs	3 660	4 249	4 415	4 384	4 503

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

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

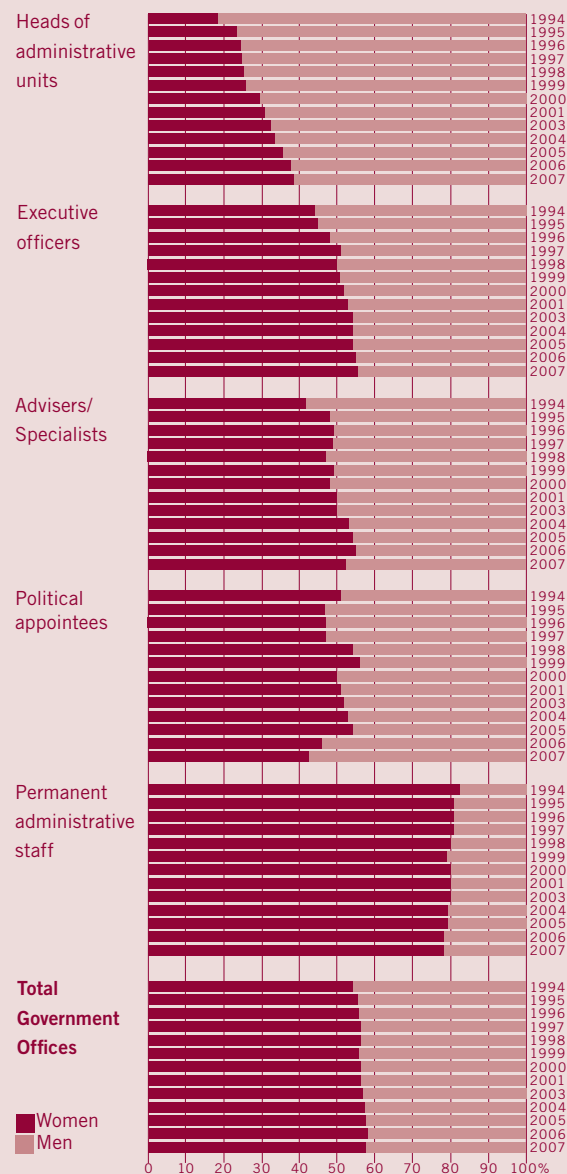
The **political appointees** category refers to government ministers, state secretaries, political advisers and others employed under the Government Offices' agreement on politically appointed staff.

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

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

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN PER STAFF CATEGORY

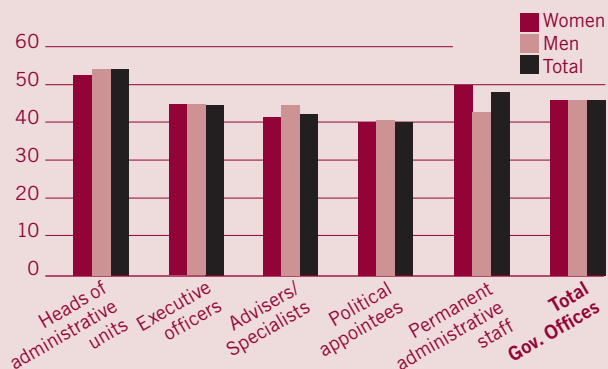
This diagram shows that the proportion of women has gradually increased among heads of administrative units, executive officers and advisers/specialists, as has the proportion of men among the permanent administrative staff. Growth in the number of female heads of administrative units may seem slow,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



AVERAGE AGE AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE

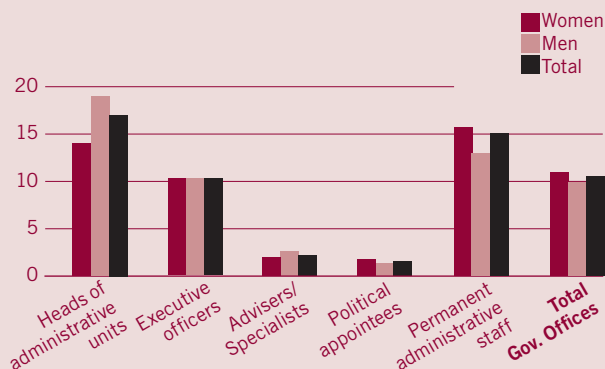
The diagrams below show average age and average length of service per staff category among employees in December 2007.

Average age per staff category



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

Average length of service per staff category



The diagram above shows how the average length of service varies substantially between staff categories. The longest period is among male managers. The period of employment is shorter among female managers due to the fact that a larger proportion of them were recently recruited, which is also reflected in an increasing proportion of women managers. The short period of employment among specialists is due to the fact that they are appointed on a temporary basis, often to committees.

EMPLOYEES PER MINISTRY

The table below shows the number of employees per ministry in December each year, including committee/ inquiry staff and staff stationed abroad. The column on the right shows the proportion of women and men in each ministry in December 2007.

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

	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	Proportion of women / men 2007
Prime Minister's Office	49	57	87	106	132	56/44
Ministry of Justice	192	323	329	349	358	60/40
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1 443	1 645	1 425	1 410	1 350	58/42
Ministry of Defence	128	120	152	155	162	46/54
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	204	216	302	276	285	60/40
Ministry of Finance	384	419	472	458	447	51/49
Ministry of Education and Research	168	216	302	292	209	62/38
Ministry of Agriculture	106	151	160	159	146	62/38
Ministry of the Environment	166	204	225	220	196	66/34
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	542	405	431	415	322	55/45
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality	–	–	–	–	122	66/34
Ministry of Culture	70	160	–	–	119	62/38
Ministry of Employment	–	–	–	–	94	63/37
Office for Administrative Affairs	318	556	656	674	697	55/45
Total Government Offices	3 770	4 472	4 541	4 514	4 639	58/42
Proportion of women / men (per cent)	55/45	56/44	58/42	58/42	58/42	–

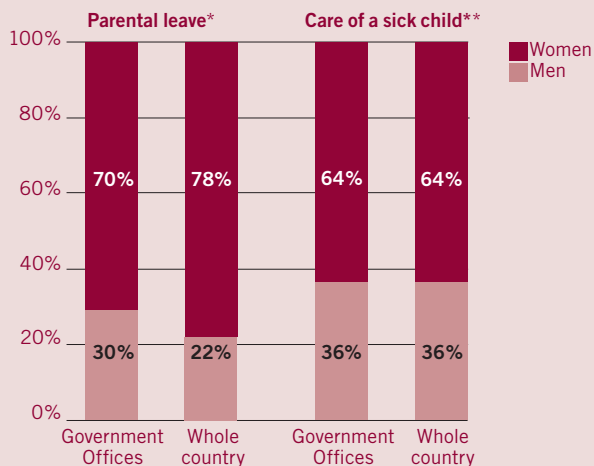
PARENTAL LEAVE AND TEMPORARY CARE OF CHILDREN IN 2007

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

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

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

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



SICKNESS ABSENCE

The sickness absence rate at the Government Offices was 2.5 per cent in 2007, which was significantly lower than the overall rate for the central government sector (CGS) among both women and men. The figures for the country as a whole are from 2006.



EQUAL PAY

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

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

The surveys and analyses carried out by the joint working group reveal that there do not appear to be any pay gaps between women and men that have any direct or indirect link to gender.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES EXPENDITURE

The activities of the Government Offices, excluding transfers, are largely financed via the appropriation for administrative operations. In addition, special activities and services are financed via targeted appropriations. The tables show how the Government Offices' administrative costs are distributed. A more detailed account of the Government Offices' finances is available in the 'Annual Report of the Government Offices 2007' (Swedish only).

Expenditure per ministry, SEK millions

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PM's Office	64	63	76	91	112
Min/Justice	243	263	270	283	288
Min/Foreign	1 906	1 977	2 055	2 119	2 060
Min/Defence	133	139	146	143	148
Min/Social	209	210	224	229	219
Min/Finance	392	377	396	385	392
Min/Education	150	159	254	263	166
Min/Agriculture	128	130	135	138	125
Min/Environment	134	134	173	173	148
Min/Enterprise	322	350	342	330	272
Min/Integration	–	–	–	–	93
Min/Culture	74	82	–	–	110
Min/Employment	–	–	–	–	73
Office/Admin	515	526	534	555	581
Joint	763	721	722	729	770
Total Gov. Offices	5 033	5 133	5 326	5 437	5 555

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

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

The appropriation for the Government Offices' administrative operations in 2007 was SEK 5 633 million, incl. cancellations. This means that the outgoing appropriation savings increased by SEK 78 million over the year. The table below shows the distribution of expenditure in each year.

Expenditure per cost category, SEK millions

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Staff costs	3 224	3 260	3 433	3 613	3 678
Premises	1 084	1 072	1 083	1 135	1 136
Other operating costs	843	920	958	890	834
Financial expenses	39	22	21	22	31
Transfers	19	17	8	2	1
Amortisation payments	166	229	158	139	174
Revenue	-341	-387	-335	-365	-299
Total	5 033	5 133	5 326	5 437	5 555

Information sources and contact information

Here you can find out how to:

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

How to contact the Swedish Government and the Government Offices

As of 1 January 2007 the Government Offices comprises the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. The Government Offices is mainly situated in the Södra Klara district of central Stockholm.

POSTAL ADDRESS

All ministries
(except the Ministry for Foreign Affairs)
SE-103 33 Stockholm
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
SE-103 39 Stockholm

TELEPHONE

Switchboard: +46 8 405 10 00

WWW.SWEDEN.GOV.SE

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

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

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

At www.sweden.gov.se you can:

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

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

USEFUL WEBSITES

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

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

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

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

ENQUIRIES

General enquiries about the Government and the Government Offices should be addressed to the Swedish Government Offices Information Department.

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

RECORDS CENTRE

Everyone has the right to examine official documents received or drawn up by the Government Offices, provided the documents are not classified. Visitors are welcome at the Government Offices Records Centre, Fredsgatan 8, Stockholm. Opening hours are weekdays 9.00–12.00 and 13.00–16.00.
Tel: +46 8 405 24 88
Email: registrator@adm.ministry.se

HOW TO ORDER PRINTED MATERIAL

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

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

Government bills, written communications and committee terms of reference can be ordered from the Riksdag Sales and Distribution Office.

- Riksdag Sales and Distribution Office
tel +46 8 786 58 10
ordermottagningen@riksdagen.se

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

- Fritzes
Tel: +46 8 690 91 90
Email: order.fritzes@nj.se

Swedish Code of Statutes (SFS) can be ordered from Fritzes (for documents published up to and including 1996) and from Thomson Förlag (for documents published from 1997).

- Thomson Förlag
Tel: +46 8 587 670 00
Email: thomsonforlag.order@thomson.com

Visitors' addresses and email

Prime Minister's Office

- 6 Visitor's address: Rosenbad 4
Email: registrator@primeminister.ministry.se

Ministry of Agriculture

- 6 Visitor's address: Fredsgatan 8
Email: registrator@agriculture.ministry.se

Ministry of Culture

- 8 Visitor's address: Drottninggatan 16
Email: registrator@culture.ministry.se

Ministry of Defence

- 13 Visitor's address: Jakobsgatan 9
Email: registrator@defence.ministry.se

Ministry of Education and Research

- 8 Visitor's address: Drottninggatan 16
Email: registrator@education.ministry.se

Ministry of Employment

- 5 Visitor's address: Jakobsgatan 26 until summer 2008, then
1 Mäster Samuelsgatan 70
Email: registrator@employment.ministry.se

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

- 5 Visitor's address: Jakobsgatan 26 until summer 2008, then
1 Mäster Samuelsgatan 70
Email: registrator@enterprise.ministry.se

Ministry of the Environment

- 3 Visitor's address: Tegelbacken 2
Email: registrator@environment.ministry.se

Ministry of Finance

- 4 Visitor's address: Drottninggatan 21
Email: registrator@finance.ministry.se

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

- Visitor's addresses:
11 Gustav Adolfs Torg 1
10 Fredsgatan 4–6, International Press Centre
9 Malm Morgsgatan 3
2 Vasagatan 8–10
Email: registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

- 6 Visitor's address: Fredsgatan 8
Email: registrator@social.ministry.se

Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

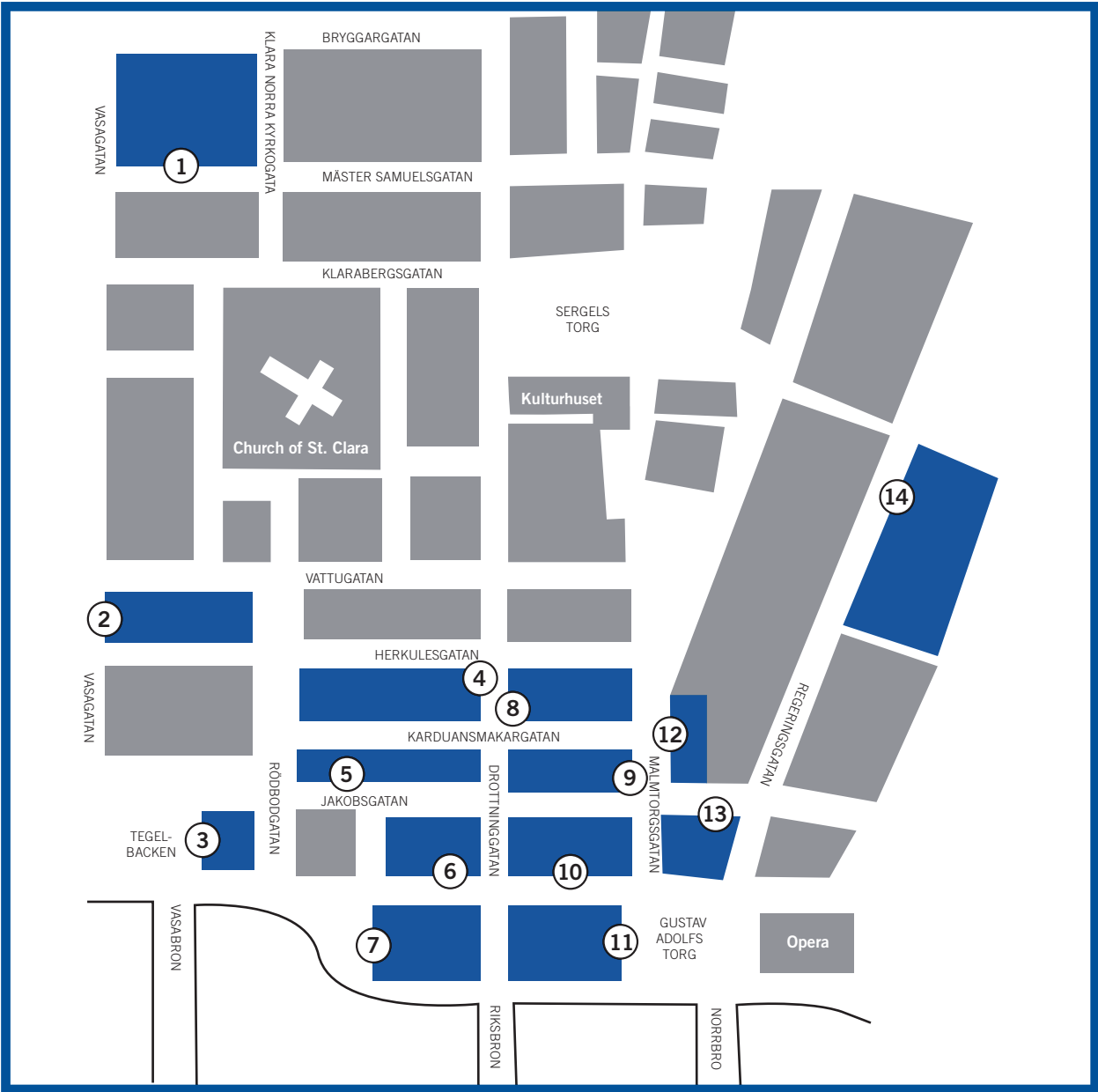
- 6 Visitor's address: Fredsgatan 8
Email: registrator@integration.ministry.se

Ministry of Justice

- 7 Visitor's address: Rosenbad 4
Email: registrator@justice.ministry.se

Office for Administrative Affairs

- Visitor's addresses:
7 Rosenbad 4
2 Vasagatan 8–10
8 Drottninggatan 16
4 Drottninggatan 21
6 Fredsgatan 8
14 Regeringsgatan 30–32
12 Malm Morgsgatan 8
1 Mäster Samuelsgatan 70
Email: registrator@adm.ministry.se



Facts about Sweden

- Area: 450 000 km² (174 000 sq. mi.). Sweden is the third largest country in Western Europe
Forests: 53%
Mountains: 11%
Cultivated land: 8%
Lakes and rivers: 9%
Longest north-south distance: 1 574 km (978 mi.)
Longest east-west distance: 499 km (310 mi.)
- Capital: Stockholm
- Population: 9 million inhabitants
- Languages: Swedish; recognised minority languages: Sami (Lapp), Finnish, Meänkieli (Tornedalen Finnish), Yiddish, Romani Chib
- Form of government: Constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy

- Parliament: The Riksdag, with 349 members in one chamber
- Religion: 80% belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sweden
- Life expectancy: men 79 years, women 83 years
- Most important export goods: Electronic and telecom equipment, machinery, passenger cars, paper, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel
- Most important imported goods: Electronic and telecom equipment, machinery, foodstuffs, crude oil, textile products, footwear and passenger cars

Average temperatures:

	January	July
Malmö	−0.2°C (+31.6°F)	+16.8°C (62.2°F)
Stockholm	−2.8°C (+27.0°F)	+17.2°C (63.0°F)
Kiruna	−16.0°C (+3.2°F)	+12.8°C (55.0°F)

Daylight:

	January 1	July 1
Malmö	7 hours	17 hours
Stockholm	6 hours	18 hours
Kiruna	0 hours	24 hours

Source: www.sweden.se



FACTS & FIGURES, SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES YEARBOOK 2007

presents facts and statistics about the organisation, duties and activities of the Government Offices in 2007. In 2007 the Government Offices comprised the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs.

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

In a nutshell, the book offers:

- A presentation of the Government Offices
- A presentation of the Government ministers 2007
- The Government Offices – facts & figures

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



REGERINGSKANSLIET