

Facts & Figures
Swedish Government Offices
Yearbook

2008



REGERINGSKANSLIET

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Swedish Government Offices
Yearbook **2008**



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Foreword from the Prime Minister

THE PURPOSE of the yearbook is to present facts and figures about the organisation, duties and activities of the Government Offices of Sweden.

It contains a presentation of the Swedish Government – its ministers and ministries – as well as statistical material, contact information for the current year and a short section about Sweden.

The year 2008 was a turbulent one in many parts of the world. Two events in particular had an impact on operations at the Government Offices.

One was the financial crisis which has led to a downturn in demand in the global economy. For Sweden, which is a country financially integrated and deeply dependent on trade with others, this had immediate consequences. Vigorous measures were taken in response to the recession, including initiatives relating to jobs and entrepreneurship, research and infrastructure, and steps to restore confidence in the financial market.

Another important event is Sweden's upcoming presidency of the Council of the European Union,

which commences on 1 July 2009. During the past year, preparations have intensified and I am convinced that we can face the challenges ahead of us with confidence. You can read more about how EU activities are organised in the Government Offices here in this booklet.

I sincerely hope that the yearbook will provide readers from abroad with a deeper knowledge of how the Government Offices operate. If you have any questions you are welcome to contact the Government Offices. All the relevant contact information can be found at the end of this booklet. You are also welcome to visit the Government Offices website or the Presidency website.



Fredrik Reinfeldt
Prime Minister

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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 4 700 officials and political appointees working at the Government Offices and on government committees. In 2008, the Government Offices was made up of the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs.

International cooperation

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

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

External communication

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

Special projects and programmes

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

Internal support and development

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

How EU activities are organised

The Prime Minister has overall responsibility for Sweden's EU policy. The Minister for EU Affairs is responsible for horizontal EU issues with the exception of enlargement, and represents Sweden in the General Affairs Council. Other government ministers are responsible for their own issues in EU work and represent Sweden at the various meetings of the Council of the European Union.

ORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN 2008

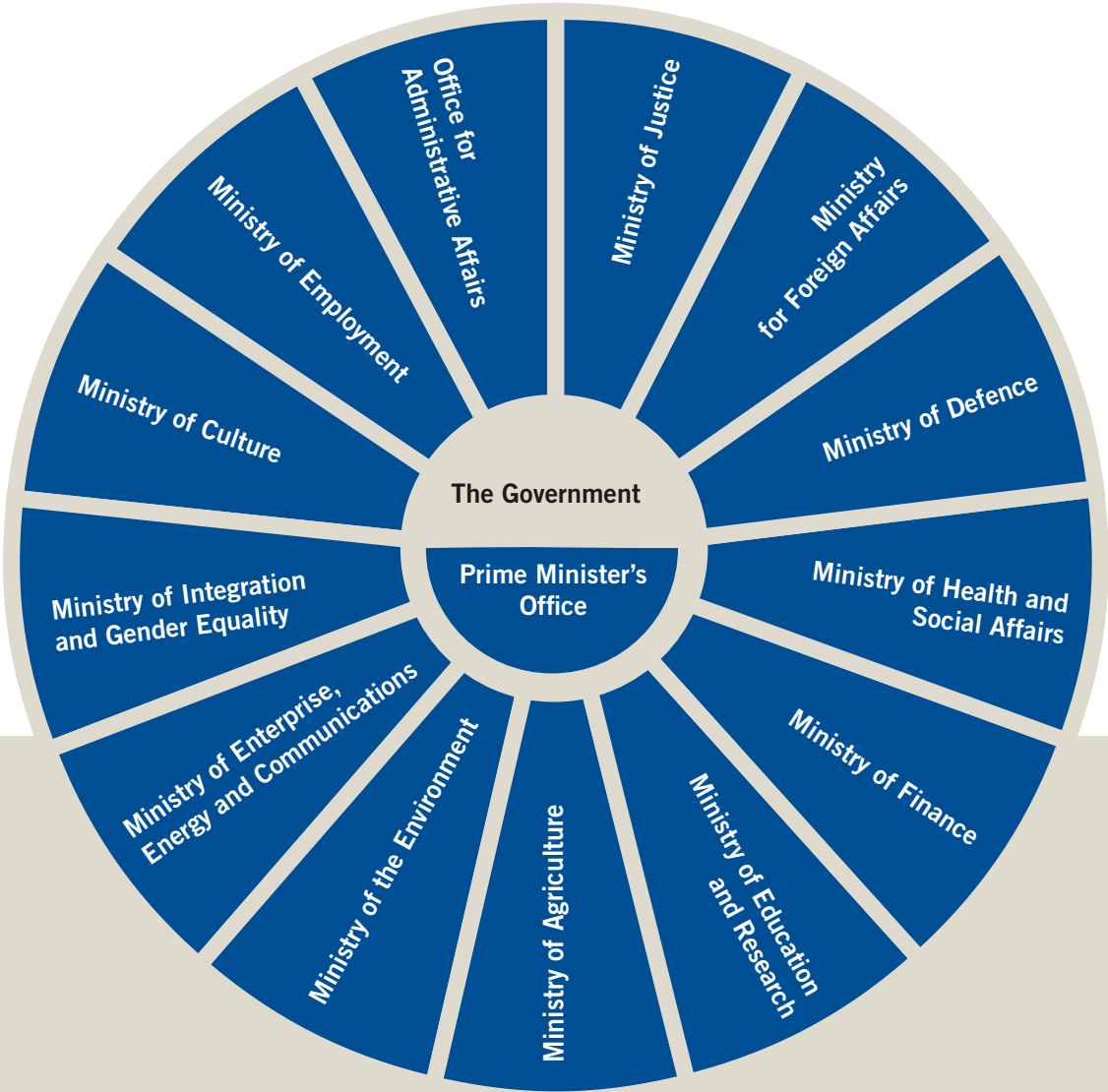
In 2008, the Government Offices was made up of the Prime Minister's Office, twelve ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. Missions abroad within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs – i.e. embassies, consulates, representations and delegations to the UN, the EU, the OECD and other organisations – also belong to the Government Offices. Missions abroad report directly to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but they are also authorities in their own right. Government appointed committees and inquiries also belong to the

Government Offices even though in many respects, they are also authorities in their own right.

The leadership of every ministry comprises between one and three ministers, one of whom is head of ministry. Every minister has a staff of politically appointed officials, for example state secretaries, political advisers and press secretaries. In all, some 200 of the Government Offices' over 4 700 employees are politically appointed ministers and officials.

Organisation of the Government Offices 2008

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.



- **EU Coordination Secretariat**

The EU Coordination Secretariat is an organisation of non-political officials within the Prime Minister's Office responsible for coordinating EU work at the Government Offices. The Secretariat is responsible for preparing material for the European Council and the General Affairs Council, as well instructions for Coreper. Further, the Secretariat coordinates horizontal EU issues, such as the Lisbon Strategy, the EU's long-term budget, the Baltic Sea Strategy and institutional issues such as the Treaty of Lisbon. The Secretariat monitors an EU perspective in joint preparation of instructions and positions. It also reviews Government bills and proposals referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration from the perspective of EU law, and coordinates implementation of EU law in Swedish legislation.

- **Preparations ahead of the Swedish Presidency of the EU in 2009**

Sweden will hold the Presidency of the Council of the European Union during the second half of 2009. Intensive preparations ahead of the Presidency are underway at the Prime Minister's Office and the ministries. Minister for EU Affairs Cecilia Malmström is responsible for coordinating the preparatory work. At senior official level, the preparatory work is coordinated by the EU Coordination Secretariat. The Secretariat has had extra resources in place since 1 September 2008 in the form of the Communications Secretariat for Sweden's EU Presidency 2009 (KOM-09), which has coordination responsibility for the Government Offices' central communication activities ahead of and during the Swedish Presidency of the EU.

A special secretariat was set up at the beginning of 2008 – the Secretariat for EU Meetings in Sweden in 2009 (SES-09) – under the Permanent Secretary at the Prime Minister's Office. The Secretariat is responsible for planning and coordinating administration, procurement and logistics related to meeting activities in Sweden during the Swedish Presidency.

Policy areas at the ministries

The information in this section refers to the 2008 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 2008 is specified on page 47.

The Prime Minister's Office

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 Internal Audit, the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Crisis Management Coordination Secretariat are all part of the Prime Minister's Office

The Prime Minister's Office is headed by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister's Office employs 177 officials (December 2008), 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

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 142 agencies with approximately 45 000 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 371 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs

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.

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 Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for 101 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 1 322 officials (December 2008). There are 579 officials from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs working at missions abroad.

The Ministry of Defence

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 13 agencies. These include the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Defence Research Agency, the Swedish Coast Guard and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency. The Ministry employs 167 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

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 305 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Finance

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 59 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 452 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Education and Research

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.

The Ministry of Education and Research is responsible for 61 agencies. These include the Swedish National Agency for Education, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education, the Royal Library, the Swedish Research Council, the National Board of Student Aid and the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO. The Ministry employs 177 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Agriculture

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 ten 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 162 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of the Environment

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 radia-

tion protection, and environmental legislation, technology and research.

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for 16 agencies and 14 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 191 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

The Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications has the following areas of responsibility: enterprise, regional growth, needs-driven research, communications/IT, transports and infrastructure, energy, state ownership, competitiveness and well-functioning markets.

The Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications is responsible for 29 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 Post and Telecom Agency and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office. The Ministry employs 324 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality has the following areas of responsibility: democracy issues, discrimination issues, non-governmental organisa-

tions, integration, gender equality, consumer affairs, citizenship, human rights, national minorities, youth policy and urban development.

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality is responsible for 12 agencies. These include the Swedish Consumer Agency, Office of the Disability Ombudsman, the Office of the Ombudsman against Discrimination because of Sexual Orientation, the Office of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination, the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman and the National Board for Youth Affairs. As of 1 January 2009, the four ombudsmen against discrimination were replaced by the Office of the Equality Ombudsman. The Ministry employs 133 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Culture

The Ministry of Culture has the following areas of responsibility: culture and creative artists, cultural heritage and religious communities, 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 111 officials (December 2008).

The Ministry of Employment

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 Institute for Labour Market Policy Evaluation (IFAU). The Ministry employs 97 officials (December 2008).

The Office for Administrative Affairs

The Office for Administrative Affairs is a joint resource for the Government Offices and is responsible for the development of cross-ministry administrative support. Administrative support refers to activities and measures that assist the Government Offices in providing effective support to the Government in its task of governing the country and implementing its policies. Administrative support mainly consists of day-to-day operations.

Development work focuses primarily on measures that aim at creating uniform administrative support and streamlining operations in the long term.

The Office for Administrative Affairs provides some administrative support to government-appointed committees of inquiry, as well as to missions abroad. Important parts of the development of operational support are to create better uniformity in, and coordination of, joint processes in cooperation with the ministries.

Priority areas in 2008 were a uniform, common human resources function including skills provision, infrastructure for joint activity and information support, and long-term provision of premises. Development work continues as regards the Government Offices security organisation, security protection and its preparedness.

The Office for Administrative Affairs has 708 members of staff (December 2008). The Permanent Secretary at the Prime Minister's Office is head of the Office for Administrative Affairs.

The Government Ministers 2008

THE GOVERNMENT MINISTERS 2008

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

Göran Hägglund, Minister for Health and Social Affairs
Cristina Husmark Pehrsson, Minister for Social Security
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

Since the 2006 elections, Sweden has been governed by a centre-right majority government with representatives from four political parties. Party affiliation is stated in the ministers' biographies



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 ADELSON LILJERÖTH

(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 1997–2007. 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 Arnäsfall, 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.

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. Altern-

tively, 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.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	9	8	8	1	0
Ministry of Justice	58	46	51	43	43
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	13	12	6	6	8
Ministry of Defence	8	3	3	8	13
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	73	86	69	61	67
Ministry of Finance	46	51	33	39	41
Ministry of Education and Research	22	39	34	32	27
Ministry of Agriculture	14	9	10	4	13
Ministry of the Environment	21	19	27	30	17
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	71	40	31	29	34
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				17	13
Ministry of Culture	24			29	24
Ministry of Employment				10	4
Total Government Offices	359	313	272	309	304
Proportion women/men (%)	55/45	54/46	56/44	53/47	54/46

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL REPORTS AND THE MINISTRY PUBLICATIONS SERIES

The tables 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	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	2	0	0	1	0
Ministry of Justice	18	17	18	28	31
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	13	4	6	1	3
Ministry of Defence	14	5	6	2	6
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	18	26	11	12	19
Ministry of Finance	22	21	22	18	21
Ministry of Education and Research	12	9	15	8	12
Ministry of Agriculture	3	2	12	8	2
Ministry of the Environment	10	6	12	8	9
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	33	29	18	17	15
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				5	3
Ministry of Culture	6	7		2	6
Ministry of Employment				3	4
Total Government Offices	151	126	120	113	131

Ministry Publications Series (Ds)

	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	1	1	0	1	0
Ministry of Justice	10	17	19	20	29
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	3	3	4	1	2
Ministry of Defence	4	0	2	2	1
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	9	6	2	5	15
Ministry of Finance	26	19	6	5	6
Ministry of Education and Research	6	4	5	3	6
Ministry of Agriculture	1	1	4	1	5
Ministry of the Environment	5	2	8	3	4
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	16	17	8	5	3
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				0	2
Ministry of Culture	2	2		2	2
Ministry of Employment				5	12
Office for Administrative Affairs	0	1	0	0	0
Total Government Offices	83	73	58	53	87

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	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	3	1	2	3	4
Ministry of Justice	38	29	46	26	44
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	22	16	22	10	18
Ministry of Defence	3	4	4	5	3
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	18	20	26	14	24
Ministry of Finance	55	44	41	43	52
Ministry of Education and Research	7	7	9	8	8
Ministry of Agriculture	10	5	5	4	6
Ministry of the Environment	13	9	10	8	9
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	40	29	18	12	26
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				2	6
Ministry of Culture	4	4		2	1
Ministry of Employment				5	11
Total Government Offices	213	168	183	142	212

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	2	2	5	6	6
Ministry of Justice	310	395	421	254	338
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	54	54	55	19	24
Ministry of Defence	39	29	52	59	53
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	188	124	165	150	139
Ministry of Finance	371	239	329	338	235
Ministry of Education and Research	68	75	127	115	117
Ministry of Agriculture	57	61	90	52	41
Ministry of the Environment	61	105	148	94	107
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	237	165	189	192	253
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				38	28
Ministry of Culture				48	27
Ministry of Employment				98	65
Total Government Offices	1 387	1 249	1 581	1 463	1 433

The budget process and agency management

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.

As of 2008, the Spring Fiscal Policy Bill is to focus more clearly than previous years on the guidelines for,

and challenges facing, economic policy in the longer term. Detailed proposals on new reforms are only to be presented in the autumn Budget Bill. The Government hopes these changes will make work on the budget more effective. The traditional budget statement will be phased out and replaced by an introductory chapter in the Budget Bill summarising the guidelines for economic and budget policies, and also a chapter presenting proposed guidelines for the next few years.

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 below) 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 2008 expenditure structure.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Revenue	694.4	745.8	810.3	863.7	901.3
Expenditure, etc.	745.0	731.8	791.9	760.5	766.1
Central government budget balance	50.5	14.1	18.4	103.2	135.2

Revenue, SEK billions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Direct taxes on labour	465.6	476.9	490.1	480.6	496.9
Indirect taxes on labour	341.4	352.8	367.0	391.5	408.8
Taxes on capital	135.9	167.9	192.2	204.0	165.8
Tax on consumer goods and inputs	334.0	352.7	370.2	392.7	412.7
Import duty	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.9
Taxes due and other taxes	-1.9	-1.3	-2.0	-1.4	-3.9
Deductible items, EU taxes	-7.3	-7.8	-9.4	-7.2	-7.2
Deductible items, taxes to other sectors	-567.1	-586.6	-613.7	-646.8	-692.7
Accruals and deferrals	-32.2	-16.0	6.8	-3.6	22.6
Revenue from central government activities	29.2	27.5	43.4	66.5	53.0
Revenue from sale of property	0.1	6.7	0.1	18.0	76.5
Repayment of loans	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Computed revenue	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.7
EU subsidies, etc.	11.6	12.6	12.4	13.0	11.0
Credit payments associated with the tax system	-21.8	-41.5	-48.2	-52.0	-56.3
Expenditure in the form of credits to tax accounts	-7.7	-13.6	-13.7	-7.7	-2.4
Total revenue	694.4	745.8	810.3	863.7	901.3

Expenditure, SEK billions

Expenditure area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Governance	7.5	7.7	8.2	10.6	11.0
2 Economic and financial administration	9.2	11.0	11.8	11.2	11.4
3 Taxes, customs and enforcement	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.7	9.4
4 Justice	26.3	27.0	28.5	30.6	32.7
5 International cooperation	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
6 Defence and contingency measures	42.8	43.6	43.8	46.5	43.0
7 International development cooperation	19.9	22.3	25.9	25.4	27.5
8 Migration	7.5	6.9	7.9	5.3	6.1
9 Health care, medical care and social services	36.8	38.5	42.2	46.7	49.1
10 Financial security for the sick and disabled	122.9	127.0	125.7	119.5	115.9
11 Financial security for the elderly	51.2	46.1	45.0	43.7	42.6
12 Financial security for families and children	53.9	55.5	60.1	61.6	66.4
13 Labour market	67.5	69.6	68.3	58.0	51.8
14 Working life	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
15 Financial support for students	20.8	19.8	20.1	19.3	19.1
16 Education and academic research	44.0	43.7	46.5	42.2	44.5
17 Culture, media, religious communities and leisure	8.7	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.1
18 Planning, housing provision, construction and consumer policy	8.7	8.7	8.7	5.8	2.1
19 Regional development	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8
20 General environmental protection and nature conservation	3.3	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.7
21 Energy	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.1
22 Transport and communications	29.1	31.8	31.1	44.3	61.5
23 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and related industries	12.2	17.4	21.0	15.5	16.5
24 Industry and trade	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	12.8
25 General grants to local government	69.8	57.3	60.2	73.0	64.8
26 Interest on the central government debt, etc.	52.7	32.7	49.5	47.3	48.2
27 Contribution to the European Community	25.6	25.6	25.9	26.6	31.5
Expenditure areas, total	740.7	725.0	765.5	769.2	790.3
Adjustment to cash basis	-6.1	-3.3	-1.1	-4.3	3.7
National Debt Office lending, etc.	10.3	10.1	27.5	-4.3	-27.9
Total expenditure	745.0	731.8	791.9	760.5	766.1

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The table below shows the number of government agencies with ordinances on 31 December of each year. The figures do not include Swedish missions abroad or committees.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Office	3	3	3	3	3
Min/Justice	204	187	149	142	142
Min/Foreign Affairs	12	12	11	11	11
Min/Defence	16	16	16	16	13
Min/Social	38	17	17	16	14
Min/Finance	67	67	56	57	59
Min/Education	102	102	102	66	61
Min/Agriculture	18	18	16	11	10
Min/Environment	44	44	44	40	16
Min/Enterprise	69	70	69	27	29
Min/Integration				13	12
Min/Culture				34	34
Min/Employment				11	10
Total Gov. Offices	573	536	483	447	414

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. Certain other listings show the number of agencies that are directly responsible to the Government, which gives a lower number of agencies.

The decline in numbers is primarily due to agencies being merged into single agencies. The reduction between 2005 and 2006 was a result of the consolidation of the Swedish Enforcement Authority, and the reduction in 2007 was a result of merging the county labour boards and the Swedish Labour Market Administration into the Swedish Public Employment Service. In 2008, the reduction was a result of a reorganisation of the National Land Survey (Lantmäteriet), which is now considered as a single government 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 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 table on the next page shows the number of appropriation directions and amendments for the respective year and how many referred to agencies and appropriations respectively.

Total number of appropriation directions and amendments respectively

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Appropriation directions					
to appropriation	89	94	99	104	100
to agency	263	219	219	218	211
Amendment decisions					
to appropriation	66	116	71	51	68
to agency	329	407	269	279	292
Total	747	836	658	652	671

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.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	44	26	69	70	67
Ministry of Justice	2 250	1 754	1 589	1 628	1 466
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1 528	802	800	469	543
Ministry of Defence	667	672	483	500	473
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	761	654	878	732	678
Ministry of Finance	1 184	637	682	624	659
Ministry of Education and Research	717	590	759	456	482
Ministry of Agriculture	370	301	313	256	264
Ministry of the Environment	1 161	1 121	885	638	731
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	2 591	1 231	1 071	791	866
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				188	181
Ministry of Culture	418	484		347	294
Ministry of Employment				253	268
Total Government Offices	11 691	8 272	7 529	6 952	6 972

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.

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.

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 meet-

ings 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.

The list on the next page shows Sweden's missions abroad in 2008. 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	Dublin	Nicosia
Abuja	Guatemala	Oslo
Addis Ababa	Haag	Ottawa
Algiers	Hanoi	Paris
Amman	Harare	Prague
Ankara	Havana	Pretoria
Athens	Helsinki	Pyongyang
Baghdad (currently unmanned)	Islamabad	Rabat
Bangkok	Jakarta	Reykjavik
Beijing	Kabul	Riga
Belgrade	Kampala	Riyadh
Berlin	Karthoum	Rome
Bern	Kiev	Santiago de Chile
Bogotá D.C.	Kinshasa	Sarajevo
Brasilia	Kuala Lumpur	Seoul
Bratislava	Lisbon	Singapore
Brussels	Ljubljana	Skopje
Budapest	London	Sofia
Buenos Aires	Luanda	Tallinn
Bucharest	Lusaka	Tehran
Cairo	Luxembourg	Tel Aviv
Canberra	Madrid	Tokyo
Colombo	Maputo	Vilnius
Copenhagen	Mexico City	Warsaw
Dakar	Minsk	Washington
Damascus	Moscow	Vienna
Dar es Salaam	Nairobi	Zagreb
Dhaka	New Delhi	

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

Delegations

- Permanent Representation to the EU, Brussels
- Permanent Representation to the UN, New York
- Swedish mission to NATO, Brussels
- 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 1 200 local employees. The table below shows the number of staff from the Government Offices employed at Swedish missions abroad in December of each year.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ministry of Justice	5	4	5	18	17
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	577	582	611	589	579
Ministry of Defence	13	14	17	13	15
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	2	2	2	2	4
Ministry of Finance	9	9	10	10	10
Ministry of Education and Research	2	9	13	4	4
Ministry of Agriculture	4	4	6	4	7
Ministry of the Environment	2	2	3	2	4
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	8	6	9	7	7
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				1	0
Ministry of Culture	5			7	5
Ministry of Employment				2	2
Office for Administrative Affairs	2	2	2	2	2
Total Government Offices	629	634	678	661	656
Proportion of women/men (%)	53/47	54/46	55/45	54/46	52/48

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.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Visas	174 306	194 198	214 213	227 300	234 404
Passport applications	33 031	33 845	32 599	33 592	32 173

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Min/Justice	233	124	67	127
Min/Foreign Affairs	176	230	308	126
Min/Defence	14	11	12	89
Min/Social	63	131	108	89
Min/Finance	286	295	260	240
Min/Education	161	251	145	217
Min/Agriculture	189	198	156	146
Min/Environment	43	64	53	65
Min/Enterprise	269	233	233	182
Min/Integration			68	42
Min/Culture			12	54
Min/Employment			56	71
Total Gov. Offices	1 434	1 537	1 478	1 448

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.

WORKDAYS IN COUNCIL WORKING PARTIES

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Min/Justice	349	354	572	589
Min/Foreign Affairs	827	645	519	696
Min/Defence	65	55	109	67
Min/Social	55	65	63	101
Min/Finance	237	280	298	444
Min/Education	117	103	24	43
Min/Agriculture	305	356	331	354
Min/Environment	237	242	248	327
Min/Enterprise	180	132	116	154
Min/Integration			22	70
Min/Culture			41	36
Min/Employment			53	31
Total Gov. Offices	2 372	2 232	2 395	2 912

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

WORKDAYS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OUTSIDE THE EU

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ministry of Justice	386	497	330	371
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1 916	1 481	1 347	1 506
Ministry of Defence	36	38	227	87
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	127	247	183	202
Ministry of Finance	266	341	332	450
Ministry of Education and Research	317	357	221	241
Ministry of Agriculture	110	425	464	369
Ministry of the Environment	744	857	892	889
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	556	582	582	223
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality			246	214
Ministry of Culture			60	229
Ministry of Employment			162	146
Total Government Offices	4 458	4 825	5 046	4 927

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 gives the number of workdays during which Stockholm-based personnel took part in meetings in these organisations.

BACKGROUND BRIEFS

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	4	5	3	2
Ministry of Justice	16	17	26	22
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	12	15	17	10
Ministry of Defence	1	1	3	4
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	3	8	4	8
Ministry of Finance	7	18	15	22
Ministry of Education and Research	2	2	2	5
Ministry of Agriculture	7	11	15	14
Ministry of the Environment	1	15	10	11
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	22	22	25	41
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality			5	5
Ministry of Culture			2	2
Ministry of Employment			10	4
Total Government Offices	75	114	137	150

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 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	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	7	6	10	17	8
Ministry of Justice	11	60	81	78	60
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	22	39	81	61	45
Ministry of Defence	1	6	25	29	20
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	18	68	58	78	88
Ministry of Finance	18	58	49	119	91
Ministry of Education and Research	9	58	64	63	54
Ministry of Agriculture	16	21	23	21	14
Ministry of the Environment	10	24	49	16	19
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	36	71	93	120	163
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				46	27
Ministry of Culture	6	14		35	30
Ministry of Employment				95	83
Total Government Offices	154	425	533	778	702

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 in the table. The data 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	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	28	13	31	16	11
Ministry of Justice	64	177	363	248	225
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	54	223	324	257	217
Ministry of Defence	22	54	80	69	67
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	68	184	250	210	192
Ministry of Finance	58	154	175	223	226
Ministry of Education and Research	46	109	247	136	124
Ministry of Agriculture	47	90	139	62	54
Ministry of the Environment	52	100	178	82	63
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	160	289	425	249	234
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				53	52
Ministry of Culture	18	76		73	56
Ministry of Employment				96	82
Total Government Offices	617	1 469	2 212	1 774	1 603

Parliamentary questions and the Government's replies are published (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 years and recorded in the Government Offices' business register. At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, most replies are recorded in written communication registers.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Prime Minister's Office	4 103	5 815	7 187	4 370	3 232
Ministry of Justice	4 791	4 422	4 115	4 419	4 267
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1 091	823	475	1 505	914
Ministry of Defence	828	859	623	590	732
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	4 506	5 385	7 079	4 901	4 337
Ministry of Finance	2 640	2 308	2 649	4 412	3 476
Ministry of Education	3 052	3 647	4 994	4 731	5 041
Ministry of Agriculture	1 145	976	1 189	1 145	1 583
Ministry of the Environment	1 126	1 922	2 089	1 780	1 631
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	3 100	3 650	3 508	1 902	1 898
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				1 052	1 095
Ministry of Culture	854			940	669
Ministry of Employment				4 901	1 151
Office for Administrative Affairs	107	82	99	50	89
Total Gov. Offices	27 343	29 889	34 007	36 698	30 115

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 the website it is possible to subscribe to newsletters and 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 2008, www.regeringen.se had approximately 32 million page views. In the same year, 192 press conferences and conferences were broadcast on the website. The number of people who watched webcasts on the website was just over 144 000.

The official English website at www.sweden.gov.se is an abridged version of the main Swedish one. In 2008 it had approximately 3 million page views.

Internal development work

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 stream-

lined. The proportion of permanent administrative staff has fallen from 32 per cent in 1995 to 19 per cent in 2008.

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

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	2007	2008
Heads of administrative units	388	436	379	358	354
Executive officers	1 444	2 088	2 499	2 616	2 719
Advisers/Specialists	577	646	515	549	605
Political appointees	160	159	203	195	193
Permanent administrative staff	1 201	1 143	945	921	900
Total Government Offices	3 770	4 472	4 541	4 639	4 771
Calculated as FTEs	3 660	4 249	4 415	4 503	4 625

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.

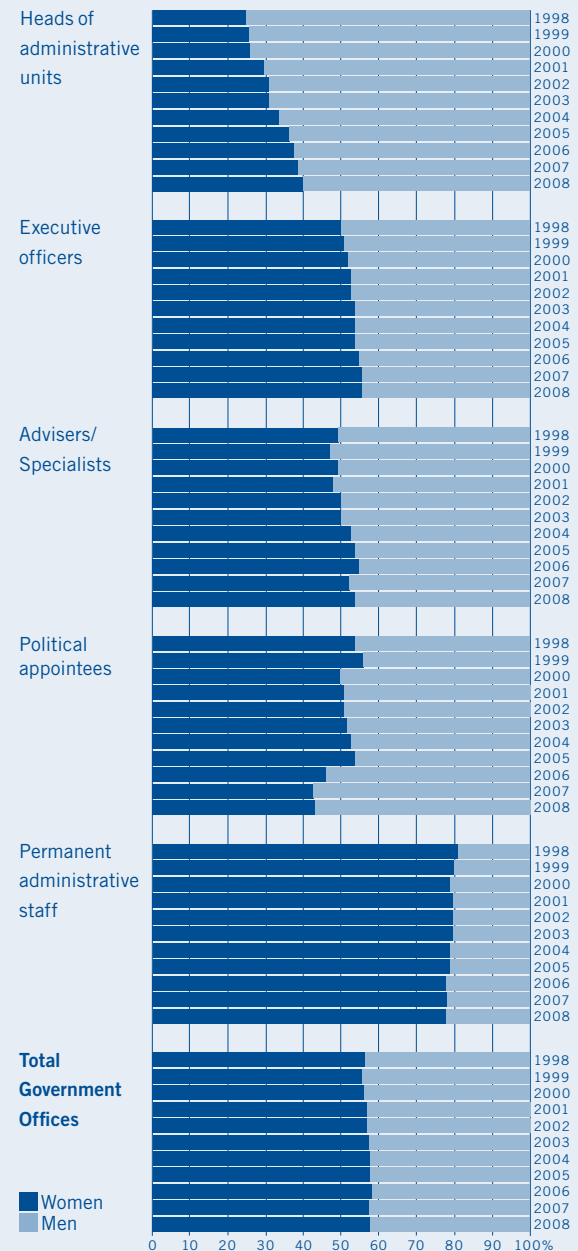
The **political appointees** category refers to government ministers, state secretaries, political advisers and others employed under the Government Offices' agreement on politically appointed staff.

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

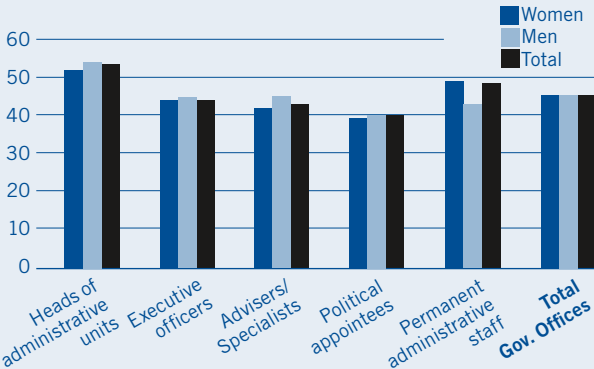
This diagram shows that the proportion of women has gradually increased among heads of administrative units, executive officers and advisers/specialists, as has the proportion of men among the permanent administrative staff. Growth in the number of female heads of administrative units may seem slow, 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

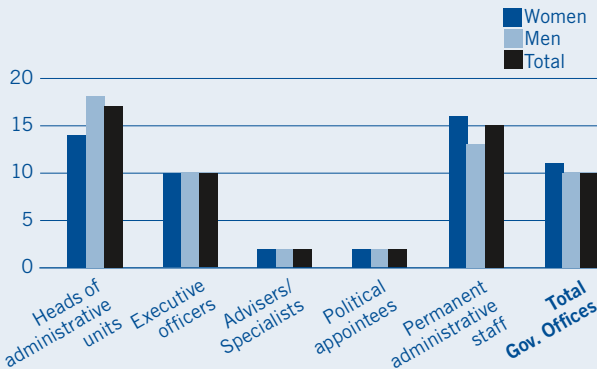
The diagrams show average age and average length of service per staff category among employees in December 2008.

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 shows how the average length of service varies substantially between staff categories, the average length of service in Government Offices is 10 years. 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 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 2008.

	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	Proportion of women / men 2008
Prime Minister's Office	49	57	87	132	177	58/42
Ministry of Justice	192	323	329	358	371	61/39
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	1 443	1 645	1 425	1 350	1 322	60/40
Ministry of Defence	128	120	152	162	167	50/50
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	204	216	302	285	305	61/39
Ministry of Finance	384	419	472	447	452	50/50
Ministry of Education and Research	168	216	302	209	215	62/38
Ministry of Agriculture	106	151	160	146	162	65/35
Ministry of the Environment	166	204	225	196	191	66/34
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	542	405	431	322	324	53/47
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality				122	133	69/31
Ministry of Culture	70	160		119	111	63/37
Ministry of Employment				94	97	70/30
Office for Administrative Affairs	318	556	618	697	708	54/46
Joint			38		36	67/33
Total Government Offices	3 770	4 472	4 541	4 639	4 771	58/42
Proportion of women/men (%)	55/45	56/44	58/42	58/42	58/42	

In connection with government reshuffles and other organisational changes, certain responsibilities and business categories are some times 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.

At the Prime Minister's Office, the increase is primarily due to the establishment of a national emergency management centre at the Government Offices and the establishment of a communications secretariat ahead of the Swedish Presidency of the EU. Members of staff under 'Joint' are comprised of the establishment of a meetings secretariat ahead of the Swedish Presidency of the EU.

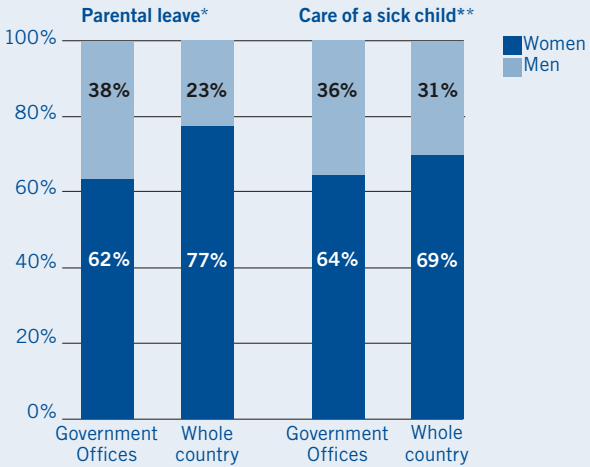
PARENTAL LEAVE AND TEMPORARY CARE OF CHILDREN IN 2008

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 benefit 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.

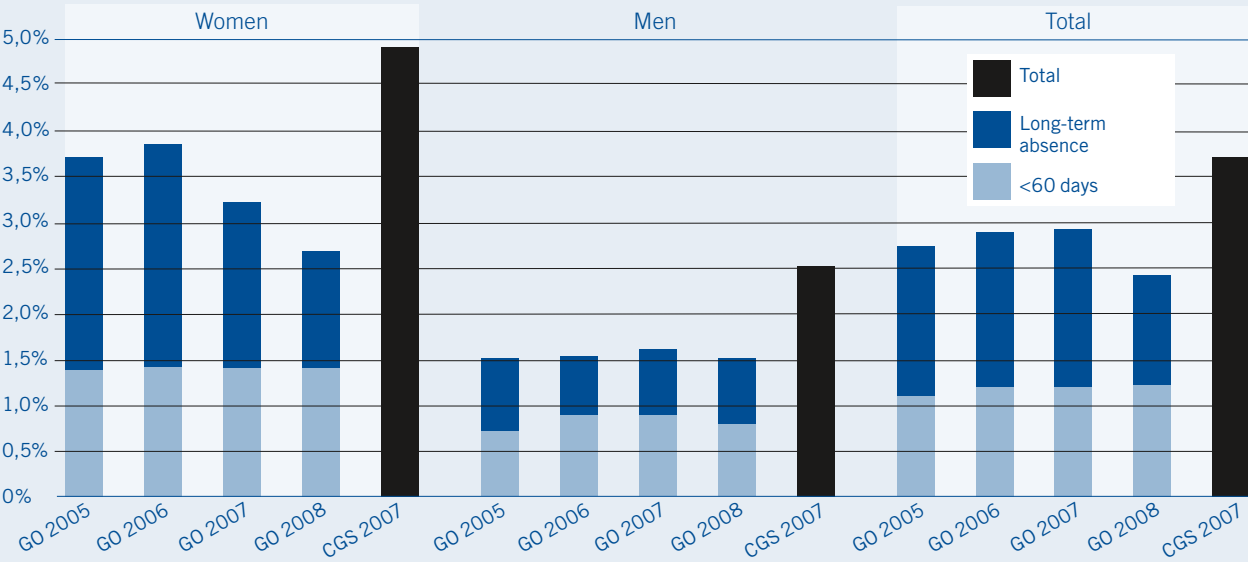
** Temporary parental benefit excluding leave reserved for fathers in connection with a birth.

The figures for the country as a whole are taken from the website of the Swedish Social Insurance Agency.



SICKNESS ABSENCE

The sickness absence rate at the Government Offices was 2.4 per cent in 2008, 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 2007.



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.

A wage survey of pay levels in September 2008 is currently under way. This survey will provide the basis for an action plan to promote equal pay. 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 had narrowed in these groups. In the 2005 and 2006 wage survey and analysis carried out by the joint working group 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 2008' (Swedish only).

The appropriation for the Government Offices' administrative operations in 2008 was SEK 6 010 million including cancellations. This means that the outgoing appropriation savings increased by SEK 59 million over the year. The table shows the distribution of expenditure in each year.

Expenditure per ministry, SEK millions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
PM's Office	63	76	91	112	151
Min/Justice	263	270	283	288	323
Min/Foreign Affairs	1977	2 055	2 119	2 060	2 188
Min/Defence	139	146	143	148	161
Min/Social Affairs	210	224	229	219	258
Min/Finance	377	396	385	392	406
Min/Education	159	254	263	166	182
Min/Agriculture	130	135	138	125	140
Min/Environment	134	173	173	148	149
Min/Enterprise	350	342	330	272	321
Min/Integration				93	103
Min/Culture	82			110	104
Min/Employment				73	84
Office/Admin	526	534	555	581	682
Joint	721	722	729	770	816
Total Gov. Offices	5 133	5 327	5 438	5 555	6 069

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

Expenditure per cost category, SEK millions

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Staff costs	3 260	3 433	3 613	3 678	3 976
Premises	1 072	1 083	1 135	1 136	1 300
Other operating costs	920	958	890	834	944
Financial expenses	22	21	22	31	48
Transfers	17	8	2	1	1
Amortisation payments	229	158	139	174	187
Revenue	-387	-335	-365	-299	-386
Total	5 133	5 326	5 437	5 555	6 069

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*
- *visit the Government Offices, and*
- *who to contact during the Swedish Presidency of the EU.*

How to contact the Swedish Government and the Government Offices

As of 1 January 2009 the Government Offices comprise 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 with 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 to 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

Visitors' addresses and email

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

Prime Minister's Office

- ① Visitor's address: Rosenbad 4
Email: registrator@primeminister.ministry.se

Ministry of Agriculture

- ⑤ Visitor's address: Fredsgatan 8
Email: registrator@agriculture.ministry.se

Ministry of Culture

- ⑩ Visitor's address: Drottninggatan 16
Email: registrator@culture.ministry.se

Ministry of Defence

- ⑧ Visitor's address: Jakobsgratan 9
Email: registrator@defence.ministry.se

Ministry of Education and Research

- ⑩ Visitor's address: Drottninggatan 16
Email: registrator@education.ministry.se

Ministry of Employment

- ⑮ Visitor's address: Mäster Samuelsgatan 70
Email: registrator@employment.ministry.se

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications

- ⑮ Visitor's address: Mäster Samuelsgatan 70
Email: registrator@enterprise.ministry.se

Ministry of the Environment

- ⑥ Visitor's address: Tegelbacken 2
Email: registrator@environment.ministry.se

Ministry of Finance

- ⑪ Visitor's address: Drottninggatan 21
Email: registrator@finance.ministry.se

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

- Visitor's addresses:
- ② Gustav Adolfs Torg 1
 - ④ Fredsgatan 4–6, International Press Centre
 - ⑦ Malm Morgsgatan 3
 - ⑬ Vasagatan 8–10
 - ⑯ Stora Nygatan 26
- Email: registrator@foreign.ministry.se

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

- ⑤ Visitor's address: Fredsgatan 8
Email: registrator@social.ministry.se

Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

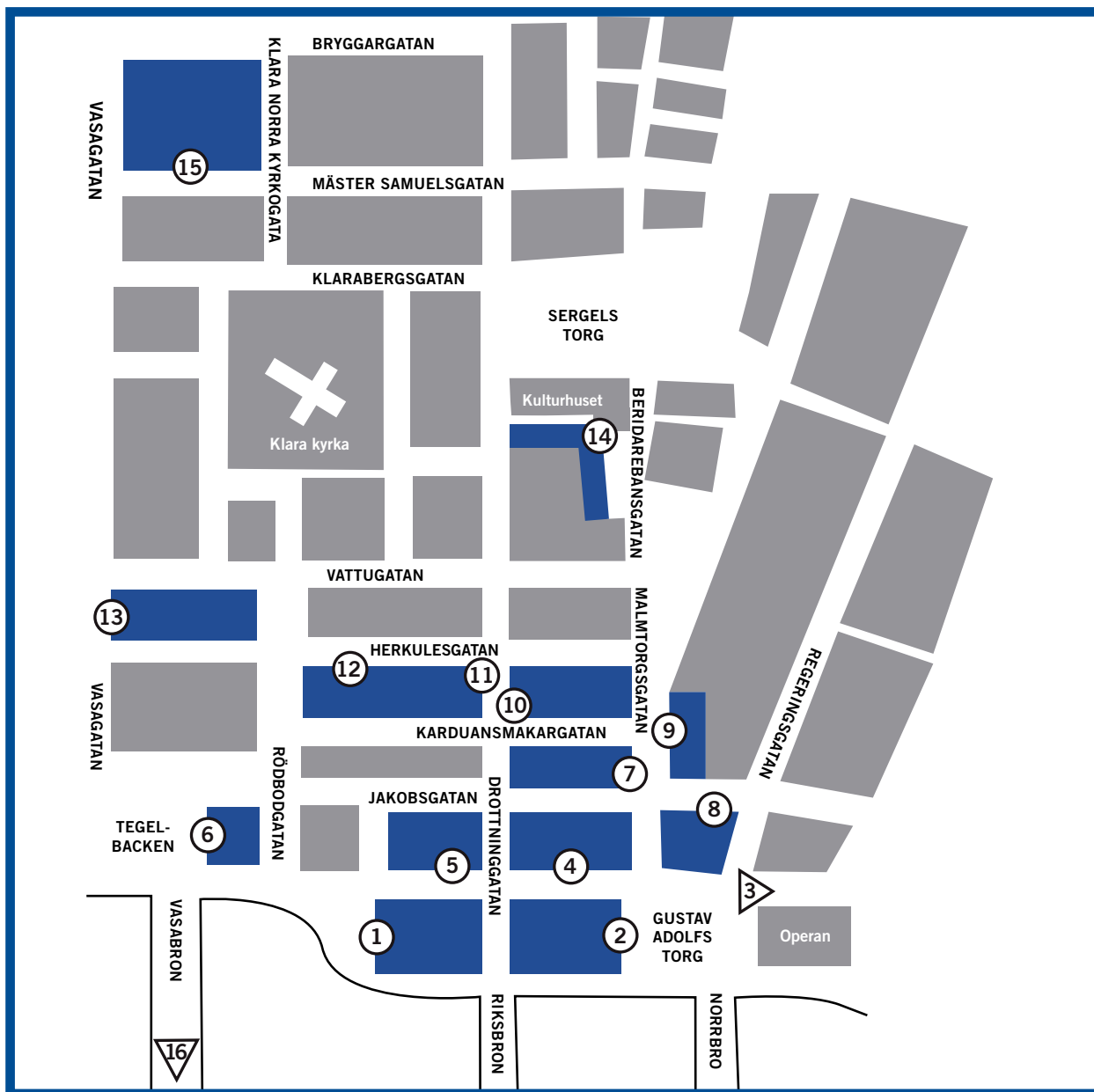
- ⑤ Visitor's address: Fredsgatan 8
Email: registrator@integration.ministry.se

Ministry of Justice

- ① Visitor's address: Rosenbad 4
- ⑦ Visitor's address: Malm Morgsgatan 3
Email: registrator@justice.ministry.se

Office for Administrative Affairs

- Visitor's addresses:
- ① Rosenbad 4
 - ② Gustav Adolfs torg 1
 - ④ Fredsgatan 4–6
 - ⑤ Fredsgatan 8
 - ⑦ Malm Morgsgatan 3
 - ⑨ Malm Morgsgatan 8
 - ⑩ Drottninggatan 16
 - ⑩ Drottninggatan 21
 - ⑬ Vasagatan 8–10
 - ⑭ Beridarebanan 1
 - ⑮ Mäster Samuelsgatan 70
 - ③ Karlavägen 102
- Email: registrator@adm.ministry.se





Who to contact during Swedish Presidency of the EU

se2009.eu

The official website, se2009.eu, is the most extensive source of information and news during the Swedish Presidency.

The website is divided into four sections:

The calendar

The calendar contains the latest news, press releases, interviews and statements. It also contains extensive information on all the meetings to be held during the Presidency, such as the issues to be dealt with, the agendas and background documents. The calendar also includes web TV and photos related to the meetings.

Here you can also find information on all the political and cultural activities and events taking place within the framework of the Presidency, as well as events organised by civil society. It is easy to search for activities via the calendar or the search box, and you can choose the category of activities that you want to see in the calendar.

The Presidency

This section contains facts on the Swedish Presidency, Sweden's priority issues and information on the Swedish Government. Facts about the European Union and its activities can also be found under this heading. You can also learn more about Sweden and the Swedish meeting locations here.

Media services

As a journalist, you can be accredited directly on the website. Information about how you do this is found in the Media Services section (and in this handbook, under Accreditation).

In this section, you can also subscribe to meetings information via SMS, and receive customised information via email and newsletters. Here you can also access the Presidency media library containing press photos and pictures of Sweden.

Contacts

The Swedish Presidency is to be characterised by transparency and accessibility. This is why the Contacts section is substantial. This section will enable you to rapidly come into contact with decision-makers. Here you can also get in touch with people who will answer practical questions on Presidency events.

Tobias Nilsson
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Tel: +46 8 405 26 91
Mobile: +46 70 888 35 81
tobias.nilsson@primeminister.ministry.se

PRESS CONTACTS AT THE COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARIAT FOR SWEDEN'S EU PRESIDENCY (KOM-09)

The Secretariat will have a 24-hour helpline for journalists during the Presidency. The number is: +46 (0) 8 405 35 35

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CULTURAL EVENTS

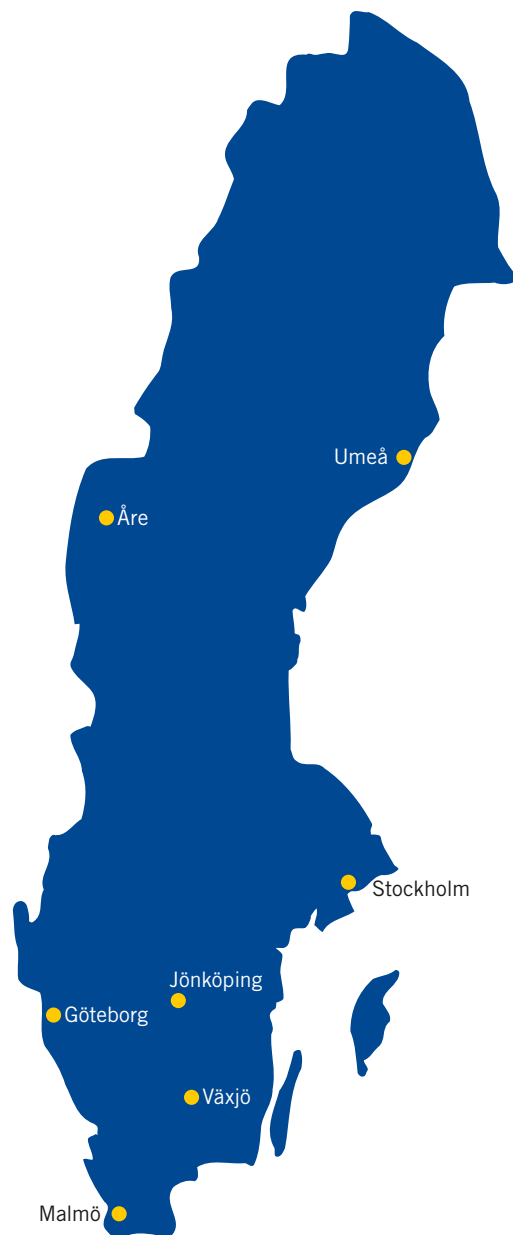
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DIALOGUE WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC

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INFORMATION ON THE LOCATIONS OF THE INFORMAL MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

6–9 July in **Jönköping** – Informal meeting of the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council (EPSCO)
6–7 July in **Jönköping** – Meeting of health ministers,
8–9 July in **Jönköping** – Meeting of employment and social security ministers.
15–17 July in **Stockholm** – Informal meeting of justice and home affairs ministers (JHA).
4–5 September in **Stockholm** – Informal meeting of foreign ministers (Gymnich).
23–24 July in **Åre** – Informal meeting of energy ministers.
24–25 July in **Åre** – Informal meeting of environment ministers.
25–26 September in **Göteborg** – Informal meeting of finance ministers (ECOFIN).
28–29 September in **Göteborg** – Informal meeting of defence ministers.
1–2 October in **Göteborg** – Informal meeting of education ministers.
13–15 September in **Växjö** – Informal meeting of ministers of agriculture and fisheries.
14–16 October in **Umeå** – Informal meeting of competitiveness ministers.
18–20 November in **Malmö** – Informal meeting of Government ministers and an eGovernment conference.



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: In practice, Sweden is very secularised. The Church of Sweden is Evangelical Lutheran; co-exists with many other beliefs.

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 2008

presents facts and statistics about the organisation, duties and activities of the Government Offices in 2008. In 2008 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 2008
- 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