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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## 228

### 1.1 228.guide

Texified version of data for Sweden.

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Sweden

### 1.2 228.guide/Sweden

Sweden

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Geography (Sweden)  
 People (Sweden)  
 Government (Sweden)  
 Government (Sweden 2. usage)  
 Economy (Sweden)  
 Economy (Sweden 2. usage)  
 Communications (Sweden)  
 Defense Forces (Sweden)

### 1.3 228.guide/Geography (Sweden)

Geography (Sweden)

=====

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Norway and Finland

Map references:

Arctic Region, Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

449,964 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

410,928 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries:

total 2,205 km, Finland 586 km, Norway 1,619 km

Coastline:

3,218 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool, partly cloudy  
summers; subarctic in north

Terrain:

mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west

Natural resources:

zinc, iron ore, lead, copper, silver, timber, uranium, hydropower potential

Land use:

arable land:

7%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:

2%  
 forest and woodland:  
 64%  
 other:  
 27%  
 Irrigated land:  
 1,120 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 water pollution; acid rain  
 Note:  
 strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

## 1.4 228.guide/People (Sweden)

People (Sweden)  
 =====

Population:  
 8,730,286 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 0.58% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 13.78 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 10.96 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 2.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 5.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 78.08 years  
 male:  
 75.3 years  
 female:  
 81.02 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 2.04 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Swede(s)  
 adjective:  
 Swedish  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 white, Lapp, foreign born or first-generation immigrants 12% (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks)  
 Religions:  
 Evangelical Lutheran 94%, Roman Catholic 1.5%, Pentecostal 1%, other 3.5% (1987)  
 Languages:  
 Swedish note:  
 small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

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Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1979)  
 total population:  
 99%  
 male:  
 NA%  
 female:  
 NA%  
 Labor force:  
 4.552 million  
 by occupation:  
 community, social and personal services 38.3%, mining and manufacturing  
 21.2%, commerce, hotels, and restaurants 14.1%, banking, insurance 9.0%,  
 communications 7.2%, construction 7.0%, agriculture, fishing, and forestry  
 3.2% (1991)

## 1.5 228.guide/Government (Sweden)

Government (Sweden)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Kingdom of Sweden  
 conventional short form:  
 Sweden  
 local long form:  
 Konungariket Sverige  
 local short form:  
 Sverige  
 Digraph:  
 SW  
 Type:  
 constitutional monarchy  
 Capital:  
 Stockholm  
 Administrative divisions:  
 24 provinces (lan, singular and plural); Alvsborgs Lan, Blekinge Lan,  
 Gavleborgs Lan, Goteborgs och Bohus Lan, Gotlands Lan, Hallands Lan,  
 Jamtlands Lan, Jonkopings Lan, Kalmar Lan, Kopparbergs Lan, Kristianstads  
 Lan, Kronobergs Lan, Malmohus Lan, Norrbottens Lan, Orebro Lan,  
 Ostergotlands Lan, Skaraborgs Lan, Sodermanlands Lan, Stockholms Lan,  
 Uppsala Lan, Varmlands Lan, Vasterbottens Lan, Vasternorrlands Lan,  
 Vastmanlands Lan  
 Independence:  
 6 June 1809 (constitutional monarchy established)  
 Constitution:  
 1 January 1975  
 Legal system:  
 civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ  
 jurisdiction, with reservations  
 National holiday:  
 Day of the Swedish Flag, 6 June

Political parties and leaders: ruling four-party coalition consists of ←  
 Moderate Party  
 (conservative), Carl  
 BILDT; Liberal People's Party, Bengt WESTERBERG; Center Party, Olof  
 JOHANSSON; and the Christian Democratic Party, Alf SVENSSON; Social  
 Democratic Party, Ingvar CARLSSON; New Democracy Party, Count Ian  
 WACHTMEISTER; Left Party (VP; Communist), Gudrun SCHYMAN; Communist Workers ←  
 ,  
 Party, Rolf HAGEL; Green Party, no formal leader  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal  
 Elections:  
 Riksdag:  
 last held 15 September 1991 (next to be held NA September 1994); results -  
 Social Democratic Party 37.6%, Moderate Party (conservative) 21.9%, Liberal  
 People's Party 9.1%, Center Party 8.5%, Christian Democrats 7.1%, New  
 Democracy 6.7%, Left Party (Communist) 4.5%, Green Party 3.4%, other 1.2%;  
 seats - (349 total) Social Democratic 138, Moderate Party (conservative) ←  
 80,  
 Liberal People's Party 33, Center Party 31, Christian Democrats 26, New  
 Democracy 25, Left Party (Communist) 16; note - the Green Party has no ←  
 seats  
 in the Riksdag because it received less than the required 4% of the vote  
 Executive branch:  
 monarch, prime minister, Cabinet  
 Legislative branch:  
 unicameral parliament (Riksdag)  
 Judicial branch:  
 Supreme Court (Hogsta Domstolen)

## 1.6 228.guide/Government (Sweden 2. usage)

Government (Sweden 2. usage)

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Leaders:  
 Chief of State:  
 King CARL XVI GUSTAF (since 19 September 1973); Heir Apparent Princess  
 VICTORIA Ingrid Alice Desiree, daughter of the King (born 14 July 1977)  
 Head of Government:  
 Prime Minister Carl BILDT (since 3 October 1991); Deputy Prime Minister  
 Bengt WESTERBERG (since NA)  
 Member of:  
 AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, ←  
 COCOM  
 (cooperating country), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-6, G-8, G-9, G ←  
 -10,  
 GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF,  
 IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, INTELSAT, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTRC, NAM  
 (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD,  
 UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR,  
 UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC  
 Diplomatic representation in US:



chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Carl Henrik LILJEGREN  
 chancery:  
 Suite 1200 and 715, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037  
 telephone:  
 (202) 944-5600  
 FAX:  
 (202) 342-1319  
 consulates general:  
 Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York  
 US diplomatic representation: chief of mission:  
 (vacant)  
 embassy:  
 Strandvagen 101, S-115 89 Stockholm  
 mailing address:  
 use embassy street address  
 telephone:  
 [46] (8) 783-5300  
 FAX:  
 [46] (8) 661-1964  
 Flag:  
 blue with a yellow cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the ↵  
 vertical  
 part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the ↵  
 Dannebrog  
 (Danish flag)

## 1.7 228.guide/Economy (Sweden)

### Economy (Sweden)

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#### Overview:

Aided by a long period of peace and neutrality during World War I through World War II, Sweden has achieved an enviable standard of living under a mixed system of high-tech capitalism and extensive welfare benefits. It has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labor force. Timber, hydropower, and iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy that is heavily oriented toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50% of output and exports. In the last few years, however, this extraordinarily favorable picture has been clouded by inflation, growing unemployment, and a gradual loss of competitiveness in international markets. Although Prime Minister BILDT'S center-right minority coalition had hoped to charge ahead with free-market-oriented reforms, a skyrocketing budget deficit - almost 13% of GDP in FY94 projections - and record unemployment have forestalled many of the plans. Unemployment in 1993 is forecast at around 7% with another 5% in job training. Continued heavy foreign exchange speculation forced the government to cooperate in late 1992 with the opposition Social Democrats ↵  
 on  
 two crisis packages - one a severe austerity pact and the other a program ↵  
 to

spur industrial competitiveness - which basically set economic policy through 1997. In November 1992, Sweden broke its tie to the EC's ECU, and the krona has since depreciated around 2.5% against the dollar. The government hopes the boost in export competitiveness from the depreciation will help lift Sweden out of its 3-year recession. To curb the budget deficit and bolster confidence in the economy, BILDT continues to propose cuts in welfare benefits, subsidies, defense, and foreign aid. Sweden continues to harmonize its economic policies with those of the EC in preparation for concluding its EC membership bid by 1995.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$145.6 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

-1.7% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$16,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.3% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 5.3% (1992)

Budget:

revenues \$70.4 billion; expenditures \$82.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY92)

Exports:

\$56 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products

partners:

EC 55.8% (Germany 15%, UK 9.7%, Denmark 7.2%, France 5.8%), EFTA 17.4% (Norway 8.4%, Finland 5.1%), US 8.2%, Central and Eastern Europe 2.5% ← (1992)

Imports:

\$51.7 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing

partners:

EC 53.6% (Germany 17.9%, UK 6.3%, Denmark 7.5%, France 4.9%), EFTA (Norway 6.6%, Finland 6%), US 8.4%, Central and Eastern Europe 3% (1992)

External debt:

\$19.5 billion (1992 est.)

## 1.8 228.guide/Economy (Sweden 2. usage)

### Economy (Sweden 2. usage)

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Industrial production:

growth rate -3.0% (1992)

Electricity:

39,716,000 kW capacity; 142,500 million kWh produced, 16,560 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts,

armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Agriculture:

animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops - grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes; Sweden is about 50% self-sufficient in most products; farming accounted for 1.2% of GDP and 1.9% of jobs in 1990

Illicit drugs:

increasingly used as transshipment point for Latin American cocaine to Europe and gateway for Asian heroin shipped via the CIS and Baltic states for the European market

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$10.3 billion

Currency:

1 Swedish krona (SKr) = 100 ore

Exchange rates:

Swedish kronor (SKr) per US\$1 - 6.8812 (December 1992), 5.8238 (1992), 6.0475 (1991) 5.9188 (1990), 6.4469 (1989), 6.1272 (1988)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

## 1.9 228.guide/Communications (Sweden)

### Communications (Sweden)

=====

Railroads:

12,000 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ) - 10,819 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,955 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately-owned railways - 511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (332 km electrified) and 371 km 0.891-meter gauge (all electrified)

Highways:

97,400 km total; 51,899 km paved, 20,659 km gravel, 24,842 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Pipelines:

natural gas 84 km

Ports:

Gavle, Goteborg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Kalmar, Malmo, Stockholm; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine:

179 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,473,769 GRT/3,227,366 DWT; includes

10 short-sea passenger, 29 cargo, 3 container, 43 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 13

vehicle carrier, 2 railcar carrier, 32 oil tanker, 27 chemical tanker, 4 specialized tanker, 2 liquefied gas, 2 combination ore/oil, 10 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:

253  
 usable:  
 250  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 139  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 0  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 12  
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 94  
 Telecommunications:  
 excellent domestic and international facilities; 8,200,000 telephones;  
 mainly coaxial and multiconductor cables carry long-distance network;  
 parallel microwave network carries primarily radio, TV and some telephone  
 channels; automatic system; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 360 (mostly  
 repeaters) FM, 880 (mostly repeaters) TV; 5 submarine coaxial cables;  
 satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 EUTELSAT

## 1.10 228.guide/Defense Forces (Sweden)

Defense Forces (Sweden)  
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Branches:  
 Swedish Army, Swedish Navy, Swedish Air Force  
 Manpower availability:  
 males age 15-49 2,156,720; fit for military service 1,884,121; reach  
 military age (19) annually 57,383 (1993 est.)  
 Defense expenditures:  
 exchange rate conversion - \$6.7 billion, 3.8% of GDP (FY92/93)