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VISITE DE L'AAD EN SUÈDE



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A vertical banner on the left side of the page features a close-up of the Swedish flag, showing the yellow cross on a blue field. The flag is slightly wavy, suggesting it is blowing in the wind.

SUÈDE

PRÉSENTATION DU PAYS¹

Langue officielle: Suédois

Indicatif tél.: 46

Monnaie: Couronne suédoise (SEK)

Espace Schengen: Oui

Fête nationale : 6 juin

Hymne national: Du gamla, du fria

GÉOGRAPHIE ET DÉMOGRAPHIE

Capitale: Stockholm

Villes principales: Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Uppsala, Linköping

Découpage administratif: 2 régions, 21 comtés, 289 communes

Population: 10,45 millions (2022, Eurostat)

Superficie: 447 424 km² (2021, Eurostat)

Indice de développement humain: 0,947 (2021, ONU)

ENVIRONNEMENT

Émissions de gaz à effet de serre: 4,5 tonnes/hab. (2020, OCDE)

POLITIQUE

Système politique: Monarchie parlementaire

Chef d'Etat: Le Roi Charles XVI Gustave

Chef du gouvernement: Ulf Kristersson

Prochaines élections: 2026, Législatives

ÉCONOMIE

PIB: 537,8 milliards d'euros (2021, Eurostat)

Inflation: 9,8 % (octobre 2022, Eurostat)

Taux de croissance: 2,6 % (T3 2022, Eurostat)

Taux de chômage: 7,2 % (novembre 2022, Eurostat)

Dette publique: 33,4 % (T2 2022, Eurostat)

Déficit public: 1,6 % du PIB (T2 2022, Eurostat)

1. <https://www.touteleurope.eu/pays/suede/>

HISTOIRE¹

FONDATION ET ESSOR DE LA SUÈDE

- **800-1018** : les Vikings, venus de Suède et d'autres pays scandinaves, se lancent dans des expéditions de conquête. Ils sont arrivés jusqu'en Grèce, Byzance et Constantinople. Ils seraient à l'origine de la création de la Russie.
- **1250-1266** : Birger Jarl renforce l'unité du pays et établit sa capitale à Stockholm.
- **1397** : l' "Union de Kalmar" réunit sous une même couronne l'ensemble des territoires scandinaves.
- **1611-1632** : le règne de Gustave II Adolphe constitue un apogée du royaume de la Suède. Le roi mène une politique offensive dans la Baltique et en Allemagne, où il vient soutenir les princes protestants au cours de la Guerre de trente ans. Il trouve la mort à la bataille de Luetzen en 1632.

LA SUÈDE PERD DES TERRITOIRES

- **1700-1721** : la guerre du Nord, menée pour la Suède par le roi guerrier Charles XII, s'achève au détriment de la Suède, qui recule dans la Baltique.
- **1800-1809** : après la guerre contre la Russie, la Suède perd la Finlande.
- **1844-1859** : le roi Oscar Ier engage la modernisation rapide du pays. La Suède est contrainte de se séparer de la Norvège en 1905.

DÉVELOPPEMENTS POLITIQUES ET DÉMOCRATIQUES SUÉDOIS

- **1918-1921** : le suffrage universel et égalitaire achève la démocratisation du gouvernement du royaume. Entre 1932 et 1976, le gouvernement reste sans interruption aux mains du parti Social-démocrate.
- **1986** : le Premier ministre Olof Palme est assassiné. Il aura marqué son passage au pouvoir par son combat contre l'apartheid en Afrique du sud et contre la guerre du Vietnam, en défendant une "troisième voie".
- **1995** : la Suède adhère à l'Union européenne.

1. <https://www.touteurope.eu/pays/suede/>

LA SUÈDE ET L'UE¹

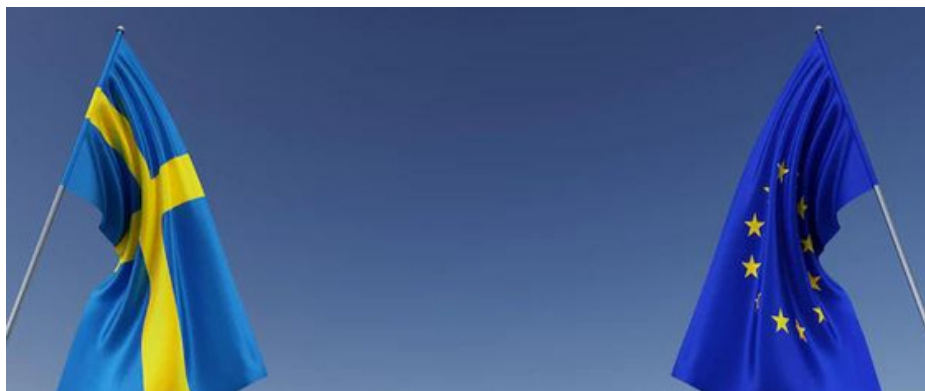
Pendant longtemps, la Suède a choisi de rester en dehors de la construction européenne. Forte d'une tradition de neutralité diplomatique, elle préfère s'associer à l'AELE (association européenne de libre échange) plutôt qu'aux Communautés européennes. La fin de la Guerre froide rebat cependant les cartes et la convainc de son intérêt à rejoindre l'Union.

Des négociations approfondies sont engagées et, après un référendum qui donne une majorité en faveur de l'adhésion, la Suède intègre l'UE en 1995.

Le pays intègre l'espace Schengen mais refuse d'adopter l'euro en 2003. Elle demeure en-dehors de l'Otan.

Troisième plus important pays de l'UE par sa superficie, la Suède compte 21 députés européens. La Suédoise Ylva Johansson est commissaire aux Affaires intérieures.

Du 1er janvier au 30 juin 2023, la Suède préside pour la troisième fois de son histoire le Conseil de l'Union européenne, après avoir assumé cette charge en 2001 puis en 2009.



1. <https://www.touteleurope.eu/pays/suede/>

LA PRÉSIDENTENCE SUÉDOISE DE L'UE

LE PROGRAMME DE LA PRÉSIDENTENCE¹

La sécurité, la compétitivité, la transition écologique et énergétique, les valeurs démocratiques et l'État de droit sont les priorités de la présidence suédoise du Conseil des ministres de l'UE au printemps 2023.

La Suède assure la présidence du Conseil de l'Union européenne dans une période où les États membres et l'Union dans son ensemble sont confrontés à des défis historiques. L'invasion illégale, inacceptable et non provoquée de l'Ukraine par la Russie constitue une menace pour la sécurité européenne et a des conséquences désastreuses en termes de flux migratoires, de sécurité alimentaire mondiale et d'approvisionnement en énergie. L'Ukraine se bat non seulement pour sa survie en tant que nation, mais aussi pour la sécurité et la vie de ses citoyens. L'UE et ses États membres ont apporté un soutien sans précédent à l'Ukraine et se tiennent fermement à ses côtés. La poursuite de la coopération avec des partenaires de confiance et le maintien d'un lien transatlantique fort doivent être assurés.

L'économie européenne est gravement touchée par cette guerre ainsi que par la manipulation continue de l'approvisionnement en énergie. La hausse de l'inflation, des taux d'intérêt et des prix de l'énergie met les entreprises et les citoyens en difficulté. Malgré des mesures décisives, il reste impératif de faire preuve de fermeté dans la transition vers une économie verte et de préserver le socle de notre modèle économique afin d'assurer une croissance à long terme.

[Cliquez ici pour lire le programme dans son entièreté.](#)



¹<https://swedish-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/fr/programme/le-programme-de-la-presidence-suedoise/>

PROGRAMME DU TRIO¹

La Suède assurera la présidence du Conseil de l'Union européenne au cours du premier semestre 2023. C'est la France qui a assuré la présidence au premier semestre 2022 et la République tchèque au second semestre 2022. La Suède, la France et la République tchèque ont élaboré ensemble un programme définissant des priorités communes pour les trois présidences.

Le programme du trio couvre la période allant du 1er janvier 2022 au 30 juin 2023 et propose quatre thèmes prioritaires :

- **La protection des citoyens et de leurs libertés**
- **La promotion d'un socle économique et d'un futur modèle européen**
- **La construction d'une Europe décarbonée, verte, équitable et sociale**
- **La promotion des intérêts et des valeurs de l'Europe dans le monde**

Le programme commun des présidences a été approuvé par le Conseil des affaires générales le 14 décembre 2021. Un nouveau trio de présidences composé de l'Espagne, de la Belgique et de la Hongrie succédera à la présidence suédoise et élaborera un nouveau programme commun en trio pour la période allant du 1er juillet 2023 au 31 décembre 2024.

Cliquez ici pour lire le programme du trio dans son entièreté.



¹ <https://swedish-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/fr/programme/programme-du-trio/>

PRIORITÉS¹

Sécurité – unité

La réponse rapide et décisive de l'UE à l'invasion de l'Ukraine témoigne de la force de notre action commune. La présidence suédoise accordera la priorité à la poursuite de l'aide économique et militaire à l'Ukraine, ainsi qu'au soutien à son statut de pays candidat à l'UE. Cela nécessitera des efforts supplémentaires tant au niveau national qu'au niveau européen. La reconstruction de l'Ukraine et la future adhésion du pays à l'UE nécessiteront d'autres étapes.

Afin de renforcer la sécurité de notre Union et de nos citoyens, nous devons dégager un consensus en faveur d'une politique de défense et de sécurité européenne solide, en étroite coopération avec nos partenaires. Les prochaines étapes s'appuieront sur notre action commune visant à contrer l'agression de la Russie envers l'Ukraine, sur la mise en œuvre de la boussole stratégique, ainsi que sur d'autres initiatives. La poursuite de la lutte contre la criminalité organisée transfrontière doit répondre aux aspirations légitimes des citoyens à pouvoir vivre dans des communautés sûres et sécurisées.

Compétitivité

L'attention politique la plus urgente est nécessairement consacrée à la guerre en Ukraine et à ses conséquences à court terme. Parallèlement, une attention particulière doit être portée aux efforts visant à stimuler la croissance économique pour relever nos défis à long terme. La force, la résilience et la position de l'Europe dans le monde dépendent de notre production économique, celle-ci étant étroitement liée au marché unique et au commerce mondial.

Les acteurs économiques peuvent profiter des avantages du plus grand marché unique au monde et être compétitifs sur le marché mondial, jetant ainsi les bases de la prospérité, du bien-être et de la réputation internationale de l'Europe. L'UE doit continuer à offrir les meilleures conditions possibles pour que l'économie soit saine, ouverte et fondée sur la libre concurrence, les investissements privés et une numérisation réussie.

L'adoption d'une approche concertée de la compétitivité européenne figure en tête des priorités du programme politique de la présidence suédoise.

1. <https://swedish-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/fr/programme/priorites/>

Transition écologique et transition énergétique

La présidence suédoise poursuivra ses efforts pour lutter contre les prix élevés et volatils de l'énergie et s'efforcera, en même temps, de mettre en place la réforme du marché de l'énergie à long terme.

Le défi climatique mondial exige une réponse mondiale. L'Europe doit montrer l'exemple en atteignant des objectifs climatiques ambitieux et en stimulant la croissance et la compétitivité. Nous allons mettre en œuvre l'initiative d'ajustement à l'objectif de 55 % ("Fit for 55") et accélérer la transition énergétique.

En période de transition industrielle et technologique, les pionniers ont un avantage concurrentiel. Les entreprises et les industries européennes sont déjà à la pointe de la transition. Les efforts européens communs en vue de l'indépendance vis-à-vis des combustibles fossiles doivent se poursuivre, non seulement pour la transition écologique, mais aussi pour notre sécurité. Les sociétés européennes qui fournissent des solutions écologiques seront très demandées au niveau mondial et pourront contribuer à la transition vers une économie circulaire.

La transition vers un avenir sans carbone et une utilisation plus efficace des ressources nécessiteront des investissements majeurs dans des industries innovantes permettant de mettre en pratique les meilleures idées et innovations et de proposer des solutions réalisables. Nous devons fournir le bon cadre réglementaire et mettre en place des politiques adéquates pour attirer les investisseurs.

Les valeurs démocratiques et l'État de droit – fondent notre action

L'Union européenne repose sur des valeurs démocratiques, qui ouvrent la voie à la cohésion, aux libertés individuelles, à la non-discrimination, à l'accroissement de la production économique et de l'influence mondiale. La défense du principe de l'État de droit et des droits fondamentaux est par conséquent un élément essentiel non seulement de la présidence suédoise du Conseil, mais aussi de toute présidence du Conseil.

“ *Une Europe plus verte, plus sûre et plus libre est le fondement de nos priorités.* ”

Ulf Kristersson
Premier ministre suédois

Priority dossiers under the Swedish EU Council Presidency

INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy with a Head of State - the monarch - and a Head of Government - the Prime Minister (Statsminister).

The monarch, currently **King Carl XVI Gustaf**, in office since September 1973, primarily has ceremonial duties.

The Prime Minister is nominated by the Speaker (Talman) of the Parliament (Riksdag), and is confirmed by parliament if less than half of its members vote against the proposal. The current **Prime Minister** is **Ulf Kristersson**, from the EPP-affiliated Moderate Party (Samlingspartiet Moderaterna) (M), which is the third biggest party in the Parliament. He took office on 17 October 2022, following the Parliamentary elections held on Sunday 11 September, with 176 members of Parliament voting in favour and 173 against. He was preceded by Magdalena Andersson from the Social Democratic Party (2021-2022).

The Prime Minister leads the Government, the executive body of the country. The Prime Minister personally appoints the members of government, once he or she has been approved by Parliament. The current Swedish government is a centre-right minority coalition of three parties: the Moderate Party, the Christian Democrats and the Liberal Party. It also relies on the Sweden Democrats, which is the second biggest party in Parliament. The collaboration between the government and the Sweden Democrats is formally set out in the 'Tidö' agreement, which covers six major 'collaborative projects' (growth and household finances, crime, migration and integration, climate and energy, health and medical care, and schools). In addition to the collaborative projects, the parties will cooperate on a number of other issues, such as culture and democracy.

The unicameral Parliament (Riksdag) has 349 members who are elected every four years. There are currently eight parties in the Parliament:

- Socialdemokraterna (S) - The Social Democratic Party (S&D): 107 MPs
- Sverigedemokraterna (SD) - The Sweden Democrats (ECR): 73 MPs
- Moderaterna (M) - The Moderate Party (EPP): 68 MPs
- Vänsterpartiet (V) - The Left Party (The Left): 24 MPs
- Centerpartiet (C) - The Centre Party (Renew): 24 MPs
- Kristdemokraterna (KD) - The Christian Democrats (EPP): 19 MPs
- Miljöpartiet (MP) - The Green Party (Greens/EFA): 18 MPs
- Liberalerna (L) - The Liberal Party (Renew): 16 MPs

Sweden will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU for the third time during the first half of 2023. The first Swedish Presidency was held during the first half of 2001, and the second took place during the second half of 2009, coinciding with the final months of the ratification process and the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty.

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The programme of the **Trio, formed together with France and Czechia**, has as thematic priorities to protect citizens and freedoms; to promote a new growth and investment model for Europe; to build a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and to promote Europe's interests and values in the world.

Sweden is also in the late stages of negotiating its entry into NATO alongside Finland.

PART A: POLITICAL PRIORITIES OF THE SWEDISH PRESIDENCY

The European Union will continue to be faced with the **challenges posed by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine**. The Swedish Presidency of the Council commits to prioritising continued economic and military support for Ukraine, as well as to support Ukraine's path towards the EU.

Efforts to **break the European energy sector's dependency on fossil fuels** must also be intensified

– for the climate, and for security.

Taking the helm of the Council of the EU in the midst of several parallel crises, the Swedish Presidency's political direction is expressed under five headings:

- Provide security for EU citizens and strengthen the EU's role in the world,
- Stop organised crime,
- Speed up the green transition,
- Strengthen the EU's competitiveness for the jobs of the future,
- Safeguard the EU's fundamental values.

Noting that **EU security and defence cooperation** must be strengthened, the Swedish Presidency is due to advance discussions in the Council on the security and defence package, presented by the Commission in November 2022. Measures to **make the EU more resilient** to different types of threats and risks, in both digital and physical infrastructure, will be high on their agenda. The Presidency aims to advance negotiations on a short-term instrument to enhance the European defence industry through joint procurement, and to initiate negotiations on the planned long-term European investment programme in the area of defence. It will also advance work on the proposal concerning an EU cyber-defence policy. Equally high on the Swedish Presidency's agenda are **energy supply, climate transition and strengthening the EU's competitiveness**. The Presidency will prioritise moving the negotiations on any remaining parts of the 'Fit for 55' package forward with a high level of ambition. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Single Market, Sweden aims to strengthen the **European single market**, the digital single market and the EU's position as a trade bloc. The Presidency will actively continue negotiations on ambitious free trade agreements with third countries to strengthen EU competitiveness. In particular, it will strive for continued support for the EU's free trade and partnership agenda in the Indo-Pacific region and Latin America, including Australia, Chile, India, Indonesia, Mercosur, Mexico and New Zealand. It also intends to carry on the negotiations with the European Parliament on the proposal for an anti-coercion instrument. The Swedish Presidency also states that strong and well-functioning common migration management is needed within the EU. In the roadmap agreed between the European Parliament and five successive Council Presidencies (France, Czechia, Sweden, Spain and Belgium) in September 2022, Sweden committed to working in partnership to approve the **reform of the EU migration and asylum rules** before the 2024 European elections. The proposals of the new Pact on Migration and Asylum, presented by the Commission in September 2020, are just some of the 116 priority **pending files** listed in the annexes of the Commission Work Programme (CWP) for 2023. Those pending files also include proposals from the

'Fit for 55' climate package and others under the European Green Deal, as well as on **artificial intelligence, semiconductors (Chips Act), banking and capital markets union, anti-money-laundering efforts, the European Media Freedom Act, and the proposal on strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs)**, amongst others. Trilogue negotiations on several of these files will continue or start during the Swedish Presidency.

The Presidency also wants further efforts at EU level to **fight organised crime, terrorism and violent extremism**.

On **social policy**, the Swedish Presidency is due to continue the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The Trio committed itself to improve working conditions, including in the digital economy and for people working through platforms, to tackle gender inequalities in the labour market, including through measures to close the gender pay gap and through the promotion of equal opportunities for women and men to reconcile work, family and private life.

In relation to the ongoing **hearings under Article 7(1) TEU regarding Poland and Hungary**, in a resolution approved on 5 May 2022 the European Parliament urged forthcoming presidencies to organise the hearings 'regularly and at least once per Presidency'. It called on the Council to ensure that hearings under Article 7(1) TEU also address new developments, including those related to violations of fundamental rights. Taking as its starting point the Commission's annual Rule of Law Report, which includes recommendations addressed to the Member States, the Swedish Presidency will continue the Council's country-by-country rule of law dialogue. It also commits to taking forward the Council's work on the Article 7 procedures in a constructive spirit.

Legislative files: An overview

With the end of the parliamentary term less than a year and half away, the legislative work in Parliament and Council will intensify in 2023. Below we present a *non-exhaustive list* of legislative files on which the Swedish Presidency plans to make progress, either by initiating or continuing trilogue negotiations with Parliament, or by advancing the work in different Council formations.

Economic and financial affairs

Much work remains to be done to implement important reforms and investments within the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The Swedish Presidency aims to move this work forward, taking account of RePowerEU.

The economic governance review will enter an intensive phase in the first half of the year. Taking the Commission's proposals and the progress made under previous presidencies as its starting point, the Swedish Presidency also aims to move this work forward in the Council.

The Presidency further intends to:

- advance the negotiations on the proposals to tackle money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- continue the work on regulatory frameworks for funds and financial instrument markets, and a European single access point for financial and non-financial information;
- initiate discussions on new proposals to be presented by the Commission during the first half of the year, including on the digital euro and consumer protection;
- make progress on the revision of the Financial Regulation;
- continue the ongoing dialogue on the proposal on next generation own resources;
- move the ongoing efforts to reform the customs union forward;
- advance the negotiations on the revision of the Regulation concerning the illegal manufacture of, and trade in, firearms;
- continue discussions in the Council on the review of the Energy Taxation Directive and on the proposal for new VAT rules for the digital age.

Justice and home affairs

Among other initiatives, the Presidency wants to:

- advance the negotiations on the new Pact on Migration and Asylum in accordance with the agreement (roadmap) between the institutions to conclude negotiations during the current parliamentary term;
- drive negotiations forward on proposals to prevent and combat sexual offences against children and violence against women;
- continue the work on the proposal on strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs);
- advance the negotiations on the revision of the Environmental Crime Directive as far as possible;
- lead the work on the proposal to set a minimum level for the criminalisation of, and sanctions for, breaches of EU restrictive measures;
- move negotiations forward on the Prüm II regulation;
- intensify negotiations on the proposed new directive on asset recovery and confiscation;
- prioritise the forthcoming proposal for a directive on the transfer of criminal proceedings;
- initiate negotiations on the proposal to improve the possibilities for collecting and using advance passenger information (API) in order to strengthen border controls and law enforcement;
- advance the work on a new mandate for the EU Drugs Agency;
- continue work on the proposals concerning the digitalisation of judicial cooperation;
- take forward the work on new proposals, including on rules concerning the recognition of parenthood, insolvency and liability for defective products.

Employment and social policy

In this area, the Swedish Presidency intends to advance on:

- the proposed directive on improving working conditions in platform work;
- the proposal to revise the Asbestos Directive, and to begin work on the upcoming proposal to revise the Chemical Agents Directive;
- the proposed directive on equality bodies;
- the negotiations in the Council on the proposal for an anti-discrimination directive;
- continued work on the revision of the regulations on social security coordination.

Health

The Presidency intends to:

- address the many issues in the area of health and medical care that are due to be negotiated, such as the proposal concerning a regulation for a European Health Data Space, and the proposal concerning a regulation on standards of quality and safety of substances of human origin intended for human application;
- advance work on the forthcoming proposals on updating the general pharmaceutical legislation and proposals on new regulations concerning orphan medicinal products and paediatric medicines; another issue that is expected to come before the Council is the proposal for a new regulation concerning the

European Medicines Agency's fees.

Internal market, industry, consumer protection

In the area of the internal market, the Presidency wants to:

- prioritise work on the new Ecodesign and Construction Products Regulations;

- progress the negotiations in the Council on the legislative draft of the Single Market Emergency Instrument, as well as on proposals prohibiting the placing on the market of products made using forced labour and on short-term accommodation rentals in the internal market;
- initiate negotiations on a proposal for a directive to expand and upgrade the use of digital tools and processes in company law.

As regards industry, the Presidency will:

- prioritise the review of the Euro 7 emissions standards for combustion engine vehicles and the upcoming proposal on critical raw materials;
- move the work on the European Chips Act forward;
- focus on trilogues on protected geographical indications for craft and industrial products and initiate negotiations on a review of the design protection legislation.

In the area of consumer protection, the Presidency will:

- take the work on the Directive on distance marketing of financial services and the negotiations on the Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition as far as possible.

Transport

Regarding transport, the Presidency plans to:

- focus on trilogue negotiations on transport legislation within the 'Fit for 55' package;
- advance the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) negotiations and take forward the work on revising the Intelligent Transport Systems Directive;
- continue the negotiations on the revision of the Single European Sky rules;
- initiate negotiations in the Council on several forthcoming proposals on road, rail and intermodal transport, including a revision of the Directive on driving licences and a package for green freight transport; on proposals to improve the internal aviation market and strengthen the resilience of aviation; and on the Maritime Safety Package.

Telecommunications

In this area, the Presidency wants to:

- initiate negotiations with the Parliament on the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act and on an interconnected European electronic ID, advancing them as far as possible;
- take forward work on the Data Act in the Council and initiate negotiations with the European Parliament;
- advance negotiations in the Council on the Interoperable Europe Act and begin the Council's work on the Connectivity Infrastructure Act;
- advance as far as possible the negotiations in the Council on the Cyber-Resilience Act and the trilogues on the regulation on cybersecurity measures for the EU's own institutions, bodies, offices and agencies;
- continue negotiations with the European Parliament on the ePrivacy regulation.

Energy

Due to the pressing challenges presented by the current energy crisis, the priorities of the Swedish Presidency will be to closely monitor developments in energy markets and the implementation of measures, deal with any further emergency proposals and reform the design of the EU's electricity market. In this context, it will:

- continue trilogue negotiations with the European Parliament on the proposals for a revision of the Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive;

- continue to work on the proposal for a regulation on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector;
- advance work on the proposed revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, as well as on the proposals in the hydrogen and decarbonised gas market package.

Agriculture

The Presidency intends to follow up on any proposals and initiatives designed to strengthen European food production. Moreover, it will address trade-related agricultural issues and prioritise work on the role and potential of the bioeconomy. It plans, in particular, to:

- move forward negotiations on the revision of geographical indications as far as possible;
- advance the negotiations in the Council regarding the proposal for a Farm

Sustainability Data Network;

- prioritise negotiations on the revision of the Food Information to Consumers

Regulation and its food labelling provisions (part of the Farm to Fork Strategy);

- advance the negotiations on the regulation on the sustainable use of plant protection products;

• initiate discussions both on the proposal for the revision of the legislation on seeds and plant and forest reproductive material and on the forthcoming proposal for revision of the legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques; it may also initiate discussions in the Council on the legislative proposal on forest monitoring and strategic plans.

Fisheries

In the fisheries sector, the Presidency aims to:

- advance the trilogue negotiations on the Fisheries Control Regulation;
- initiate a debate on a review of the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), including the common market organisation.

Environment

Environment and climate issues are high on the EU agenda, and a large number of proposals are already on the table or will be presented by the Commission in the coming months. The Swedish Presidency intends to:

- prioritise moving forward the negotiations on any remaining parts of the 'Fit for 55' package with a high level of ambition;
- prioritise the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive and the revision of the

Ambient Air Quality Directives;

- continue work on the regulation on nature restoration;
- advance the work on the proposals for a certification scheme for carbon removal and on the review of the CO₂ emissions standards for new heavy-duty vehicles;
- continue the negotiations on a revised Regulation on F-gases and on the Ozone Regulation, with the ambition of making as much progress as possible;
- advance the work on the revision of the Packaging Directive, as well as on the regulatory frameworks promoting non-toxic material cycles, increased use of high-quality recycled materials in products, and other business models advancing the circular economy;
- strive for as much progress as possible in the negotiations on the revision of the Waste Shipments Regulation.

A number of international negotiations, including on a legally binding global agreement on plastic pollution, are due to take place during the Swedish Presidency of the Council.

PART B: TOPICAL INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Reform of the Electoral Act and other pending proposals on elections

The Swedish Presidency is due to continue negotiations in the Council on the reform of the EU's electoral law, following Parliament's legislative resolution of 3 May 2022. Unanimity will be needed on this matter.

Other pending proposals related to elections are the rules on the transparency and targeting of political advertising, on which the Swedish Presidency is expected to start interinstitutional negotiations (trilogues) with Parliament. Trilogue negotiations on another proposal, on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations, are due to continue under their Presidency. The Swedes should also adopt proposals on the electoral rights of mobile Europeans, on which Parliament is consulted.

Conference on the Future of Europe

The follow-up of the Conference on the Future of Europe's final report, with 49 proposals to reform the EU, including Treaty change, delivered to the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 9 May 2022, should continue under the Swedish Presidency. It will strive to achieve a broad consensus among Member States on how to proceed with its proposals. If circumstances permit, the Presidency will advance discussions on effective decision-making processes, including qualified majority voting in certain areas of common foreign and security policy.

Programming of legislative priorities: Joint Declaration 2023-2024

The Swedish Presidency will start implementing the Joint Declaration 2023-2024, signed by the Presidents of the three institutions (Parliament, Council and Commission) on 15 December 2022, on the margins of the European Council meeting. Given that European elections will be held in 2024, this is the last Joint Declaration to be negotiated between the institutions in this parliamentary term, and it therefore covers 2023 and the first half of 2024. The same approach was taken towards the end of the previous parliamentary term when the years 2018 and 2019 were covered by the same Joint Declaration.

PART C: NEW INITIATIVES TO BE PRESENTED BY THE COMMISSION IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2023

The new initiatives in the Commission Work Programme (CWP) for 2023 to be presented in the first and second quarters of this year, i.e. **during the Swedish Presidency of the Council**, are:

First quarter 2023

- Revision of the EU's internal electricity market rules (legislative)
- European critical raw materials act (legislative and non-legislative initiatives)
- The Single Market at 30 (non-legislative)
- Directive to further expand and upgrade the use of digital tools and processes in company law (legislative)
- Economic governance review (legislative or non-legislative)
- Improving the retail investment framework (legislative)
- Joint communication on the update of the EU maritime security strategy (non-legislative)

Second quarter 2023

- Revision of food waste and textiles aspects of the EU Waste Framework Directive (legislative)

- Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques (legislative)
- Initiative on protecting, sustainably managing and restoring EU soils (legislative)
- International freight and passenger transport – increasing the share of rail traffic (legislative)
- Revision of the Weights and Dimensions Directive (legislative)
- Revision of the Combined Transport Directive (legislative)
- Initiative on virtual worlds, such as metaverse (non-legislative)
- Compulsory licensing of patents (legislative)
- Standard essential patents (legislative and non-legislative)
- Screening and registration of asbestos in buildings (legislative, responds to Parliament's legislative-initiative (INL) report on 'Protecting workers from asbestos')
- A common European mobility data space (non-legislative)
- Recommendation on piracy of live content (non-legislative, responds to Parliament's INL report on 'Challenges of sports events organisers in the digital environment')
- Review of the functioning of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), which may include a revision (non-legislative and/or legislative)
- Open finance framework (legislative)
- Revision of EU rules on payment services (legislative)
- Digital euro (legislative)
- Scope and effects of legal tender of euro banknotes and coins (legislative)
- Council recommendation on developing social economy framework conditions (non- legislative)
- Legislative initiative on cross-border activities of associations (legislative, responds to a Parliament INL report on 'A statute for European cross-border associations and non- profit organisations')
- Reinforced quality framework for traineeships (non-legislative and/or legislative)
- Joint communication on an EU space strategy for security and defence (non- legislative)
- Joint communication on a new agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (non- legislative)
- Setting a sanctions framework targeting corruption (legislative)
- A comprehensive approach to mental health (non-legislative)
- Defence of democracy package, including an initiative on the protection of the EU democratic sphere from covert foreign influence (legislative and non-legislative)

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SWEDISH PRESIDENCY DEBRIEFS EP COMMITTEES ON PRIORITIES¹

Ministers outlined the priorities of the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the EU to parliamentary committees, in a series of meetings.

Sweden holds the Presidency of the Council until June 2023 included. Hearings took place between 23 January and 9 February.

Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

On January 23, **Climate and Environment Minister Romina Pourmokhtari** told the MEPs that the priorities are: climate and biodiversity including the “Fit for 55” files, circular economy, the war in Ukraine’s impact on food security and energy prices, the UN conference on climate change (COP28), nature restoration and zero-pollution (air, water, waste). MEPs questioned the minister on several files including nature restoration, deforestation, energy, COP28, circular economy, pollution, pesticides, and transport of waste. They also sought assurances that the Swedish Democrats would not block Council’s work on climate and biodiversity.

Later that day, **for Social Affairs and Public Health Minister Jakob Forssmed** and **Health Care Minister Acko Ankarberg Johansson** highlighted health care support for Ukrainian refugees, tackling shortages of pharmaceutical products, access to medical devices, the European Health Data Space (EHDS), antimicrobial resistance (AMR), mental health, fight against cancer and preparedness for future health crisis as priorities. MEPs questioned the two ministers on their plans on shortage of medicines, early surveillance, data sharing, AMR and mental health issues.

On 9 February, **Minister for Rural Affairs** Peter Kullgren told MEPs that the Swedish priorities related to food are: the Farm to Fork strategy, the sustainable use of pesticides, simplifying directives on foodstuffs (“Breakfast Directive”), food information to consumers, animal welfare, the bio-economy, forestry, plant health, food security, continued support to solidarity lanes to Ukraine, the Black Sea Grain Initiative, and organic pet food. MEPs questioned the minister on nature restoration, the sustainable use of pesticides, forestry, large predators, sustainable farming and fisheries (trawling) and the quality of water.

Economic and Monetary Affairs

ECOFIN President and Finance Minister Elisabeth Svantesson said on 24 January that the Presidency would be prioritising a macro financial instrument for supporting Ukraine, tax evasion and avoidance legislation, the finalisation of the banking package and the anti-money laundering rules update, and the economic governance review. On economic governance, she said the hope was to reach a consensus among member states by March regarding the road ahead.

1. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230123IPR68622/swedish-presidency-debriefs-ep-committees-on-priorities>

MEPs asked about the state of the debate in Council on the new own resources for the EU budget, specifics about what funds could be earmarked for Ukraine, how the Presidency planned to steer the debate on the economic governance review, and about the next steps for the EU's green strategic investment fund as a result of the US Inflation Reduction Act.

Internal Market and Consumer Protection

On 24 January, Johan Forssell, International Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade Minister, emphasised the Presidency's readiness to support Ukraine and address rising inflation and the energy crisis. They plan to advance on several files, including construction products, empowering consumers for the green transition, products made using forced labour and short-term rentals. The Presidency also hopes to begin negotiations on several digital priorities, namely on the AI Act and the rules on political advertising.

Several MEPs questioned the minister on the Single Market Emergency Instrument, improving European competitiveness, better enforcement of internal market rules and the AI Act. The customs code, right to repair, online video games, biometric mass surveillance, free trade agreements and environmental protection issues were also discussed.

Foreign Affairs

On 24 January, MEPs questioned Foreign Affairs Minister Tobias Billström on two outstanding issues: what will the Presidency do to ensure that Ukraine is supported with most modern arms, including tanks, and to take a tougher stance against Iran regime. They also want to know what the Presidency can do to speed up NATO membership of Sweden and Finland.

The minister told MEPs that the Presidency will focus on providing humanitarian, military economic and political support for Ukraine. He also added that it is vital to ensure full accountability for the crimes of aggression. They will work on close EU-NATO cooperation and follow security developments in Western Balkans and eastern Mediterranean. They will also pay special attention to the fight against hybrid and cyber-attacks, said the minister.

Fisheries

On 24 January, Rural Affairs Minister Peter Kullgren told MEPs that the upcoming Commission's report on the review on the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) will deserve great attention, as it allows to assess how well CFP is working and to reach common goals. He also mentioned the forthcoming initiative on energy transition in EU's fisheries and aquaculture sector, to support the Green Deal targets as priority files.

In addition, the Minister said he is confident that a compromise among co-legislators can be reached on the fisheries control system. Furthermore, the Presidency is in favour of extending the network of sustainable partnership agreements, including a deal with the UK that is in its final steps.

International Trade

On 24 January, **International Development and Foreign Trade Minister Johan Forssell** mentioned four priorities: continued support for Ukraine's recovery through trade policy, negotiations on free trade agreements with third countries, the partnership with the US as well as including the digital and green transitions in the EU trade agenda.

MEPs demanded swift progress on trade agreements with Mexico, Chile, New Zealand and Australia. The pending ratification of the trade agreement with Mercosur is a priority, with the new government in Brazil seen as an opportunity. MEPs also quizzed the Presidency about its strategy to respond to the US Inflation Reduction Act. Further priorities included the Anti-coercion Instrument and the Generalised Scheme of Preferences, as well as trade relations with China and Taiwan.

Employment and Social Affairs

Minister for the elderly and social security Anna Tenje and **Minister for Gender Equality and Deputy Minister for Employment Paulina Brandberg** told MEPs on 24 January that the Presidency priorities include: strengthening social dialogue at EU level, tackling the risk of accidents and ill health in the workplace (particularly the directives on asbestos and chemical agents at work), and ensuring the smooth running of the European semester.

Specific legislative files high on the Presidency's agenda include platform work and pay transparency as well as the coordination of social security systems. Finally, the Presidency is committed to promoting the rights of children (European Child Guarantee), persons with disabilities and the homeless, and will organise a conference on social inclusion and access to adequate housing on 4 April.

Industry, Research and Energy

On 24 January, Ebba Busch, Minister for Energy, Business and Industry, said that the Presidency will launch negotiations on the digital identity directive and the data act. In the field of energy, priorities include ongoing negotiations on renewable energy and energy efficiency and starting talks on the energy performance of buildings and reducing methane emissions. The Presidency will also continue negotiations in the Council on gas market legislation.

Ms Busch also said that the Presidency will work to ensure that green technology industries relevant to the energy transition remain in Europe. Finding an agreement with MEPs on legislation on semiconductors (the "Chips Act") is also among the priorities.

Mats Persson, Minister for Education, said that the Presidency will facilitate access to research and the quality of research infrastructure. The Presidency will also take forward the negotiations on the Chips Joint Undertaking. In the area of space, the Presidency will work for fair and sustainable access to space and guide the discussions in the Council.

Development

On 25 January **Johan Forssell, Minister for International Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade**, highlighted three priorities: unwavering support for Ukraine and the acute humanitarian crisis caused by Russia's invasion; global health and better preparation for the next pandemic; and, a cross-cutting effort to tackle corruption worldwide. Minister Forssell also hoped to secure the imminent signature by member states of the Post-Cotonou agreement.

MEPs questioned the Presidency's commitment to development following domestic cuts to spending on development, and questioned whether broadening the global donor base would be a priority. MEPs also flagged as important issues climate change and its impact on debt burdens and biodiversity loss, migration, and the EU's Global Gateway initiative.

Regional Development

On 25 January, **Minister for Rural Affairs Peter Kullgren** highlighted as priorities: the war in Ukraine and related security and energy issues, the need for more competitiveness and for speeding up the EU's green and digital transformation as well as the role of cohesion policy in helping to achieve these priorities. The Presidency will look into delays in implementing the 2021-2027 funds and on the investments into people in line with the EU's Year of Skill initiative.

MEPs expressed disappointment that cohesion policy itself was not mentioned among the priorities and quizzed the minister on his plans to tackle the challenges facing cohesion policy, rural areas and local governance. They also called for new financial resources to speed up the energy transition.

Security and Defence

On 25 January, **Defence Minister Pål Jonson** said the Presidency has three priorities: support for Ukraine, the implementation of the strategic compass and of the EU's strategic partnerships with like-minded partners.

Some MEPs stressed the need to increase the supply of heavy combat equipment to Ukrainian armed forces and discussed the ongoing process of Swedish and Finnish membership of NATO, asking the Minister also about the tensions with Turkey. Sweden's industrial capacities in the defence field, boosting the European Peace Facility and implementing the joint procurement instrument for military equipment, the EDIRPA, were also discussed. MEPs finally underlined that the EU must not forget about other regions in the world of strategic importance such as the Indo-Pacific region and Africa.

Women's Rights and Gender Equality

On 25 January, **Minister for Gender Equality Paulina Brandberg** said the Presidency will prioritise work on the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention and negotiations on a directive on combating violence against women, gender budgeting, tackling human trafficking and the inclusion of gender equality in all policy areas. They will also try to advance negotiations on legislation on binding standards for equality bodies and on anti-discrimination.

MEPs pointed out that when Prime Minister Kristersson spoke to the Parliament on 17 January, he did not mention gender equality; they questioned whether Minister Brandberg has the backing of the rest of the government on gender equality issues. Stressing the lack of access to abortion in Poland, they asked what actions the Presidency will take to address the shortcomings in the rule of law in Poland.

Constitutional Affairs

On 25 January, **EU Affairs Minister Jessika Roswall** stated that the Presidency hopes for positive developments on the EU's ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights, addressing unanimity-related deadlocks on crucial geopolitical matters by activating so-called passerelle clauses, as proposed by the Conference on the Future of Europe, as well as any proposals from the Conference not requiring Treaty changes. She expressed reservations on the reform of the EU electoral law, the statute and funding of European political parties and the establishment of an EU independent ethics body.

MEPs demanded concrete timelines for next steps on these topics and on Parliament's call for a Convention to revise the Treaties. Some MEPs expressed frustration over the lack of progress on Parliament's right of inquiry, while others pointed out the need to finalise negotiations on political advertising prior to the 2024 European elections.

Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

On 30 January, **Minister for Justice Gunnar Strömmer** highlighted the proposals related to the war in Ukraine: core international crimes, asset recovery and confiscation, and criminalising violations of EU sanctions. He also highlighted proposals to digitalise judicial procedures and law enforcement capabilities, revise the Schengen Borders Code and extend the area to Bulgaria and Romania.

MEPs stressed the importance of combatting violence against women, and highlighted the new Anti-Money Laundering package and the Media Freedom Act. Finally, several MEPs asked for a clarification on the influence of the Sweden Democrats on the government's policies.

EU Affairs Minister Jessika Roswall asserted the Presidency's commitment to protecting the rule of law and that the next steps in "Article 7" proceedings on the respect of rule of law should be expected in the spring.

MEPs asked for concrete action on the Article 7 proceedings, more political will in enforcing EU rules and for more transparency. They expressed concerns about the continuous deterioration of the rule of law, as well as the lack of progress in this area.

Migration Minister Maria Malmer Stenergard explained that the discussions on the asylum and migration management regulation are gaining momentum and that the Presidency will push for a negotiating mandate; they will possibly hold a first negotiation in June. She reconfirmed the Presidency's commitment to conclude negotiations on the pact before the European elections in 2024.

MEPs insisted that the Council should deliver on its promises to engage in the reform of the Dublin system and called for a human rights monitoring mechanism. Other MEPs want measures to prevent push-backs or quotas to limit migration.

Transport and Tourism

On 31 January, **Minister for Infrastructure and Housing Andreas Carlson** stressed that the Presidency will put a lot of effort into the green transition, will seek to finalise "Fit for 55" package, progress on TEN-T and Single European Sky rules and ensure the EU's independence from fossil fuels. The Presidency is also looking forward to starting work on digital drivers' licence rules and the green transport package as soon as it is presented by the Commission.

Transport Committee MEPs shared the Presidency's ambition to ensure a balance between the green transition, decarbonisation and business competitiveness. They welcomed the minister's pledge to try to reach an agreement with Parliament on remaining rules in the "Fit for 55" package. Some MEPs urged the Presidency not to forget workers' rights in the transport sector.

Agriculture and Rural development

On 31 January, Rural Affairs Minister Peter Kullgren said that ensuring food security is one of the most important priorities, particularly to facilitate exports from Ukraine by supporting measures such as solidarity lanes, the Black Sea Grain Initiative and the Grain from Ukraine programme. The Presidency also aims to reach a common position in Council on geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products and on Farm Sustainability Data Network files.

The implementation of the Bioeconomy Strategy and finding a compromise on the Sustainable Use Regulation for pesticides will also deserve attention. Finally, the Minister announced that three conferences will take place to better prepare future revisions of EU legislation on animal welfare, bioeconomy and environmental practice within the CAP.

Culture and Education

On 6 February, **Schools and Education Minister Lotta Edholm** said the Presidency will continue to coordinate educational support for children fleeing the war in Ukraine. She committed to advancing the work on a European education area, the automatic mutual recognition of higher education and “green skills” in education.

MEPs stressed the need to advance also on the automatic recognition of learning outcomes and vocational qualifications. They called on member states to step up the fight against racism and hate speech in education and inquired on plans to follow up on the demand made by the Conference on the Future of Europe for an EU civic education curriculum.

Parisa Liljestrand, Minister for Culture, said she will push for EU ministers to agree on support for Ukrainian artists who fled Russia’s military invasion. The main priority will be the proposed Media Freedom Act with the aim of reaching a Council position by May.

MEPs quizzed the minister on specific measures in the media freedom act proposal, as well as its legal basis and the possible contradiction to the Amsterdam protocol on the system of public broadcasting in the member states.

Social Affairs and Public Health Minister Jakob Forssmed said the focus will be the mental health of young people and in particular the subject of loneliness. He promised to work on a Council resolution on EU youth dialogue, to involve young people in EU policy making as well as on strengthening the European model of sports.

MEPs called on the Presidency to advance on the implementation of the “EU Youth test” to evaluate the impact of new proposals on young people and to come up with initiatives in the area of video games.

Legal Affairs

On 28 February, **Justice Minister Gunnar Strömmer** told MEPs the Presidency will focus on four areas in the justice agenda: Ukraine, competitiveness, individual rights and the environment. When it comes to Ukraine, the minister stressed two directives: criminalising the violation of sanctions and asset recovery and confiscation. He also highlighted upcoming work on the intellectual property framework and protecting the geographical indication of crafts. Individual rights should be strengthened in the area of parenthood recognition and protecting journalists and human rights defenders against abusive lawsuits. Corporate sustainability due diligence and the environmental crime directive are also among the priorities.

MEPs inquired on his position on AI liability and on the recognition of parenthood. MEPs also quizzed the minister on a series of other issues such as the intellectual property framework, insolvency law, migration and hate speech.

QUELQUES TÉMOIGNAGES DE DÉPUTÉS SUÉDOIS¹

“

« Le gouvernement suédois a déjà revu à la baisse ses ambitions en matière de gestion de la crise climatique... Nous n'avons pas le temps d'attendre, la crise climatique est ici et maintenant, et c'est pourquoi la présidence suédoise devrait contribuer à relever sensiblement les ambitions de l'UE »

Alice Kuhnke (groupe des Verts/Alliance libre européenne)

”

“

« Je sais que beaucoup, tout comme moi, sont inquiets de voir la Suède prendre la présidence de l'UE. Mais j'espère qu'elle me surprendra et qu'elle prendra clairement position pour la démocratie et l'État de droit dans des pays comme la Pologne et la Hongrie, et qu'elle œuvrera pour une politique climatique ambitieuse et une politique migratoire humaine »

Malin Björk (groupe de la gauche)

”

“

« Cela demande un leadership avec du courage politique et une responsabilité pour l'avenir. Je suis très inquiète de la manière dont le gouvernement conservateur se montrera à la hauteur. Les politiques en matière de climat et d'égalité ont déjà été démantelées et les questions de démocratie sont privées de priorité,»

Heléne Fritzon (groupe de l'Alliance Progressiste des Socialistes et Démocrates)

”

1. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/fr/headlines/eu-affairs/20221206STO61304/la-suede-assure-la-presidence-de-l-ue-qu-attendent-les-deputes-europeens>

POLITIQUE EN SUÈDE¹

POLITIQUE INTERNE¹

La Suède (Sverige) est une monarchie constitutionnelle au régime parlementaire. Charles XVI Gustave est roi depuis 1973. Le Premier ministre et chaque ministre individuellement sont responsables devant le Riksdag, parlement monocaméral élu pour 4 ans.

Le 11 septembre 2022, une coalition composée de quatre partis dont la droite conservatrice (Parti modéré de rassemblement) et de l'extrême droite (Démocrates de Suède) a remporté la majorité des sièges au Parlement. Le leader des conservateurs Ulf Kristersson a ainsi succédé à Magdalena Andersson, démissionnaire le 14 septembre, au poste de Premier ministre. Il a été élu par le Parlement suédois le 17 octobre en réunissant 176 voix, avec 173 voix contre. Son gouvernement de coalition est composé de conservateurs et de libéraux et bénéficie du soutien sans participation de l'extrême droite.

Le parti social-démocrate dirigeait le pays depuis 2014. Cette année-là, Stefan Löfven a remporté les élections législatives avec 43,7 % des voix, soit 22 sièges de plus que la coalition du Premier ministre sortant Fredrik Reinfeldt (2006 - 2014). Il avait alors formé un gouvernement de coalition avec les Verts et reçu le soutien du Parti de gauche au Parlement.

En 2018, la coalition sortante de centre-gauche et celle de centre-droit se sont retrouvées au coude à coude. Après quatre mois de négociations difficiles, le Premier ministre sortant Stefan Löfven a été reconduit à la tête d'une coalition minoritaire avec les Verts et soutenue par le centre et les libéraux.

Le 21 juin 2021, une motion de défiance, déposée par l'extrême droite et votée par l'ensemble de l'opposition - y compris le Parti de gauche qui soutenait jusque-là l'exécutif - a fait tomber le gouvernement minoritaire. Après avoir laissé penser qu'il mènerait son parti social-démocrate jusqu'aux législatives de septembre 2022, Stefan Löfven a finalement annoncé sa démission en août 2021, devenue effective le 10 novembre. C'est Magdalena Andersson qui lui avait alors succédé.

¹<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/suede/presentation-de-la-suede/>

ULF KRISTERSSON

Devenu le dirigeant de la branche jeunesse du parti des Modérés en 1988, Ulf Kristersson devient rapidement de plus en plus influent au sein de son parti faisant son entrée au Parlement en 1991. Il perd toutefois la présidence des Jeunesses conservatrices en 1992 au profit de Fredrik Reinfeldt. Il lui était alors reproché son dilettantisme et son goût plus prononcé pour la communication que pour la réflexion politique.

Il est brièvement directeur de la communication d'un cabinet de conseil puis adjoint au maire de la ville de Strängnäs. Il est ensuite responsable des affaires sociales de l'agglomération de Stockholm de 2006 et 2010.

Il est ministre de la Sécurité sociale du gouvernement de Fredrik Reinfeldt entre 2010 et 2014, et député au Riksdag entre 1994 et 2000, et de nouveau depuis 2014. Il a aussi été maire de la commune de Strängnäs.

Il devient Premier Ministre le 18 octobre 2022. Le gouvernement Kristersson (en suédois : Regeringen Kristersson) est le nouveau gouvernement du royaume de Suède sous la 51^e législature du Riksdag. Il est constitué d'une coalition minoritaire de trois partis de droite, soutenue par l'extrême droite. Il succède au gouvernement minoritaire de la sociale-démocrate Magdalena Andersson.



22 MINISTRES

Justice

- Ministre de la Justice : Gunnar Strömmer
- Ministre des migrations : Maria Malmer Stenergard

Affaires étrangères

- Ministre des Affaires étrangères : Tobias Billström
- Ministre de l'UE : Jessika Roswall
- Ministre du développement et du commerce extérieur : Johan Forssell

Défense

- Ministre de la Défense : Pål Jonson
- Ministre de la défense civile : Carl-Oskar Bohli

Affaires sociales

- Ministre des Affaires sociales : Jakob Forssmed
- Ministre de la Santé : Acko Ankarberg
- Ministre des Services sociaux : Camilla Waltersson Grönvall
- Ministre des personnes âgées : Anna Tenje

Finances

- Ministre des Finances : Elisabeth Svantesson
- Ministre des marchés financiers : Niklas Wykman
- Ministre des affaires civiles : Erik Slottnér

Éducation

- Ministre de l'Éducation : Mats Persson
- Ministre « des écoles » : Lotta Edholm

Climat et des affaires économiques

- Ministre de l'énergie et de l'industrie : Ebba Busch
- Ministre du climat et de l'environnement : Romina Pormoukhtari

Culture

- Ministre de la Culture : Parisa Liljestrand
- Ministre de l'Emploi : Johan Pehrson
- Ministre de l'égalité des chances : Paulina Brandberg

Affaires rurales et infrastructure

- Ministre des affaires rurales : Peter Kullgren
- Ministre de l'infrastructure et du logement : Andreas Carlson

ÉCONOMIE EN SUÈDE¹

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE

Avec un nombre élevé de multinationales (Volvo, Saab, H&M, Electrolux, Ericsson...), l'économie suédoise est d'abord orientée vers le commerce international, son premier marché étant celui de l'Union européenne. Depuis son entrée dans l'UE en 1995, les échanges commerciaux avec les autres Etats membres ont progressé, parfois doublé comme avec la France.

Dans les années 90, le pays a mis en œuvre de nombreuses politiques pour soutenir compétitivité, exportations et innovation. La création d'un Conseil national de l'innovation en 2015 illustre l'importance du soutien à la recherche et au développement, dont les dépenses comptent parmi les plus élevées d'Europe.

Cette ouverture s'est également concrétisée à travers le renforcement des outils de politique publique. Ainsi, le secteur public assure une part conséquente des services. Avec deux tiers des salariés du pays syndiqués, les négociations collectives décentralisées sur les conditions de travail couvrent une majorité des travailleurs.

Outre les industries traditionnelles du bois et leur corollaire, l'industrie d'ameublement qui a permis le succès de la plus grande entreprise suédoise Ikea, les télécommunications, la construction automobile et les hydrocarbures occupent une place importante dans ces échanges.

L'économie suédoise, première des pays nordiques (475 milliards d'euros en 2019), affichait jusqu'à la pandémie de Covid-19 de nombreux indicateurs positifs. Son PIB par habitant avoisinait 46 000 euros en 2019. Les finances publiques étaient à l'équilibre budgétaire depuis plusieurs années tandis que la dette publique restait proche de 40 % au 1er trimestre de l'année 2021. Si son économie reste l'une des moins touchées de l'UE par les conséquences économiques de l'épidémie de coronavirus, celle-ci a néanmoins révélé certaines faiblesses : dépendance à la conjoncture internationale, tensions sur le marché immobilier ou encore taux d'endettement des ménages.

1. <https://www.touteurope.eu/pays/suede/>

PRÉVISIONS ÉCONOMIQUES POUR LA SUÈDE¹

INDICATORS	2022	2023	2024
GDP GROWTH (% , YOY)	2,4	-0,8	1,2
INFLATION (% , YOY)	8,1	6,3	1,8

Pour plus de détails concernant le tableau, n'hésitez pas à consulter ce [lien](#).

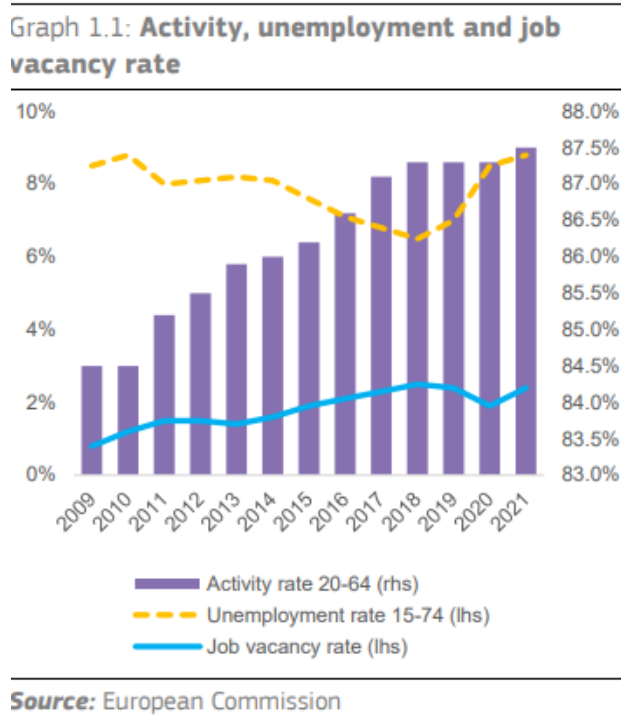
1. https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-surveillance-eu-economies/sweden/economic-forecast-sweden_fr

RAPPORT PAR PAYS DE LA COMMISSION¹

APERÇU DE L'ÉCONOMIE ET DE L'EMPLOI

L'économie suédoise est de nouveau sur pied, tandis que les effets géopolitiques commencent à se faire sentir.

- L'économie suédoise reposait sur des bases solides avant le début de la pandémie de COVID-19.
- La pandémie a eu un impact important sur l'économie suédoise, mais celle-ci s'est fortement redressée.
- L'inflation de l'indice harmonisé des prix à la consommation (IHPC) a fortement augmenté.
- L'impact de l'invasion de l'Ukraine par la Russie sur l'économie sera surtout indirect.
- Jusqu'à présent, l'impact a été surtout visible dans la croissance économique, l'inflation et le taux de change.
- La Suède est bien placée pour faire avancer la transition écologique et numérique.
- La Suède fait partie des pays les plus performants en ce qui concerne de nombreux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies, mais elle pourrait faire davantage pour progresser dans la réduction de la pauvreté et des inégalités.
- Les conditions sont en place pour permettre de progresser vers une meilleure équité sociale.

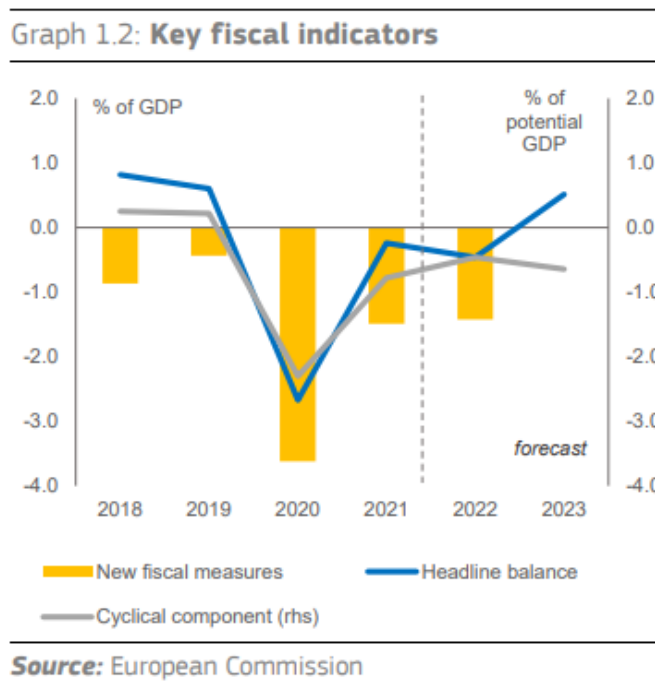


1. https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2022-05/2022-european-semester-country-report-sweden_en.pdf

- Des goulets d'étranglement dans plusieurs domaines pourraient ralentir les progrès vers une durabilité compétitive.
- Les déséquilibres macroéconomiques préexistants sur le marché du logement ont été exacerbés, les prix de l'immobilier et la dette privée augmentant encore.

Des finances publiques solides ont servi de rempart contre les retombées de la pandémie.

- La Suède est entrée dans la pandémie avec des finances solides.
- À partir de la mi-mars 2020, le gouvernement a introduit plusieurs amendements budgétaires extraordinaires pour atténuer l'impact de la pandémie.
- Au-delà des mesures budgétaires, la banque centrale suédoise a agi de manière décisive pour assurer le financement des banques commerciales et des entreprises.



- Les finances publiques devraient rester solides en 2022, tout en faisant face aux effets géopolitiques.
- L'amélioration attendue du solde des administrations publiques renforcera encore la viabilité budgétaire.
- Renforcer encore la viabilité concurrentielle après le programme COVID
- Pour l'avenir, la Suède vise à renforcer la viabilité concurrentielle dans plusieurs domaines politiques.
- L'objectif de la Suède d'atteindre la neutralité carbone d'ici 2045 guide son orientation stratégique en matière de politique climatique.
- La Suède poursuivra ses efforts pour améliorer la numérisation.

LE PLAN DE RELANCE ET DE RÉSILIENCE EST EN COURS

- Le plan de relance et de résilience de la Suède (RRP) comprend un ensemble complet de réformes et d'investissements qui se soutiennent mutuellement et qui soutiendront la relance et la croissance économiques, tout en améliorant la résilience sociale, économique et institutionnelle.
- Le PRR favorise une reprise rapide en concentrant en amont la mise en œuvre d'investissements et de réformes clés.
- Les mesures prévues dans le PRR contribueront à accélérer la transition écologique et numérique, avec des effets durables sur l'économie suédoise.
- Le PRR comprend des mesures visant à combler les lacunes en matière d'éducation et de compétences, mais des défis spécifiques subsistent.
- Le PRR comprend également des mesures visant à accroître l'accessibilité, la capacité et la résilience du système de santé et de soins de longue durée.
- Le PRR devrait réduire le risque de blanchiment d'argent dans le système financier.
- Le PRR ne s'attaque que partiellement aux déséquilibres macroéconomiques existants sur le marché du logement et la dette privée.

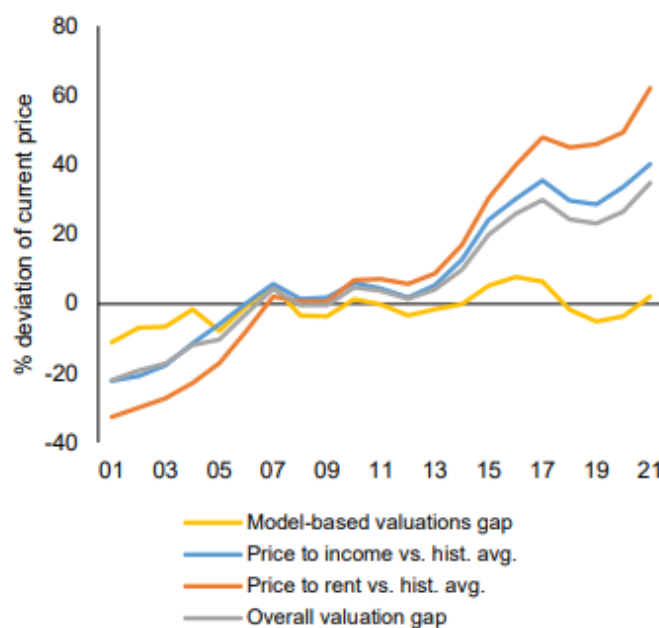
AUTRES PRIORITÉS À VENIR

- Au-delà des défis abordés par le PRR, la Suède est confrontée à d'autres défis qui ne sont pas suffisamment couverts par le plan.

S'attaquer aux déséquilibres plus profonds du marché du logement

- La Suède est confrontée à des déséquilibres macroéconomiques sous la forme de niveaux élevés d'endettement des ménages associés à des prix immobiliers élevés.

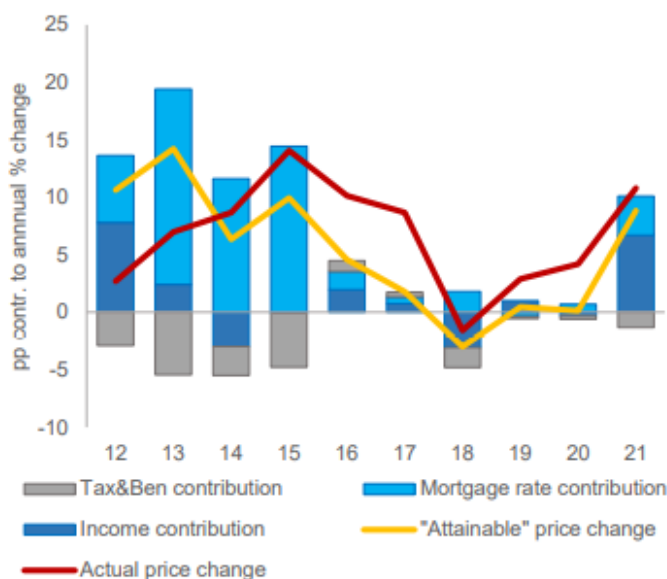
Graph 3.1: House price overvaluation gap



Source: European Commission

- La croissance des prix des logements s'est accélérée en 2021, tandis que la construction de logements s'est poursuivie à un rythme soutenu.
- Le traitement de la fiscalité du logement pèse sur les recettes fiscales.
- L'avantage fiscal de la déductibilité des intérêts hypothécaires (MID) et, avec lui, le manque à gagner pour les pouvoirs publics, varie en fonction du taux d'intérêt.
- Le mauvais fonctionnement du marché locatif ne constitue guère une alternative à l'achat d'un bien immobilier.

Graph 3.2: **Sweden national average: actual vs 'attainable' house price change**



(1) The attainable price level indicates the development in maximum price households can pay as the indicated factors change.

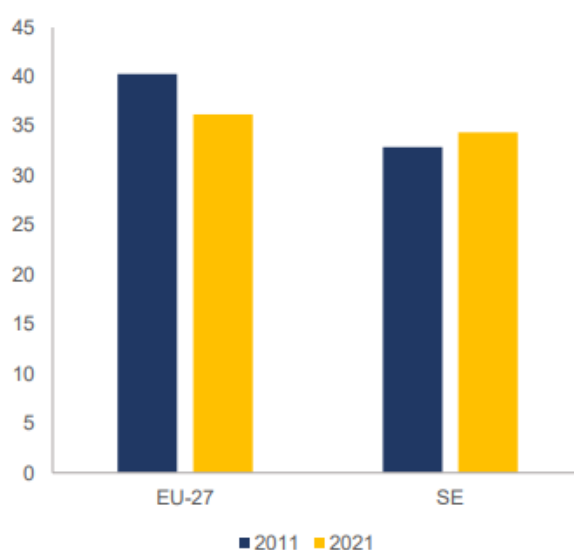
Source: European Commission

- Les mesures politiques n'ont pas encore suffisamment remédié aux déséquilibres de la dette immobilière et des prix des logements.

Intégration au marché du travail et lacunes en matière d'éducation

- En Suède, la demande de main-d'œuvre est orientée vers la main-d'œuvre qualifiée.
- Un groupe important de travailleurs n'a pas les compétences nécessaires pour saisir les opportunités qu'offre le marché du travail suédois.
- Le chômage est le plus élevé parmi les personnes ayant un faible niveau d'éducation.
- Un niveau d'éducation plus élevé améliore les chances de trouver un emploi.

Graph 3.3: **Proportion of people born outside Sweden with low levels of education**



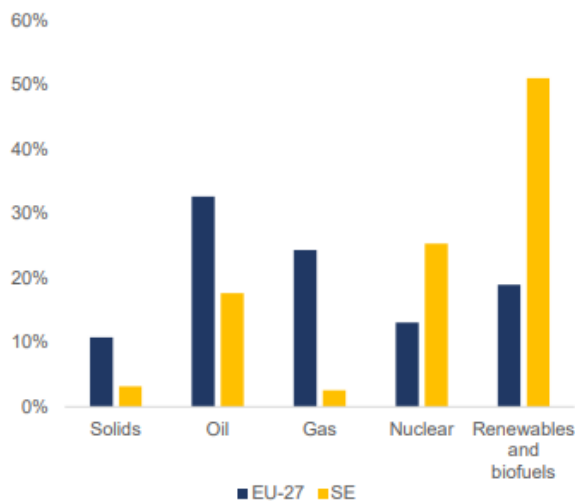
Source: European Commission

- Un grand nombre d'élèves issus de divers milieux socio-économiques et de l'immigration ne parviennent pas à réaliser pleinement leur potentiel d'apprentissage.
- Des actions politiques allant au-delà de celles prévues par le PRR pourraient améliorer encore l'intégration sur le marché du travail et réduire les écarts en matière d'éducation

Réduire davantage la dépendance à l'égard des combustibles fossiles

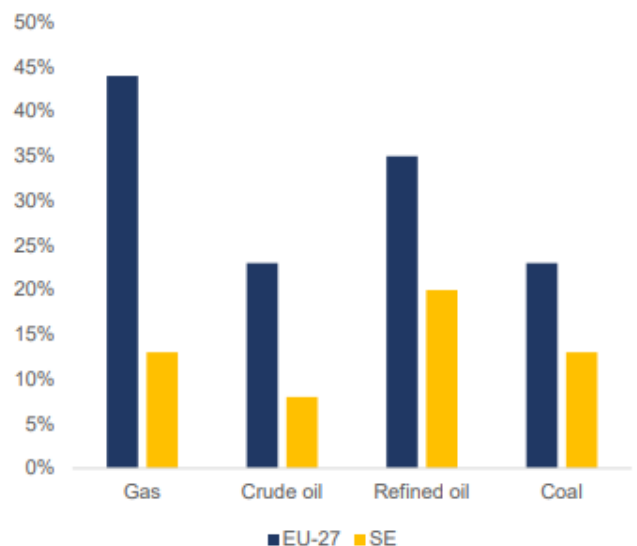
- Conformément à l'objectif global de l'UE, la Suède doit également réduire encore davantage sa dépendance aux combustibles fossiles russes.

Graph 3.4: Energy mix (% of gross inland consumption in 2020)



Source: European Commission

Graph 3.5: Dependence on Russian fossil fuels (% of total imports in 2020)



Source: European Commission

- Des ressources supplémentaires en énergies renouvelables et l'efficacité énergétique peuvent réduire davantage l'utilisation des combustibles fossiles en Suède.
- La Suède dispose d'une stratégie nationale ambitieuse en matière de climat.
- Les contraintes liées à la capacité du réseau électrique entravent l'électrification.

Pour découvrir le rapport en entier cliquez [ici](#).

INFORMATIONS UTILES

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- **Taxis à Stockholm:**
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OFFICE DU TOURISME



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Lundi au vendredi : 9 h / 18 h

Samedi et dimanche : 9 h / 15 h

DEVISE SUÉDOISE



La monnaie officielle de Stockholm est la couronne suédoise (kr) et son symbole est SEK. Chaque couronne se divise en 100 öre. Même s'il est toujours mieux d'avoir de l'argent en liquide, vous pourrez régler presque partout dans la capitale en carte bleue.

Options:

- Changez l'argent dans le pays d'origine.
- Utilisez une carte qui ne prélève pas de commissions pour une utilisation à l'étranger.
- Bureaux de change: Forex, X-Change et Exchange
- Taux de change du 20 février 2023 :
1 SEK = 0,0903 EUR

