



Reintroduced temporary internal border controls

The Government has decided to temporarily reintroduce internal border controls. The decision is based on the Government's assessment that there is still a serious threat to public order and internal security in Sweden. Controls at internal borders will therefore continue.

Unfolding events and the situation in our neighbourhood are extremely serious, and the overall terrorist threat level in Sweden remains elevated. Controls at the Schengen area's external border are not adequately enforced and many people who enter the Schengen area do not remain in their country of arrival, but move relatively freely on to other Member States. The Government has therefore decided that border controls will continue until 11 November 2022.

“It is our assessment that the reintroduction of border controls at Sweden's internal border creates the conditions for identifying and controlling those who wish to enter the country. It can also help to identify potential perpetrators and thus prevent possible terrorist attacks,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson.

The decision was taken in accordance with EU legislation and is based on the Government's assessment that there is still a serious threat to public order and internal security in Sweden.

Several other Schengen countries, including Germany, Austria, Norway and Denmark, have also temporarily reintroduced internal border controls and, like Sweden, have stated that they intend to continue with the controls as long as a serious threat to public order and internal security remains.

As previously, the Swedish Police Authority decides where and how border controls are conducted. The controls will be adapted to what is necessary to safeguard public order and internal security.

Published 06 May 2022



Increased information exchange to combat organised crime

The Government has decided to further enhance agencies' collaboration to combat organised crime. To this end, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Companies Registration Office, the Swedish Board of Student Finance and the Health and Social Care Inspectorate will be subject to an obligation to provide information.

Since 2008, twelve government agencies have been collaborating in a special initiative to combat organised crime. Within this collaboration, the agencies can effectively exchange information that is classified as secret with each other and with certain other specified agencies. This is pursuant to the obligation to provide information, which is regulated by law.

The Government's decision means that the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Companies Registration Office, the Swedish Board of Student Finance and the Health and Social Care Inspectorate will be covered by this obligation to provide information. The four agencies are already part of a network of agencies collaborating with the initiative to combat organised crime.

“The agencies need the right basis for their efforts to combat organised crime. Increased possibilities to exchange information will improve the collaboration that is already taking place today,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson.

The amendments enter into force on 1 May 2022.

Published 01 April 2022



Sweden to lift ban on entry from all countries

The ban on entry to Sweden from countries outside the EU/EEA will not be extended and will cease to apply on 1 April 2022. This also means that the requirement to present vaccination and test certificates when entering Sweden will be removed.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, a temporary ban on entry into Sweden for foreign nationals travelling from countries outside the EU/EEA was introduced in March 2020. It has been regularly extended and the current entry ban applies until 31 March 2022.

Several countries in the EU and the EEA have recently lifted bans on entry into their respective countries. The Public Health Agency of Sweden considers that the entry restrictions are no longer a proportionate infection control measure.

On 1 April 2022, COVID-19 will no longer be classified as a threat to public health and a danger to society. Although the pandemic is not over, it has entered a new phase thanks to high vaccination coverage combined with the lower risk of serious illness posed by the currently dominant virus variant, omicron.

“We have already lifted the entry ban within the EU. Now the Government has decided not to extend the entry ban from third countries. This will make it much easier for everyone who has been prevented from coming to Sweden in recent years due to the pandemic,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson.

The ban on entry into Sweden from countries outside the EU/EEA will cease to apply on 1 April 2022. This also means that vaccination and test certificates will then no longer be required when entering Sweden.

Published 25 March 2022



Enhanced protection of children involved in international custody disputes

Today, the Government presented a bill to the Riksdag containing proposals for enhanced protection of children involved in international custody disputes and other international family law cases. The proposals complement a previously adopted EU Regulation.

Custody disputes are difficult for everyone involved, particularly the children. In international custody disputes, the children are also torn between parents in two different countries. Sometimes a conflict between the parents results in children being unlawfully removed or retained by one of them.

“It is important that we have harmonised rules in all EU countries so that situations where a child gets caught in the middle, such as international custody disputes, can be effectively resolved with a focus on the best interests of the child,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson.

The new Regulation will strengthen the legal rights of the child and parents. Enforcement of decisions concerning parental responsibility within the EU will be streamlined. Moreover, the exchange of information between Member States will improve, which facilitates processing by the courts and public authorities.

The Brussels II Regulation (Council Regulation (EU) No 2019/1111) deals with issues concerning divorce, parental responsibility and international child abduction. The Regulation includes rules stipulating which Member State’s court may examine a dispute and rules concerning recognition and enforcement of decisions in the EU.

It is proposed that the new act and amendments enter into force on

1 August 2022.

Published 22 March 2022



Government proposes equitable rules concerning parenthood in international situations

The Government has presented a bill to the Riksdag containing proposals for equitable and inclusive rules concerning parenthood in international situations.

The Swedish rules concerning parenthood in international situations were established more than 30 years ago. Since then, only a few minor amendments have been made to address developments in the area. There has been a need to re-examine the rules with the aim of equality between parents in same-sex and different-sex relationships.

“The Government’s efforts to create more inclusive legislation for different family constellations will now also benefit international situations,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson.

The bill includes a proposal to introduce a new presumption of parenthood in international situations. This means that a woman who is married to or has been married to the child’s mother, will, under certain conditions, automatically be considered the child’s parent in Sweden. It is also proposed that foreign court decisions and rulings on parenthood for a woman who is or has been married to the child’s mother, or is the cohabiting partner of the child’s mother, will, under certain conditions, be recognised in Sweden. In addition, a number of other rules under international private and procedural law governing parenthood for the woman who is or has been married to the child’s mother or is the cohabiting partner of the child’s mother are also proposed.

“The proposals are long-awaited and will make a difference for many rainbow families that move to Sweden,” says Minister for Culture Jeanette Gustafsdotter.

The proposals mean that more children will have two legal parents in Sweden. The proposals also lead to increased equality between parents in same-sex and different-sex relationships.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 August 2022.

Published 22 March 2022



Sweden supports Moldova's refugee intake from Ukraine

Following consultation with the Ministry of Justice, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency has decided to assist Moldova by providing tents, lighting and air conditioning systems, and two large-scale power generators to support Ukrainian refugees arriving in the country.

In response to a request from the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency has decided to assist Moldova in their efforts to help Ukrainians fleeing the Russian invasion.

“Russia’s invasion of Ukraine is causing immense human suffering. We will therefore do everything we can to support Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. The Government has already sent emergency shelters, fire equipment, medical supplies and equipment, and we will be increasing our support further,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson.

Sweden will provide Moldova with ten large tents for emergency shelter, lighting and air conditioning systems, two large-scale power generators and personnel from the Civil Contingencies Agency to set up the camps. Operational planning is now under way and the equipment is being packed for delivery. This support to Moldova amounts to approximately SEK 5 million.



Ban on entry to Sweden extended

The Government has today decided to extend the temporary ban on entry to Sweden until 28 February 2022 for travellers from EU/EEA countries, and until 31 March 2022 for travellers from countries outside the EU/EEA. Today's decision also entails amendments to the exemptions from the entry ban for residents of Argentina, Australia and Canada.

The Government's decision today to extend the ban on entry to Sweden is primarily due to the continued uncertainty concerning transmission of COVID-19.

Entry from EU/EEA countries

The Government's decision today means that the ban on entry to Sweden from EU/EEA countries will be extended until 28 February 2022.

People travelling to Sweden from EU/EEA countries, including the Nordic countries, must present the EU Digital COVID Certificate or a corresponding certificate showing that they have either been vaccinated against COVID-19, tested negative within 72 hours of arrival or recovered from COVID-19 in the last six months. This requirement applies to foreign citizens aged 18 and over, with certain exemptions.

Entry from countries outside the EU/EEA

The Government has also decided that the ban on entry to Sweden from countries outside the EU/EEA will be extended until 31 March 2022.

Foreign citizens travelling to Sweden from a country outside the EU/EEA may only enter the country if they are covered by one of the exemptions from the entry ban and can also present a negative result from a COVID-19 test taken within 72 hours of arrival to Sweden, or are exempt from the test requirement. Exemptions from the entry ban and test requirement apply for

several categories of travellers, including for those with a vaccination certificate issued in certain countries.

Amendments to the entry ban for people residing in Argentina, Australia and Canada

The Government has also today decided to remove Argentina, Australia and Canada from the list of countries whose residents are generally exempt from the entry ban solely on the ground that they reside there. The decision applies from 31 January 2022.

This means in practice that the entry ban will be reintroduced for people residing in Argentina, Australia and Canada. Accordingly, people residing in these countries need to be covered by one of the other exemptions from the entry ban in order to enter Sweden from 31 January 2022. They also need to be able to present a negative result from a COVID-19 test taken within 72 hours of arrival to Sweden, or be exempt from the test requirement.

The amendments are the result of an update of the EU recommendations regarding travel into the EU from third countries, based on information from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

For more information on how the ordinances on temporary bans on entry to Sweden are to be interpreted and which exemptions apply, please visit the Swedish Police Authority website. See the adjacent links.

Published 27 January 2022



Amendments to the entry ban for people who travel to Sweden

The Government today decided to revert to the entry restrictions that applied prior to 28 December 2021. This means that the specific requirement for a negative COVID-19 result from a test conducted within 48 hours of arrival no longer applies. This decision is based on a request from the Public Health Agency of Sweden. The list of countries with approved vaccine certificates has also been expanded. The amendments will enter into force on 21 January.

Travellers are no longer considered to represent a particular risk that would affect the spread of the Omicron variant in Sweden. For this reason, the specific requirement for a negative COVID-19 result from a test conducted within 48 hours of arrival to Sweden is no longer considered to be a proportional measure, according to a request from the Public Health Agency of Sweden. The Government has therefore decided to revert to the entry restrictions that applied prior to 28 December 2021.

Entry from EU/EEA countries

As of 21 January, people travelling to Sweden from EU/EEA countries, including the Nordic countries, must present the EU Digital COVID Certificate or a corresponding certificate showing that they have either been vaccinated against COVID-19, tested negative within 72 hours of arrival or recovered from COVID-19 in the last six months. This requirement applies to foreign citizens aged 18 and over, with certain exemptions.

To make it easier for people travelling between Bornholm and another part of Denmark via Sweden, they will continue to be exempt from the COVID Certificate requirement.

Entry from countries outside the EU/EEA

As of 21 January, foreign citizens travelling to Sweden from a country outside the EU/EEA may only enter the country if they are covered by one of the exemptions from the entry ban and can also present a negative result from a COVID-19 test taken within 72 hours of arrival to Sweden, or are exempt from the test requirement. Exemptions from the entry ban and test requirement apply for several categories of travellers, including for those with a vaccination certificate issued in certain countries.

Exemption for fully vaccinated travellers from Montenegro, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay

The Government also decided today that people who can present a vaccination certificate issued in Montenegro, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia or Uruguay are exempt from the entry ban and test requirement when travelling to Sweden.

According to a European Commission decision, vaccination certificates issued in these countries are to be considered as equivalent to the EU Digital COVID Certificate. This means that such certificates can be checked and verified in the same manner and using the same technological system as the EU Digital COVID Certificate.

All amendments to the entry ban will enter into force on 21 January.

For more information on how to interpret the ordinances on temporary bans on entry into Sweden and which exemptions apply, please visit the Swedish Police Authority website. See the adjacent links.

Published 18 January 2022



Negative COVID-19 test required for entry into Sweden

The Government decided today to amend the entry ban to Sweden. The amendments mean that all travellers must be able to present a negative test result for ongoing COVID-19 infection upon arrival to Sweden, regardless of the country they travel from. The decision is based on the increasing spread of infection and a request from the Public Health Agency of Sweden. The amendments will enter into force on 28 December.

Due to the high occurrence of COVID-19 around the world and the increasing spread of the Omicron variant, the Public Health Agency of Sweden has requested that the Government present stricter entry restrictions. The Government has therefore decided to introduce a requirement that a negative test result for ongoing COVID-19 infection must be presented when entering Sweden.

The test for ongoing COVID-19 infection must have been conducted within 48 hours prior to arrival to Sweden.

The test requirement applies:

- to foreign nationals travelling from EU/EEA countries, including the Nordic countries, or from other countries, with certain exemptions
- regardless of whether they have been vaccinated or have recovered
- to adults and children over the age of 12.

The Government refers to the Public Health Agency of Sweden for information about what requirements a certificate or a negative test result must meet.

In connection with the introduction of a negative COVID-19 test for all

travellers, it will no longer be required to present the EU Digital COVID Certificate when entering Sweden.

To facilitate for those who commute for work or study in the EU/EEA, this group will also be able to present a vaccination certificate. This is an additional option to presenting a COVID-19 test conducted within a week prior to arrival to Sweden. Exemptions from the test requirement will also be introduced for those who travel via Sweden between Bornholm and Denmark.

All amendments to the entry ban will enter into force on 28 December.

For more information on how the ordinances on temporary bans on entry to Sweden are to be interpreted and which exemptions apply, please visit the Swedish Police Authority website. See the adjacent links.

Published 22 December 2021



Agreement concluded to improve possibilities of investigating serious offences committed by Da'esh/ISIL and other actors in the Syria conflict

To facilitate efforts by Swedish law enforcement authorities to investigate crimes committed by Da'esh terrorists, the Government today entered into a cooperation agreement with the UN International Impartial and Independent Mechanism.

Da'esh supporters and other actors have left behind a great deal of evidence in Syria, which the UN International Impartial and Independent Mechanism* (IIIM) has been mandated to collect, catalogue and store. This evidence can then be shared with national authorities that can use it in national trials related to crimes committed by Da'esh supporters, the Syrian regime or other actors in the Syria conflict.

The agreement entered into today between Sweden and the IIIM concerns simplifying and streamlining cooperation between Swedish law enforcement authorities and the IIIM to facilitate access to the evidence IIIM collects.

“Prosecuting and ensuring accountability of Da'esh terrorists and other actors in the Syria conflict is a priority for the Government. Those who participated in the horrendous crimes committed by Da'esh must not believe that they can escape punishment, and Da'esh victims are entitled to redress. The IIIM is an important actor in these efforts, which is why I am pleased to have entered into the agreement with the IIIM today,” says Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson, who also had a meeting with IIIM today.

As a result of the agreement, it will be easier for Swedish law enforcement authorities to access all the evidence that the IIIM gathers. The agreement also stipulates that, when Swedish legislation allows, Swedish authorities may provide information that they have gathered to the IIIM.

Consequently, the Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish Prosecution Authority have been designated as national contact points for cooperation in Sweden.

The agreement was signed in Geneva today by Sweden's UN Ambassador Anna Jardfelt, as Mr Johansson was unable to be present due to the pandemic.

* IIIM, International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism

Published 16 December 2021



Amendments to the ban on entry into Sweden

The Government today decided to amend the ban on entry into Sweden. The amendments mean that all travellers in the EU/EEA are subject to the same requirements for entry into Sweden. The decision was made due to the increasing spread of infection and based on a request from the Public Health Agency of Sweden. The list of countries with approved vaccine certificates has also been updated. The amendments come into effect on 21 December.

COVID certificate required for travellers from all EU/EEA countries

Sweden is currently facing a deteriorating situation in which the spread of infection is increasing, and health and medical care services are signalling a growing and worrying burden. The Public Health Agency of Sweden has requested that a COVID certificate be required for entry into Sweden from all EU/EEA countries. The Government has therefore made a decision in line with this request. It will be implemented as quickly as practically possible, i.e. on Tuesday 21 December.

This means that, as of 21 December, to enter Sweden from all EU/EEA countries, including the Nordic countries, travellers will have to present the EU Digital COVID Certificate or a corresponding certificate showing that they have either been vaccinated against COVID-19, tested negative within 72 hours prior to arrival or recovered from COVID-19 in the last six months. This requirement applies to foreign citizens aged 18 and older, with certain exemptions.

Exemption for fully vaccinated travellers from United Arab Emirates, Cabo Verde and Lebanon

The Government today decided that people who can present a vaccine certificate issued in the United Arab Emirates, Cabo Verde or Lebanon are exempt from the entry ban and test requirement for entry into Sweden.

According to a European Commission decision, vaccination certificates issued in these countries are to be considered as equivalent to the EU Digital COVID Certificate, which means that such certificates can be checked and verified in the same manner and using the same technical systems as the EU Digital COVID Certificate. The amendments come into effect on 21 December.

For more information on how the ordinances on temporary bans on entry to Sweden are to be interpreted and which exemptions apply, please visit the Swedish Police Authority website. See the adjacent links.

Published 16 December 2021



Amendments to the entry ban for people who travel to Sweden from El Salvador and Jordan

The Government has today adopted amendments to the temporary ban on entry into Sweden. The amendments mean that travellers who can present a vaccine certificate issued in El Salvador will be exempt from the entry ban and the COVID-19 test requirement. The decision also entails amendments to the exemption for people who travel from Jordan.

Exemption for fully vaccinated travellers from El Salvador

The Government today decided that people who can present a vaccination certificate issued in El Salvador are exempt from the entry ban and the COVID-19 test requirement for entry into Sweden.

According to a European Commission decision, vaccination certificates issued in El Salvador are to be considered as equivalent to the EU Digital COVID certificate, which means that such certificates can be checked and verified in the same manner and using the same technical systems as the EU Digital COVID Certificate. The amendments come into effect on 14 December.

Amendments to the entry ban for people residing in Jordan

The Government has also decided to remove Jordan from the list of countries where residents are generally exempt from the entry ban solely on the ground that they reside there. In practice this means that the entry ban will be reintroduced for people residing in Jordan. However, other exemptions from the entry ban will continue to apply to people who reside in Jordan. The decision will come into effect on 14 December.

The amendments are the result of an update of the EU recommendations regarding travel into the EU from third countries, based on information from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

For more information on how the ordinances on temporary bans on entry to Sweden are to be interpreted and which exemptions apply, please visit the Swedish Police Authority website. See the adjacent links.

Published 09 December 2021



Amendments to the entry ban for people who travel to Sweden

The Government has adopted amendments to the temporary ban on entry into Sweden. The amendments mean that travellers who can present a vaccine certificate issued in Togo will be exempt from the entry ban and the COVID-19 test requirement. The decision today also entails amendments to the exemption for people who travel from Namibia.

Exemption for fully vaccinated travellers from Togo

The Government today decided that people who can present a vaccination certificate issued in Togo are exempt from the entry ban and the COVID-19 test requirement for entry into Sweden.

According to a European Commission decision, vaccination certificates issued in Togo are to be considered as equivalent to the EU Digital COVID certificate, which means that such certificates can be checked and verified in the same manner and using the same technical systems as the EU Digital COVID Certificate. The amendments come into effect on 7 December.

Amendments to the entry ban for people residing in Namibia

The Government has also decided to remove Namibia from the list of countries where residents are generally exempt from the entry ban solely on the ground that they reside there. This means that the entry ban will be reintroduced for people residing in Namibia. Other exemptions from the entry ban will also continue to apply to people who reside in Namibia. The decision will come into effect on 7 December.

The amendments are the result of an update of the EU recommendations regarding travel into the EU from third countries, based on information from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

For more information on how the ordinances on temporary bans on entry to Sweden are to be interpreted and which exemptions apply, please visit the Swedish Police Authority website. See the adjacent links.

Published 02 December 2021



Government Offices of Sweden

Change of government, 30 November 2021

Today in the Riksdag, Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson announced the ministers who will serve in the Government. The change of government takes place at a Council of State at the Royal Palace presided over by His Majesty the King. The Council of State begins at 13.00.

Sweden's new Government consists of the Prime Minister and 22 ministers.

Prime Minister's Office

Magdalena Andersson, Prime Minister

Hans Dahlgren, Minister for EU Affairs

Ministry of Employment

Eva Nordmark, Minister for Employment and Gender Equality

Johan Danielsson, Minister for Housing and Deputy Minister for Employment

Ministry of Finance

Mikael Damberg, Minister for Finance

Max Elger, Minister for Financial Markets

Ida Karkiainen, Minister for Public Administration

Ministry of Defence

Peter Hultqvist, Minister for Defence

Ministry of Infrastructure

Tomas Eneroth, Minister for Infrastructure

Khashayar Farmanbar, Minister for Energy and Digital Development

Ministry of Justice

Morgan Johansson, Minister for Justice and Home Affairs

Anders Ygeman, Minister for Integration and Migration

Ministry of Culture

Jeanette Gustafsdotter, Minister for Culture

Ministry of the Environment

Annika Strandhäll, Minister for Climate and the Environment

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

Karl-Petter Thorwaldsson, Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation

Anna-Caren Säterberg, Minister for Rural Affairs

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Lena Hallengren, Minister for Health and Social Affairs

Ardalan Shekarabi, Minister for Social Security

Ministry of Education and Research

Anna Ekström, Minister for Education

Lina Axelsson Kihlblom, Minister for Schools

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ann Linde, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Anna Hallberg, Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs

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Published 30 November 2021



Government Offices of Sweden

Application period for residence status for UK nationals extended to end of year

The Government decided today to give UK nationals and their family members more time to apply for residence status under the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU. The application period will be extended from 30 September 2021 to 31 December 2021.

The possibility of applying for residence status applies to UK nationals who moved to Sweden before 1 January 2021 and their family members. The Government's decision to amend the Aliens Ordinance grants this group an additional three months to apply to regulate their stay in Sweden.

Individuals who neither apply in time nor legalise their stay in Sweden in some other way will – after 31 December 2021 – be staying in Sweden unlawfully. This may have serious consequences for those who neglect to submit their application.

Published 09 September 2021



Sweden to intervene in case before European Court of Human Rights on French law banning sexual purchases

There are currently several cases before the European Court of Human Rights against the French law banning sexual purchases. This is due to the legislation the country introduced in 2016 which included a ban on the purchase of sexual services. Sweden has requested and been granted the right to take part in the cases as a third party.

In part by using Swedish legislation as a model, a ban on the purchase of sexual services was introduced in France in 2016. Now 250 people who state that they sell sexual services have applied to the European Court of Human Rights, as they claim that the French legislation violates their human rights and is therefore in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Swedish legislation and the model, which involves a ban on the purchase of sexual services but not the sale of such services, is an important tool in efforts to fight human trafficking for sexual purposes. It is a key component in efforts against inequality and to strengthen gender equality as well as to combat the demand for sexual services and men's violence against women in the long term.

The Government has decided to intervene in the cases before the European Court of Human Rights and take part as a third party to defend the Swedish model regarding banning the purchase of sexual services. As a pioneering country in this area, Sweden has a unique opportunity to contribute and ensure that the European Court of Human Rights has a solid basis for its assessment.

Published 07 September 2021



Government Offices of Sweden

Sweden's new Government

Today in the Riksdag, Prime Minister Stefan Löfven announced the ministers who will serve in the Government. The change of government will take place at a Council of State at the Royal Palace presided over by His Majesty The King. The Council of State will begin at 14.15.

Sweden's new Government consists of the Prime Minister and 21 ministers.

Prime Minister's Office

Prime Minister

Stefan Löfven

Minister for EU Affairs

Hans Dahlgren

Ministry of Employment

Minister for Employment

Eva Nordmark

Minister for Gender Equality and Housing, with responsibility for urban development, anti-segregation and anti-discrimination

Märta Stenevi

Ministry of Finance

Minister for Finance

Magdalena Andersson

Minister for Public Administration

Lena Micko

Minister for Financial Markets and Deputy Minister for Finance

Åsa Lindhagen

Ministry of Defence

Minister for Defence

Peter Hultqvist

Ministry of Infrastructure

Minister for Infrastructure

Tomas Eneroth

Minister for Energy and Digital Development

Anders Ygeman

Ministry of Justice

Minister for Justice and Migration

Morgan Johansson

Minister for Home Affairs

Mikael Damberg

Ministry of Culture

Minister for Culture and Democracy, with responsibility for sport

Amanda Lind

Ministry of the Environment

Minister for Environment and Climate, and Deputy Prime Minister

Per Bolund

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

Minister for Business, Industry and Innovation

Ibrahim Baylan

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Minister for Health and Social Affairs

Lena Hallengren

Minister for Social Security

Ardalan Shekarabi

Ministry of Education and Research

Minister for Education

Anna Ekström

Minister for Higher Education and Research

Matilda Ernkrans

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Ann Linde

Minister for International Development Cooperation

Per Olsson Fridh

Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs

Anna Hallberg

Published 09 July 2021



The Government presents package of measures to stop men's violence against women

Men's violence against women must end. The Government is today presenting a package of measures for future work to prevent and combat men's violence against women. The package includes measures to prevent the use of violence, support and protection to those affected and stricter legislation regarding prosecuting those who subject their partner or former partner to violence.

Stopping men's violence against women has been a priority for the Government in both the current and previous electoral periods. In 2016, the Government adopted a ten-year national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women, with an accompanying programme of measures for 2017–2020. Since then, the focus has been building a long-term sustainable structure at national, regional and local level. The package of measures now being presented intensifies this work.

“As long as one single woman is murdered by her partner or former partner, we have not done enough. No teenage girl should be subjected to violence by their boyfriend. The Government is today presenting measures to put an end to violence here and now, give affected women support and protection, and take preventive action so that no more women are beaten and no men resort to violence,” says Märta Stenevi, Minister for Gender Equality.

The package of measures to stop men's violence against women that the Government is now presenting contains 40 points. It includes measures to help achieve all four of the objectives in the national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women:

- Increased and effective preventive work to combat violence
- Improved detection of violence and stronger protection for and support to women and children subjected to violence
- More effective law enforcement
- Better knowledge and methodological development.

“In recent years, the Government has taken a number of important measures to impose stricter punishments on men who commit crimes against women. The punishment should reflect the seriousness of the crime, and further proposals in line with this are presented here. Men’s violence against women can never be accepted, and the judicial system must take a severe view of these crimes,” says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

“Men’s violence against women is a high priority for the Government. The authorities in the judicial system are central to the efforts to combat men’s violence against women. Making progress in these efforts requires our authorities to join forces and cooperate, based on their different areas of responsibility. It is important that the authorities have the right tools and the right expertise so that we can put our full strength into achieving the objectives in the package of measures and stopping the violence,” says Minister for Home Affairs Mikael Damberg.

Published 24 June 2021



Amended regulations in the Aliens Act

The Government has decided to refer proposals to the Council on Legislation for amendments to the Aliens Act. The amendments are being proposed to ensure that Swedish migration policy is sustainable in the long term and provides a humane, legally secure and effective regulatory framework that is not materially different from migration policies in other EU Member States.

The proposals referred to the Council on Legislation are based on the report of the Cross-party Committee of Inquiry on Migration. Among other things, the Government proposes that as a general rule, residence permits are to be temporary, and that permanent residence permits are not to be granted until the applicant has had a temporary residence permit for three years and only if certain specific requirements are met, including a maintenance requirement. A maintenance requirement for family member immigration will also be introduced.

The Government is also proceeding with supplementary proposals that have been referred separately. In the proposal referred to the Council on Legislation, the Government considers that – in connection with the return to the Aliens Act – it should still be possible to grant children residence permits under the provisions on particularly distressing circumstances. It is also proposed that a possibility be introduced to grant adults a residence permit on humanitarian grounds. This means that it may be possible to grant an adult who has a residence permit to stay in Sweden and has developed special ties to Sweden a residence permit if the circumstances are particularly distressing.

“We will not return to the migration legislation from 2015. With these proposals, we ensure a regulatory framework that is sustainable in the long

term, at the same time as we – in line with many of the comments from referral bodies – ensure that the system where temporary residence permits are the general rule does not have unreasonable effects,” says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

“Migration legislation must be humane, legally secure and effective. We are therefore presenting the proposal for a humanitarian ground that makes it possible for vulnerable young people with special ties to Sweden to stay,” says Minister for Gender Equality and Housing, with responsibility for urban development, anti-segregation and anti-discrimination Märta Stenevi.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 20 July 2021.

Published 09 April 2021



Brexit – the rights of UK nationals in Sweden after the transition period

UK nationals living in Sweden on 31 December 2020 will need to apply to the Swedish Migration Agency for residence status under provisions entering into force today, 1 December 2020.

The UK left the EU on 1 February 2020 but during the transition period, ending on 31 December 2020, EU law still applies to the UK. As of 1 January specific provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement will apply.

Under these provisions, UK nationals living in Sweden at the end of the transition period, that is 31 December, need to apply for new ‘residence status’, in accordance with the Withdrawal Agreement, to be able to continue living and working in Sweden. Anyone who is granted residence status will have the right to live and work in Sweden on broadly the same basis as an EU citizen.

Applications for residence status must be submitted to the Swedish Migration Agency by the end of September 2021 at the latest. The Swedish Migration Agency will also issue documents to the frontier workers who are covered by the rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, that is, UK nationals working in Sweden but living in another country.

Only UK nationals living in Sweden under EU free movement rules need to apply. UK nationals who have a Swedish residence permit have the right to live in Sweden and therefore do not need to apply for residence status. An equivalent system is in place for Swedes and other EU citizens living in the UK.

Follow the link in this press release for questions and answers about the rights of UK nationals in Sweden and the supplementary provisions entering

into force on 1 December 2020.

Published 01 December 2020



Report on migration policy submitted

The Cross-party Committee of Inquiry on Migration has submitted its report (SOU 2020:54) entitled *En långsiktigt hållbar migrationspolitik* ('Sustainable migration policy for the long term') to Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

The Committee was chaired by President of the Administrative Court of Appeal Thomas Rolén. All of the parties represented in the Riksdag were represented on the Committee.

The Committee's remit was to consider the shape of future Swedish migration policy, with a view to establishing a system that is sustainable in the long term after the Act Temporarily Restricting the Possibility to Obtain Residence Permits in Sweden expires on 19 July 2021.

The report concludes that:

- People in need of protection should, as a general rule, be granted temporary residence permits at the time of the initial decision.
- Permanent residence permits should only be granted after three years at the earliest and if certain requirements are met, e.g. that the applicant can support themselves and has Swedish-language skills.
- There should be an option – as previously – to grant residence permits in cases with exceptionally distressing circumstances.
- A maintenance requirement should, as a general rule, apply in cases of family member immigration.
- Safe and legal channels to apply for asylum are needed, and the resettlement system is significant in this respect.
- There is a good level of legal certainty in the Swedish migration process.



Brexit – supplementary provisions concerning the rights of UK nationals

Today the Government presented a bill to the Riksdag containing proposals for provisions concerning the rights of UK nationals. The proposals supplement those contained in the Withdrawal Agreement between the United Kingdom and the EU and concern the right of certain UK nationals to travel to and live and work in Sweden.

The UK left the EU on 1 February 2020 but during the transition period, ending on 31 December 2020, EU law still applies to the UK. The situation for UK nationals living in Sweden will not change during the transition period.

At the end of the transition period, EU law will cease to apply to UK nationals, and instead, the citizens' rights provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement will apply.

In the bill, the Government proposes provisions that supplement the Withdrawal Agreement.

The Government's proposals include the following:

- UK nationals who are residing here before the end of the transition period and their family members need to apply for a new residence status. Anyone who is granted residence status will have the right to continue living and working in Sweden on essentially the same terms as an EU citizen.
- The Swedish Migration Agency will be the agency responsible for issuing decisions concerning residence status. The Agency will also issue

documents to frontier workers covered by the rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, i.e. UK nationals who work in Sweden but live in another country.

It is proposed that the provisions enter into force on 1 December 2020.

An equivalent system is in place for Swedes and other EU citizens residing in the UK.

Published 16 June 2020



Brexit – supplementary provisions concerning the rights of UK nationals

The Government decided today to refer a proposal to the Council on Legislation on provisions concerning the rights of UK nationals that supplement those contained in the Withdrawal Agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union. The proposals concern the rights of certain UK nationals to enter, reside and work in Sweden.

The UK left the EU on 1 February 2020 but during the transition period, ending on 31 December 2020, EU law still applies to the UK. The situation for UK nationals living in Sweden will not change during the transition period.

At the end of the transition period, EU law will cease to apply to UK nationals and, instead, the citizens' rights provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement will apply.

In the proposal referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration today, the Government proposes provisions that supplement those already contained in the Withdrawal Agreement.

The Government's proposals include the following:

- UK nationals who settle here before the end of the transition period and their family members should apply for a new residence status. Anyone who is granted residence status will have the right to continue living and working in Sweden on essentially the same terms as an EU citizen
- The Swedish Migration Agency will be the agency responsible for

issuing decisions concerning residence status. The Agency will also issue documents to frontier workers covered by the rights under the Withdrawal Agreement, i.e. UK nationals who work in Sweden but live in another country.

It is proposed that the provisions enter into force on 1 December 2020.

An equivalent system is in place for Swedes and other EU citizens residing in the UK.

Published 07 May 2020



Protection against honour-related crime to be further strengthened

In a proposal referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration, the Government proposes that a new child marriage offence be introduced that can result in imprisonment for up to four years. The Government also proposes new grounds for tougher penalties for ‘honour’ crimes and a new instrument, a travel ban, to further strengthen protection against honour-related crime.

“We can never accept that children get married, that people cannot choose for themselves who they will marry, or that people are subjected to violence and oppression in the name of honour. Through these measures, the Government and the parties cooperating with it therefore want to further strengthen protection against honour-related crime,” says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

“Children in Sweden must not be married, and children must be protected from being removed from the country. End of discussion. We’re now taking a stand for vulnerable children and closing important loopholes in the law. The judicial system must put a stop to custodial parents and other adults restricting the rights of children and young people to live free and secure lives. Children must know that there is protection and support,” says Juno Blom, Secretary-General and child rights policy spokesperson for the Liberal Party.

The new child marriage offence means that it will be punishable to induce or allow a child to enter into marriage or a relationship similar to marriage. Unlike the offence of coercion to marry, this new offence does not require the use of any unlawful coercion or exploitation of the victim’s vulnerable situation if the offence was committed against a child. The Government also proposes new special grounds for tougher penalties, meaning that the punishment for an offence will be tougher if the motive for the offence was

‘honour’.

It is difficult for the Swedish authorities to protect children who have left the country. For this reason, a travel ban will also be introduced to protect children at risk of being taken out of Sweden to be subjected to child marriage or genital mutilation. It will be a punishable offence to take a child out of Sweden in violation of a travel ban. A person who violates a travel ban may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to two years. If a child is subject to a travel ban, the child cannot obtain a passport. If the child already holds a passport, it may be cancelled.

“We can never accept that children and young people become victims of honour-related violence and oppression. Every child who is removed from the country or who lives in fear of being removed from the country is one child too many. This is why the Government is now making it more difficult for anyone wanting to remove children or young people from the country,” says Minister for Gender Equality Åsa Lindhagen.

Published 14 February 2020



Government Offices of Sweden

An up-to-date English translation of the Swedish Criminal Code

A complete and modern translation of the Swedish Criminal Code is now available. The text will be updated continuously.

The previous translation dates from 1999, and does not include any amendments made to the Code since then. The new translation will be kept up to date, as amendments will be translated and included in the English version as they are published in Swedish in the Swedish Code of Statutes. The language used in the new translation is modern and gender-neutral. The Swedish and English texts are presented alongside each other, section by section in the same document, to enable comparative reading. The availability of an English translation of the Swedish Criminal Code will facilitate judicial cooperation in the EU and internationally, for example when requesting international judicial assistance. The translation can also help spread knowledge and increase understanding of the Swedish criminal justice system.

“The translation is now ready, and we are very pleased with the final product. As I understand it, there is considerable demand for an English translation of the Swedish Criminal Code, and we hope that the new translation will meet this need,” says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

Published 07 January 2020



Special regulations on residence permits in the event of a no-deal Brexit

The Ministry of Justice has circulated a memorandum for comment containing proposals for special regulations on residence permits for UK citizens in the event of a no-deal Brexit. The proposals are part of the Government's preparations ahead of Brexit and aim to make it easier for UK citizens living in Sweden to be granted a residence permit here.

“In the Government's assessment, the risk of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union without a withdrawal agreement has increased. If so, it would put all UK citizens living and working in Sweden in a difficult situation,” says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

According to the current timetable, the UK will withdraw from the EU at midnight on 31 October 2019. To address the most serious consequences of a no-deal withdrawal, the Government has taken a range of measures that strengthen Sweden's preparedness. For example, in March this year the Government adopted an ordinance containing a temporary exemption from the requirement on residence and work permits for those UK citizens and their family members who – on the day before the withdrawal from the EU – had the right to stay and work in Sweden.

“The basic premise is that the exemption will be in effect for at least one year after the UK withdraws,” says Mr Johansson.

The Government considers it important that UK citizens who currently reside in Sweden have the opportunity to stay even after the temporary exemption is no longer in effect. The memorandum now being circulated for comment therefore contains proposals for special provisions on residence permits for

these UK citizens and their family members. The proposals aim to make it easier for this group to be granted a residence permit in Sweden so that they can continue to live and work here under similar conditions as at present, even in the long term.

The requirements for the proposed new permits are based on the conditions for free movement that apply for EU citizens. The proposals mean that a UK citizen who has a right of permanent residence in Sweden will be granted a permanent residence permit, and that a UK citizen who fulfils the requirements for a right of residence here will be granted a temporary residence permit valid for five years. The proposals also entail a right for family members of UK citizens to be granted a residence permit if they live in Sweden at the time of the withdrawal.

It is proposed that most of the proposals enter into force on 1 January 2020, and that 31 October 2020 will be the final date to submit an application for the special permit. The proposals are only relevant should the UK leave the EU without a withdrawal agreement.

Published 07 October 2019



Government Offices of Sweden

Sweden must urgently implement reforms to boost fight against foreign bribery

The OECD Working Group on Bribery has since 2012 repeatedly urged Sweden to reform its laws to ensure the investigation and prosecution of companies that bribe foreign public officials to obtain advantages in international business. Sweden's legal provisions to hold companies liable for foreign bribery do not fully meet the requirements of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

On 11-12 June 2019, a High Level Mission of the OECD Working Group on Bribery discussed these serious issues in Stockholm with Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson, Minister for Foreign Trade with responsibility for Nordic Affairs Ann Linde, and Prosecutor General Petra Lundh. Also present were additional senior Swedish officials from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Prosecution Authority, as well as Members of Parliament. During the high-level mission, Swedish authorities confirmed that new legislation to implement the OECD Working Group on Bribery's key recommendations will enter into force on 1 January 2020.

“We appreciate the willingness of the Swedish authorities to meet with us and discuss our substantial concerns and we welcome the draft bill presented by Sweden to address the recommendations,” said Drago Kos, Chair of the Working Group on Bribery. “Sweden has the opportunity to address the Working Group's concerns with the adoption of the recommended reforms of Sweden's corporate liability laws in January 2020. We hope to see Sweden join the top enforcers of the Anti-Bribery Convention and ensure

those who commit foreign bribery are held to account.”

“The reviews and recommendations from the OECD Working Group on Bribery are instrumental in supporting our efforts to combat corruption in all forms. We take our international commitments seriously and I am glad that to present that we have recently presented draft legislation to strengthen our legal framework and to address the recommendations from the OECD”, says Morgan Johansson, Minister of Justice and Migration in Sweden.

The Working Group on Bribery – made up of the 36 OECD Member countries plus Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Russia and South Africa – comprises the Parties to the Anti-Bribery Convention. The Working Group conducts a systematic programme for monitoring implementation of the Convention by all its Parties. The Working Group decided, following an invitation from Sweden, to send a high-level mission to Stockholm to meet with senior officials to reinforce the message that Sweden must adopt the recommended reforms. The next evaluation of Sweden’s implementation of the Anti-Bribery Convention has been delayed pending the enactment of legislation to address the Working Group’s remaining recommendations.

Published 12 June 2019



Government Offices of Sweden

Morgan Johansson and OECD hold press briefing on corruption

On Wednesday 12 June, Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson will hold a press briefing with Drago Kos, Chair of the OECD Working Group on Bribery.

Bella, Röd bodgatan 6, Stockholm

The press briefing will conclude a two-day visit by a high-level delegation from the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions. The delegation will meet Mr Johansson and others to discuss how Sweden can comply with the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

Published 11 June 2019



Government Offices of Sweden

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Published 22 January 2019



New state secretaries at the Government Offices

The Government today appointed 31 state secretaries at the Government Offices. Former state secretaries have been dismissed from their positions. Most of the state secretaries have previously held corresponding positions at the Government Offices.

Prime Minister's Office

The Government has appointed Nils Vikmång as the Prime Minister's State Secretary. The Government has also appointed Madeleine Harby Samuelsson and Karin Wallensteen as state secretaries to Prime Minister Stefan Löfven.

The Government has appointed Paula Carvalho Olovsson as State Secretary to Minister for EU Affairs Hans Dahlgren.

The Government has appointed Mats Andersson and Maria Ferm as state secretaries in the coordinating committee at the Prime Minister's Office.

Ministry of Employment

The Government has appointed Annika Dahl as State Secretary to Minister for Employment Ylva Johansson.

The Government has appointed Karin Strandås as State Secretary to Minister for Gender Equality, with responsibility for anti-discrimination and anti-segregation, Åsa Lindhagen.

Ministry of Finance

The Government has appointed Max Elger and Leif Jacobsson as state secretaries to Minister for Finance Magdalena Andersson.

The Government has appointed Ulf Holm and Elin Olsson as state secretaries

to Minister for Financial Markets and Housing, Deputy Minister for Finance, Per Bolund.

The Government has appointed Alejandro Firpo as State Secretary to Minister for Public Administration Ardalan Shekarabi.

Ministry of Defence

The Government has appointed Jan-Olof Lind as State Secretary to Minister for Defence Peter Hultqvist.

Ministry of Infrastructure

The Government has appointed Mattias Landgren as State Secretary to Minister for Infrastructure Tomas Eneroth.

The Government has appointed Sebastian De Toro as State Secretary to Minister for Energy and Digital Development Anders Ygeman.

Ministry of Justice

The Government has appointed Catharina Espmark and Lars Westbratt as state secretaries to Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

The Government has appointed Elisabeth Backteman as State Secretary to Minister for Home Affairs Mikael Damberg.

Ministry of Culture

The Government has appointed Helene Öberg as State Secretary to Minister for Culture and Democracy, with responsibility for sport, Amanda Lind.

Ministry of the Environment

The Government has appointed Eva Svedling and Gunvor Ericson as state secretaries to Minister for Environment and Climate, and Deputy Prime Minister, Isabella Lövin.

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

The Government has appointed Stina Billinger and Emil Högberg as state secretaries to Minister for Enterprise and Innovation Ibrahim Baylan.

The Government has appointed Per Callenberg as State Secretary to Minister

for Rural Affairs Jennie Nilsson.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

The Government has appointed Maja Fjaestad as State Secretary to Minister for Health and Social Affairs Lena Hallengren.

Ministry of Education and Research

The Government has appointed Erik Nilsson as State Secretary to Minister for Education Anna Ekström.

The Government has appointed Malin Cederfeldt Östberg as State Secretary to Minister for Higher Education and Research Matilda Ernkrans.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Government has appointed Annika Söder as State Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Minister for Foreign Affairs Margot Wallström.

The Government has appointed Per Olsson Fridh as State Secretary to Minister for International Development Cooperation Peter Eriksson.

The Government has appointed Niklas Johansson as State Secretary to Minister for Foreign Trade, with responsibility for Nordic affairs, Ann Linde.

Published 22 January 2019



Reinstated border control at Sweden's internal border

The Government has decided to reinstate internal border control for three months. The decision is based on the Government's assessment that there is still a threat to public policy and internal security.

The Government has decided to reinstate internal border control for three months. The control will continue until 11 February 2019. The decision was taken in accordance with EU common legislation and is based on the Government's assessment that there is still a threat to public policy and internal security. The assessment of the Swedish Security Service is also that the threat level from terrorism remains elevated. Deficiencies in the external border controls around the Schengen area mean that Sweden must maintain its own internal border control.

The Swedish Police Authority decides where and how to carry out this border control, which must be adapted to what is necessary to safeguard public policy and internal security.

Sweden's actions are in line with other Schengen Member States such as Germany, Austria, Norway and Denmark. These countries have also temporarily reinstated internal border controls and have notified the other Member States and European Commission that they will continue the controls as long as a serious threat to public policy and internal security remains.



Government allows the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency to request additional international firefighting resources

On 26 July, the Government decided to allow the the Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) to request international assistance from countries not included in the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism to fight the ongoing forest fires in Sweden.

For a limited period, from 26 July to 10 August 2018, the MSB may request international assistance for rescue operations in the form of firefighting aircraft. Through the Partnership for Peace (PFF), Sweden is able to request international support from NATO members and partner countries under the PFF.

The Government's decision was taken after the MSB had submitted a request for international assistance from countries not included in the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism. In view of the extreme forest fires, Sweden – through the MSB – has received numerous offers of international support. The MSB has accepted and received support from countries within the framework of the Nordic civil protection agreement (Nordred) and the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism.

Support to municipalities and volunteers

The Government today decided that the MSB should be given greater ability to compensate the affected municipalities for the costs arising from the forest fires. According to a preliminary assessment, this may amount to close to SEK 300 million in compensation for municipal emergency services.

The Government will also increase resources to NGOs to compensate for the

costs that they have incurred as a result of their assistance during the fires and that cannot be compensated by other means.

Published 27 July 2018



Internal border controls prolonged

The Government has decided to prolong internal border controls for an additional six months, up to and including 11 November 2018. The decision was taken in accordance with EU legislation and the Government's assessment that there is still a threat to public order and domestic security.

The risk posed by, above all, deficiencies in the control of the EU's external borders – making it possible for potential terrorists and other criminals to enter the Schengen area – means that we must maintain our own internal border controls. The location, scope and nature of the controls should be adapted to what is necessary on grounds of public order and domestic security.

Published 03 May 2018



Consent – the basic requirement of new sexual offence legislation

The Government has presented a bill to the Riksdag containing a proposal concerning new sexual offence legislation that is based on consent. Sex must be voluntary – if it is not, then it is illegal. The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority has been tasked with informing young people about the new legislation.

The incidence of sexual offences is increasing in Sweden, with young women facing the greatest risk. At the same time, too few of these offences are reported. Reversing this negative trend requires both new legislation and changes in attitudes. The Government therefore proposes the introduction of sexual consent legislation that is based on the obvious; sex must be voluntary. Accordingly, a rape conviction will no longer require the use of violence or threats by the perpetrator, or that a victim's particularly vulnerable situation was exploited.

The proposal also involves introducing two new offences: 'negligent rape' and 'negligent sexual abuse'. Both carry a prison sentence of a maximum of four years. The negligence aspect focuses on the fact that one of the parties did not participate voluntarily. This means that it will be possible to convict more people of sexual abuse than at present, for example when someone should be aware of the risk that the other person is not participating voluntarily but still engages in a sexual act with that person.

The Government is also proposing the following:

- enhancing the protection provided under criminal law concerning sexual offences against children where the perpetrator displays negligence with regard to the child's age. The aim of these amendments is to avoid the previous problem of excessive emphasis being placed on the child's

- physical development; and
- providing early support to victims of sexual offences. When a preliminary investigation of a sexual offence is launched, a request for a counsel to represent the injured party is to be made immediately.

The proposals now being presented are based on proposals from a cross-party committee of inquiry in which all Riksdag parties were represented.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 July 2018.

To effect real change, the legislation must gain traction throughout society. The Government has therefore tasked the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority with producing information and running sexual offences education campaigns targeting primarily young people, as well as the adults who interact with them on a daily basis. The responsibility of men and boys must be clarified, while all victims must be aware of their rights and have the courage to report.

The task of the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority is to produce information material based on the content of the new legislation, together with an online training course and a teachers' guide. The task will run for three years and the Authority will receive an extra SEK 5 million per year to fund it.

Published 26 April 2018



New act to increase opportunities for camera surveillance

The Government is proposing a new camera surveillance act. The permit requirement will be removed in some cases, and it will be easier for the police and municipalities, for example, to receive permits for camera surveillance.

The new act will increase the opportunities to use camera surveillance in places experiencing crime and public disorder problems. It will be simpler and quicker for the Swedish Police Authority and municipalities, for example, to seek and receive permits for camera surveillance to fight crime and increase security in public places. It will also be easier to receive a permit for camera surveillance on trains and at stations and hospitals.

The Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish Security Service will also have the opportunity to use camera surveillance without a permit for a three-month period to counter terrorist crime, serious violent crime and the drug trade, for example. Currently, these agencies may conduct camera surveillance without a permit for a period of one month only.

The proposal means that a permit would continue to be required for camera surveillance by government agencies and certain other operators that conduct activities of public interest, such as schools, health care and public transport.

Fewer operators are covered by the permit requirement

The proposal means that camera surveillance by shops, shopping centres, editorial offices and premises used by religious communities, for example, would not require a permit. Nor would a permit be required for surveillance in connection with hunting or within forestry and agriculture. Privacy will instead be protected by the EU's new General Data Protection Regulation.

The Swedish Data Protection Authority is proposed to be the sole supervisory authority. This is expected to create a more uniform application of the regulations around the country and lead to more effective supervision.

It is proposed that the new act enter into force on 1 August 2018. The Council on Legislation will now review the proposal.

Published 08 March 2018



The Government presents measures against international burglary rings

Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Morgan Johansson has presented an offensive package of measures to fight international burglary rings. The measures will strengthen preventive efforts by the responsible authorities, and criminal investigation activities will be intensified.

International burglary rings are often controlled by organisers in their home countries and operate in several countries in Europe. In Sweden, these types of burglary rings are responsible for more than half of all burglaries and the majority of all thefts regarding boat motors, car parts, agricultural machinery, etc. The Government is today presenting a range of measures to fight international burglary rings.

Historic investment in the Swedish Police

As previously announced, the Swedish Police Authority will receive the largest investment in modern times – SEK 7.1 billion between 2018–2020. Based on the Government's national crime prevention programme 'Combating crime together', the police will make it more difficult for burglary rings.

Export of stolen goods will be prevented

The Government will task the Swedish Police Authority, Swedish Customs and the Swedish Coast Guard with increasing their efforts to stop the export of stolen goods. The Swedish Coast Guard will also be given greater powers to take action against burglary rings.

Tougher penalties for burglary and refusal of access

Victims of a burglary suffer a violation of their privacy, and greater account must be taken of this when determining a penalty. An inquiry will therefore examine the possibilities of tightening the penalties for organised and systematic thefts and offences concerning handling stolen goods. The possibility of issuing refusal of access orders to shops, etc., will also be examined.

More people will serve prison sentences in their home countries

Since taking office, the Government has engaged in active dialogues with several countries, including Romania, to make it easier for people who have been sentenced in Sweden to serve their prison terms in their home country. However, the Government wants more people to serve their sentences in their home countries. The Swedish Prison and Probation Service will therefore be instructed to streamline the process of transferring prison sentences, and the conditions on urgency with regard to shortening processing times will be examined.

Increased opportunities for camera surveillance

The Government will move ahead on a legislative proposal involving the removal of a permit requirement for camera surveillance in areas such as agriculture and forestry. The legislative proposal will also make it easier for police and municipalities to be granted permits for closed-circuit cameras. An inquiry is also currently examining the possibilities of removing the permit requirement regarding camera surveillance for the Swedish Police and Swedish Customs.

More international cooperation

In 2018, the Government will introduce several international initiatives to tackle the problem of international burglary rings. For example, the Government is conducting dialogues with the countries of origin of the burglary rings, introducing deeper international police cooperation and presenting initiatives in the EU.

Expanded checks in areas close to the border

The Government will instruct the Swedish Police Authority to examine what new conditions are required to conduct checks in areas close to the border. Relevant measures may include automatic camera surveillance involving number plate and vehicle recognition at our border crossing points.

Published 12 February 2018



New sexual offence legislation based on consent

The Government has presented a proposal to the Council on Legislation concerning new sexual offence legislation that is based on consent.

The incidence of sexual offences is increasing in Sweden, with younger women facing the greatest risk. At the same time, too few of these offences are reported. Reversing this negative trend requires both new legislation and changes in attitudes. In the legislative proposal, the Government therefore proposes introducing new sexual consent legislation based on the obvious: sex must be voluntary. Accordingly, convicting a perpetrator of rape will no longer require that violence or threats were used, or that the victim's particularly vulnerable situation was exploited.

The Government also proposes introducing two new offences, 'negligent rape' and 'negligent sexual abuse', with a maximum prison sentence of four years. The negligence aspect focuses on the fact that the other person did not participate voluntarily. This means that it will be possible to convict more people of abuse than at present, for example when someone should be aware of the risk that the other person is not participating voluntarily but still engages in a sexual act with that person.

Below are other proposals the Government is referring to the Council on Legislation for consideration:

- increasing the minimum penalty for gross rape and gross rape of a child from four to five years imprisonment;
- enhancing the protection provided under criminal law concerning sexual offences against children where the perpetrator displayed negligence with regard to the child's age. One of the aims of these amendments is to avoid the problem of excessive emphasis being placed on the child's physical development; and
- providing support to victims of sexual offences at an earlier stage of the

process. When a preliminary investigation on a sexual offence is initiated, a request for a counsel to represent the injured party is to be made immediately.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 July 2018.

Published 21 December 2017



Internal border controls prolonged

The Government has decided to prolong internal border controls for an additional six months, up to and including 11 May 2018. The decision was taken in accordance with EU legislation and the Government's assessment that there is still a threat to public order and domestic security.

The risk posed by, above all, deficiencies in the control of the EU's external borders – making it possible for potential terrorists to enter the Schengen area – means that we must maintain our own internal border controls. Border controls will be maintained at ports in the South and West police regions that the Swedish Police Authority deem appropriate, and at the Öresund Bridge.

Published 14 November 2017



Several major investments in the Ministry of Justice's areas of responsibility in the Government's autumn budget

On 20 September 2017, the Government presented the Budget Bill for 2018 to the Riksdag. The budget contains comprehensive investments in the Swedish Police Authority, other parts of the judicial system and civil defence. The Budget Bill is based on an agreement between the Government and the Left Party.

The judicial system

In Sweden, we must all be safe, regardless of where we live or who we are. More crimes will be prevented and more crimes will be solved. This applies to both everyday crime and crime that poses a threat to Swedish democracy, such as organised crime, terrorism and hate crime. The Government is undertaking broad and long-term measures to build a stronger society – a society in which the judicial system and other actors take joint responsibility for creating a safer and more secure environment.

Some of the investments in the judicial system contained in the Government's autumn budget include:

The largest investment in the police in the 2000s

The Government is now making the largest investment in the police in the 2000s. The appropriation to the police will be increased by SEK 2 billion in 2018, by SEK 2.3 billion in 2019 and by SEK 2.8 billion in 2020. This means that the Government is investing a total of SEK 7.1 billion in the Swedish Police Authority during that period. The police will have the opportunity to employ more officers and enhance efforts in several areas, such as the work

of the border police and anti-terrorism efforts.

Strengthening the judicial system

To ensure that the Government's comprehensive investment in the Swedish Police Authority has an impact, SEK 750 million will be allocated to the judicial system and other security-enhancing measures. This investment means that the appropriations to the Swedish Security Service, the Swedish Prosecution Authority, the Swedish Economic Crime Authority, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service and SOS Alarm will be increased. As of 1 January 2018, a national centre to combat violent extremism will be established at the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention with explicit ambition to support local actors.

Defence and contingency measures

The security situation in Europe has deteriorated and this means greater demands are being placed on Sweden's defence capability. Civil defence efforts are a cornerstone of a modern total defence.

Additional resources to civil defence

Over the next three years, the Government will strengthen civil defence with a total of approximately SEK 1.3 billion. This increase in resources is part of the agreement between the Government, the Moderate Party and the Centre Party on additional funding to total defence of SEK 2.7 billion per year as of 2018.

Civil defence aims to ensure that society, in the event of heightened alert or – in the worst case scenario – war, has the capability to protect the population, secure the most essential public services and support the Swedish Armed Forces. Activities are conducted by government agencies, municipalities, county councils, private companies and NGOs.

Migration

The Government's objective is to ensure a sustainable migration policy that safeguards the right of asylum and, within the framework of managed immigration, facilitates mobility across borders, promotes needs-based labour migration, harnesses the effects of migration on development and deepens European and international cooperation. Achieving a long-term, sustainable migration policy requires taking responsibility in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation within organisations such as the UN and the EU,

as well as efficient and constructive cooperation between Sweden's relevant agencies, municipalities and civil society. In line with the agreement with the centre-right parties, the number of people resettled in Sweden will increase by 1 600 as of 2018, totalling 5 000 people per year. To improve opportunities for families who are entitled to family reunification, the Government also intends to increase capacity at certain selected missions abroad so that more family reunification cases can be processed.

Some of the investments in the area of migration contained in the Government's autumn budget include:

More money to municipalities to avoid unaccompanied minors having to change their place of residence

Earlier this year, the Government presented a temporary municipal grant to ensure that unaccompanied minors who turn 18 during the asylum process have the opportunity to remain living in the municipality in which they have set down roots. Many municipalities have stated that they want these young people to stay, and the Government is therefore investing an additional SEK 195 million this year – making a total of SEK 390 million – and SEK 195 million in 2018.

More efficient work to ensure returns

People who have had their matter examined in a legally secure manner and received a final and non-appealable rejection of their application for a residence permit must leave the country within the stated time limit. The majority of those whose application is rejected return of their own accord, and this is where the emphasis should lie in future too. To strengthen work to ensure returns, the Government is investing an additional SEK 114 million in 2018, SEK 199 million in 2019 and then SEK 76 million per year. The Government is also giving the police the possibility to carry out workplace inspections to check that employers are not exploiting people who are not permitted to stay in Sweden, and is taking measures to establish the identity of people who can be assumed to be in the country without a residence permit. The Government also intends to propose improved rules for detention.

Published 02 October 2017



Government Offices of Sweden

Government reshuffle, 27 July 2017

Prime Minister Stefan Löfven today announced a government reshuffle. Three ministers have chosen to leave their posts, two new ministers have been appointed, and two ministers have been entrusted with revised areas of responsibility.

Ministers Anna Johansson, Anders Ygeman and Gabriel Wikström are leaving their posts.

Newly appointed ministers

Minister for Infrastructure Tomas Eneroth

Minister for Migration, and Deputy Minister for Justice: Heléne Fritzon

Changes by ministry

Ministry of Justice Minister for Justice and Home Affairs: Morgan Johansson

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Minister for Health and Social Affairs: Annika Strandhäll

Published 27 July 2017



Increased protection for transgender people

In Sweden, everyone must have the right to be exactly who they are. This is why the Government is presenting proposals to strengthen the protection of transgender people under criminal law. These proposals include prohibiting agitation against transgender people.

The Government's proposed legislative amendments would mean that transgender people would be afforded full protection under the hate crime legislation. In the proposals now before the Council on Legislation, the grounds of gender identity and gender expression would be included in the provisions on agitation against a national or ethnic group and unlawful discrimination, and in the rule on public prosecution of insulting behaviour. An addendum clarifies that if a motive for an offence was to violate a person or group of people based on gender identity or gender expression, this constitutes an aggravating circumstance. Although the amendments are intended to protect transgender people, they are designed to protect all people equally.

The Government also proposes that 'transgender identity or expression' as a basis for discrimination in the Discrimination Act be replaced with 'gender identity or gender expression'. Under the proposal, all individuals will be protected against discrimination regardless of how their gender identity or gender expression relates to what is perceived to be the norm.

The Government also proposes that in certain legislation, the words 'race' and 'racial' be replaced with a term reflecting the repudiation of the notion that people can be divided into different races.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 July 2018, except for the amendments to the provisions on agitation against a national or ethnic group in the Freedom of the Press Act and the Penal Code, which will enter into force on 1 January 2019.

Published 04 July 2017



Stricter rules for arms exports

On 29 June, the Government will refer a proposal to the Council on Legislation containing stricter export controls of military equipment. The proposal referred to the Council on Legislation largely implements the agreement reached in the 2015 inquiry on export controls of military equipment (KEX inquiry).

Under the proposal, the democratic status of the recipient country will be a key factor for granting a licence. The lower the democratic status, the less scope there will be for granting a licence. The occurrence of serious and extensive human rights violations or grave deficiencies in the recipient country's democratic status constitute an obstacle to granting a licence. The licensing process must also take into account whether the export impedes the sustainable development of the recipient country. Moreover, the proposal clarifies the principles for follow-on deliveries and international cooperation. Broad parliamentary support means that the rules should be considered long-term, thus providing the business sector predictable conditions for Swedish exports for a long time to come.

"It is a strength for Sweden that we have a broad political agreement to modernise the regulatory framework to consider more factors in the overall assessment that must always be made. The proposal involves an important tightening of the rules for arms exports, while at the same time securing the long-term prospects for the Swedish armed forces," says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

The proposal referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration also proposes increased supervision, financial penalties for certain infringements of the regulatory framework and increased openness and transparency in issues concerning military equipment exports.

This proposal referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration is based on an agreement between the Government and the Alliance parties.

Under the proposal, the changes will take effect on 1 April 2018.

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The proposal submitted for review by the Government to the Council on Legislation is based on an agreement concluded in 2015 by the all-party committee of inquiry on export controls of military equipment (KEX inquiry), SOU 2014:83 and SOU 2015:72. Six political parties supported the agreement in the final report (Social Democratic Party, Green Party, Moderate Party, Centre Party, Liberal Party and Christian Democrat Party).

Published 29 June 2017



Age assessment earlier in asylum process

The Government has submitted a bill to the Riksdag proposing amendments to the Aliens Act that require the Swedish Migration Agency to assess a person's age earlier in the asylum process than is the case today.

"The proposal requiring earlier age assessment in the asylum process is important from both a child rights perspective and an economic perspective," says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

The purpose of the proposal is to prevent adult asylum seekers being placed in accommodation that is intended for children and to ensure that unaccompanied minors receive the resources that have been set aside for them. In the bill, the Government therefore proposes that:

- the Swedish Migration Agency, as soon as possible after an application for asylum, conducts an age assessment and takes a temporary decision on the age of the unaccompanied minor if there is reason to question whether the applicant is under 18 but it is not obvious that he or she is an adult;
- the applicant be offered a medical age assessment before the Swedish Migration Agency takes a temporary decision that entails that he or she is assessed to be an adult; and
- it be possible to appeal the temporary decision on age to a court.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 May 2017.



Stronger protection against child marriage, forced marriage and 'honour' crimes

The Government has given Justice of the Supreme Court Mari Heidenborg the task of reviewing how protection against child marriage, forced marriage and 'honour' crimes can be strengthened.

Despite the legislative amendments introduced in 2014, most evidence indicates that the incidence of child marriage and forced marriage has increased in Sweden. This is why it is crucial that we evaluate legislation in these areas.

The inquiry remit includes analysing and taking a position on how the possibilities of recognising child marriages contracted abroad should be further restricted. Application of the penalty provisions on forced marriage and luring someone to travel abroad with the purpose of forcing them to enter into marriage will be evaluated and the Inquiry Chair will take a position on whether the provisions should be amended. The Inquiry Chair will also look at how relevant government agencies are working and cooperating on crime in these areas. Moreover, the Inquiry has been tasked with reviewing whether special grounds for tougher penalties should be introduced for 'honour' crimes.

"Forced marriage and child marriage must be combated. Children who have entered into marriage abroad must feel that society is on their side. People who commit 'honour' crimes must be sentenced and these crimes must be judged severely," says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

"This is about the right to an education, choosing who you want to have a loving relationship with and how you want to shape your life. In combination with the remit we recently gave to the National Board of Health and

Welfare, this Inquiry will produce stronger guidance for the municipalities. Our starting point is clear: children must not be married, and they must not be treated or considered as such either," says Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality Åsa Regnér.

The part of the remit concerning the recognition of child marriages contracted abroad is to be presented in an interim report by 6 December 2017. The final report is to be submitted by 1 September 2018.

Published 17 March 2017



Government Offices of Sweden

Swedish Government presents feminist policy for a gender-equal future

The Swedish Government has presented a gender quality policy communication entitled Power, goals and authority – a feminist policy for a gender-equal future, including a ten-year National strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women. As one of the measures in the strategy, the Government intends to amend the degree descriptions in the Higher Education Ordinance for educational programmes where it is most necessary and where students will encounter perpetrators and victims of violence in their future careers.

"People who encounter perpetrators of violence and their victims in their work must have knowledge of how violence can be uncovered and prevented, and of the most effective measures. This should therefore be included in the teaching of particularly relevant higher education programmes. This measure is part of the first long-term national strategy to combat men's violence against women, which prioritises preventive efforts. This communication shows the Government moving up a gear in its efforts to make a difference in people's lives," says Minister for Gender Equality Åsa Regnér.

"So-called honour-related crimes are unacceptable. More offences must be uncovered and more must be done to prosecute the perpetrators. It must be clear that society takes a very serious view of these offences. We are therefore appointing an inquiry to investigate the possibilities of introducing honour-related motives as special grounds for tougher penalties," says Minister for Justice Morgan Johansson.

"Many people, often young women, are now confined by a pressure to achieve that is creating growing mental ill health. Many people, often young men, lack motivation to study and faith in the future. The gender structures and norms that constrain both girls and boys must be broken; we must strengthen young people's self-esteem and self-confidence if we are to improve school performance. This is the basis of the Government's major investments in school health and welfare services, special needs education support, and study and vocational guidance," says Minister for Education Gustav Fridolin.

Highlights of the gender equality communication

The communication Power, targets and agencies – a feminist policy for a gender-equal future encompasses political objectives, an organisational structure for implementation and a follow-up system. It also includes a national strategy with a programme of measures to prevent and combat men's violence against women. The programme of measures will apply from 2017 to 2020. Parts of the strategy are based on an agreement between the Government and the Left Party.

Gender equality agency and national assignments

The Government intends to establish a new agency in 2018 to help ensure strategic, cohesive and sustainable governance and effective implementation of gender equality policy. The Left Party supports the proposal and has been keen to establish a gender equality agency.

The three national assignments concerning honour-related violence and oppression, prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes, and the assignment on support to authorities (including higher education institutions) for gender mainstreaming of their activities, will be made permanent.

Two new interim targets for gender equality policy

The Government is introducing two new interim targets – gender-equal education and gender-equal health – to give these areas greater space in gender equality policy.

Focus on men's participation and responsibility

Men's participation is a prerequisite if a gender-equal society is to be realised. The Government intends to implement measures to strengthen the gender equality work focus on men and boys with respect to violence

prevention, health and use of parental benefits.

Strategic, cohesive and long-term agency governance

During this electoral period, the Government intends to analyse which agencies' instructions require strengthened requirements and governance with respect to gender mainstreaming.

National strategy to combat men's violence against women

The communication includes a ten-year national strategy on men's violence against women, including honour-related violence and oppression, as well as prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes. To strengthen the prospects of achieving the interim gender equality policy target of ending men's violence against women, the Government will focus particularly on preventive measures.

Published 18 November 2016



Enhanced protection of sexual integrity

The 2014 Sexual Offences Committee into sexual offences has presented its report 'Enhanced protection of sexual integrity' (SOU 2016:60) to Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

Mari Heidenborg, Justice of the Supreme Court, chaired the inquiry, which consisted of twelve members of parliament and eight experts. The inquiry's remit was to review the crime of rape, examine and analyse how the judicial system handles rape cases, and consider whether measures can be taken to improve procedures regarding the appointment of injured party counsel.

"I am pleased that the Sexual Offences Committee has presented so many concrete proposals, such as on the issue of consent and improved support to victims of crime. We need clear legislation in the area of sexual offences," says Mr Johansson.

The Committee proposes the following:

- Sexual offences legislation shall be amended to ensure that the dividing line between punishable acts and acts exempt from punishment is determined by whether participation in a sexual act was voluntary or not.
- The offence classification rape shall be removed and replaced by sexual abuse. Certain other offences shall also receive new offence classifications.
- It shall be clarified in the legislative text that sexual offences taking place remotely, e.g. virtually over the internet, can be classified in the same way as when the persons involved are in the same physical location.
- A new circumstance, which shall be taken into particular account in assessing whether a certain offence should be classified as gross, is introduced to ensure a strict view of offences committed against

children, particularly those over the age of fifteen but under the age of 18.

- A further degree, exceptionally gross offence, is proposed for the provisions on sexual abuse and sexual abuse of a child.
- Criminal liability for negligence is introduced for certain sexual offences.
- An amendment is proposed to the Injured Party Counsel Act (1988:609) to include a directive to ensure that the assessment of whether an injured party counsel is to be appointed takes place immediately after a preliminary investigation of a sexual offence case has been opened or resumed.
- Requirements are to be tightened concerning the injured party counsel's expertise and suitability. At the same time, a limitation is proposed on 'substitution', the injured party counsel's right to appoint another representative in their place.
- Several public authorities, including within the judicial system, should be assigned tasks to improve the handling of sexual offence cases.

The inquiry's proposals will now be circulated for comments.

Published 20 October 2016



Measures for more efficient returns

The Government has presented a number of measures to ensure legally secure and more efficient returns of people whose asylum applications have been rejected.

"We must be able to maintain a long-term, sustainable and humane migration policy that safeguards the right of asylum. It is vital that a person who has been issued a final and non-appealable refusal-of-entry order after their grounds for asylum have been examined returns as soon as possible," says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson.

"The Swedish Police need better tools to establish the identity of people residing in Sweden. The police also need clearer support to better be able to enforce returns," says Minister for Home Affairs Anders Ygeman

Below are nine new measures presented by the Government:

1. Expanded possibilities to implement risk-based workplace inspections;
2. The possibility to take fingerprints when conducting internal controls of aliens;
3. Expanded opportunities to confiscate passports or identity documents;
4. The Swedish Migration Agency to notify the Swedish Police Authority when it has contact with a person who has been issued an enforceable order;
5. The Swedish Police Authority to be able to refer enforcement cases back to the Swedish Migration Agency when voluntary return is possible;
6. The Swedish Police Authority to be the enforcing authority regarding renewed enforcement;
7. Greater opportunities to place detainees in facilities other than special detention centres;
8. Regarding detention of children, refusal-of-entry orders by government agencies to be processed in the same way regardless of the authority that took the decision; and

9. Legislation regarding the competent authority to be clarified.

Published 03 October 2016



Measures against car burnings and criminality in vulnerable areas

On Wednesday 17 August, Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson and Minister for Home Affairs Anders Ygeman presented the Government's measures against car burnings and criminality in vulnerable areas. Reversing the trend requires both long-term welfare initiatives and forceful action against crime.

"The car burnings over the summer were worrying. The fires are invasive for those whose cars are destroyed, but also mean that people are exposed to danger," says Mr Johansson.

"It is unacceptable that the police and emergency services are subjected to attacks. The insecurity and risks that people living in vulnerable areas are exposed to must be combated in all possible ways," says Mr Ygeman.

"Reversing the trend in our vulnerable areas requires continued investments in welfare, long-term crime prevention measures and forceful action against crime here and now," says Mr Johansson.

The Government is taking the following measures to strengthen the ability of judicial authorities to prevent these crimes:

- Faster legal action: Young people who commit crimes and people who repeatedly commit new crimes are examples of groups where a quick, clearer and legally secure reaction on the part of society is particularly important. The Government wants to conduct a broad review to analyse the possibilities of bringing about faster legal action, where such matters as a fast track for petty crimes and on-call courts will be considered.
- Tougher penalties for attacks against emergency services staff: A review will be conducted to assess the need for legislative changes to further

increase protection for emergency services staff and other important actors in society. This will include considering whether attacks on professional groups tasked with guaranteeing safety, life and health should be seen as being particularly serious.

- Clear sanctions for young people: New sanctions for young people are needed with regard to serious crime or when a young person repeatedly relapses into crime. These may involve an obligation regarding contact instead of fines, or youth supervision by means of an electronic ankle tag in the case of serious crime.
- Scale of penalties for inflicting damage: A government inquiry has proposed that such penalties should be designed similarly to other crimes against property and where fines are not included in the scale of penalties for a normal offence. The Government is therefore considering whether the sanctions for the offences 'inflicting damage' and 'gross infliction of damage' should be made more severe.

During the summer, the Prime Minister also presented a long-term reform programme to reduce segregation. A central government delegation has been appointed that is to cooperate with municipalities, civil society, government agencies and researchers. The reform programme will run between 2017 and 2025 and focus on five policy areas:

1. Combating crime.
2. Finding a solution to long-term unemployment.
3. Improving the outcomes of schools and pupils.
4. Enhancing social services and reducing housing segregation and overcrowding.
5. Supporting civil society and efforts to promote democratic values.

In addition, the following reforms were presented:

- Resources for the Swedish Police Authority's inter-agency collaboration in socially vulnerable areas.
- The Swedish Public Employment Service is tasked with increasing employment among foreign-born women;
- Support groups to prevent relapsing into crime.
- Support to preschools where conditions are difficult.
- Increased support to schools with low learning outcomes Form of tenure in the detailed development plan to reduce housing segregation.
- Government agency services provided in socially vulnerable areas.
- Increased support to activities by civil society organisations and municipalities to combat violent extremism.

- Sport and youth leaders in socially vulnerable areas.

Next year, the Government will invest SEK 110 million in these reforms, a sum that will gradually increase to SEK 250 million from 2020.

Published 29 August 2016



Three assignments to the Swedish Migration Agency on 'return'

The Government has decided to instruct the Swedish Migration Agency to increase the number of places at detention centres, to reduce the time from asylum application to return and to enhance return procedures by means of liaison officers stationed at missions abroad.

The increased number of asylum seekers in autumn 2015 is expected to result in a significantly larger number of people receiving refusal-of-entry or expulsion orders in the coming years. For the asylum and reception system to work, people who have received such an order must return. This is a prerequisite for a legally secure and credible asylum process. Through this, more accommodation for other asylum seekers will be freed up and costs in the area of migration will be reduced.

The Government's assessment is that a number of measures are necessary to streamline return procedures:

Assignment to reduce the time from asylum application to return

The Government has instructed the Swedish Migration Agency to arrange permanent measures to reduce the time from asylum application to return or residence permit. The result in the form of shortened processing times must be realised in the course of this year.

The assignment includes enhancing the handling of, above all, tasks that require increased capacity for examining probable refusal, including obviously unfounded applications, and processing these cases in a separate procedure. The Swedish Migration Agency is also to increase its capacity as regards the handling of withdrawn asylum applications and declarations of acceptance, the return of identity documents, booking of travel home, etc.

Channels of contact must be simplified for those asylum seekers who wish to return, and the Swedish Migration Agency must have support and help ready so that those who wish to return can make progress in their individual procedure.

A report on what impact the measures taken have had is to be presented in the 2016 annual report.

Assignment to increase the number of places at detention centres

The Government has instructed the Swedish Migration Agency, after consultation with the Swedish Police Authority, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service and the property owner, to arrange for a temporary detention facility that will cover the estimated need for 100 new detention centre places. The goal is for the facility to be operational by 1 October 2016.

The Swedish Migration Agency, after consultation with the Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, is also to propose how the Migration Agency can provide flexible access to places at detention centres should the need further increase. The proposal is to fit within existing budget frameworks.

Finally, the Swedish Migration Agency, after consultation with the Swedish Police Authority, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service and, where applicable, the property owner, is to conduct planning and make preparations to increase the number of places at detention centres in Sweden in the long term, so as to replace the 100 temporary places.

A report on the assignment is to be presented to the Government Offices (Ministry of Justice) by 30 November 2016.

Assignment to enhance return procedures by means of liaison officers at missions abroad

The Government has instructed the Swedish Migration Agency, after consultation with the Swedish Police Authority and the Government Offices (Ministry for Foreign Affairs), to arrange for liaison officers to be stationed at missions abroad. This is to increase the number of enforced refusal-of-entry and expulsion orders. Liaison officers are also to monitor developments in countries of return.

Liaison officers are to be stationed in regions where special efforts are

needed locally to facilitate an increased number of returns. They are to be deployed as soon as possible in 2016.

Published 02 June 2016



National Board of Forensic Medicine instructed to conduct medical age assessments

Medical age assessments are needed for individuals seeking residence permits in Sweden. The Government has therefore instructed the National Board of Forensic Medicine to promptly start conducting medical age assessments and immediately increase its capability and capacity in this area.

Medical age assessments are important to ensure confidence in the asylum process. It is important for children's safety that adults are not treated as children and that children are not treated as adults. It is not appropriate for children who come to Sweden without their parents to reside with unfamiliar adults or for resources allocated to children to be used for adult asylum seekers.

The National Board of Forensic Medicine has therefore been instructed to promptly start conducting medical age assessments of individuals seeking residence permits in Sweden and immediately increase its capability and capacity in this area. The assignment includes drawing up a procedure for how and by which methods age assessments are to be conducted. The Board is to give particular attention to the requirements for a scientific basis, tried and tested experience, a legally secure process and consideration of children's rights.

The National Board of Forensic Medicine is already conducting age assessments on behalf of prosecutors and the police. By 15 November 2016 at the latest, the Board is to report on how medical age assessments are done and what the system for conducting this type of assessment will look like in the future.

"It is essential that we have a system in place quickly. The National Board of Forensic Medicine is well accustomed to conducting this type of assessment, and its experience will ensure good quality and legal certainty," says Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson

Published 01 June 2016



Government reshuffle, 25 May 2016

Newly appointed ministers

Minister for the Environment (Ministry of the Environment and Energy):
Karolina Skog (Green Party)

Minister for Housing and Digital Development (Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation): Peter Eriksson (Green Party)

Minister for EU Affairs and Trade (Ministry for Foreign Affairs): Ann Linde (Social Democratic Party)

Changes by ministry

Prime Minister's Office

- Minister for Policy Coordination and Energy Ibrahim Baylan will be responsible for policy coordination and energy issues.
- Minister for Strategic Development and Nordic Cooperation Kristina Persson leaves the Government.
- The Government will establish a Committee for Strategic Development under the Prime Minister's Office.

Ministry of Employment

- Ylva Johansson's title is changed to Minister for Employment and Integration.

Ministry of Finance

- Minister for Public Administration Ardalan Shekarabi will be responsible for eGovernment.

Ministry of Justice

- Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson will be responsible for arms export control issues.

Ministry of the Environment and Energy

- Minister for the Environment Karolina Skog takes office as head of Ministry, with responsibility for environmental issues and urban environment agreements.

- Minister for Climate and the Environment Åsa Romson leaves the Government.

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

- Minister for Housing and Digital Development Peter Eriksson takes office, with responsibility for housing and digital development issues.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

- Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate Isabella Lövin will be responsible for international development cooperation and climate issues and is Deputy Prime Minister, but will not substitute for the Prime Minister.

- Minister for EU Affairs and Trade Ann Linde takes office, with responsibility for EU affairs and trade issues.

- Minister for Foreign Affairs Margot Wallström will be responsible for Nordic affairs.

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Published 25 May 2016



Government Offices of Sweden

Swedish Minister for Justice and Migration Mr Morgan Johansson visits Bangladesh 10 May to 12 May 2016

The Swedish Minister for Justice and Migration Mr Morgan Johansson will complete his first visit to Bangladesh, today. The main purpose of his visit was to deepen the relations between the two countries in the key area of migration, in light of Bangladesh's chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

During his two day long programme, the Minister met representatives of the Government of Bangladesh, as well as representatives of civil society and the private sector. He met HE Prime Minister, Ms Sheikh Hasina Wazed, State Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shariar Alam, Minister of Expatriate's Welfare and Overseas Employment, Mr Nurul Islam and Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Anisul Huq during his visit. He also met with local and international organizations working on migration and human rights.

"Sweden and Bangladesh have a long history of working together on development and trade. We share a common goal to improve regular migration and protect migrants' rights and this has been at the core of my talks along with a discussion of trade and human rights in Bangladesh", said Mr Johansson in light of his visit.

The meetings' topics included trade and cooperation between the two countries as well as issues of human rights including workers' rights and migration from a Swedish and Bangladeshi perspective.

As part of his visit, the Minister will participate in a public lecture on "Emerging Global Migration and Mobility, Trends and Issues: Swedish Perspective" today, the 11 May 2016.

Published 11 May 2016



Proposal to temporarily restrict the possibility of being granted a residence permit in Sweden

On Thursday 28 April, the Government decided on a bill proposing that Swedish asylum regulations be temporarily brought into line with the minimum level in EU law and international conventions.

At the end of 2015, the Government announced that Swedish legislation needs to be changed for a limited period. The Government now proposes that Sweden introduce a temporary residence permit, limit the right to family member immigration and tighten maintenance requirements. The act will be in effect for three years.

It is essential that these temporary amendments do not lead to practical problems in relation to other important public services and systems. For this reason, the Government proposes certain changes, based on the comments submitted by referral bodies.

- Some temporary residence permits will be extended to 13 months so that individuals can be covered by social insurance benefits in Sweden.
- Persons under the age of 25 who can support themselves will only be granted a permanent residence permit if they have completed upper secondary school education or the equivalent.
- In some specific cases, family member immigration will be possible and children will be able to receive permanent residence permits.

The proposal in its entirety

A temporary act

The act will be in effect for three years and will apply to decisions on residence permits taken during the period in which the act is in effect. The act will not apply to decisions on residence permits for children or families

with children who had applied for asylum by 24 November 2015.

It is proposed that the act enter into force on 20 July 2016.

Temporary residence permits

Refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection who are granted protection in Sweden will be granted temporary residence permits rather than permanent residence permits – which is the general rule at present.

When a case is first examined, those who are given refugee status will be granted a three-year permit.

Persons eligible for subsidiary protection will be granted a 13-month residence permit.

When the permits expire, they will be extended if grounds for protection still exist.

Permanent residence permit if the person can support themselves

When a temporary residence permit expires, a permanent residence permit may be granted if the person can support themselves. Persons under the age of 25 will only be granted a permanent residence permit if they have completed upper secondary education or the equivalent.

Permanent residence permit for children in certain cases

A child may be granted a permanent residence permit in certain cases in light of their state of health.

Quota refugees

Quota refugees will continue to be granted permanent residence permits.

Limited right to family member immigration

Asylum seekers who are deemed eligible for subsidiary protection will not have the right to family reunification if they had not applied for asylum by 24 November 2015. However, if this would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention, a relative may be granted a residence permit.

Asylum seekers who are given refugee status and who are granted temporary

permits under the new temporary act will continue to have the right to family reunification. This right will only apply to spouses, cohabiting partners and children under the age of 18. Reunification of spouses and cohabiting partners applies to both different-sex and same-sex couples. Child refugees will have the right to be reunified with their parents.

Tougher maintenance requirements

Family member immigration will be subject to a maintenance requirement, which will be broadened to include a requirement that the sponsor must be able to support family members who come to Sweden. At present, the only requirement is that sponsors can support themselves.

The maintenance requirement does not apply when the sponsor is a refugee or a person eligible for subsidiary protection and the relative applies for a residence permit within the first three months after the person eligible for protection has been granted a residence permit. Nor will the maintenance requirement apply if the sponsor is a child, or if the relative has applied for a residence permit by the date on which the act enters into force.

This means that the current exception to the maintenance requirement for family member immigration for Swedish citizens, citizens of other EEA states or Switzerland, and those who have lived in Sweden for more than four years, will be abolished.

Residence permits on grounds of exceptionally or particularly distressing circumstances

Residence permits on grounds of exceptionally or particularly distressing circumstances may only be granted if refusing entry to or expelling the person would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention.

Possibility of family reunification if denying a residence permit would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention

A relative may be granted a residence permit if denying a residence permit would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention.

Persons otherwise in need of protection

Persons otherwise in need of protection will not be entitled to a residence permit.

Published 03 May 2016



Proposal to temporarily restrict the possibility of being granted a residence permit in Sweden

Swedish rules of asylum will be temporarily brought into line with the minimum level in EU law and international conventions. The legislative proposal is now being sent to the Council on Legislation.

At the end of 2015, the Government announced that Swedish legislation needs to be changed for a limited period. The Government now proposes that Sweden introduces temporary residence permits, limits the right to family reunification and tightens maintenance requirements. The act will apply for three years.

It is important that these temporary amendments do not lead to practical problems in relation to other public services and systems. For this reason, the Government proposes certain changes, based on the comments submitted by referral bodies.

- Some temporary residence permits will be extended to 13 months so that persons can be covered by social insurance benefits in Sweden.
- Persons under the age of 25 who can support themselves will only be granted a permanent residence permit if they have completed upper secondary school education or equivalent.
- Family reunification will in exceptional cases be possible for persons otherwise not eligible
- Permanent residence permits may in exceptional cases be granted for children.

The proposal as a whole

A temporary act

The act will be apply for three years from when a decision on a residence

permit is taken during the period in which the act is in force. The act will not apply to decisions on residence permits for children or families with children that applied for asylum by 24 November 2015.

It is proposed that the act enter into force on 20 July 2016.

Temporary residence permits

Refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection who are granted protection in Sweden will be granted temporary residence permits rather than permanent residence permits – which is the general rule at present.

When a case is first examined, those who are given refugee status will be granted a three-year permit.

Persons eligible for subsidiary protection will be granted a 13-month residence permit.

When the permits expire, they will be extended if grounds for protection still exist.

Permanent residence permit if the person can support themselves

When a temporary residence permit expires, a permanent residence permit may be granted if the person can support themselves. Persons under the age of 25 will only be granted a permanent residence permit if he or she has completed upper secondary education or equivalent.

Permanent residence permit for children in certain cases

A child may be granted a permanent residence permit in light of their state of health.

Quota refugees

Quota refugees will continue to be granted permanent residence permits.

Limited right to family reunification

Persons seeking asylum who are deemed eligible for subsidiary protection will not have the right to family reunification if they had not applied for asylum by 24 November 2015. However, if this would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention, a relative may be granted a residence permit.

Asylum seekers who are given refugee status and who are granted temporary permits under the new temporary act will continue to have the right to family reunification. This right will only apply to spouses, cohabiting partners and children under the age of 18. Reunification of spouses and cohabiting partners applies to both different-sex and same-sex couples. Children with refugee status will have the right to be reunified with their parents.

Tougher maintenance requirements

The maintenance requirement is to apply to family member immigration and will be broadened to include a requirement that the sponsor must be able to support family members who come to Sweden. At present, the only requirement is that sponsors can support themselves.

The maintenance requirement does not apply when the sponsor is a refugee or a person eligible for subsidiary protection and the relative applies for a residence permit within the first three months after the person eligible for protection has been granted a residence permit. Nor will the maintenance requirement apply if the sponsor is a child, or if the relative has applied for a residence permit by the date on which the act enters into force.

This means that the current exemption from the maintenance requirement for family member immigration for Swedish citizens, citizens of other EEA states or Switzerland, and those who have lived in Sweden for more than four years, will be removed.

Residence permits on grounds of exceptionally or particularly distressing circumstances

Residence permits on grounds of exceptionally or particularly distressing circumstances may only be granted if refusing entry to or expelling the person would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention.

A possibility for family reunification if denying a residence permit would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention

A relative may be granted a residence permit if denying a residence permit would contravene a Swedish commitment under a convention.

Persons otherwise in need of protection

Persons otherwise in need of protection will not be entitled to a residence permit.



Government proposes amendments to asylum seekers' right to assistance

The right to assistance will cease to apply for people whose refusal-of-entry or expulsion order has become final and non-appealable. This is what the Government is proposing in a Bill to the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament). The proposal does not apply to families with children and is part of the agreement reached by the Government and the centre-right parties in October 2015.

As a result of several serious conflicts around the world, the number of asylum seekers coming to Sweden was record-high in 2015. In the EU, Sweden is one of the countries that have taken in most asylum seekers per capita in recent times. This means enormous challenges for the Swedish asylum system.

Against this background, the Government, the Moderate Party, the Centre Party, the Liberal Party and the Christian Democrats agreed in October 2015 on necessary measures to ensure capacity in Sweden's reception of asylum seekers and to strengthen the introduction of new arrivals. One such measure was to make changes aimed at creating space for more asylum seekers at accommodation centres.

The Government is therefore now proposing that, as a rule, the right to assistance will cease to apply for adults not living with a child when that person's refusal-of-entry or expulsion order has become final and non-appealable, or shortly afterwards. This means that both the daily allowance and the right to asylum accommodation will cease. Under the current rules, the right to assistance normally ceases only after the person leaves the country, even if there is a refusal-of-entry or expulsion order that has

become final and non-appealable.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 June 2016.

Published 24 March 2016



Government proposes amendments to asylum seekers' right to assistance

The right to assistance will cease to apply for people whose expulsion order has become final and non-appealable. This is what the Government lays out in a proposal submitted to the Council on Legislation. The proposal does not apply to families with children and is part of the agreement reached by the Government and the centre-right parties in October 2015.

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The Government is therefore now proposing that, as a rule, the right to assistance will cease to apply for adults not living with a child when that person's refusal-of-entry or expulsion order has become final and non-appealable, or shortly afterwards. This means that both the daily allowance and the right to asylum accommodation will cease. Under the current rules, the right to assistance ceases only after the person leaves the country, even if there is a refusal-of-entry or expulsion order that has become final and non-appealable.

It is proposed that the legislative amendments enter into force on 1 June 2016.

Published 11 March 2016



Proposal to temporarily restrict the possibility of being granted a residence permit in Sweden

The Government has previously announced a temporary law on restrictions to the possibility of being granted a residence permit in Sweden. The proposal, which aims to adapt the Swedish asylum regulations to the minimum level in the EU, is now being sent out for consultation.

The law will be in effect for three years and applied when a decision on a residence permit is taken during the period in which the law is in force. The law will not be applied to a decision on a residence permit for children or families with children that had applied for asylum by 24 November 2015.

Temporary residence permits

Refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection who are granted protection in Sweden will be granted temporary residence permits rather than permanent residence permits – which is the general rule at present.

When a case is first examined, those who are deemed refugees will be granted a three-year permit.

Persons eligible for subsidiary protection will be granted a one-year residence permit.

When the permits expire, they will be extended if grounds for protection still exist.

When a temporary residence permit expires, it is possible that a permanent residence permit may be granted if the person can support themselves.

Quota refugees will continue to receive permanent residence permits.

Restricted right to family member immigration

Persons who are deemed eligible for subsidiary protection will not have the right to family reunification if they had not applied for asylum by 24 November 2015.

Asylum seekers who are deemed refugees and who are granted temporary permits under the new temporary law will continue to have the right to family reunification. However, this right will only apply to spouses, partners and children under the age of 18. Reunification between spouses and partners applies to both different sex and same sex couples. Child refugees will have the right to be reunified with their parents.

Tougher maintenance requirements

The maintenance requirement is to apply to family member immigration and will be broadened to also include a requirement that the sponsor must be able to support family members who come to Sweden. At present, it is sufficient if sponsors can support themselves.

The maintenance requirement does not apply when the sponsor is a refugee or a person eligible for subsidiary protection and the relative applies for a residence permit within the first three months after the person eligible for subsidiary protection has been granted a residence permit. Nor will the maintenance requirement apply if the sponsor is a child, or if the relative has applied for a residence permit by 31 May 2016.

This means that the current exception to the maintenance requirement for family member immigration for Swedish citizens, citizens of other EEA states or Switzerland, and those who have lived in Sweden for more than four years, will be abolished.

Residence permits on grounds of exceptionally/particularly distressing circumstances will not be granted.

The provision on granting residence permits on grounds of exceptionally/particularly distressing circumstances will not be applied. It will be replaced by another provision which means that residence permits will be granted if a decision to deny granting a residence permit would contravene Sweden's international commitments.

Persons otherwise in need of protection

Persons otherwise in need of protection will not be entitled to a residence permit.

Published 15 February 2016



Government Offices of Sweden

Press invitation: Briefing on the migration situation

Today at 4:15 pm the Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson briefs the international press on the migration situation, following the press conference held by Prime Minister Stefan Löfven.

Please bring your press credentials.

Time: Tuesday 24 November at 4:15 pm

Location: The International Press Centre at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Fredsgatan 6, Stockholm.

See the press conference held by Prime Minister Stefan Löfven (in Swedish) on <http://www.regeringen.se/>

Published 24 November 2015



Government Offices of Sweden

Press invitation: Ethical recruitment of migrant workers

On Tuesday, 3 November, the Government is holding a seminar on ethical recruitment of migrant workers, in co-operation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The seminar will take place at the Government offices Rosenbad, in Stockholm.

The seminar revolves around IOM's new initiative – International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) – aimed at helping companies to sustainable and ethical recruitment policies for migrant workers. The Swedish Government supports IOM's development of IRIS as a part of its agenda to counteract exploitation of foreign workers.

Opening speeches will be given by Director General of the IOM, Mr William Lacy Swing and by Swedish Minister for Justice and Migration Mr Morgan Johansson. The seminar will be attended by a number of companies, trade unions and NGOs. To attend the seminar, a registration email to Press Secretary Jonatan Holst, is mandatory, se email link below.

[The programme for the seminar, at the website of Arena Idé](#)

UPDATE: The previously announced press conference with William Lacy Swing and Morgan Johansson is cancelled.

The seminar and the press conference will be in English.

Published 02 November 2015



Government Offices of Sweden

International press conference on agreed migration and integration measures today at 13.00

Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson and Minister for Employment Ylva Johansson will present the agreed migration and integration measures at a press conference in Bella Venezia, Rosenbad, today at 13.00.

Please bring your press credentials.

Published 23 October 2015



Combating vulnerability and begging – no one should have to beg

On June 24, the Government presented a package of measures for vulnerable EU citizens staying temporarily in Sweden. The initiative aims to combat vulnerability and begging. The long-term goal is that no one should have to beg in Sweden.

The package of measures contains actions to promote cooperation within the EU and especially with Romania and Bulgaria, clearer rules in Sweden and close cooperation with civil society organisations.

“Today, the Government will present a first package of measures for vulnerable EU citizens in Sweden. It is a step on the road to reducing vulnerability and begging. The goal is that no one should have to beg,” says Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality Åsa Regnér.

The three reform areas:

- increased cooperation within the EU, especially with Romania and Bulgaria
- clearer rules in Sweden
- close cooperation with civil society organisations.

Important measures in the package include:

- Within the framework of the cooperation agreement with Romania, continue work on development of welfare, children’s rights and gender equality.
- Play an active role towards the European Commission in tackling the issue and promote EU efforts on Roma inclusion.
- Support Romania via the Cohesion Fund, the Social Fund and the Regional Development Fund.

- A government assignment to the Police to propose measures to stop violence against vulnerable EU citizens staying temporarily in Sweden. The assignment report is to be presented by 30 November.
- Supplementary terms of reference to the inquiry into trafficking in human beings about protection provided by criminal law against exploitation of vulnerable people who have come to Sweden.
- Better management of unlawful settlements on public and private land. An inquiry will analyse how landowners' possibilities to obtain help with measures in the event of prohibited settlements can be improved.
- Better cooperation and regular meetings with civil society organisations working with vulnerable EU citizens.

Minister for Children, the Elderly and Gender Equality Åsa Regnér, Minister for Justice and Migration Morgan Johansson and Minister for Culture and Democracy Alice Bah Kuhnke took part in the press conference.

Published 17 August 2015