Sweden

Overview

Sweden (officially the Kingdom of Sweden) is one of the most egalitarian societies in the world and boasts a very high standard of living, which attracts a lot of expatriate workers. Sweden attracts expatriates with its beautiful nature, booming manufacturing and IT sectors, excellent work-life balance and career changing opportunities.
Essentials

Population
9.7 Million

Capital City
Stockholm

Life Expectancy
80 years male
84 years female
(joint 9th highest in the world)

Language
Swedish

Religion
Lutheran Christian 87%
Other (includes Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, Muslim, Jewish, and Buddhist) 13%

Emergency Numbers
112
Fire Brigade
112
Ambulance
112
Police

International Dialing Code
+46

Internet Domain
.se

Currency
Swedish Krona (SEK)
1 Krona = 100 öre

GDP Per Capita
$61,600

GDP
$579.7 Billion

Working Week
Monday-Friday
Weekend
Saturday and Sunday

Time Zone
GMT + 1 (no daylight savings/summer time)

Ease of Doing Business Ranking (out of 189)
8th

Sectors
Oil
Renewable Energy
(with hydropower alone accounting for 45% of all energy)
History

The area which now forms Sweden, or Sverige in Swedish, has been inhabited since around 12,000 BC, with the first evidence of permanent settlements from the Iron Age and the first written language in evidence from the 2nd Century AD.

The Viking Age lasted in Sweden from approximately 800 AD until the latter half of the 11th Century.

The early history of Sweden is shrouded in mystery, and historians have found it difficult to establish between real and mythological characters and kings. The exact date the first Kingdom of Sweden was established remains unknown.

Christianity was introduced to Sweden during the late 1st Millennium AD and had virtually completely replaced paganism by the 12th Century.

The plague struck Sweden hard during the 14th Century, decimating the population, which would take nearly 400 years to recover.

In 1389 the Kalmar Union was enacted between Sweden, Denmark and Norway, by Danish Queen Margareta. Despite being beset by internal conflicts throughout its existence the union lasted until 1523, finally ended by a Swedish rebellion which occurred after the Danish crown killed 80 members of the Swedish nobility in what was known as the “Stockholm Bloodbath”.

After the dissolution of the union with Denmark and Norway Gustav Vasa was elected as King of Sweden, who laid the foundations of the Swedish Empire.

Over the following centuries Sweden expanded its influence over the Baltic, fighting two wars against Denmark in the 17th Century and even briefly establishing a small colony in North America.

Sweden’s empire and borders changed frequently over the following two centuries, losing its territory across the Baltic during the Great Northern War at the start of the 18th Century, and Finland during the Napoleonic Wars, before obtaining control over Norway in 1814.

The union with Norway lasted until 1905 when it was mutually and peacefully dissolved, resulting in the current borders of the two countries today.

- Slavery and serfdom were outlawed in 1335 by King Magnus IV, over 500 years before full abolition occurred in the United States.

Geography

Sweden is a Scandinavian country located in the far north of Europe, which shares borders with Norway in the west and Finland in the north west. It has a long coastline, over 3,000 km long, primarily along its eastern and southern borders, which are open to the Baltic Sea.

Since 1999 Sweden has been connected to Denmark via the 25,738 foot long Oresund Bridge, which cost an estimated €4 billion to construct.

Covering a total area of just over 450,000 km2, Sweden is currently the third largest country in the European Union (EU), behind France and Spain.

The country is split into 25 providences and 21 counties, many of which are heavily forested and sparsely populated.

The capital, Stockholm is the largest city, followed by Gothenburg and Malmö.

Temperature/Climate

Approximately 15% of Sweden lies inside the Arctic Circle, where in the middle of winter the sun never rises and temperatures frequently drop below freezing. Despite this the majority of Sweden experiences a temperate climate, with mild temperatures for much of the year and four distinct seasons.

- In southern and central Sweden the temperature remains on average above 0 °C even in the height of winter, with summer temperatures averaging 20 °C and often hitting 30 °C.

- During winter months beware of ice falling from roofs – look out for warning signs.

- 9% of Sweden’s total area is made up of lakes
Political

Sweden is a democratic, constitutional monarchy, whose royal family is one of the oldest in the world.


Since the Instrument of the Government Act the monarchy is now entirely ceremonial, without any political powers invested in the monarch.

Carl XVI Gustaf has been King of Sweden since 1973. A law of absolute primogeniture (the first of its kind in European history) was passed in 1980, which means his eldest child Crown Princess Victoria is the heir to the throne, rather than her younger brother Prince Carl.

The parliament of Sweden the Riksdagen, is made up of 349 members, currently from a total of eight different political parties, of which the Social Democratic Party is the largest.

Elections take place every four years, with leaders elected via a proportional representation system. The last election took place in October 2014 with the government (Regeringen) formed by the winning party, currently headed by Prime Minister Stefan Löfven (of the Social Democrats) with 22 supporting Ministers.

All citizens over 18 who have been a resident of Sweden are eligible to vote in general elections. Non-Swedish nationals are able to vote in local elections if they are a registered resident of Sweden, over 18 and a citizen of Iceland, Norway or any EU country. Citizens of countries from outside Europe are able to vote if they have permanent residency in Sweden and have lived there for the past three years.

Financial

The currency in Sweden is the Swedish Krona, plural Kronor, which is often translated into English as “crown”. The Krona has been Sweden’s currency since 1873 and were originally made of bronze, silver and gold. The Krona is divided into 100 ore, however all ore coins were discontinued in 2010 due to their low value.

When joining the European Union (EU) in 1995 Sweden signed its Treaty of Accession, which obligated it to join the Euro Zone, once certain criteria are met. However following a referendum the Swedish people decided to not join the Euro, by failing to meet the final criteria of joining the ERM II.

Sweden is a high income nation, which is ranked highly by the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business report in virtually all areas, only ranking outside of the 50 for the ease of getting credit.

- A Swedish bank account is required in order to receive your salary in Sweden or to pay local bills. We can assist our consultants in setting up a local bank account.

**Taxation:**

- **Tax Year:** calendar year
- **VAT (Value added tax)** 25% with exception for food items, travel within Sweden and tickets to cultural events are charged at a lower rate of 6%
- **Capital Gains Tax:** flat rate of 30%
- **Income Tax:** is charged at progressive rates from 29% up to 60%
- **Social Security:** contributions are paid by the employer on behalf of employees, which equates to an average of 22% of gross earning.
Average Costs

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Cost (USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loaf of fresh white bread (500g)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon of milk (regular)</td>
<td>$5.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic beer (0.5 litre)</td>
<td>$7.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apartment (3 bedrooms) in City Center</td>
<td>$1,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gasoline/petrol (1 litre)</td>
<td>$1.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check [www.xe.com](http://www.xe.com) for current exchange rates.

Economy

Sweden’s economy is a stable, developed, export-oriented economy. Most industry is held privately, rather than state owned, with advanced telecommunications and engineering industries.

**GDP:** USD $44,700

**GDP ranking:** USD $61,600

**Ease of Doing Business ranking** (out of 189): 8th

**Main exports:** oil, medical supplies, telecommunication technology, automobiles/parts,

**Main export destinations:** Norway 10.6%, Germany 10.5%, Finland 7.4%, Denmark 7.1%, UK 6.9%, Netherlands 5.6%, US 5.5%, Belgium 5.3%, France 4.8%

**Main imports:** oil, automobiles

**Main import origins:** Germany 17.6%, Norway 8.2%, Denmark 8.1%, Netherlands 7.6%, UK 6%, Finland 5.6%, China 5.1%, Russia 4.6%, France 4.1%

Immigration

Nationals of the EU and EEA member states do not have to obtain a Visa or Work Permit in order to work in Sweden. EU and EEA member state nationalities must register with the local authority if they wish to stay in the country for more than 90 days.

Non-EU/EEA nationals must obtain a Work and Residence Permit if they live and work in Sweden for more than 3 months. Work and Residence Permits are either valid for the length of the assignment or a maximum of 2 years.

- Passports must only be valid for the planned duration of your stay.

Transport

**International Airport**

- Gothenburg-Landvetter Airport (GOT)
- Skelleftea Airport (SFT)
- Stockholm-Vasteras Airport (VST)
- Stockholm-Arlanda (ARN)
- Stockholm-Skvasta Airport (NYO)

Internal flights are also available between the north and south, via several domestic airlines, the largest of which is SAS.

**Public Transport**

Public transport in Sweden is efficient, punctual and widely used, although it can be expensive compared to other European countries (despite government subsidies).

The public transport system is made up of train, bus, metro, boat and ferry networks.

Sweden’s train network is extensive, with modern, high speed trains connecting virtually the entire country. Sleeper cars are available for longer routes, including those into Norway.

Within Stockholm various travel cards are available granting access to certain zones or all transport for certain amounts of time, these are able to be used on buses, metro and commuter rail.
If travelling with a baby/small child in a push chair, buses are free of charge.

Tickets cannot be purchased on most buses and must be bought in advance.

Taxis are plentiful in most towns and cities, however prices are not regulated so can differ vastly from company to company. It’s advisable to agree a price (or at least a rough one) before you embark.

Most taxis are now able to accept payment by credit/debit card.

Driving

Driving in Sweden is fairly easy, with an extensive well maintained road network.

EU/EEA nationals (along with Swiss and Japanese drivers) are able to drive using their home driving licence in Sweden or after 185 days of residency can exchange their licence for a Swedish one, if they wish.

Non-EU/EEA nationals are able to use their home licence for up to one year, after this date they will need to take a Swedish driving test, both practical and theory tests.

Drink driving laws in Sweden are fairly strict, with the blood alcohol limit in being 0.02% (much lower than the UK or US’s 0.08). Random breathalyser tests are carried out frequently.

Drivers must be 18 years old or older to drive in Sweden, even if they have a full drivers’ licence issued by their home country.

- Swedes drive on the right hand side of the road (Sweden used to drive on the left hand side until switching to right hand in 1967)
- Dipped headlights must be used at all times
- Seat belts are compulsory for all passengers

All speed limits are given in kilometres per hour, speeding can result in on the spot fines

- From December 1st until March 31st all vehicles are legally required to have either studded tyres or un-studded friction tyres bearing one of the following marks: M.S, M-s, M+S, MS or Mud and Snow, when weather is deemed “wintery” by the police
- Watch out for wildlife such as moose and reindeer on country roads.
- The common three-point seatbelt used across the world, in over 1 billion vehicles, was invented in Sweden, by Volvo in 1959

Legal and Crime

Crime levels across Sweden are generally low, however professional gangs of pickpockets do operate in tourist and busy areas such as train stations, vigilance in such areas is always recommended.

There are occasions of gang violence in several cities, especially Malmö and Gothenburg with shootings occasionally occurring.

Statistically cases of reported rapes are very high in Sweden, compared with other many other countries. However this may be misleading for many reasons, rates of reporting are high, Swedish police categorise each instance of sexual assault as separate attacks (even if they take place to the same victim at the same time) and have a broader definition of rape than many other countries, which skew the stats.

Children 15 and under cannot be incarcerated no matter what their crime, they can be ordered into care, or into a home under supervision.

Offenders under the age of 21 may only be incarcerated if found guilty of a particularly bad crime such as murder, and no one who commits a crime while under 21 can ever be sentenced to life in prison.
Accommodation

Finding suitable accommodation may be one of the greatest hurdles for expats seeking to move to Sweden, due to a shortage of accommodation in many areas. The housing market is extremely competitive and it’s advisable to begin your search for appropriate accommodation as early as possible.

Over a fifth of all housing in Sweden is owned by the government. These properties can theoretically be rented by anyone, however there are very long waiting lists.

Unlike many other nations the government also regulates the private rental market which limits the amount landlords may charge directly; this has led to an increasingly large sublet market.

Most expats will rent accommodation directly from private landlords, or more likely sublet. Various websites list rental accommodation, such as blocket.se and bostaddirekt.com however all rental details are usually only available in Swedish. The news outlet The Local is a good source of English language listings.

- Most rental properties are offered unfurnished
- Typically initial rental contracts last for 6 months, with extensions of further 6 month periods
- Standard deposits are 1 month’s rent
- 86% of Swedes live in cities

**Beware** many contracts have a three month notice period.

For those planning on staying in Sweden more long-term, buying a property may be the best option. A minimum deposit of 15-20% is required for all purchases and any interest on mortgages is tax deductible.

**IN-COUNTRY GUIDE**

Education

Education in Sweden is of a high international standard, offered free of charge to all children.

Pre-school begins at 6 (and is optional) with compulsory primary education beginning at 7 years old (several years older than many other western nations). This is followed by elementary school (lagstadiet), then middle school (mellanstadiet) 3 years later and finally high school (högstadiet) for the last 3 years, up until 16 years old when compulsory education ends.

At the age of 16 students who pass exams in English, Swedish and Maths (as a minimum) are able to go to an additional three years of upper secondary school (gymnasium) until the age of 19, this too is free.

- Free school lunches are provided for pupils, in public schools.

The academic year lasts from mid-August until the next June, split into two semesters, the Autumn and Spring Semesters.

Most teaching will take place in Swedish, although all children have the right to have some instruction in their first language provided by the state.
For older children who are less able to learn Swedish, or take Swedish language classes without falling behind, there are a number of international schools available in each of the major cities. These schools follow various different curriculums, with some offering the International Baccaulaureate and other specific national curriculums such as the British and US curriculums. Such schools are not funded by the government and can charge over $10,000 USD per child.

Applications for international schools must be made directly to the schools; waiting lists can be long so early application is advisable.

University (universitet) is offered free of charge to all Swedish residents and all EU member state citizens (it is only chargeable to non-EU citizens who enter Sweden specifically to attend university).

**Childcare**

Childcare for children from 1 until 6 is available in nurseries/preschools (förskola), which are heavily subsidised. Most preschools are open from 6:30 am until 6:30 pm.

Fees are based on household income with the maximum about charged SEK 1,260 (approx. $150 USD) per calendar month.

There can be a waiting time of up to three months to be allocated a place, so apply early.

**Pets**

Dogs, cats and ferrets from the EU must have a microchip and evidence that they’ve been vaccinated against rabies, otherwise they will not be allowed to enter the country.

Five or fewer guinea pigs, gerbils or hamsters can be imported from EU countries (or Norway and Switzerland) without any permits. Importing these from outside the EU is also possible, but must be brought via Stockholm-Arlanda or Gothenburg-Landvetter and reported to customs.

Rabbits (five or fewer) can be brought into Sweden from EU nations (and Norway, Switzerland), without much problem. From outside the EU a permit must be applied for, for each animal. These cost SEK 400 and must be applied for a minimum of 30 days in advance, with customs notified at least 48 hours before arrival.

More information and details of how to apply for a permit can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture’s website.

**Healthcare**

Swedish healthcare is considered one of the best in the world, with almost 10% of GDP invested by the government into the healthcare system each year. Healthcare is provided to all Swedish nationals either free (for under 20s) or at a heavily discounted rate, which is also available to expats who have a residence visa. Doctor visits cost between SEK 100 and 300.

UK nationals are entitled to free emergency medical treatment, via their European Health Insurance Card (EHIC). EHIC does not cover repatriation, ongoing medical treatment or non-urgent care.

If you are a non-EU citizen you will require private health cover whilst in Sweden.

**Business Etiquette**

The work-life balance is very important in Sweden, with most Swedish businesses offering some form of flexible working and/or options for home working.

It’s usual for someone on holiday/vacation to not pick up their phone or emails at all, no matter what their position or however long they are away for. Do not attempt to call someone about work whilst they are at home, unless it is a serious emergency.

Strict hierarchy is rarely adhered to in Swedish businesses, with most decisions come to by communal consensus. During meetings everyone is expected to be given the chance to speak and speak freely.

Meetings and lots of them are common place, about virtually any aspect of a project, including meetings to plan further meetings.

Be prepared for final decisions to take a long time to reach, Swedish people often shy away from directly saying...
yes or no to a proposal too directly, or swiftly, lest it cause offense.

In most sectors business casual dress is the usual workplace attire, with jeans commonly seen. Only in professions such as finance and legal may more formal attire, with full suits and ties, be worn.

It’s advisable to dress up for any interviews and on your first day and then judge the dress code after that. If in doubt, ask.

Life Style

Culture and Customs

Swedes are direct communicators, they usually mean what they say and use few words to say it. They don’t feel the need to make unnecessary small talk to fill silences.

The term “excuse me” ursäkta mig, is not widely used in Sweden, so don’t be offended if you don’t hear it.

Hand shaking is common even outside of business situations and older Swedes will expect an extended hand when meeting and when leaving.

Recycling is very important in Sweden, with 99% of all waste recycled in some form.

Gender Issues

Sweden consistently ranks amongst the most gender equal nations on earth and women should experience little problem working in any sector.

77% of adult women work and 60% of university students are women, who out perform their male colleagues across most subjects.

- Sweden has the highest proportion of working mothers in the EU

However like all nations it still has some way to go, with a 15% gender pay gap (the UK’s is 20%)

Sweden has one of the highest percentages of women in parliament of any government in the world, with 44% of parliamentary seats currently held by women.

Gay, Lesbian, Transgendered (LGBT)

Sweden is considered to have some of the most progressive LGBT rights in the entire world. Homosexual relationships have been legal since 1944 and discrimination due to sexual orientation has been illegal since 1987.

Homosexual couples may marry and adopt children and all LGBT people may openly serve in the armed forces, with specific recruitment drives within the LGBT community.

In 1972 Sweden became the first nation in the world to allow transsexuals to legally change their gender after gender reassignment surgery.

The age of consent in Sweden is 15 years old for both heterosexual and homosexual couples; however this rises to 18 when the other party is in a “position of trust” such as a teacher.

Incest is only illegal between parents/grandparents and their descendants and full blood siblings, half brothers and sisters are legally allowed to marry with government approval (although very few choose to do so!)
### Food and drink

“Fika” is a fundamental element of Swedish culture and essentially translates as “coffee break” and doesn’t just involve a hot drink, but usually sandwiches and/or pastries as well. It is similar to the British concept of an afternoon tea.

In the North, meats such as reindeer have been eaten for many years.

Lingonberry jam is a condiment that is used widely to accompany dishes, both sweet and savoury.

The smorgasbord (translating literally as smorgas “open face sandwich” and bord meaning “table”) is one of the most well-known types of Swedish meal, consisting of a buffet serving a mixture of hot and cold dishes. In recent years outside of Sweden, the term has become synonymous with a large selection of foods or buffet.

- **Falukorv**: thick sausage, traditionally made of oxen
- **Artsoppa**: yellow pea soup
- **Blabarspalt**: dumplings with blueberries
- **Knäckebröd**: crisp bread served with virtually all meals
- **Akvavit**: a spirit, spiced with herbs such as dill or caraway, usually 40% alcohol by volume (and must be a minimum of 37.5%)

An increasingly vegetarian, vegan and animal-rights focused population lead to Sweden becoming the first EU state to ban the keeping of hens in battery cages.

- In August each year Swedes across the country hold crayfish parties, called kräftskiva, traditionally parties held outdoors, with paper hats, paper lanterns and bibs, during which crayfish are eaten and schnapps drunk

### Public Holidays

Sweden has 13 public holidays each year (bank holidays) however, unlike in most other European countries, if a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday it is not substituted for the previous Friday or Monday.

Public holidays often fall on a Tuesday or Thursday, in which case many businesses will also close the day before or after, offering staff additional time off.

Religious holidays such as Easter move each year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year’s Day</td>
<td>1st January</td>
<td>1st January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiphany</td>
<td>6th January</td>
<td>6th January</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Friday</td>
<td>25th March</td>
<td>14th April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Monday</td>
<td>28th March</td>
<td>17th April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Day</td>
<td>1st May</td>
<td>1st May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ascension</td>
<td>5th May</td>
<td>25th May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Day</td>
<td>6th June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midsummer Eve</td>
<td>24th June</td>
<td>23rd June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midsummer Day</td>
<td>25th June</td>
<td>24th June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Saints Day</td>
<td>5th November</td>
<td>4th November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Eve</td>
<td>24th December</td>
<td>24th December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>25th December</td>
<td>25th December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Day Of Christmas</td>
<td>26th December</td>
<td>26th December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advertising all alcohol apart from low percentage “light” beer is forbidden.

- Drinking age: 18 to legally drink in bars and restaurants, 20 to buy alcohol in a systembolaget

**Tipping**: tipping in Sweden is strictly optional. In restaurants service charge is usually included in the bill, but leaving a few extra Krona for good service would be appreciated. Rounding up the fare in a taxi or for a bar bill is standard and makes giving change easier.

There is no need to leave any money in a hotel for cleaning staff, this is more likely to be given back to you or placed in your safe.

### Alcohol

Tap water is safe to drink across the country.

Alcohol above 3.5% can only be purchased (outside bars) from government run shops called systembolaget. Discounts, buy one get one free offers and alike are banned and beers are rarely refrigerated.

Even alcohol, such as wine produced by a vineyard, may not be sold directly to customers, but can be sold to restaurants or bars.
Things to do

Whilst the majority of the population live in towns and cities, Sweden is a nation made for outdoor activities.

In 1910 Sweden became the first country in Europe to create national parks and they now cover 10% of the countries land mass. There are opportunities for hiking, climbing, caving and even kayaking is available in certain parks.

Dogs are only welcome in certain areas of certain parks, due to protecting the national wildlife.

Sweden is home to an impressive array of wildlife, including over 300,000 moose (despite approximately 100,000 being hunted each year), brown bears, several hundred wolves, the lynx and wolverine, all of which can be viewed on arranged tours.

Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö all have a variety of museums and art galleries, which are well worth visiting. The Skansen open-air museum in Stockholm is particularly worth visiting, it operates as a working, living museum demonstrating how Swedish people have lived over the previous 500 years.

The famous Icehotel located in the north of the country is well worth a visit, if very expensive and can be combined with viewing of the Northern Lights.

Visit Sweden’s office tourist website for more information on things to do on your time off!

Key Phrases

Hej (pronounced hay): a casual hello
Hejdå (hay door): good bye
Snälla (snell-la): please
Tack! (tack): thank you
Vat ligger toaletten?: where is the toilet?
Talar du engelska?: do you speak English?
Förlat: sorry

For more information about Sweden and to talk to a random Swedish person you can call The Swedish Number  +46 771 793 336. Set up by the Swedish Tourist Association, in order to “spark people’s curiosity about Sweden”. Calls are charged as a standard international call by phone operators.
## Foreign Embassies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Embassy</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Embassy in Stockholm</strong></td>
<td>Dag Hammarskjölds Väg 31 115 89 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 783 53 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australian Embassy in Stockholm</strong></td>
<td>Klarabergsviadukten 63, 8th floor P.O. Box 824 101 36 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 613 29 00</td>
<td><a href="mailto:reception@austemb.se">reception@austemb.se</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British Embassy in Stockholm</strong></td>
<td>Skarpögatan 6 115 27 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 671 30 00</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Stockholm@fco.gov.uk">Stockholm@fco.gov.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>French Embassy in Sweden</strong></td>
<td>Kommendörsgatan 13 - box 5135 102 43 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 45 95 300</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>German Embassy in Sweden</strong></td>
<td>Förbundsrepubliken Tysklands ambassad Box 27832 115 93 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 670 15 00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indian Embassy in Sweden</strong></td>
<td>Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Box 1340 111 83 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 107 008</td>
<td><a href="mailto:visa@indianembassy.se">visa@indianembassy.se</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish Embassy in Sweden</strong></td>
<td>Djurgårdsvägen 21 Box 10295 100 55 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 522 808 00</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emb.estocolmo@maec.es">emb.estocolmo@maec.es</a></td>
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<td><strong>South African Embassy in Stockholm</strong></td>
<td>Fleminggatan 20 112 26 Stockholm Sweden</td>
<td>Tel: +46 8 24 39 50</td>
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