Sweden
Sverige

Overview

# Security and Defence



Sweden has a strong democratic and industry foundation that supports the security and defence industry to innovate and adapt fighter systems, ground combat solutions, submarines, integrated space technology, cyber, intelligence and surveillance systems, missile systems, and precision weapons.

As a NATO member, Sweden brings capabilities, equipment, and strategies that contribute to and strengthen security for allies and partners. This is further supported by EU frameworks that support cooperation, innovation, financing, and procurement.

Image: European Space Agency



Photo: Björn Olin / Folio / Imagebank.sweden.se

# Sweden's security and defence sector

**Sweden offers high-tech defence solutions and partnerships across all domains, based on collaboration between industry, government, academia, and civil society to meet global security demands.**

- Sweden's defence industry was founded on a post-war strategy of strategic autonomy, where a strong, independent industrial base was built as a central pillar of national defence
- This foundation has created an advanced, high-technology industry spanning all domains – from air, land and sea to space and cyber
- The Swedish defence ecosystem combines leading primes with a dynamic network of innovative SMEs, working collaboratively to create deep partnerships and agile solutions
- Swedish solutions are shaped by geographical and national conditions: a conscription-based defence system, demanding operational environments, and a long tradition of close collaboration between government, armed forces, and industry - resulting in systems that are resource-efficient, adaptable and designed for real-world use
- Defence procurement partnerships with Sweden go beyond simple/purchase relationships; they come with a broader commitment of long-term partnership to build resilience through reliable solutions

# Security and defence sector solutions

Security and defence industries intersect with all aspects of society; a vast ecosystem that integrates civilian and military preparedness strategies with complex and advanced technology, and high-level, strategic government and industry collaboration.

Sweden offers a strong industrial heritage which supports the development of security and defence capabilities and solutions. Swedish government actors, defence companies, research and innovation networks, and a vibrant industry sector have collectively invested in and developed adaptable and advanced equipment.

Below are examples from each domain where Swedish companies operate. A company directory listing the majority of actors within the Swedish industry can be found on Sharing Sweden.



Photo: Linus Svensson / Saab

## Air

Gripen is a smart fighter jet engineered for operational efficiency, rapid technological adaptability, and cost-effective maintenance. Featuring software-defined architecture, AI integration, and a support-friendly design, it ensures high mission availability and peak performance, even in the most demanding, austere operational environments globally. The GlobalEye is a multi-domain Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) solution which combines modern active and passive sensors to provide long-range detection and identification of objects in air, at sea, and over land.



Photo: BAE Systems / Saab

## Land

The CV90 is a world-leading combat vehicle renowned for exceptional mobility, protection, and firepower. Positioned as Sweden's next major defence export, this versatile, combat-proven platform combines rugged engineering with advanced technology to meet the rigorous demands of modern global security forces. The Archer artillery system provides precision fire support and builds on the same foundations of mobility, protection, and firepower.



Photo: Glenn Pettersson / Saab

## Sea

Swedish submarines are engineered specifically for shallow-water littoral operations. Their primary technical advantage is the Stirling Air-Independent Propulsion (AIP) system, which enables extended submerged endurance without surfacing. These vessels prioritise acoustic quieting, high maneuverability, and advanced sensor integration to maintain stealth in complex maritime environments. The Combat Boat 90 (CB90) is designed to swiftly transport marines and other forces and is renowned for ease and rapid on- and off-shore access for troops.



Photo: Margareta Bloom Sandebäck / Imagebank.sweden.se

## Cyber

Swedish Cross-Domain Solutions (CDS) use specialised gateways with deep packet inspection and protocol validation to link networks of differing security classifications. They solve the critical challenge of sharing intelligence between disparate domains without risking unauthorised access, ensuring cryptographically secure, policy-enforced information exchange during complex multi-domain operations.



Photo: SSC

## Space

Sweden offers critical space-infrastructure services, including the Esrange Space Center and a global ground-station network. Advanced technical offerings include secure satellite communications (SATCOM) and Space Domain Awareness (SDA), that remove the reliance on external infrastructure by delivering sovereign, resilient, and independent access to space for government and defence missions.



Photo: Antonia Sehlstedt / Försvarsmakten

## Dual-Use

Originally developed for civilian use, Swedish-engineered wool-blend base layers use specialised fabric technology designed for extreme thermal regulation and moisture management. Applied in a military context, they can be used in unpredictable, cold-weather operational environments, bridging the requirements for high-durability military protection needed for demanding professional outdoor and survival applications.

# Milestones in Sweden's security and defence industry journey

**1620**

→ Jönköping's rifle factory founded. It is one of five royal arms factories in the country established by King Gustaf II Adolf to formalise weapon manufacturing

**1630**

→ Krigskollegium (War College or Council) founded as a result of the sinking of the Vasa ship, a direct result of military decisions being made by technically unqualified advisors. The council acted as the administrative agency of the Swedish army with the purpose of managing and maintaining Sweden's procurement of military arms and equipment. Sweden's current Swedish Defence Materiel Administration (FMV) dates back to the Krigskollegium

**1689**

→ Jönköping's rifle factory moves to Huskvarna and lays the foundation of the Husqvarna weapons factory, acting as a drill mill producing muskets for the Swedish Crown, laying the industrial foundation of precision metalworking

**1867**

→ Alfred Nobel patents dynamite, an invention that transforms blasting technology and later influences both civilian engineering and military applications

→ The joint-stock company Husqvarna Vapenfabriks Aktiebolag is officially formed as production capacity increases; however, fluctuating military orders prompt the company to diversify manufacturing capabilities into civilian goods like sewing machines and eventually bicycles

**1894**

→ Alfred Nobel buys the Swedish ironworks and engineering company Bofors-Gullspång, establishing a chemical laboratory to develop new explosives and powders, laying the foundation for the company's chemical and ammunition production

**1898**

→ Hägglund & Söner founded with a focus on furniture manufacturing, it later diversifies into military vehicles

**1907**

→ AB Svenska Järnvägsverkstäderna (ASJ), founded in Linköping, it is the first company associated with what will later become Saab

**1908**

→ The Swedish truck company Scania deliver its first 2.5 tonne motorised freight wagon to the Swedish Navy

**1911**

→ Scania merge with competitor truck company Vabis, forming Scania-Vabis to scale up production to ensure future security and combining operations in Malmö, Södertälje, and Gävle

**1914**

→ ASJ's shipyard production of submarines (Svärdfisken and Tumlaren) begins, focusing on naval capability

**1928**

→ Volvo introduces its first truck, the Series 1, with a 1,500 kg payload, marking the start of Volvo's truck production

**1930**

→ ASJ's form a specialised aircraft subsidiary to enter into the growing aviation market. The company officially becomes ASJA

**1932**

→ ASJA buys Svenska Aero, the purchase includes a previously placed order for seven J6 Jaktfalken fighter aircraft

**1934**

→ Bofors start producing the 40 mm automatic cannon

**1936**

- The Swedish Prime Minister declares that as a non-allied nation, Sweden should manufacture its own weapons as much as possible. Stating that 'every necessity to buy these from outside makes us more or less dependent on other states'. To meet this goal Sweden adopts a defence decision to expand the Swedish Air Force, creating demand for domestic aircraft production
- The FMV Flight Test Centre, Sweden's first test centre, is established in Linköping

**1937**

- Svenska Aeroplan AB (later SAAB) founded by Bofors and Ab Ars (a subsidiary of Electrolux Group) to develop and manufacture Swedish combat aircraft

**1938**

- Volvo expands into military production, designing specialised cross-country vehicles for the Swedish army

**1939**

- ASJA is acquired and integrated into Svenska Aeroplan AB, consolidating Swedish aircraft manufacturing
- The Second World War breaks out. Bofors plays an important role in Swedish defence production

**1940**

- Scania-Vabis implement expansion plans to meet wartime demand for efficient military equipment and technical solutions
- Husqvarna begin large-scale production of the M40 pistol, a licensed version of the Finnish Lahti L-35, which served as a reliable, rugged sidearm for the Swedish military and police forces for several decades

**1942**

- Joint research on radar (ekoradar) begins between the Swedish government, Bofors, L M Ericsson, and Saab
- FMV Land Test Centre in Karlsborg initiated
- Hägglunds win a contract to license-build 120 Bücker Bü 181 (Sk 25) German-designed primary trainers for the Swedish Air Force. Production begins in 1943 and the final aircraft is delivered in early 1946

**1943**

- Scania's military orders account for 98 per cent of profits. They deliver trucks to the Swedish forces, as well as military special-purpose vehicles, including tanks, armoured personnel carriers, and four-wheel-drive off-road trucks
- The Swedish Army Administration sign a contract for 300 chassis for an armoured terrain vehicle named SKP m/42. The vehicle remains in service for over 60 years

**1945**

- A unique subterranean shop facility in Linköping is put into service by Saab, it measures 20,000 square metres and is designed to completely protect aircraft manufacturing machinery from potential enemy air raids and gas attacks

**1946**

- Development of the anti-tank rifle 84 mm m/48 begins by Saab at FFV in Eskilstuna, the barrels are manufactured by Bofors. The rifle is known as 'Carl-Gustaf' outside of Sweden

**1950s-1960s**

- Sweden, along with Switzerland, ranks among the top in the world for resources invested in civil/economic defence

**1952**

- Saab 32 Lansen takes its maiden flight, it will be used by the Swedish Air Force between 1956-1997

**1953**

- Volvo start producing the Volvo TP 21 'Sugga', a 4x4 military utility vehicle. Production ends in 1958

**1954**

- Scania introduce the L71 Regent, it becomes a staple in both civilian and military applications

**1958**

- FMV Vidsel Test Range opens. It is now Europe's largest overland test facility providing testing, evaluation, and training for advanced military weapon systems, combat aircrafts, and missiles

**1961**

- Scania's SKP m/42 is deployed by Swedish UN forces in the Congo Crisis

**1962**

- Submarines Draken, Vargen, Nordkaparen, and Springaren launched. It is the first series designed fully in-house by Kockums
- Ericsson develop the first fully Swedish-made aircraft radar for Saab 35 Draken

**1963**

- Bofors introduce the BANTAM missile, a lightweight anti-tank guided missile

**1964**

- Scania's SKP m/42 is deployed by Swedish UN forces for peacekeeping in Cyprus

**1965**

- Svenska Aeroplan AB changes name to Saab AB

**1967**

- Bofors begins deliveries of the Stridsvagn 103 (S-tank), the world's first main battle tank powered by a gas turbine and the only mass-produced post-war tank without a turret. A total of 290 vehicles were produced between 1967 and 1971. The Strv 103 remained in Swedish service until 1997

**1968**

- The current version of the Swedish Defence Material Administration (Försvarets materielverk, FMV) is founded

**1974**

- Volvo begins production of the Terrängbil 11, Terrain Vehicle 11
- Aimpoint pioneer the first electric red dot reflex sight for use by hunters and shooters. It is now the standard used in military applications

**1977**

- First delivery of the Giraffe anti-aircraft radar system

**1980**

- Hägglund introduce the first production examples of the BV-206 all-terrain vehicle to the Swedish Defence Administration. It becomes central to their military portfolio

**1982**

- Scania introduce the 2-series, a fully modular product line for defence applications

**1983**

- Scandinavian Aerospace & Industry (SAI) founded to provide niche, high-end systems and components

**1986**

- Norway is the first NATO country to order Scania trucks with a contract for 1,600 off-road vehicles
- The Swedish Security and Defence Industry Association (Säkerhets- och försvarsföretagen (SOFF)), the trade organisation for companies in cyber defence, civil security and defence, is established

**1987**

- The Näcken becomes the first Stirling-powered submarine, with an eight-metre long Stirling section, it can remain submerged for several weeks, has nearly silent machinery and is difficult to detect
- The Royal Australian Navy place an order with Kockums for six submarines, valued at SEK 15 billion

**1988**

- The JAS 39 Gripen takes its first test flight
- Hägglund & Söner is divided, with one division becoming Hägglunds Vehicle focused on military vehicles

**1989**

- Husqvarna manufacture its final shotgun, officially concluding a 300-year history of firearm production to focus entirely on its global leadership in outdoor power equipment and civilian machinery
- The Saab Combat Boat 90 (CB90) is introduced, it is powered by two Scania V8 diesel engines

**1990s**

- Scandinavian Aerospace & Industry deliver their EO-sensor system to the Royal Danish Navy's S61/Navy Lynx/EH-101, Challenger and Absalon class ships. Along with deliveries to Norway for their SAR Sea King

**1992**

- Bofors merge with Förenande Fabriksverken i Eskilstuna, forming the company Swedish Ordnance in the Celsius Group

**1995**

- Sweden enters the EU, providing new frameworks and market logic for the defence industry

**1997**

- Hägglunds acquired by UK company Alvis, forming Alvis Hägglunds

**2000**

- FMV establish naval test ranges in Karlskrona

**2001**

- Åkers Krutburk pivot to modern vehicle protection production and secure SEK 20 million order from FMV for bulletproof and splinter-protected truck cabs

**2001-2002**

- Swedish shipyard company Dockstavarvet complete the delivery of 40 tailored units of Combat Boat 90 to the Mexican Navy and sign a licensing agreement with Mexico, allowing the country to manufacture combat boat units domestically

**2002**

- Saab launch the Gripen C/D variant with colour cockpit displays, internal electronic warfare systems, in-flight refuelling capabilities, and comprehensive NATO compliance, making it ready for international deployment

**2003**

- EURENCO formed, a joint venture between Finnish (Patria), French (SNPE), and Swedish (Saab) interests, integrating Swedish chemical SMEs into a European-wide powerhouse

**2004**

- BAE Systems acquire Alvis Vickers, merging it with its own operations to form BAE Systems Land Systems. The company becomes known as BAE Systems Hägglunds

**2005**

- Bofors is acquired by BAE Systems and renamed BAE Systems Bofors

**2006**

- Saab become sole owner of Ericsson Microwave Systems and Saab Ericsson Space
- The Czech Air Force replace its old Russian technology with Gripen fighter jets, making it one of Europe's most modern air forces

**2010**

- Saab are awarded a four-year contract by the Swedish government to improve Gripen's radar, integrated new weapons, and lower its operating costs, the project is called Gripen NG (next generation)

**2011**

- Exensor Technology launch its next-generation Flexnet system, integrating motion sensors, acoustic detectors, and cameras in a single tactical network, it becomes a key asset for international peacekeeping forces

**2012**

- Volvo Defense is established as a distinct entity within Volvo Trucks

## 2013

- Assembly begins on the first pre-production Gripen E
- The Swedish Defence Material Administration (FMV) sign an agreement with Saab for Gripen E
- The Scania CaRaPACE (Camion Ravitailleur Pétrolier de l'Avant à Capacité Étendue), a specialised 8x6 armoured fuel tanker, is introduced in for the French military
- The Swedish Armed Forces signed a landmark agreement with a private company, Military Work (now MW Group), to help part-time military staff transition between civilian and military roles

## 2014

- Saab purchase Kockums, strengthening the naval product portfolio
- Brazil sign a contract with Saab for Gripen E

## 2015

- The UAE sign a major contract with Saab for the new radar system Swing Role Surveillance System
- Sweden passes the 2016-2020 Defence Bill, officially ending decades of disarmament and prioritising national defence for the first time since the Cold War

## 2016

- Aimpoint win a major contract to provide optics for the French Army (L'Armée de Terre)

## 2017

- Scania win a public procurement for 2,037 vehicles for the Dutch Ministry of Defence to replace and moderns the country's fleet of military wheeled vehicles
- Scania is commissioned to deliver approximately 800 trucks under a contract with the Danish Ministry of Defence's Acquisition and Logistics Organisation
- The Swedish government reintroduces gender-neutral conscription, signalling the need and long-term demand for SME-produced personal equipment, training tech, and logistics

## 2018

- The US Air Force select Saab and Boeing T-X trainer, the advanced trainer will be developed and produced together with Boeing for the United States Air Force
- MilDef, specialists in rugged electronics, open a new, state-of-the-art production facility in Helsingborg to handle increased demand for armored-vehicle computers

## 2020

- The first Brazilian Gripen takes its maiden flight in Brazil, marking a milestone in the Brazilian Gripen programme and the start of a local production facility in the country
- The Swedish government formally revives the 'Total Defence' framework, driving cross-sector demand for civil-military logistics, infrastructure security, emergency preparedness technology, and resilient supply chains

## 2021

- Gripen E is equipped with an upgradable avionics system, allowing data or software updates across the entire fleet to be made in hours
- Gripen E enters delivery phase for Brazilian and Swedish Air Forces
- Kebni sign a critical framework agreement for Satmission's Drive-Away Antenna Systems with customers in Turkey

## 2022

- Sweden applies for NATO membership following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine
- Sweden orders two Global Eye systems from Saab
- The Swedish government shifts away from its historical policy of not sending weapons to active conflict zones, allocating SEK 413.5 million to Ukraine

## 2022-2026

- Sweden provides significant support to Ukraine with equipment including Archer systems, CV 90 combat vehicles, Gripen C/D and joint production of air defence systems totalling over SEK 100 billion

## 2023

- Sweden launch the defence innovation initiative to increase collaboration between industry and government
- Saab open a new UK radar production site in Fareham
- Volvo Defense enter a 7-year framework agreement for deliveries of logistics trucks to Estonia and Latvia
- Sweden's defence SME sector turnover rises by ~55 per cent between 2023-2024, shifting from component suppliers to integrators

## 2024

- Marcus Wandt, Saab's Chief Test Pilot, travels to space and the International Space Station on a European Space Agency mission
- Under an agreement with Estonia and Latvia, Scania begins to support Estonia's defence modernisation with vehicles for cargo and defence unit transport
- The Swedish parliament passes a historic Total Defence Bill, introducing a SEK 170 billion cumulative increase for military defence and SEK 37.5 billion for civil defence until 2030, aligning capabilities directly with NATO's collective defence requirements
- The Swedish government accelerates broad-scale military modernisation, increasing the total annual defence budget from SEK 125 billion up to SEK 186 billion by 2030
- In March Sweden becomes a NATO ally
- The Swedish government lowers the barrier for civilian companies to contribute to dual-use technology to military applications, the focus is on space, AI, and advanced materials
- Sweden's Defence Innovation Council launch, and Sweden begins active participation in NATO's Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) programme to connect SMEs and academia with the defence industry
- Airolit develop their S1, a drone designed entirely from scratch, specifically tailored for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and search and rescue in Nordic climates
- Four Swedish startups are offered fast track into NATO's DIANA to help civilian tech companies pivot to defence. They are selected from over 2,600 global applicants

## 2025-2026

- Sweden launches its first security and defence space strategy, investing in reconnaissance satellites

## 2026

- Five Swedish startups are part of a 150 strong cohort into NATO's DIANA programme to help civilian tech companies pivot to defence

# FAQs

## How does Sweden rank as a global security and defence partner?

Sweden holds a strong military position, ranking 26/145 globally in the annual Global Firepower Index. Sweden is a net contributor to NATO providing highly advanced capabilities, particularly in the Baltic Sea and Arctic regions. Sweden is categorised as a 'Tier 2a' nation, that is smaller, niche-oriented, and highly technologically advanced. It is a major exporter of advanced munitions, combat vehicles, and surveillance systems.

## How has Sweden built a strong defence sector?

Sweden's defence industry is built on a long tradition of strategic autonomy, with the right to self-defence as a foundation. This has shaped an independent, highly capable industrial base developed by operating in, and responding to demanding conditions. This strong industrial base is highly technically advanced and offers the security and defence industry expertise and solutions from energy, transport, digital technologies, industrial, and civil defence and logistics sectors which contribute both civilian and military specific solutions and technologies.

The Swedish defence industrial strategy is currently focused on boosting production capacity, promoting innovation, and increasing collaboration with NATO partners.



Photo: Plattform / Johnér / Imagebank.sweden.se

## How much is Sweden spending on security and defence?

In 2026, Sweden is increasing its defence spending by 18 per cent to a total of SEK 175 billion, raising its military budget to 2.8 per cent of GDP. In 2028 the military budget will be 3.1 per cent of the GDP, with the aim to meet the alliance's new, expanded 3.5 per cent core military spending goal projected in 2030. The historic surge funds extensive Cold War-level reinforcements, including advanced air defence, naval combat vessels, and broad military modernisation.

## What are the key segments within Sweden's security and defence industry?

Sweden has a diverse sector with around 380 companies contributing solutions, technology, equipment, and strategy.

This includes but is not limited to:

Airborne equipment: Sweden is one of the few nations capable of developing and manufacturing its own advanced fighter aircraft, the JAS 39 Gripen produced by Saab. Sweden has also produced the GlobalEye, a multi-domain airborne early warning and control (AEW&C) solution that provides long-range detection and identification of objects in air, at sea and over land.

Combat vehicles: Sweden has a strong land systems base and produces armored vehicles, most notably the CV90 infantry fighting vehicle family.

Naval technology: Sweden produces advanced submarines, including the Gotland-class, and surface combatants designed for littoral warfare, originally developed for defending the Baltic Sea. Sweden also produces surface ships and patrol vessels which include advanced combat systems and anti-ship missile integrations.

Weapons and munitions: Sweden is home to companies that produce precision-guided weapons, artillery systems including the Archer system, and anti-tank weapons.

Sensors, communications, and cybersecurity: Swedish industry is responsible for high-tech manufacturing of surveillance systems, radar technology, and secure communication systems.

Civil defence and logistics: Sweden's defence sector integrates with 'total defence', ensuring that commercial and industrial firms can support defence needs in crises, encompassing everything from telecommunications to specialised materials.

## What role does academia and civil society play in Sweden's security and defence industry?

Swedish academia plays a key role in providing research, innovation, and expertise needed for modern security. Academia's role has been formalised through initiatives that include 'Campus Total Defence', a network of over 30 Swedish higher education institutions collaborating to build defence capabilities.

Academia focuses on research and innovation in critical areas including AI cybersecurity logistics, and building resilient energy systems. They also tailor education and training to build a skilled civilian and military workforce. Researchers also work with public authorities to analyse threats, support security and intelligence services, and contribute to global situational awareness.

Civil society provides resilience, a strong democratic foundation, and active participation necessary for total defence. This includes strengthening the population's 'will to defend' and crisis preparedness. Total defence applies to all residents in Sweden (aged between 16 and 70), meaning that all who can have a responsibility to be prepared.

Academia and civil defence also intersect to facilitate collaborations.

Two key initiatives are:

Campus Total Defence: A collaboration that brings together universities, public agencies, industry, and civil society with the mission of creating a robust, resilient society.

Folk och Försvar (Society and Defence): A national forum for open dialogue and coordination between civil society actors, politicians, and the military.



Photo: Maskot / Johnér / Imagebank.sweden.se

## Why did Sweden join NATO?

Sweden's NATO membership marked a fundamental shift in its security and defence policy. Sweden pursues an alliance policy based on solidarity and contributes substantially to NATO's collective defence.

## How is Sweden innovating new security and defence solutions?

Sweden has the unique quadruple helix, a framework for collaboration between industry, government, civil society, research institutions and universities. Industry and academia are strong partners and lead the way with innovations in sensors, radars, autonomous manufacturing. AI cybersecurity logistics, and resilient energy systems.

## What is Sweden's export strategy for the security and defence industry?

The Swedish government supports the defence industry in building international partnerships supporting cost-sharing, co-development, operational cooperation and advantageous financing.



Photo: GKN Aerospace

# About Sweden

In global rankings, Sweden consistently ranks highly as an innovative, technologically advanced partner for collaboration and investment.

## 1st

**Global Opportunity Index (GOI)**

View ranking

## 2nd

**Most innovative economy**

View ranking

## 3rd

**European Digital Economy and Society Index**

View ranking

### A security and defence innovator

- The 'Loke' Modular Counter-Drone system, a rapidly deployable, modular Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System was developed in a record 84 days by a triple-helix collaboration with the Swedish Defence Material Administration (FMV), the Swedish Air Force, and Saab
- The JAS 39 Gripen E AI-Integrated Electronic Warfare Suite, Sweden's premier multirole fighter, natively integrates advanced machine learning and artificial intelligence algorithms directly into its tactical decision-support core
- The Swedish Armed Forces launched its first military surveillance satellite in 2026, strengthening real-time intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities and support European sovereign space assets
- Sweden's National Strategy for Cybersecurity (2025–2029) aims to formally map and harden the IT systems of all critical infrastructure, municipalities, and defence contractors against state-sponsored actors
- Sweden's defence industry is one of the EU's five largest, contributing advanced capabilities across air, land, sea, space and cyber, as well as strong interoperability and industrial depth

### A strategic partner and ally

- Swedish companies have provided highly advanced systems including Archer artillery units, CV90 combat vehicles, and GlobalEye airborne early warning systems to both the Swedish armed forces and global allies and partners
- Sweden supplies and maintains regional fleets of its flagship JAS 39 Gripen fighter aircraft under specialised interstate leasing and purchase frameworks, to EU partners including Hungary and the Czech Republic
- Sweden acts as a supplier of anti-tank weaponry (such as NLAW and Carl-Gustaf systems) and short-range air defense missile systems to Germany and France
- The USA is Sweden's single largest defence export partner, with supplies to the US military of highly mobile BvS10 tracked all-terrain vehicles, specialised ammunition, and Carl-Gustaf recoilless rifles

### An innovation and collaboration leader

- Sweden's innovation agency, Vinnova, coordinates national investment frameworks explicitly targeted at six priority technology areas: artificial intelligence/autonomous systems, advanced digital tech for safety, quantum technology, energy/electrification, materials/production, and biotechnology
- Sweden is ranked first globally for its concentration of researchers per million population, feeding unmatched human asset capability directly into high-tech programmes Innovation, technology, and collaboration credentials
- Sweden's future technology readiness is among the strongest in the world, ranking third globally in the Network Readiness Index



Photo: Henrik Trygg / Imagebank.sweden.se

# Team Sweden

Team Sweden is a network of government agencies and other actors primarily focussed on promoting Swedish exports and investments in Sweden. The aim of Team Sweden is to strengthen collaboration and efficiencies based on each organisation's expertise and resources, through working groups that cross sectors, regions, and countries.

Explore the existing constellations and find relevant contacts on teamsweden.se

## The Swedish Institute (SI)

The Swedish Institute (SI) is a government agency under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Its mission is to strengthen, protect and track how Sweden is perceived abroad.

SI works across many fields, such as trade, knowledge, culture and development cooperation, to build strong and lasting ties with other nations.

## Media Assets

Find all assets related to the Swedish Institute at sharingsweden.se

## Sweden on social media

## Business Sweden (the Swedish Trade & Invest Council)

Business Sweden is jointly owned by the Swedish state and the Swedish business sector with a mandate and mission to help international companies gain access to the Swedish market and help domestic ones utilise it as a platform for expansion.

Visit website

## Embassies

Sweden has diplomatic relations with almost all States in the world. It has embassies and consulates in around half of these. Sweden's foreign representation consists of approximately 100 missions abroad and 350 honorary consulates. Embassies provide information about travelling or moving to Sweden, as well as information about doing business with or in Sweden.

## Försvarets materielverk (Swedish Defence Material Administration)

The Swedish Defence Material Administration (FMV) is an authority that operates and acts under the Ministry of Defence. It is responsible for ensuring the Swedish Armed Forces have the equipment and logistic services needed to execute their mission. They use technical, project management, commercial, and legal expertise to secure the resources needed to ensure Sweden has the right material for a stronger defence.

Visit website

## Försvarsmakten (Swedish Armed Forces)

The Swedish Armed Forces, is the Kingdom of Sweden's collective armed forces comprising the Swedish Army, the Swedish Navy, the Swedish Air Force, and the Home Guard. It is responsible for defending Sweden through a combination of military defence, surveillance, total defence, and alliances, to ensure the country's security and independence.

Visit website

## Government Offices of Sweden

The Government Offices form a single, integrated public authority comprising the Prime Minister's Office, the government ministries and the Office for Administrative Affairs. Within the Government offices, ministries are responsible for specific portfolios and their respective policy areas.

Visit website

## Inspektionen för strategiska produkter (Inspectorate of Strategic Products)

The Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP) is an independent Swedish Administrative Authority tasked with controlling the exports of military equipment and dual-use items, and to be the Swedish screening authority for foreign direct investments. The ISP is also responsible for a number of targeted sanctions and is the National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention. The ISP has three advisory councils connected to its operation; the Export Control Council, the Technical-Scientific Council and the Strategic Cooperation Council.

Visit website

## Kommerskollegium (National Board of Trade Sweden)

The National Board of Trade is a Swedish government agency for international trade, the EU internal market and trade policy. They have the mission to facilitate free and open trade with transparent rules and free movement in the EU internal market. They provide the Swedish Government with independent analysis, reports and policy recommendations, and advice and take into account the views of all businesses in relation to international trade policy-related matters.

Visit website

## Myndigheten för civilt försvar (Swedish Civil Defence and Resilience Agency)*

The Swedish Civil Defence and Resilience Agency is the authority that leads, guides, and coordinates civil defence. It strengthens readiness in the national civilian response to war and emergencies, ensuring effective coordination between civil and military defence. It also manages emergencies nationally and internationally and acts as an ally in times of war.

Visit website

## Regional investment promotion partners

Sweden's regional investment promotion partners help international companies invest, establish, and expand in Sweden. They offer services on a local, regional, and national level to identify business opportunities. There are 18 regional partners across Sweden.

## RISE Research Institutes of Sweden

RISE is Sweden's research institute and innovation partner, and one of Europe's largest research institutes. As an independent government research institute, it works to develop technologies, products, services and processes that contribute to a sustainable society and a competitive business sector. RISE facilitates collaboration with industry, academia and the public sector at both a national and international level.

Visit website

## Rymdstyrelsen (Swedish National Space Agency)

The Swedish National Space Agency is a central governmental agency under the Ministry of Education and Research, responsible for national and international activities relating to space and remote sensing, primarily research, and development. It distributes government grants for space research, technology development and remote sensing activities, initiates research and development in space and remote sensing areas, and acts as the Swedish contact for international cooperation.

Visit website

*Previously known as The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap – MSB)

## Swedac (Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment)

Swedac is the national accreditation body for Sweden, acting to verify compliance with quality and safety requirements to facilitate the free movement of goods and services across borders. It is also the authority that coordinates the market surveillance in Sweden and is responsible for issues relating to measuring instruments and precious metals. Swedac belongs to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and reports to the Minister for International Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade.

Visit website

## Swedish Chambers of Commerce

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce has offices in many countries worldwide. They offer guidance for doing business in Sweden, which rules and agreements are in place as well as general information about Swedish business.

Visit website

## EKN (Swedish Export Credit Agency)

Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN) is both a business partner and government authority tasked with promoting Swedish exports and the internationalisation of Swedish companies, by insuring companies and banks against the risk of not getting paid.

Visit website

## SEK (Swedish Export Credit Corporation)

The Swedish Export Credit Corporation (SEK) is a state-owned organisation that finances Swedish exporters, their subcontractors, and international customers. They strengthen the competitiveness of Swedish exports, with a vision to make the world more sustainable through increased Swedish exports.

Visit website

## Tillväxtverket (Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth)

The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth works to build competitiveness and sustainable development for companies and business across Sweden. It offers knowledge, networks, and opportunities for investments that create the conditions needed for companies to develop and grow and meet future challenges. It is a government agency and has tasks in three policy areas: enterprise policy, regional development policy, and rural policy. It also helps to ensure that EU funds are invested in projects that promote regional growth and employment.

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## Totalförsvarets forskningsinstitut (Swedish Defence Research Agency)

The Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) is a government agency conducting world-renowned research within the fields of defence and security. It generates knowledge and provides specialist support, based on the latest research, to advance and innovate Sweden's military and civil defence, build resilience in society, and meet future defence and security needs. The Agency works in collaboration with the Swedish Armed Forces, industry, civilian stakeholders and NATO allies, to deliver innovative field-tested science and technology solutions to support and strengthen Sweden's defence capabilities.

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## Vinnova

Vinnova is Sweden's innovation agency, with a goal to open the way for innovation that provides sustainable solutions and strengthens Swedish competitiveness. They support collaborations and provide finding for projects that bring together cross-sector and cross-boundary partners.

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