

# Bilaga 1.

## Rekommendationer till Sverige 2011–2015



RiR 2017:22

## Regeringens hantering av rekommendationer från EU, IMF och OECD

## Läsanvisning elektronisk tabellbilaga

Tabellerna sammanställer ekonomiska rekommendationer till Sverige från EU, IMF respektive OECD åren 2011-2015. I många fall innehåller en och samma rekommendation flera olika åtgärdsförslag. Dessa listas i kursiv stil under rubriken precisering. Samtliga rekommendationer återges på engelska.

Varje preciserat åtgärdsförslag räknas i granskningsrapporten som en rekommendation och har i tabellerna klassificerats i olika kategorier, vilka har tagits fram i samråd med de sex europeiska revisionsmyndigheter som deltagit i granskningsprojektet.

Tabellbilagan innehåller även Riksrevisionens uppskattning av i vilken utsträckning rekommendationerna har implementerats. Uppskattningen sammanställs utifrån en trafikljusmodell som i stort följer den uppföljning av EU-rekommendationer som görs av EU-kommissionen.

I de fall ingen åtgärd har vidtagits eller aviserats (röd färg) kontrolleras om regeringen har lämnat några skäl till detta. Rekommendationer som inte lett till någon åtgärd eller föranlett någon kommentar från regeringen sammanställs i kolumnen längst till höger.

Tabellbilagan bildar underlag till de tabeller på mer aggregerad nivå som finns med i den tryckta granskningsrapporten.

År	Rekommendation Precisering	Källa: EU (2011-2015). COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS on the National Reform Programme of Sweden and delivering a Council opinion on the updated Convergence Programme of Sweden	Rekommendationer per kategori						Implementerad	Motivering saknas
			Finanspolitisk inriktning	Långsiktiga utmaningar	Finansiell stabilitet	Varu- och tjänstemarknad	Arbetsmarknad	Övriga rekommendationer		
2011	1	Keep fiscal policy on a path that ensures that the medium-term objective continues to be met.	1	0	0	0	0	0		
	2	Take preventive action to deal with the macroeconomic risks associated with rising house prices and household indebtedness. A broad set of measures could be considered, such as reviews of the mortgage system, including the capital requirements of banks, rent regulation, property taxation and construction permits.	0	0	3	2	0	0		
		1 <i>Review of the mortgage system</i>			.					
		2 <i>Review of the capital requirements of banks</i>			.					
		3 <i>Review of rent regulation</i>			.					
		4 <i>Review of property taxation</i>			.					
		5 <i>Review of construction permits</i>			.					
	3	Monitor and improve the labour market participation of young people and other vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	1	0		
2011		Σ	1		3	2	1			3
2012	1	Preserve a sound fiscal position in 2012 and beyond by implementing the budgetary strategy as envisaged and ensuring continued achievement of the MTO.	1	0	0	0	0	0		
	2	Take further preventive measures to strengthen the stability of the housing and mortgage market in the medium term, including by fostering prudent lending, reducing the debt bias in the financing of housing investments, and tackling constraints in housing supply and rent regulations.	0	0	2	2	0	0		
		1 <i>Fostering prudent lending</i>			.					
		2 <i>Reducing the debt bias in the financing of housing investments</i>			.					
		3 <i>Tackling constraints in housing supply</i>			.					
		4 <i>Tackling constraints in rent regulations</i>			.					
	3	Take further measures to improve the labour market participation of youth and vulnerable groups, e.g. by improving the effectiveness of active labour market measures, facilitating the transition from school to work, promoting policies to increase demand for vulnerable groups and improving the functioning of the labour market. Review the effectiveness of the current reduced VAT rate for restaurants and catering services in support of job creation.	0	0	0	0	5	0		
		1 <i>Improving the effectiveness of active labour market measures</i>			.					
		2 <i>Facilitating the transition from school to work</i>			.					
		3 <i>Promoting policies to increase demand for vulnerable groups</i>			.					
		4 <i>Improving the functioning of the labour market</i>			.					
		5 <i>Review the current reduced VAT rate for restaurants and catering services in support of job creation</i>			.					
	4	Take further measures in the upcoming research and innovation bill to continue improving the excellence in research and to focus on improving the commercialisation of innovative products and the development of new technologies.	0	0	0	1	0	0		
2012		Σ	1		2	3	5			1
2013	1	Implement the measures necessary to pursue a growth-friendly fiscal policy and preserve sound fiscal position ensuring compliance with the MTO over the programme horizon.	2	0	0	0	0	0		
		1 <i>Implement the measures necessary to pursue a growth-friendly fiscal policy</i>	.							
		2 <i>Preserve a sound fiscal position ensuring compliance with the MTO over the programme horizon</i>	.							
	2	Continue addressing risks related to private debt by reducing the debt bias in housing taxation by phasing out tax deductibility of interest payments on mortgages or/and increasing property taxes. Take further measures to foster prudent lending by measures promoting amortisation of mortgages. Further reduce the debt-bias in corporate taxation.	0	0	4	0	0	0		
		1 <i>Phasing out deductibility of interest payments on mortgages</i>			.					
		2 <i>Increasing property taxes</i>			.					
		3 <i>Measures promoting amortisation of mortgages</i>			.					
		4 <i>Further reduce the debt-bias in corporate taxation</i>			.					
	3	Improve the efficiency of the housing market by continued reforms of the rent setting system and strengthening the freedom of contract between individual tenants and landlords. Promote increased competition in the construction sector and review the planning, zoning and approval processes with the aim of increasing transparency, shortening lead times and reducing entry barriers for construction companies.	0	0	0	4	0	0		
		1 <i>Continued reforms of the rent setting system</i>			.					
		2 <i>Strengthening the freedom of contract between individual tenants and landlords</i>			.					
		3 <i>Promote increased competition in the construction sector</i>			.					
		4 <i>Review the planning, zoning and approval processes in the construction sector</i>			.					
	4	Reinforce efforts to improve the labour-market integration of low-skilled young people and people with a migrant background by stronger and better targeted measures to improve their employability and the labour demand for these groups. Step up efforts to facilitate the transition from school to work, including via a wider use of work-based learning, apprenticeships and other forms of contracts combining employment and education. Complete the Youth Guarantee to better cover young people not in education or training. Complete and draw conclusions from the review of the effectiveness of the current reduced VAT rate for restaurants and catering services in support of job creation.	0	0	0	0	5	0		
		1 <i>Stronger and better targeted measures to improve employability of vulnerable groups</i>			.					
		2 <i>Stronger and better targeted measures to improve the labour demand for vulnerable groups</i>			.					
		3 <i>Facilitate the transition from school to work</i>			.					
		4 <i>Complete the Youth Guarantee to better cover young people not in education or training</i>			.					
		5 <i>Complete and draw conclusions from the review of the effectiveness of the current reduced VAT rate for restaurants and catering services in support of job creation</i>			.					
2013		Σ	2		4	4	5			2

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			Finanspolitisk inriktning	Långsiktiga utmaningar	Finansiell stabilitet	Varu- och tjänstemarknad	Arbetsmarknad	Övriga rekommendationer		
2014	1	Continue to pursue a growth-friendly fiscal policy and preserve a sound fiscal position, ensuring that the medium-term budgetary objective is adhered to throughout the period covered by the Convergence Programme, also with a view to the challenges posed on the long-term sustainability of public finances by an ageing population.	2	1	0	0	0	0		
		1 <i>Pursue a growth-friendly fiscal policy</i>								
		2 <i>Preserve a sound fiscal position ensuring that the MTO is adhered to throughout the period covered by the Convergence Programme</i>								
		3 <i>Also with a view to the challenges posed on the long-term sustainability of public finances by an ageing population</i>								
	2	Moderate household sector credit growth and private indebtedness. To this end, reduce the effects of the debt bias in personal income taxation by gradually limiting tax deductibility of interest payments on mortgages and/or by increasing recurrent property taxes. Take further measures to increase the pace of amortisation of mortgages.	0	0	3	0	0	0		
		1 <i>Gradually limiting the tax deductibility of mortgage interest payments on mortgages</i>								
		2 <i>Increasing recurrent property taxes</i>								
		3 <i>Take further measures to increase the pace of amortisation of mortgages</i>								
	3	Further improve the efficiency of the housing market through continued reforms of the rent-setting system. In particular, allow more market-oriented rent levels by moving away from the utility value system and further liberalising certain segments of the rental market, and greater freedom of contract between individual tenants and landlords. Decrease the length and complexity of the planning and appeal processes, by reducing and merging administrative requirements, harmonising building requirements and standards across municipalities and increasing transparency for land allotment procedures. Encourage municipalities to make their own land available for new housing developments.	0	0	0	7	0	0		
		1 <i>Allow more market-oriented rent levels by moving away from the utility value system</i>								
		2 <i>Allow more market-oriented rent levels by further liberalising certain segments of the rental market</i>								
		3 <i>Greater freedom of contract between individual tenants and landlords</i>								
		4 <i>Decrease the length and complexity of the planning and appeal processes by reducing and merging administrative requirements</i>								
		5 <i>Harmonising building requirements and standards across municipalities</i>								
		6 <i>Increasing transparency for land allotment procedures</i>								
		7 <i>Encourage municipalities to make their own land available for new housing developments</i>								
	4	Take appropriate measures to improve basic skills and facilitate the transition from education to the labour market, including through a wider use of work-based training and apprenticeships. Reinforce efforts to target labour market and education measures more effectively towards low-educated young people and people with a migrant background. Increase early intervention and outreach to young people who are unregistered with the public services.	0	0	0	0	3	0		
		1 <i>Take appropriate measures to improve basic skills and facilitate the transition from education to the labour market, including through a wider use of work-based training and apprenticeships</i>								
		2 <i>Reinforce efforts to target labour market and education measures more effectively towards low-educated young people and people with a migrant background.</i>								
		3 <i>Increase early intervention and outreach to young people who are unregistered with the public services.</i>								
2014	Σ		2	1	3	7	3			4
	1	Address the rise in household debt by adjusting fiscal incentives, in particular by gradually limiting the tax deductibility of mortgage interest payments or by increasing recurrent property taxes, and by increasing the pace of mortgage amortisation. To alleviate the structural under-supply of housing, foster competition in the construction sector, streamline the planning and appeals procedures for construction and revise the rent-setting system to allow more market-oriented rent levels.	0	0	3	3	0	0		
		1 <i>Gradually limiting the tax deductibility of mortgage interest payments</i>								
		2 <i>Increasing recurrent property taxes</i>								
		3 <i>Increasing the pace of mortgage amortisation</i>								
		4 <i>Foster competition in the construction sector</i>								
		5 <i>Streamline the planning and appeals procedures for construction</i>								
		6 <i>Revise the rent-setting system to allow more market-oriented rent levels</i>								
2015	Σ				3	3				1

År	Rekommendation	Precisering	Källa: IMF (2011-2015). Sweden: Article IV Consultations — Staff Reports; Public Information Notices on the Executive Board Discussion	Rekommendationer per kategori								
				Finanspolitisk inriktning	Långsiktiga utmaningar	Finansiell stabilitet	Varu- och tjänstemarknad	Arbetsmarknad	Övriga rekommendationer	Implementerad	Motivering saknas	
2011	1		Focus on the earned income tax credit if scope remains for reductions in 2012.					1				
	2		Ensure that the Fiscal Policy Council remains adequately resourced.	1								
	3		Continued moderation in wage settlements.					1				
	4		Permanent concessionary arrangements for labor market entrants.					1				
	5		Prepare to take further macro prudential measures if significant new financial stability or consumer risks develop.									
	6		Merging the stability and deposit insurance funds, establishing a special bank resolution regime, increasing further the Financial Supervisory Agency's capacity, and improving coordination among institutions responsible for macro prudential policies.									
		1	<i>Merging the stability and deposit insurance funds</i>			4						
		2	<i>Establishing a special bank resolution regime</i>			.						
		3	<i>Increasing further the Financial Supervisory Agency's capacity</i>			.						
		4	<i>Improving coordination among institutions responsible for macro prudential policies</i>			.						
2011		Σ		1	4	3					1	
2012	1		Further cross border collaborations with regional banking regulators.									
	2		Strengthening "Pillar2" of the Basel supervisory framework, as well as bank resolution and crisis management arrangements.			1						
		1	<i>Strengthening "Pillar2" of the Basel supervisory framework</i>			.						
		2	<i>Strengthening bank resolution arrangements</i>			.						
		3	<i>Strengthening crisis management arrangements</i>			.						
	3		Accountable macroprudential authority with a clear stability mandate and decision making structure.			1						
	4		Better targeted tax and expenditure measures to make the planned medium term fiscal adjustment more growth friendly.	1								
	5		Greater authority of the Fiscal Policy Council	1								
	6		Monetary stance may need to be adjusted rapidly if external risks materialize			0						
	7		Macroprudential policies may need to be tightened further once the housing market reflate.			0						
	8		Deregulation of the rental market.					1				
2012		Σ		2	5	1					1	
2013	1		Measures to strengthen banks' funding and liquidity positions.			1						
	2		A phased-in reduction of tax incentives to contain the buildup of household debt.			1						
	3		Clear lines of responsibilities for macroprudential policy.			1						
	4		Further progress toward a robust bank resolution framework, both domestically and in a cross-border context.			1						
	5		Explicit longer-term anchor for fiscal policy, including a target debt range well below the Maastricht Treaty criterion of 60 percent of GDP.	1								
	6		Stimulating demand for young and foreign-born workers.					1				
	7		Relieving housing bottlenecks by increasing land supply and raising incentives to invest in residential construction.					2				
		1	<i>Increasing land supply</i>			.						
		2	<i>Raising incentives to invest in residential construction</i>			.						
2013		Σ		1	4	2	1				1	

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2014	1		Introducing gradually macroprudential measures that target credit demand directly, including statutory amortization rates, lower loan-to-value caps, and limits to debt service-to-income ratios. Phasing-out the tax deductibility of mortgage interest payments would further reduce incentives to accumulate debt. Directors also encouraged the authorities to consider the potential benefits of joining the European banking union.			4						
		1	<i>Introducing statutory amortization rates</i>									
		2	<i>Lower loan-to-value caps</i>									
		3	<i>Limits to debt service-to-income ratios</i>									
		4	<i>Phasing out the tax deductibility of mortgage interest payments</i>									
	2		Measures to improve the allocation of the existing housing stock, for example, through tax reform and changes to the rent-setting process.				2					
		1	<i>Improve the allocation of the existing housing stock through tax reform</i>									
		2	<i>Improve the allocation of the existing housing stock through changes to the rent-setting process</i>									
	3		Further efforts to address more effectively the high unemployment, particularly among vulnerable groups. They recommended exploring ways to increase wage flexibility and developing vocational training programs aligned with employers' needs.					2				
		1	<i>Increase wage flexibility</i>									
		2	<i>Developing vocational training programs aligned with employers' needs</i>									
2014		Σ				4	2	2				1
2015	1		Align training with employer's needs and improve the effectiveness of public job matching services.					2				
		1	<i>Align training with employer's needs</i>									
		2	<i>Improve the effectiveness of public job matching services</i>									
	2		Reforms to enable greater competition in residential construction, together with a general phasing out of rent controls, with vulnerable households protected by the housing allowance.				2					
		1	<i>Reforms to enable greater competition in residential construction</i>									
		2	<i>Phasing out of rent controls, with vulnerable households protected by the housing allowance</i>									
	3		Phasing out mortgage interest deductibility			1						
	4		Raising the limit on capital gains tax deferrals,			1						
	5		Expanding subsidies for building affordable rental apartments in areas with jobs.				1					
	6		Legal framework for macroprudential policies needs to be strengthened			1						
	7		Limit the share of mortgages with high debt-to-income ratios.			1						
2015		Σ				4	3	2				0

År	Rekommendation Precisering	Källa: OECD Economic Surveys för Sverige 2011, 2012 och 2015	Rekommendationer per kategori						Implementerad	Motivering saknas
			Finanspolitisk inriktning	Långsiktiga utmaningar	Finansiell stabilitet	Varu- och tjänstemarknad	Arbetsmarknad	Övriga rekommendationer		
2011	1	More formally link the various retirement age parameters to life expectancy.		1						
	2	The process (to raise the repo rate in steps and unwound exceptional measures) ought to continue gradually as the economic recovery is sustained and financial stress lessens. However, risks remain, particularly external ones, which could influence the speed at which stimulus should be withdrawn.			0					
	3	There is a need for the Riksbank to further analyse how asset price and credit developments should influence policy.			0					
	4	Government support through instruments such as the guarantee programme and the capital injection programme, need to be unwound. The activities of Svensk Exportkredit should be reviewed to examine whether some of them are inappropriate and should be exited completely.			1					
	5	When designing further new financial regulations, attention will need to be paid to their effects on efficiency, stability, competition within and across national borders and consumer protection.			0					
	6	The resolution framework for banks needs to be evaluated. The responsibilities and relationship between the various institutions involved in supervision need to be reviewed and clarified. If the FSA remains the supervisor, its toolkit may need to be strengthened so that it can more easily respond to problems. Another option, if the Riksbank continues to have financial stability responsibilities, would be to give it more effective instruments to influence banks' behaviour. The FSA's restricted supervision powers over deposit companies that take small deposits is an anomaly that needs to be addressed. Financial supervision co-ordination and co-operation across borders ought to be further nurtured, with more specific and more binding agreements between relevant authorities.			3					
	1	<i>The resolution framework for banks needs to be evaluated</i>			.					
	2	<i>Clear lines of responsibilities for macroprudential policy</i>			.					
	3	<i>Increase the Financial supervisory Agency's capacity (over deposit companies and across borders,</i>			.					
	7	Mean-tested housing benefits that mainly help single parents and students continue to hamper job-search incentives for these groups. A cut in housing benefits could be combined with an increase in family benefits for groups at risk of poverty. Making contributions to the unemployment insurance mandatory would help to address the problem of an increasing share of unemployed having to rely on social assistance benefits. Further reforms of the social transfer system are also needed. The implementation of sanctions when job-search requirements are not fulfilled needs to be stricter. This could be facilitated by adopting more gradual sanctions. The job-placement service and the administration of unemployment benefits should be much better co-ordinated.					4	2		
	1	<i>A cut in housing benefits combined with an increase in family benefits for groups at risks of poverty</i>						.		
	2	<i>Making contributions to the unemployment insurance mandatory</i>						.		
	3	<i>Stricter implementation of sanctions when job-search requirements are not fulfilled</i>						.		
	4	<i>Further reforms of the social transfer system</i>						.		
	5	<i>More gradual sanctions</i>						.		
	6	<i>Better co-ordination of the job-placement service and the administration of unemployment benefits</i>						.		
	8	The active labour market policy mix will have to shift gradually from work experience placements in the public sector towards training and job-search help. The targeting of active labour market policies could be improved by further developing the use of profiling to identify individuals at risk of becoming long-term unemployed.					2			
	1	<i>Gradually shift from public sector work experience placements to training and job-search help</i>						.		
	2	<i>Further use of profiling to identify individuals at risk of becoming long-term unemployed</i>						.		
	9	The impact of using regular education programmes on both the unemployed workers' employability and the quality of the education system should be assessed. Move gradually towards a system of tuition fees for tertiary education, including for tertiary vocational education, while extending the existing government loans available for students in order to finance tuition costs. Repayment of these loans could be made contingent on future income provided marginal income taxes are reduced.						4		
	1	<i>Assess impact of regular education programmes on both employability and the quality of education</i>						.		
	2	<i>Move gradually towards a system of tuition fees for tertiary education</i>						.		
	3	<i>Extending government loans available for students in order to finance tuitions costs</i>						.		
	4	<i>Loan repayment contingent on future income</i>						.		
	10	Procedures for individual and collective dismissals of workers on permanent contracts need to be eased. Legislation could be considered to facilitate severance payments in lieu of the notice period.					1			
	11	Promote the use of transparent opt-out clauses. An independent commission could play a role and advise on the effects of minimum wages on employment.					1			
	12	Continue to gradually phase out exemptions from the carbon tax. The interactions between the CO2 tax and the energy tax could be limited by reforming the two. As far as possible, the carbon dioxide externality should be addressed through the CO2 tax. The energy tax and perhaps other taxes could be used to address other externalities. Biofuels should be taxed over and above VAT. An energy tax should be applied to biofuels. The use of other instruments that implicitly generate a carbon price needs to be limited to situations where there is a distinct market failure or some other clear objective. Other forms of support to renewables in the electricity sector could in many cases be removed. In particular, programmes to finance "green investments" at the local level that have delivered limited GHG emission reductions should be phased out.								

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			Finanspolitisk inriktning	Långsiktiga utmaningar	Finansiell stabilitet	Varu- och tjänstemarknad	Arbetsmarknad		
13		In future negotiations on the allocation of permits within the EU ETS, Sweden could take a larger share of the effort by negotiating lower permit allocations conditional on a downward adjustment of the EU quota. In parallel, it needs to continue to work towards a reform of the existing flexible mechanism, including an improvement in monitoring capacities.						1	
14		The costs and gains of having developed renewable energy and of expanding its use further need to be assessed. Sweden could consider pursuing a less binding national target, insofar as this target is renegotiated at the EU level. Furthermore, the ambition to move to a fossil-fuels-independent vehicle fleet could lead to very large costs and hence ought to be reconsidered. Assess the electricity certificate system and restrict its access to technologies that require support in addition to that provided by the EU ETS carbon price. Some provisions could be introduced to avoid the certificate price reaching levels that generate excessively large costs to consumers.						4	
	1	<i>Assess costs and gains of further expanding use of renewable energy</i>						.	
	2	<i>Consider less binding target on renewable energy</i>						.	
	3	<i>Reconsider the ambition to move to a fossil-fuels-independent vehicle fleet</i>						.	
	4	<i>Assess the electricity certificate system</i>						.	
15		Sweden should assess further the impact and costs of its policies. It could do this by developing ex ante and ex post evaluations by both governmental and independent institutions. The interactions between Sweden's climate change policies and those decided at an international level need to be further assessed.						1	.
2011		Σ		1	4		8	13	8
2012	1	If the economic outlook turns out to be weaker, the government should let the automatic stabilisers work in full. In the event of a sharp or prolonged downturn, discretionary stimulus would be warranted.	1						
	2	The Riksbank should use the room it has to lower the interest rate further if weak inflationary pressures and the slowdown in activity persist longer or are more pronounced than expected.			1				
	3	Address gaps in the macroprudential toolkit to supervise and influence financial institutions. Clarify the role of and relationship between the Riksbank, the Financial Supervisory Authority, the National Debt Office and the Ministry of Finance.			1				
	4	Consider introducing a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-weighted capital measures. Continue to closely monitor banks' progress in reducing their wholesale funding dependence and further improve their liquidity reporting framework.			3				
	1	<i>Consider introducing a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-weighted capital measures</i>			.			.	
	2	<i>Continue to closely monitor banks' progress in reducing their wholesale funding dependence</i>			.			.	
	3	<i>Further improve their liquidity reporting framework</i>			.			.	
	5	Reduce the gap between the labour cost and the productivity of workers at risk. The government should continue talks with social partners to develop employment contracts that improve employment opportunities for such workers. Studies on the impact of minimum wages on employment should be commissioned and published regularly.					2		
	1	<i>Develop employment contracts that improve employment opportunities for workers at risk</i>					.	.	
	2	<i>Studies on the impact of minimum wages on employment should be commissioned and published regularly.</i>					.	.	
	6	Consider extending the coverage of unemployment insurance by easing the entitlement conditions in terms of duration of past work, and moving to a system with mandatory contributions to unemployment insurance.					2		
	1	<i>Consider extending the coverage of unemployment insurance by easing the entitlement conditions</i>					.	.	
	2	<i>Move to a system with mandatory contributions to unemployment insurance</i>					.	.	
	7	Develop further apprenticeship programmes and work placement in vocational education.					1		
	8	Move towards more neutral taxation across types of assets. In particular, to tax owneroccupied housing like other assets, a tax on imputed-rent would be first-best. A property tax based on market value could proxy imputed-rent taxation. Alternatively, abolish mortgage interest deductibility.			2				
	1	<i>Move to a property tax which implies neutral taxation across types of assets</i>			.			.	
	2	<i>Abolish mortgage interest deductibility</i>			.			.	
	9	Phase out the restrictions on apartment rentals, including on buying an apartment to rent it out. Continue to phase out rent controls so as to more closely align rents with market values.			2				
	1	<i>Phase out the restrictions on apartment rentals, including on buying an apartment to rent it out</i>			.			.	
	2	<i>Continue to phase out rent controls so as to more closely align rents with market values</i>			.			.	
	10	Continue to gradually phase out exemptions to the carbon tax. Clarify the role and the expected costs and benefits of the long-term priority to have a fossil-fuel independent vehicle fleet by 2030.					2		
	1	<i>Continue to gradually phase out exemptions to the carbon tax</i>					.	.	
	2	<i>Clarify the role and the expected costs and benefits of the long-term priority to have a fossil-fuel independent vehicle fleet by 2030</i>					.	.	
2012		Σ	1	5	4	5	2	6	



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			Finanspolitisk inriktning	Långsiktiga utmaningar	Finansiell stabilitet	Varu- och tjänstemarknad	Arbetsmarknad		
2015	1	Maintain expansionary monetary policy until inflation is clearly picking up.			1				
	2	Continue to implement macro-prudential policies to contain the risks related to rising household debt. Consider phasing out mortgage interest deductibility.			1				1
	3	Maintain prudent fiscal policy and let automatic stabilisers work.	1						
	4	Simplify regulatory procedures, in particular regarding licences and permits.				1			
	5	Streamline land-use planning and zoning regulations and increase incentives for municipalities to release land.					2		
	1	<i>Streamline land-use planning and zoning regulations</i>					.		
	2	<i>Increase incentives for municipalities to release land</i>					.		
	6	Invest to improve the quality of roads and rail, with careful consideration of social returns.						1	
	7	Continue to broaden support for innovation and enhance co-ordination of innovation and research policies. Lower financing constraints by fostering the development of debt and equity instruments and platforms for corporate finance.							
	1	<i>Broaden support for innovation and enhance co-ordination of innovation and research policies</i>					.		
	2	<i>Lower financing constraints by fostering the development of debt and equity instruments and platforms for corporate finance.</i>					.		
	8	Raise the attractiveness of teaching by increasing monetary incentives, offer clearer career paths, and improve teacher education.						1	
	9	Increase support for struggling students, including immigrants, through early intervention and targeting resources based on socio-economic background.						1	
	10	Enhance support and incentives for immigrants to learn Swedish.						1	
	11	Consider consolidating existing institutions in charge of advising on and supervising education policies into an education policy council.						1	
	12	Reduce the gap in employment protection between permanent and temporary contracts and increase flexibility in entry level wages.						2	
	1	<i>Reduce the gap in employment protection between permanent and temporary contracts</i>					.		
	2	<i>Increase flexibility in entry level wages</i>					.		
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