

96

Annual Report



Stiftelsen

RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Annual Report
1996

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The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond) is an independent foundation with the objective of promoting and supporting scientific research.

The Foundation was instituted in 1962 by means of an endowment from the Bank of Sweden, which wished thereby to commemorate its tercentenary in 1968 and, at the same time, to advance "an important national cause". The annual return on the Bank of Sweden Donation was to be used for promoting scientific research linked to Sweden.

The Foundation's statutes were adopted in December 1964. The present statutes (adopted on 1 January 1968) state, for example,

that priority shall be given to those fields of research whose funding requirements are not adequately met in other ways; that the Foundation's funds shall be used particularly for supporting major, long-term research projects; that special attention shall be paid to new research tasks requiring prompt, vigorous action; and that the Foundation shall seek to promote contacts with international research.

The Foundation's tasks, inception and aims

The Riksdag (Swedish parliament) decided in 1993 that another donation should be added to the Foundation. Attached to the decision was a memorandum drawn up in the Prime Minister's Office. This memorandum emphasized some guidelines that were to characterize the activity initiated by means of the donation. The specified areas of use were as follows:

- support for projects and programmes involving a multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary approach
- establishment of networks or more permanent forms of co-operation, nationally and internationally, eg, by starting an international programme of exchange for researchers
- promotion of researcher training and recruitment
- promotion of researcher mobility internationally and between universities/colleges, and other activities.
- The first grants from the Foundation were awarded in autumn 1965. Since then, a total of around SEK 2.9 billion (in 1996 monetary value) has been distributed for scientific research. The Foundation's aggregate assets amounted to just under SEK 4.9bn at year-end 1996.

Gratifyingly enough, the economic basis of activities to support research has shown a striking improvement in the years since 1988, when the Foundation itself became responsible for financial administration. The past few years' real increase in equity capital will, of course, improve our capacity for maintaining, and even increasing, our annual support for research.

Ever since its inception in the mid-1960s, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has assessed applications on the basis both of social relevance and of internationally accepted scientific criteria. The Foundation's resources have been an important supplement to those at the disposal of the state research councils, mainly for scientifically motivated and discipline-oriented research.

During the year, a lively debate on research policy was conducted in connection with the final report of the Research Funding Commission (SOU 1996:29) and the Government Bill on research policy, *Research and Society* (Govt. Bill 1996/97:5). The Riksdag resolution on the focus of research emphasizes that it must meet social needs and contribute to the development of all sectors of society.

To ensure the benefits of the research, increased collaboration between researchers and the community at large is required. As a result of the Riksdag decision, instructions and regulations for the state research councils will be amended.

Managing Director's comments

The Government has now defined a focus for the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR) that coincides more closely than before with the profile carved out by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. It may also be noted in this context that HSFR, through the Riksdag decision on research and cultural policy, has been given a new function: that of proposing measures to expand and develop sectorial research in the cultural sphere. There is therefore, in my opinion, every reason for the Foundation – in a dialogue with HSFR, but also with the Swedish Council for Planning and Co-ordination of Research (FRN) – to seek a reasonable and appropriate division of roles regarding promotion and support of important research in the humanities and social sciences.

In a number of areas, it is now becoming apparent that the state of public finances no longer affords the same scope for maintaining, and even less of developing, the infrastructure for research. This means that resource claims are increasingly often being presented to the Foundation that could previously be met with funds at the Government's disposal or by means of official grants. Accordingly, the Foundation receives more applications from archives, libraries and museums. In some cases it has been possible for the Foundation to assist in funding such projects. But these needs are growing.

The Humanities and Social Science Donation has enabled various major research projects and programmes to be established with the Foundation's support. Both this fact and the nature of the support – two-year framework grants – have meant

that larger resources must henceforth be allocated for follow-up and evaluation. The Foundation's Board of Trustees has decided that each preparatory committee should schedule time for this work, which is to commence in 1997.

In view of the annual reports on the Foundation's activities and management in 1994 and 1995, a motion has been brought that women researchers are heavily underrepresented in the distribution of grants. The Board has stated to the Riksdag's Standing Committee on Education that it intends to pursue this matter with "vigilance, concern and commitment".

Our statistics have now been remodelled to make trends easier to follow. In addition, we have stated in the instructions to grant applicants and to the preparatory committees that, in its work of scrutiny, the Foundation is to pay particular attention to applications from women researchers. However, I am obliged to state that the proportion of approved projects with women project leaders is still inadequate. Several years' measures of stimulation will be required before any marked changes can be discerned.

In April 1996 The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation held a seminar on "What has Research on Gender Equality Attained?" When the former cabinet minister Gertrud Sigurdson concluded the seminar and summarized the day's discussion, one point she made was that a great deal had happened during the 25 years since the Foundation made its first efforts to promote gender-equality research on a broad front. "Still, Tremendous Progress has Been Made" is the title of the conference report, edited by Egon Hemlin, that is being published roughly at the same time as this annual report.

This work is being conducted with great commitment in the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. Economic trends have meant a substantial increase in the Foundation's room for manoeuvre. Changes in research policy decided upon and the new roles and co-operation patterns of research-funding bodies constitute challenges for the future – and this should, of course, be followed up and reflected in terms of research. It is my view that the Foundation must play an active part in initiating such a process.



Dan Brändström

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation provides support for advanced research, in the form of project grants to individual researchers or groups of researchers applying for funds.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation is actively engaged in broad fields of scientific research. The range of expertise among the researchers on the Board of Trustees and in the preparatory committees illustrates this fact. In addition, the Board comprises people with expert economic and political knowledge. This composition means that the Board represents an unusually broad spectrum of experience, and thereby has a unique position as an all-round liaison body between different fields of research, and also between research and other crucial public interests.

Activities to support research

Ever since the inception of the Bank of Sweden Donation, a certain preference has been shown for research in social sciences and humanities. Massive inputs have been made over the past two years for the benefit of research in the humanities. In 1996, 49% of the Foundation's research

budget was allotted to the humanities and theology, and 42% to the subject areas of the social sciences and law. Research in medicine, natural science and technology received some 7%, while the remaining 2% constitutes support for projects outside the universities and colleges.

In the first place, priority is given to projects whose requirements are not naturally met in other ways, eg, by means of grants from state research councils or other public authorities, which operate within their own relatively well-defined sectors.

The Foundation is interested in supporting multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary research projects in which researchers from different disciplines, faculties, localities or countries collaborate. The Foundation's catalogue of grants awarded to date shows many examples of research projects of these kinds, especially within the framework of the Humanities and Social Science Donation.

Procedure

It is the Board of Trustees that decides which grants are awarded by the Foundation. Before this, incoming applications are assessed and ranked in order of priority by one or – usually – more preparatory committees. Permanent and deputy Board members, and also external scientific experts from both Sweden and abroad, serve on each of these committees. As a rule, the applications have also been assessed by one or more external experts in Sweden or other countries.

Each application is initially assessed according to international standards and in relation to criteria of scientific quality and social relevance.

Decisions about grants for new projects are taken in two stages:

- 1) Assessments in the first stage are based on applications presenting brief overviews or *project outlines*. The preparatory committees then select the applications that they consider to be of the highest scientific quality and the most

interesting to the Foundation, and which are drawn up by scientists adjudged competent and suitable for conducting the projects concerned. These researchers are then given an opportunity to submit complete applications. Other applications (project outlines) are rejected.

- 2) In a second stage, *complete applications* are assessed and arranged in order of priority (as a rule after examination by external experts) before the final rulings by the Board.

Where applications relate to research that is ethically questionable, they are evaluated according to the same criteria and in the same manner as in the state research councils.

Applications for grants from the *Humanities and Social Science Donation* are assessed in accordance with the criteria in the instructions issued by the Foundation, which has meant scrutiny of the following aspects of the projects:

- their relevance to the themes formulated, "The Fundamentals of Humanities and Social Sciences" and "Social Changes in Time and Space", in the instructions
- the interdisciplinary nature of the project, ie, how co-operation is intended to take place across the boundaries of institutions, faculties or universities
- participation of doctoral students
- ideas concerning research-information inputs.

In certain fields, which are regarded as important but have not received sufficient attention, the Foundation sometimes appoints special "sector committees". These committees' task is to review research needs and encourage scientific research and information exchange. The committees comprise researchers from disciplines of importance for the field, as well as representatives of important and relevant social interests. The committees' activities may be described as advanced work preparatory to research. The work is discontinued when sufficient attention has been gained from the research community and/or from the authorities responsible for ensuring that permanent resources are provided for the field in question.

During 1996, two new sector committees commenced work. These are the committee for *research on art and interpretation* and the committee for *capital-market research*.

Research grants

During 1994, the first grants were awarded from the Humanities and Social Science Donation. Thanks to this new increment of resources, it has become possible to support more large-scale, interdisciplinary and long-term research projects. Many highly urgent projects for which it would have been difficult to obtain financial resources of the kind now made possible have now started, and are enabling more young doctoral students to obtain a meaningful education.

As in previous years, the pressure of applications to the Foundation was very heavy. On the application occasions during the year, a total of 652 new applications were received, and the aggregate sum applied for was SEK 502m. Adding the continuation applications, another 144 in number, it brings the total to 796 applications, with SEK 634m applied for altogether.

Within the framework of the Humanities and Social Science Donation, 187 new applications were received. Of the applications approved (11), six may be referred to the theme **The Fundamentals of Humanities and Social Sciences** and five to the theme **Social Changes in Time and Space**. Just under 7% of the amounts requested for new projects was granted, compared with 8% in 1994 and 9% in 1995.

During the year, the Foundation approved a total of 194 project grants and, in addition, grants for symposia and travel. Most of these grants were administered by state universities and colleges. For grant funds disbursed after 1 July 1991, besides an overhead mark-up of 13.6%, an increment of around 8.7% for VAT, calculated on the project grant, is now also made. For grants after 1 July 1994 that are administered via state university departments under the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foundation must now also expect to pay an increment of 10% for costs of premises on the amounts calculated for the actual research projects. Accordingly, this entails a total supplementary charge of the order of 33%.

Since 1966, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has taken part in financing the *Nobel Foundation's symposia*. This was originally done in the form of annual grants. Nowadays, these symposium activities can be financed entirely from the return on a special symposium fund in the Nobel Foundation. A start was made in 1979 on building up this fund through a basic endowment in the form of a three-year grant from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, through contributions and royalties from the Nobel Foundation's own publicity activities, and also through four annual grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.

Symposium activities are run by a committee comprising representatives of the five Nobel Committees, the Economics Prize Committee, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Wallenberg Foundation, with the Nobel Foundation's Managing Director as Chairman. To date, 101 Nobel symposia have been held. They have been devoted to areas of scientific breakthroughs of central cultural or social importance, and have earned a very high international reputation.

During 1996, the Foundation continued its support for the establishment of *Collegium Budapest*. Within the framework of grants for research, the researcher permanently linked to the college, Professor **János Kornai**, received DEM 200,000 for a project at the college. Professor Kornai's project, "The Interaction between Politics and the Economy in the Period of Post-Socialist Transition" (Reg. No. 96-0049:01) is intended to be a principal theme for activities at the college in 1997/98.

Approved grants are made available subject to special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. As mentioned above, the majority of grants are administered by a state educational institution, which also then acts as the employer of the staff paid from the grants. In the section "Statistical information on research grants" (page 70), certain data concerning the applications dealt with and grants awarded are reported in tabular form.

As in previous years, several of the Foundation's grant recipients were awarded funds to enable them to present and discuss their projects and research results at university departments abroad or at international scientific symposia.

Individual researchers or groups of researchers are often invited to the Foundation's offices to present and discuss their current projects. At Board meetings, the research

fields concerned are regularly presented by the scientific members or by specially invited researchers.

These activities, of which the above are merely examples, are included as regular and self-evident elements in the Foundation's endeavour to promote contacts with international research and to stimulate the exchange of information between researchers from different fields, and also between researchers and the community at large. As pointed out above, the purpose is of course to enhance understanding and knowledge of the prospects, procedures and results of research, thereby providing the basis for assessments of past and present efforts using available research funds. The meetings attended by decision-makers, representatives of various social interests and also researchers are considered particularly valuable.

Grants for symposia, seminars, research-information inputs, information exchange, etc

In its budget, the Foundation's Board of Trustees has allocated special funds to support symposia, seminars and research-information inputs. During 1996, 76 such applications were dealt with; for 17 of these, the main applicant was a woman. Forty-one applications, of which seven were submitted by women researchers, were granted an aggregate amount of just under SEK 5m.

Many of the research projects supported by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation shed light on problems of general social interest. It is therefore important for the findings obtained to be disseminated in the community at large and to become the subject of discussion, critical review and utilization. The Foundation has therefore, in various ways, attempted to assist in facilitating such information exchange. During the year, the Foundation conducted several activities, both national and international, for the purpose of monitoring and spreading knowledge about the research it supports, and to stimulate the exchange of information on research findings between different groups in society.

In 1988, to encourage Swedish researchers to publish articles in the popular scientific press, the Foundation set up two prizes totalling SEK 50,000 for the best articles in the magazine *Forskning & Framsteg* ("Research and Progress"). The same amount was allocated in the 1996 budget for a new form of co-operation with *Forskning & Framsteg*, on the best manuscript on a specific theme. This theme was defined in advance by the Foundation's Board of Trustees: the theme selected was "Boundaries?" No fewer than 58 contributions were received for assessment by a jury of five under the chairmanship of **Anna-Greta Dyring**. For the Foundation's part, members included the Board Chairman, **Inge Jonsson**, and Deputy Chairman **Jan Björkman**. Six people were given prizes in conjunction with *Forskning & Framsteg*'s 30th anniversary on 4 October 1996. A first prize of SEK 25,000 was awarded to astronomer **Anita Sundman** at the Stockholm University.

The Foundation also arranges conferences and seminars of its own (sometimes in collaboration with another research-supporting body inside or outside Sweden) for the purpose of identifying research needs and reviewing or presenting the state of knowledge in a certain field. The Foundation also takes part in other activities involving research information.

Below, in brief, we give some examples of activities for which the Foundation took the initiative, or in which it played an active part in 1996.

The two previous sector committees concluded their activities. The committee for *research on the Riksdag's functioning and procedure* arranged a meeting in the Riksdag building on the theme of *Riksdag and Government – Position of the Select Committees?* This meeting was prompted by the book issued during the year, "The Riksdag Select Committees from the Inside", edited by former Member of the Riksdag (MP) and select-committee chairman **Lars Gustafsson**. Under the leadership of Speaker **Birgitta Dahl**, Lars Gustafsson and **Bertil Fiskesjö**, the former MP and third deputy speaker, opened the evening's discussion. Their opening addresses were commented on by Ass. Prof. **Björn von Sydow**, MP and now cabinet minister; **Magnus Hagevi** of the Department of Political Science, University of Göteborg; and Ass. Prof. **Anders Sannerstedt** of the Department of Political Science, Lund University. Following the lectures and comments, there was a lively discussion including several of the former MPs who contributed to the book.

The sector committee for *comparative research on changes in society* held its concluding seminar in the Riksdag building on 25 April, on the theme of *What has Research on Gender Equality Attained? Results, Progress and Shortcomings of Swedish Gender Research*. Under the chairmanship of Professor **Kjell Härnqvist**, the opening address was given by EU Commissioner **Anita Gradin**. After that Professor **Teresa Rees** of the School for Policy Studies, University of Bristol, specified some *Key Issues in Gender Research in the EU*. Ass. Prof. **Barbara Hobson** of the Department of Sociology, Stockholm University, then presented some interim results from her research programme, supported by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, on Comparative Gender Research. Her address was entitled *Cross-National Dialogues, European Networks and the Emergence of a New Wave of Comparative Gender Research in Sweden*. Professor **Ann-Sofie Ohlander**, of the Department of Humanities, University College of Örebro, then reviewed *Twenty-Five Years of Gender Research*.

In the afternoon, under the chairmanship of Professor **Rune Åberg**, the subject of *Women's and Men's Educational Choices – Development Tendencies and Explanations* was discussed. The opening address was given by Ass. Prof. **Janne Jonsson** of the Department of Social Research, Stockholm University, and Professor **Ulla Riis** of the Department of Technology and Social Change, University of Linköping (now of the Department of Education, Uppsala University), provided a commentary on these theme. Another theme discussed was *The Swedish Labour Market from a Gender Perspective – Research Findings and Development Tendencies*. Under this theme, Professor **Inga Persson** of the Department of Economics, Lund University, gave the opening address with Professor **Bengt Furåker** of the Department of Sociology, University of Göteborg, providing comments.

Former cabinet minister **Gertrud Sigurdson** chaired the lively closing discussion. The panel members were MP **Andreas Carlgren**, County Governor **Kristina Persson**, Professor **Rita Liljeström** and Under-Secretary of State **Ingegerd Sahlström**. On 19 June 1996, the Foundation invited representatives of university and college libraries to discuss the technical potential for obtaining access to both national and

international sources of knowledge. An introduction to the work situation in the IT Commission and "Cultural Network Sweden" was also provided. The Commission's final report, presented at the end of January 1997, deals with issues relating to the infrastructure for research, training and the uses of culture.

As a consequence of the discussions on 19 June, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and *Stiftelsen Framtidens Kultur* (the "Foundation for Future Civilization") co-operated in financing a "workshop" at the government offices in Rosenbad, Stockholm, on 11 November 1996, arranged by Cultural Network Sweden and the IT Commission. The topic of discussion at this workshop was potential forms of organization and funding for a Swedish cultural network, which will facilitate access to national knowledge bases for various interested parties, including the research community. The seminar has been documented as *Workshop 5. Organization and Funding of a Swedish Cultural Network*.

A final report on the Lule älv river project has been issued in book form under the title *Living with the River. Eight Researchers on People and Resources in the Lule Älv Valley* (in Swedish). The book came out and was presented in conjunction with the "Norrbotten Festival" in autumn 1996, in co-operation with national cultural institutions in Stockholm.

The results of the project were reported at a well-attended seminar at the Museum of National Antiquities in Stockholm on 3 October, with an introduction by the project manager, Professor **Evert Baudou**, and his colleagues Profs. **Erik Bylund**, **Lars-Erik Edlund**, **Phebe Fjellström** and **Sune Åkerman**.

During the period from 1 October 1996 to 12 January 1997 – with financial support from the Foundation – the Museum of National Antiquities presented an exhibition on the early history of Norrbotten, *Vindlingar* ("Meanderings"), that instructively displayed interesting finds, some of which had come to light in conjunction with the Lule Älv Valley Project during the 1980s.

During the year, the Foundation decided to collaborate in an initiative group for research on ethical, legal and social aspects of genome research (ELSA). The Foundation also supports research in this field: **Susanne Lundin** and **Lynn Åkesson** of the Department of Ethnology, Lund University, have received funds for their project *Genetic Engineering and Everyday Ethics* (Reg. No. 96-5015). The recipients are participating actively in a planned EU seminar in Lund on 6-7 February 1997, *Public Perceptions of Gene Technology – an Interdisciplinary Workshop*.

In co-operation with the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (NFR), the Foundation held a small seminar on 24 September 1996 to discuss suitable areas and forms for collaboration in the interface between natural sciences on the one hand and the humanities and social sciences on the other.

In addition, it may be mentioned that the Foundation co-operated with the Criminal Victim Support and Compensation Authority in holding a seminar on 16 October concerning research on victims of crime.

Finally, the seminar on The Role of Research in Offensive Care of the Cultural Heritage, held jointly with the Swedish Council for Planning and Co-ordination of Research (FRN) at the Swedish Film Institute on 14 November 1996, should be

mentioned here. After the welcome addresses by Managing Director **Dan Brändström** and Professor **Göran B. Nilsson** of the Department of Technology and Social Change at the University of Linköping, the need for research was discussed under four theme headings. The first, *Popular and Elite Reminiscences*, was dealt with by **Stefan Bohman**, head of department at the Nordiska Museet, archivist **Anders Perlinge** of the Department of History at Stockholm University, Ass. Prof. **Ingemar Carlsson** of the National Archives, and Ass. Prof. **Karl Molin** of the Department of History, Stockholm University.

Under the second theme – *Literature* – the presentations were opened by the Foundation's chairman, Professor **Inge Jonsson**, and Senior Administrative Officer **Leif Sundkvist** of the National Council for Cultural Affairs.

Discussion of the third theme, *Film*, opened with a presentation by the host for the day, the deputy managing director of the Film Institute **Hans Ottosson**, who described the Institute and its work. Film technician/restoration expert **Barbro Lidell** and head of department **Jan Erik Billinger** then gave an example of how important restoration of old film is to facilitate research on the cultural heritage in this field. Research on the film heritage was then dealt with by Professor **Jan Olsson** of the Department of Film, Stockholm University, and Principal Administrative Officer **Eva Block** of the National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images.

The last theme for the day was *Music*. Vice-Chancellor and Professor **Jan Ling** of the University of Göteborg and Ass. Prof. **Anna Ivarsdotter** of the Department of Music, Uppsala University, gave the opening addresses under this theme.

The presentations were concluded with a discussion on the importance of *infra-structural inputs*, such as the publication of the National Encyclopaedia, the Swedish Dictionary of Biography and Strindberg's Collected Works. Taking part in this part were sector manager **Torbjörn Kjölstad** of the Mid-Sweden University College in Östersund; Vice-Chancellor and Ass. Prof. **Per Thullberg** of the University College of South Stockholm; and Pro-Vice-Chancellor Prof. **Gunnel Engwall** of Stockholm University. In the concluding but forward-looking debate, those taking part besides the debate chairman were editor **Anders Björnsson** of *Svenska Dagbladet*, Prof. **Inge Jonsson**, former Director-General of the Central Board of National Antiquities **Margaret Biörnstad**, Prof. **Gunnel Engwall** of HSFR, Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** of FRN, and Principal Administrative Officer **Staffan Ros** of the National Council for Cultural Affairs. The seminar will be documented by Prof. **Göran B. Nilsson** and Dr **Annika Alzén** of the Department of Technology and Social Change, University of Linköping.

The priority group for the humanities and social sciences arranged two meetings abroad in 1996, one in Oslo and one in Paris, one reason being to promote the exchange of information between research-funding bodies and those engaged in research. The visit to Norway on 11 and 12 January began with a visit to and presentation of the University of Oslo, hosted by the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. **Lucy Smith**, who is also a member of the priority group for the humanities and social sciences. Prof. **Arne Hannevik** presented the KULT programme and Prof. **Johan P. Olsen** the ARENA research programme. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. **Arild Underdal**, gave an introduction to Norwegian research policy, which was followed

by a presentation of the Norwegian Research Council by its Director, **Christian Hambro**, and his colleagues. The group was then received by the Swedish ambassador, **Kjell Anneling**, who spoke about Swedish-Norwegian relations in a broad sense.

On the following day, all the meetings took place at the Swedish home Voksenåsen, and "Project 2005" was presented by Director **Nils Petter Tanderø**, Prof. **Francis Sejersted** and Dr **Høystein Sørensen** of the University of Oslo, and also Ass. Prof. **Stig Ekman** and Prof. **Göran B. Nilsson** of Stockholm University and the University of Linköping respectively. "Project 2005" is aimed at joint study of Norwegian-Swedish relations from 1814 to 2005. The results of these studies will be presented in conjunction with the centenary of the dissolution of the Union. In 1996, in co-operation with the Norwegian Research Council, the Foundation decided to finance preparatory research inputs in this project.

The venue for the meeting in Paris on 10-12 October was the Centre Culturel Suédois. The director, **Sonja Martinsson Uppman**, was in charge of making the visit an instructive and pleasant one. Director-General **Erland Ringborg**, the education attaché at the Swedish Embassy, gave an introductory lecture on *Trends and Problems in French Education*.

The adviser of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Ministry of Education and Research, Prof. **Franck Lessay**, Sorbonne III, presented *French Research Policy*, and **Maurice Gross**, Director of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S.) defined *The Role of the Centre in the Research System, and its Relationship with Universities and Colleges*.

Under the guidance of Prof. **Jean-François Battail**, the member of the priority group, a detailed presentation of research problems at the University of Paris-Sorbonne Paris IV, was received in conjunction with a lunch meeting there. The University Vice-Chancellor, Prof. **Jean-Pierre Poussou**, hosted this part of the programme.

The group were also given a valuable briefing on the focus and scope of research activities at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme ("Centre for Human Sciences"), provided by Director **Maurice Aymard**. The programme also permitted a further Swedish-French exchange of views, thanks to a reception given by Ambassador **Örjan Berner**.

The priority group's visit to France was concluded with a visit to the Swedish artists' home known as Hôtel Chevillon in Grez-sur-Loing, which is run in the form of a foundation. Bank director **Bo Myhrman** and Director **Jan Landmark**, both from Gothenburg, and the superintendent of the home **Mme Bernadette Plissard**, described the work of restoring the home and the present and future focus of activities there.

Donations

Under a government decision in 1994, as mentioned in this section of previous annual reports, the Foundation received a donation amounting to SEK 1,500m to support humanities and social science research.

The current statutes of the Foundation (in force since 1 January 1988) state that

"there is nothing to prevent additions to the Foundation's funds in the form of donations from individual persons".

An endowment of this kind was received in 1992 from farmer **Erik Rönnerberg** of Fagerdal, Hammerdal. This donation now forms part of the Foundation's total assets and is managed with the Foundation's other assets. The value of the donation amounted at year-end 1996 to SEK 10.2m. The return on this donation is to be distributed by the Foundation *in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute (KI) in Stockholm, for scientific studies of ageing and age-related illnesses*. At a prize-giving ceremony in Östersund, hosted by Director **Lars-Inge Ström** of the Institute for Regional Research (SIR), according to the proposal from the Faculty of Medicine at the Karolinska Institute, half of the scholarship for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1999 awarded to **Johan Fastbom**, MD, and the other half to **Lars Nilsson**, MD, both of the Department of Geriatrics, Huddinge Hospital. Erik Rönnerberg presented the scholarships in person.

Another donation was received from Erik Rönnerberg at the end of 1994. This new donation amounted to SEK 2.25m and must, like the previous one, form part of the Foundation's overall assets and be managed in conjunction with the other assets. The return on the new donation is to be distributed by the Foundation *in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm for scientific studies of illnesses during the early childhood years*. County Governor **Kristina Persson** of the County Administrative Board in the county of Jämtland hosted a prize-giving ceremony and subsequent lunch on 21 February 1996, at which Erik Rönnerberg presented the scholarships: half to **Jessica Fryckstedt**, MD, and half to **Tina Granholm**, MD. Jessica Fryckstedt subsequently waived the scholarship, which was then awarded entirely to Tina Granholm. On 10 December 1996 Erik Rönnerberg made a supplementary donation of SEK 212,489 to this donation. The total market value at year-end was SEK 3.1m.

Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund was set up in 1993 and, under the Board's decision, is to last until the end of the year 2015. Accordingly, the Foundation is to make an annual allocation that permits SEK 150,000 in terms of 1994 monetary value to be distributed annually. In 1996, the scholarships awarded amounted altogether to SEK 183,000.

The purpose of Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund is, by awarding scholarships, to promote a reciprocal exchange of researchers in Europe. Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund aims, first, to enable young Swedish researchers with doctorates to travel to and spend brief periods in outstanding European research environments and, secondly, to allow young European researchers to engage in research at Swedish research institutions.

At a prize-giving ceremony in the Riksdag building on 18 April 1996, the recipients of the three scholarships from Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund were presented. These three were

- **Bence Boganyi**, Sibelius Academy, Helsinki, Finland, for a stay at the College of Music in Malmö, Lund University
- **Carin Franzén**, Department of Literature at Stockholm University, for a stay at U.F.R. de Science des textes et documents, Université de Paris VII

- **Gerd Haverling**, Department of Classics at Lund University, for a stay at Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, die Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften and Institut für allgemeine und Indogermanische Sprachforschung, University of Munich.

The scholarship that should have been awarded to a Spanish recipient in 1994 was awarded in 1996 to

- **Angela Garcia Jimenez**, Dept. of Biology, University of Salamanca, Spain, for a stay at the Department of Clinical Neuroscience and General Medicine, Geriatrics Section, Karolinska Institute.

The scholarships (SEK 60,000 each) were handed over by **Ulla Kalén-Svensson**. The diploma was presented to Angela Garcia Jimenez in conjunction with the meeting of the Board on 12 December, following a lecture by Prof. **Bengt Winblad**, Dept. of Clinical Neuroscience and General Medicine, Geriatrics Section, Karolinska Institute, on the focus of research on Alzheimer's disease. The jury for selection of the Swedish scholarship recipients comprised Professors **Inge Jonsson** (chairman), **Boel Berner**, **Lars Engwall** and **Gunnel Gustafsson**, with managing director **Dan Brändström** making the presentations. The foreign scholarship recipient was selected according to the proposal of independent European research foundations connected with the Hague Club, whose board annually nominates a candidate, whereupon the Foundation's chairman takes the final decision.

Thanks to the donations received by the Foundation over the past few years and managed jointly with the basic endowment, the Foundation is approaching the status of similar major funds in such countries as Finland, France and Germany. This form of joint administration, exemplified by these funds, promotes efficient asset management while professional distribution of grants for scientific research can be guaranteed. The Foundation would welcome further donations.

The Foundation's investment activities

The year 1996 was another good one for most capital managers. The year got off to a shaky start when interest rates on bonds generally rose. One result was relatively moderate share-price increases on most stock markets during the first half of the year. Supported by falling interest rates on bonds, the second half was all the better for the stock markets. The Stockholm Stock Exchange was one of the strongest stock exchanges in 1996, with a share-price increase of 38%. The New York Exchange rose for the sixth year in succession; for 1996, the upturn was just over 20%.

The striking exception to this bright picture was the Japanese stock market, which fell during the year: combined with the falling yen exchange rate, the decline was some 10% in terms of Swedish kronor.

The world index for stock exchanges shows a share-price upturn, in terms of Swedish kronor, of just over 15%.

Throughout 1996, the Bank of Sweden maintained the policy of successively reducing short-term interest rates that it had commenced in the summer and autumn of

Financial administration

1995. After a temporary – but sharp – increase in interest rates on bonds in the first few months of 1996, long-term interest rates also fell for the rest of the year.

The Foundation pursued a cautious policy toward share investments at the beginning of the year. Gradually, it became increasingly clear that the falling long-term interest rates, above all, would have a favourable impact on the Stock Exchange. From summer 1996, the Foundation enlarged its share portfolio. In terms of acquisition value, the Foundation purchased shares – net – for some SEK 380m in 1996.

The bond portfolio, too, was expanded in 1996, by a total of some SEK 312m in terms of acquisition value. Most of the bonds acquired were real-interest bonds issued by the Swedish state. American government bonds were also purchased in 1996. The Foundation's holdings of Swedish nominal-interest bonds decreased.

The fairly high liquidity characterizing the Foundation's assets at the beginning of the year – SEK 644m – was successively reduced to SEK 245m.

Of the Foundation's total assets (in terms of market value), the proportion of shares was 45% (36% at year-end 1995) and that of properties 10% (11%). The remainder – 45% (53%) – consisted of interest-bearing assets.

Assets in foreign currencies amounted to 21% of total assets.

Book profit

The outcome of the Foundation's investment activity is reflected in the income statement. The total of all income, including realised capital gains/losses on the sale of various securities, less current expenses, is termed "Book profit before grants for research" in the income statement. This book profit amounted to SEK 380m for 1996. For 1995, it was SEK 329m.

Above all as a result of successively falling interest rates, the Foundation's interest income was lower in 1996 than in 1995 – SEK 168m, against SEK 179m.

Share dividends in 1996 were only slightly larger than in 1995. The majority of dividends are paid in the spring. The Foundation's net increase in its share portfolio took place later.

The sales that took place in both the share and the bond portfolio resulted in capital gains of SEK 207m in 1996 (SEK 163m the previous year).

Property overheads in 1996 were unusually heavy: SEK 29m, against SEK 16m the year before. Underlying this cost increase is the fact that one of the Foundation's properties was found to contain such major defects and shortcomings that extensive renovation was deemed necessary. In autumn 1996 the Foundation submitted a summons application against the vendors/previous owners of the property.

Of the year's book profit of SEK 380m, SEK 150m was used for research grants, while the remainder was transferred in its entirety to the profit-equalization reserve (see Note 18).

Real profit

In principle, the Foundation has assets of three kinds – bonds, shares and property – and all of these are exposed to changes in value. Moreover, some portions of the Foundation's assets are denominated in foreign currency. Accordingly, changes in exchange rates also affect the value of the Foundation's assets expressed in Swedish kronor.

The financial statements of an institution like the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation would be incomplete if they were not supplemented by changes in the value of assets – "Increase/decrease in unrealized value changes".

The net effect of these changes in unrealized capital gains/losses was, for 1996, an improvement of SEK 498m (229m in the previous year).

As a result of the falling interest rates during the year, the surplus value (market value minus acquisition value) in the bond portfolio for 1996 rose by a further SEK 124m.

The surplus value in the share portfolio increased by SEK 330m.

For the Foundation's properties, too, a rise in surplus value of SEK 45m may be noted.

As in previous years, the Foundation made an allocation in its real annual accounts for 1996 to donation capital, corresponding to the deterioration in monetary value. For 1996, this allocation was a modest SEK 19m, corresponding to an inflation rate of 0.5% (see Note 18).

Performance

A summary consisting solely of financial items can be made from the income statement (and the various notes). These items have been grouped in a table by type of asset (see page 20).

The Foundation's *interest-bearing assets* yielded a profit of SEK 324m for 1996. This represents a return of approximately 14% in 1996.

Similarly, the Foundation's *share management* yielded a profit of SEK 542m, corresponding to a return of nearly 32%. The Swedish portion of the share portfolio yielded a return of just over 35%, and the foreign portion just over 22%. The Foundation's *properties* posted a total net profit of SEK 46m. This represents a return of just over 9%.

The financial result must be charged with financial costs in the form of interest expense and financial overheads.

The overall financial result for 1996 is shown in the following table at SEK 890m, which corresponds to a return of around 21.5%.

The financial result has to cover research grants of SEK 150m and also administrative expenses. For 1996, as previously, a certain allocation to donation capital – SEK 19m – was required for it to keep up with inflation. The surplus amounted to SEK 710m.

Financial result (SEK '000)

Asset	Income/expense	1996	1995
<i>Bank funds</i>	Interest income	24,109	22,432
	Unrealised capital gains/losses	3,797	-8,981
<i>Commercial paper</i>	Interest income	9,657	11,026
<i>Bonds</i>	Interest income	134,551	145,498
	Realized gains	34,581	24,809
	Realized losses	-6,271	-
	Change in unrealized value gains	123,997	94,949
Total interest-bearing assets		324,421	289,733
<i>Shares and convertibles</i>	Dividends and interest payments	33,364	33,113
	Realized gains	197,258	165,457
	Realized losses	-18,453	-27,211
	Write-down - shares	-	-4,353
	Change in unrealized value gains	329,974	122,889
Total shares and convertibles		542,143	289,895
<i>Properties and shares in property companies</i>	Income	38,010	37,013
	Depreciation/write-down	-7,075	-18,892
	Other expenses	-29,425	-16,529
	Change in unrealized value gains	44,900	11,270
Total properties		46,410	12,862
	Interest expense	-21,358	-22,428
	Financial overheads	-1,815	-1,260
Financial result		889,801	568,802

Income statement (SEK '000)

	Note	1996	1995
<i>Book profit</i>			
Interest income	1	168,323	179,394
Shares dividends		33,358	32,675
Write-down - shares		-	-4,353
Net profit, properties	2	1,510	1,592
Interest expense	2	-21,358	-22,428
Realized capital gains	3	231,839	190,266
Realized capital losses	3	-24,724	-27,211
Unrealized capital gains/losses	3	3,797	-8,981
Other income	4	537	494
Financial overheads	5	-1,815	-1,260
Administration expenses	6	-11,183	-10,754
<i>Book profit for the year before award of research grants</i>			
	18	380,284	329,434
Increase in unrealized gains/losses	7	498,871	229,108
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	8, 18	-18,720	-91,318
<i>Real increase in equity capital before award of research grants</i>			
	18	860,435	467,224

Balance sheet (SEK '000)

	Note	31 Dec. 1996		31 Dec. 1995	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<i>Assets</i>					
<i>Current assets</i>					
Liquid funds		245,473	245,473	644,423	644,423
Commercial papers		50,052	50,052	87,468	87,468
Accrued interest income		58,493	58,493	75,990	75,990
Fund balances		6,632	6,632	—	—
Prepaid expenses and misc. accrued income	9	1,089	1,089	576	576
Other claims	10	4,788	4,788	4,739	4,739
Total current assets		366,527	366,527	813,196	813,196
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
Bonds	11	1,758,153	1,967,853	1,446,158	1,531,861
Shares and convertibles	12	1,901,376	2,318,630	1,522,026	1,609,306
Shares in property companies	13	49,370	47,403	49,370	45,747
Properties	13, 14	415,085	487,000	420,459	449,130
Equipment	15	1,081	1,081	1,338	1,338
Total fixed assets		4,125,065	4,821,967	3,439,351	3,637,382
Total assets		4,491,592	5,188,494	4,252,547	4,450,578
<i>Liabilities and equity capital</i>					
<i>Liabilities</i>					
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Trade creditors		2,574	2,574	2,927	2,927
Fund balances		6,671	6,671	—	—
Accrued expenses and deferred income	16	12,762	12,762	13,605	13,605
Other current liabilities	17	3,148	3,148	2,896	2,896
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		112,677	112,677	89,340	89,340
Total current liabilities		137,832	137,832	108,768	108,768
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>					
Secured loans		177,882	177,882	198,826	198,826
Total long-term liabilities		177,882	177,882	198,826	198,826
Total liabilities		315,714	315,714	307,594	307,594
<i>Equity capital</i>					
Donation capital	18	3,009,419	—	3,009,207	—
Donation capital indexed upwards		—	3,762,964	—	3,744,032
Profit-equalization reserve		1,166,459	1,109,816	935,746	398,952
Total equity capital		4,175,878	4,872,780	3,944,953	4,142,984
Total liabilities and equity capital		4,491,592	5,188,494	4,252,547	4,450,578

Balance sheet (SEK '000) contd.

	31 Dec. 1996		31 Dec. 1995	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
Pledged assets				
<i>Pledged assets</i>				
Property mortgages	199,019		211,916	
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>				
Pension obligation	2,538		2,590	
<i>Grants approved to be disbursed from return in the year ahead</i>				
	61,464		87,153	

Funds statement (SEK '000)

	1996	1995
Funds provided		
Funds provided internally from the year's operations (see specification below)	387,359	352,679
Decrease in current assets (excl. liquid funds)	47,719	58,558
Increase in current liabilities	29,064	36,653
Increase in long-term liabilities	—	15,342
Donations	212	—
Total funds provided	464,354	463,232
Funds utilized		
Investments in bonds	311,995	194,528
Investments in shares	379,350	-278,192
Investments in land, buildings, machinery and equipment	1,444	51,729
Decrease in long-term liabilities	20,944	—
Research grants approved	149,571	125,816
Total funds utilized	863,304	93,881
Funds provided less funds utilized (=change in liquid funds)	-398,950	369,351
Specification of funds provided internally from the year's operations		
Book profit before research grants	380,284	329,434
Depreciation and write-down charged to this profit	7,075	23,245
Funds provided internally from the year's operation	387,359	352,679

Notes (figures in SEK '000)

Note 1. Interest income

	1996	1995
Bank	24,109	22,432
Commercial paper	9,657	11,026
Bonds	134,551	145,498
Convertibles	6	438
	168,323	179,394

Note 2. Net profit – properties

	1996	1995
Income	38,010	37,013
Depreciation	-7,075	-6,892
Write-down	-	-12,000
Other costs	-29,425	-16,529
Net profit	1,510	1,592

Of the property income, SEK 1,375K constitutes an estimated internal rent for the Foundation's own premises.

See also Note 7.

Depreciation according to plan is based on acquisition values and spread over the estimated economic life of the property. Depreciation on buildings is effected at 2% annually.

The interest expense reported in the income statement relates to loans on the security of the Foundation's properties.

Note 3. Capital gains/losses

Realized	1996		1995	
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Bonds	34,581	6,271	24,809	-
Shares and convertibles	197,258	16,671	165,457	27,211
Options	-	1,782	-	-
	231,839	24,724	190,266	27,211
Unrealized				
Liquid funds (foreign exchange)	3,797	-	-	8,981
	3,797	-	-	8,981

Note 4. Other income

	1996	1995
Income from publications	20	46
Unutilized grants	517	448
	537	494

Note 5. Financial overheads

	1996	1995
Safe-custody charge	1,412	917
Management fee	69	-
Stock-exchange and Reuter screens	334	343
	1,815	1,260

Note 6. Administrative expenses

	1996	1995
Salaries and other remuneration to		
– Board and Managing Director	1,797	1,669
– other staff	2,904	2,738
Occupational pensions	1,046	920
Payroll costs	1,703	1,532
Travel and allowances, office and Board	822	642
Audit and auditing consultation	255	272
Other consultancy services	125	99
Cost of premises	1,388	1,320
Consumable equipment	159	490
Depreciation of equipment	391	365
Miscellaneous	593	707
	11,183	10,754
The average number of employees during the year was:		
Women	6.5	6.0
Men	3.0	3.0
Total	9.5	9.0

Note 7. Change in unrealized capital gains/losses

	1996		1995		Change
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses	
Bonds	209,700	–	85,703	–	123,997
Shares and convertibles	417,254	–	87,280	–	329,974
Properties and shares in property companies	69,948	–	25,048	–	44,900
	696,902	–	198,031	–	498,871

Note 8. Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital

The average figure for the consumer price index in 1996 was 256.0. The corresponding index figure for 1995 was 254.8. Between 1995 and 1996, the consumer price index thus rose by 0.5%. This makes the allocation for maintenance of the real value of the donation capital $0.005 \times 3,744,032 = \text{SEK } 18,720\text{K}$.

See also Note 18.

Note 9. Prepaid expenses and miscellaneous accrued income

	1996	1995
Miscellaneous prepaid expenses	58	49
Miscellaneous accrued income	51	527
Extra state support granted for Hjorten 17	980	–
	1,089	576

Note 10. Other claims

	1996	1995
Rental claims etc	4,463	4,437
VAT on properties	325	302
	4,788	4,739

Note 11. Bonds

Maturity date	Nominal value	Book value	Market value
Swedish nominal-interest bonds			
1997	140,000	144,787	146,430
1998	100,000	106,594	107,895
1999	562,000	513,904	596,598
2000	80,000	76,869	91,496
2001	40,000	40,954	44,117
2005	20,000	17,459	19,369
2009	220,000	202,784	258,157
Total	1,162,000	1,103,351	1,264,062
Swedish real-interest bonds			
2004	80,000	59,439	62,716
2008	200,000	192,488	207,250
2014	370,000	175,194	193,134
2020	100,000	93,828	102,829
Total	750,000	520,949	565,929
US Treasury's nominal-interest bonds			
2001	USD 10m	67,000	68,794
2006	USD 10m	66,853	69,068
Total	USD 20m	133,853	137,862
Total bonds		1,758,153	1,967,853

Note 12. Shares and convertibles

Share	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
ABB A	61,269	39,937	47,177	SEK
ABB B	180,050	124,448	138,639	SEK
AGA A	302,000	31,355	30,955	SEK
AGA B	499,400	52,884	50,689	SEK
Astra A	796,000	149,502	267,854	SEK
Astra B	81,000	26,262	26,487	SEK
B&N B	324,200	22,106	23,018	SEK
Cardo	400,000	60,728	75,600	SEK
Elekta B	135,500	33,514	32,859	SEK
Ericsson B	972,281	93,831	204,179	SEK
JP Bank A	376,500	12,994	14,683	SEK
JP Bank B	373,500	13,229	14,380	SEK
Mandator	65,000	4,318	4,290	SEK

Note 12. (contd)

Shares	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
Netcom B	253,000	19,285	27,830	SEK
Perstorp B	600,000	54,782	82,200	SEK
PLM	132,000	13,624	15,510	SEK
SCA B	609,277	81,884	83,776	SEK
Scania A	6,900	1,242	1,173	SEK
SEB A	1,050,000	58,385	72,975	SEK
Skanska B	376,809	68,327	113,043	SEK
Spectra A	350,000	41,650	43,575	SEK
Spira	110,450	15,538	17,727	SEK
Tryckindustri	6,200	932	1,252	SEK
Trygg-Hansa B	520,000	58,038	65,520	SEK
Volvo B	135,000	19,508	20,250	SEK
Total Swedish shares		1,098,302	1,475,641	SEK

Foreign shares	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
Abbot Labs	54,000	2,081	2,741	USD
Amgen	40,000	2,442	2,175	USD
AT&T	45,000	2,902	1,952	USD
Bay Networks	30,000	966	630	USD
Eastman Chemical	41,000	2,491	2,265	USD
Great American	850	0	0	USD
Hillenbrand	95,000	2,862	3,444	USD
Mattel	75,000	2,022	2,081	USD
McDonalds	72,000	2,421	3,267	USD
Pepsico	60,000	1,910	1,755	USD
Scand. Broadcasting	80,000	1,939	1,390	USD
Sprint	65,000	2,021	2,592	USD
Staples	54,000	1,139	975	USD
Telecom. Inc	70,000	1,444	914	USD
Time Warner	50,000	2,048	1,875	USD
Wal-Mart	74,000	1,700	1,684	USD
Waste Management	60,000	1,928	1,950	USD
Westinghouse				
Airbrakes	180,000	1,942	2,273	USD
Tele Danmark	12,000	3,720	3,900	DKK
Nycomed	77,000	9,746	7,546	NOK
Amer	16,500	2,109	1,568	FIM
Enzo	170,000	6,975	6,290	FIM
Huhtamäki	43,600	7,753	9,330	FIM
Nokia	180,000	30,946	48,024	FIM

Note 12. (contd)

Shares	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
UPM/Kymmene	181,000	19,061	17,467	FIM
BOC	200,000	1,784	1,747	GBP
Glaxo	289,699	2,170	2,746	GBP
Rolls Royce	600,000	1,458	1,545	GBP
Air Liquide	7,260	5,297	5,881	FRF
Lafarge	14,500	4,949	4,514	FRF
LVMH	8,384	10,929	12,148	FRF
Paris Developement	50,000	1,800	1,800	FRF
Schneider	27,000	6,013	6,477	FRF
Leifheit	30,000	1,993	1,770	DEM
Merck	45,000	2,473	2,493	DEM
PWA	15,000	3,228	3,075	DEM
Roche	950	9,599	9,894	CHF
SMH	2,500	1,902	2,063	CHF
ABB Investment	-	9,187	9,446	USD
Quest	162,376	2,703	3,101	USD
Singer & Friedlander	1,779,903	5,012	5,118	GBP
Alfred Berg Far East	38,064	5,062	6,975	USD
Fleming Eastern Opp.	115,636	2,052	2,627	USD
Asian Growth	56,776	5,004	5,121	USD
India Fund	135,000	1,924	1,029	USD
Alfred Berg Japan	256,921	25,067	17,679	SEK
Total foreign shares		803,074	842,989	SEK
Total shares		1,901,376	2,318,630	SEK

Note 13. Properties and shares in property companies

	<i>Foundation's stake</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Participations in property companies</i>			
917 Peachtree, LLC, USA	40%	15,801	15,114
Reindeer Realty, LP, USA	90%	33,569	32,289
Subtotal		49,370	47,403
<i>Properties</i>			
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100%	43,920	71,000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100%	83,730	77,000
Adam och Eva 17, Stockholm	50%	133,904	135,000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100%	17,203	23,000
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100%	11,757	14,000
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100%	8,903	15,000
Trädlärkan 2, Stockholm	100%	11,339	22,000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100%	27,608	34,000
Snöklockan 1, Stockholm	100%	24,483	26,000
Jasminen 4, Stockholm	100%	16,784	19,500
Apelträdet 5, Stockholm	100%	15,507	17,500
Hjorten 17, Stockholm	100%	19,947	33,000
Subtotal		415,085	487,000
Total		464,455	534,403

Market values are based on external valuations performed by reputable valuation firms.

Note 14. Properties

	1996	1995
Acquisition value, buildings	353,725	352,025
Accumulated depreciation	-28,260	-21,186
Accumulated write-down, buildings	-58,258	-58,258
Buildings, book value	267,207	272,581
Acquisition value, land	192,620	192,620
Accumulated write-down, land	-44,742	-44,742
Land, book value	147,878	147,878
Total book value	415,085	420,459
<i>Tax-assessment values</i>		
Buildings	163,026	185,545
Land	62,947	69,601
Total	225,973	255,146

The market values of the properties are specified in Note 13.
See also Note 2.

Note 15. Equipment

	1996	1995
Acquisition value	1,996	1,862
Accumulated depreciation	-915	-524
Book value	1,081	1,338

For equipment, a depreciation plan of 20% p.a. is applied.

Note 16. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	1996	1995
Payroll costs	244	208
Holidays earned in advance but not utilized	112	126
Special payroll tax on pension-insurance premiums	180	128
Accrued interest on secured loans	1,839	1,892
Deferred rental income	9,085	9,128
Miscellaneous, properties	796	1,407
Miscellaneous accrued expenses	506	716
	12,762	13,605

Note 17. Other current liabilities

	1996	1995
Employees' tax at source	290	235
Property tax	1,373	552
Management of funds from the Working Life Fund	1,265	2,109
Management of funds – consortium agreements	220	–
	3,148	2,896

Note 18. Equity capital

	Donation capital	Profit- equalization reserve	Total equity capital
<i>Nominal capital</i>			
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1995	3,009,207	935,746	3,944,953
Addition to Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	212	–	212
Net profit for the year reported	–	380,284	380,284
Research grants approved	–	–149,571	–149,571
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1996	3,009,419	1,166,459	4,175,878
<i>Real capital</i>			
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1995	3,744,032	398,952	4,142,984
Addition to Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	212	–	212
Allocation for maintenance of the real value of donation capital (see Note 8)	18,720	–	18,720
Real increase in equity capital	–	860,435	860,435
Research grants approved	–	–149,571	–149,571
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1996	3,762,964	1,109,816	4,872,780

Restricted and non-restricted equity

The conditions of the Bank of Sweden Donation stipulate that the real value of the donation must be maintained over time. The same basic provision applies to both the private donations received by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Erik Rönnerberg's donations). Equity assignable to these donations should be regarded as primarily restricted.

For the Humanities and Social Science Donation, the situation has been formulated somewhat differently. The conditions of the donation state that the equity capital may be used for research grants. However, it is emphasized that, with successful management, an appropriate level of research grants can be maintained without any need to utilize any of the equity capital. Equity assignable to this donation should be regarded as primarily non-restricted.

Grants for research

During 1996, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation approved the following grants for research (information for 1995 is shown in parallel).

	1996	1995
Grants from Bank of Sweden Donation	69,640	71,345
Grants from Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund	183	154
Grants from Humanities and Social Science Donation	79,343	53,976
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	315	265
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	90	76
	149,571	125,816

Donations

The funds administered by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are derived from five different donations:

- Donation from the Bank of Sweden to promote and support scientific research
- Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund
- Humanities and Social Science Donation
- Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses
- Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years.

(For a more complete description of the purposes of the various donations, please refer to the section on "Activities to support research".)

All funds donated to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are managed jointly. The yields of the various donations are, however, destined for different purposes. The Foundation's total yield on managed funds must therefore be split between these donations.

At the beginning of 1996, the market values of the various donations were as follows:

1. Bank of Sweden Donation, including Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund	SEK 2,438,636K (58.8618%)
2. Humanities and Social Science Donation	SEK 1,693,138K (40.8676%)
3. Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	SEK 8,698K (0.2100%)
4. Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	SEK 2,512K (0.0606%)

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 1996 (book result + increase in unrealized value changes = SEK 380,284K + 498,871K = 879,155K) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

1. <i>The Bank of Sweden Donation, including Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund</i>	SEK '000
Opening value	2,438,636
Share of total yield for the year	517,486
Grants for the year	-69,823
Market value, 31 Dec. 1996	2,886,299

The grants from Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund have no direct link to the return on managed funds. The Board of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has undertaken to ensure that the grants made each year can amount to a particular sum – which for 1996 is SEK 183,000K. The donation is to be regarded as used up by year-end 2015. In this summary, Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund has therefore been combined with the Bank of Sweden Donation.

2. <i>Humanities and Social Science Donation</i>	SEK '000
Opening value	1,693,138
Share of total yield for the year	359,290
Grants for the year	-79,343
Market value, 31 Dec. 1996	1,973,085
3. <i>Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses</i>	SEK '000
Opening value	8,698
Share of total yield for the year	1,846
Grants for the year	-315
Market value, 31 Dec. 1996	10,229

4. <i>Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years</i>	SEK '000
Opening value	2,512
Share of total yield for the year	533
Additional donation	212
Grants for the year	-90
Market value, 31 Dec. 1996	3,167

Stockholm, 6 February 1997

Inge Jonsson
Chairman

Jan Belfrage

Lars Engwall

Bertil Persson

Dan Brändström
Managing Director

Jan Björkman
Vice Chairman

Mona Berglund Nilsson

Gunnel Gustafsson

Åke Smids

Elving Andersson

Boel Berner

Björn Kaaling

Per Unckel

Audit report

We have examined the annual report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees and the Managing Director for the year 1996. Our examination was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

The examination did not call for any criticism of the annual report, the accounting records or the administration of the Foundation's business by the Board of Directors and Managing Director. In our view, the accounts are correct and were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Stockholm, 7 February 1997

Ernst & Young AB

Per Björngård
Authorized Public Accountant

As in previous annual reports, summaries of the new research projects awarded grants during the year are given below (pages 38-69). The texts,

written by the researchers themselves, are taken from the section headed "Summary of purpose, importance and implementation of the project" in the application forms for grants.

New research projects in 1996

The project descriptions are somewhat shortened. For further information about the projects, please contact the project leader concerned.

The Bank of Sweden Donation

Humanities (including Theology)

Archaeology

Jan-Erik Augustsson 1996 SEK 300,000
1997 SEK 500,000
University of Göteborg Reg. no. 96-30
Urbanisation Processes in West Sweden.

The archaeological excavations of the past few decades, in conjunction with land development, have resulted in very extensive new source material that has hitherto been processed and collated only in exceptional

cases. Much of this material comes from urban areas, and sheds light on their economy, goods production, social structure and relationship with the surrounding world. This project aims to devise methods for processing such source material, in the form both of large quantities of artefacts – “mass material” – and of drawings. Simultaneously, this will create a basis for better future decisions concerning care of antiquities and more cost-effective archaeology.

The work is being carried out through regional collaboration between universities, all the county museums and institutions engaged in excavations in West Sweden, thus linking together current local projects.

Archaeology

Gunhild Beckman 1996 SEK 267,000
1997 SEK 325,000
University of Umeå Reg. no. 96-13
Prehistoric and Historical Contacts Between Sweden and the Baltic Area in the Light of Genetics.

The project aims to analyse hereditary blood characteristics (genetic markers) for the purpose of elucidating the incidence of prehistoric and historical contacts between the Baltic area and Sweden, and of comparing the findings of genetic surveys with archaeological and historical data.

Owing to rapid progress in molecular genetics, there are now numerous informative genetic markers that have enabled researchers to clarify in greater detail the kinship between ethnic groups, and to detect traces of prehistoric and historical migrations. Accordingly, there are a number of genetic markers typical of Finno-Ugric peoples. Scope for identifying genetic markers characteristic of Baltic peoples is also beginning to be discernible.

History

Anna Christina Ulfsparré 1996 SEK 300,000
1997 SEK 600,000
Provincial Records Office, Lund Reg. no. 96-109
The Creation of Corporate Archives in the IT Age.

actually influence organisations. Such knowledge is essential if, in the future, business records capable of serving as the source material for academic research are to be available.

Along with the analysis of existing archival theory, the project is planned as an empirical study of routines for document creation in selected enterprises where systemic changes are expected to be rapid. The investigation will keep open for further exploration the matter of what specific information businesses should create and the routines they should use for permanent storage.

History

Sven Widmalm 1997 SEK 521,000
1998 SEK 521,000
Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-594
Science and Neutrality Between the World Wars.

The project aims to analyse the political identity of Swedish natural science in the interwar period. The main focus will be on issues connected with the neutrality and objectivity of science – characteristics that were perceived in both a cognitive and a political context. It will, accordingly, be possible to shed light on vital elements in the ideological background of social engineering. But it is natural science that will be the focus of attention. The survey will deal with two aspects of the image of Swedish natural science. First, the international image of Swedish natural science will be analysed; this analysis comprises, first, an investigation of how Swedish research in natural science was launched for Sweden's part, by natural-science researchers, politicians and others, and secondly an analysis of how Swedish natural science was really perceived abroad. The other aspect consists of a corresponding analysis of how work in natural science was launched in Sweden, with particular emphasis on the modernisation of research that took place during the period, primarily with financial support from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.

This project sets out to study which documents are created in the businesses of today, and how – and on which media – they are kept. At the same time, it is an investigation of how the new digital techniques

actually influence organisations. Such knowledge is essential if, in the future, business records capable of serving as the source material for academic research are to be available.

History

Kjell Magnusson 1997 SEK 988,000

1998 SEK 988,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-796

Nationalism and Politics – Ethnic and Religious Mobilisation in Former Yugoslavia.

the interplay between religious, sociocultural and political factors.

The project has three main aims: 1) to analyse the idea content and fundamental themes of national ideologies; 2) to investigate the social, cultural and political contexts of nationalism; and 3) to survey social and political movements with ethnic-cum-religious connections.

Classical Languages

Gunilla Björkvall 1997 SEK 325,000

1998 SEK 325,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-593

Versus, a Latin Form of Poetry in 12th-Century France. Dissemination in Europe; Sources, Transmission and Edition.

11th century and flourished in the 12th, especially in France. The value of these texts is substantial:

1) the oldest specifically French contribution to the Latin poetry of mediaeval Europe, and its emanation in geographical and chronological terms; 2) a new type of multiform rhythmic and strophic poetry with new rhyming technique; 3) connections with the colloquial poetry of the Romance cultural sphere; 4) a new form of musical expression (Saint-Martial polyphony); and 5) liturgical poetry on new themes.

Linguistics/General Languages/ Phonetics

Christer Platzack 1997 SEK 473,000

1998 SEK 473,000

Lund University Reg. no. 96-645

The First Grammatical Hypothesis.

The aspect of language being investigated is inner grammar, the

The general objective of the project is to study ethnic mobilisation in former Yugoslavia: players, ideologies and political processes. The emphasis is on the situation in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and prominence is given to

The purpose of the project is to create a text edition of the roughly 150 texts known as *versus*. The edition is also to contain an account of sources and transmission and a philological and literary commentary. The genre emerged at the end of the

The purpose of the project is, on the basis of modern grammatical theory, to examine a hypothesis regarding innate linguistic capacity that may help us to understand how the mother tongue and a second language are acquired or lost.

unconscious knowledge of how sounds, words and phrases are combined to form clauses – knowledge that all speakers of the same mother tongue share and automatically use when they speak.

Inner grammar for a particular language is the result of an adjustment of innate neurological connections that constitute the biological basis for human linguistic ability. The linguistic immersion to which we are subjected from birth results in this system being linked to language-specific expressions (sound, inflection, word order). In the light of modern grammatical theory, we can postulate the hypothesis that innate grammar expresses no syntactic, but only lexical and semantic, relations.

Literature/Theatre/Film

Yvonne Leffler 1996 SEK 30,000

1997 SEK 300,000

University College of Karlstad Reg. no. 96-16

Horror as a Source of Pleasure: the Fictional Rhetoric of the Horror Story and its Effect on the Recipient.

The purpose of this project is to investigate how the literary horror story and the narrative technique and themes of the horror film combine to give the recipient a "pleasurable feeling of horror".

The survey will be based on a narratological analysis of

the narrative technique and themes of the genre, and this will be combined with psychological, phenomenological and cognitive theories of the concepts of horror, suspense, anxiety and fear. On this basis, the factors in the horror story and horror film that attract the reader and viewer respectively will be discussed from various angles in reception theory, and in terms of the psychological function that fictitious horror stories may fulfil for the recipient.

This investigation will, above all, impart understanding of how and by what means the horror genre influences its recipients. In addition, the project will provide a contribution to theory concerning the reading of text, mainly with respect to collaboration between narrative technique and themes. Since the project contains an analysis of the emotional impact of fiction on the recipient, it will also contribute to aesthetic and reception theory. Moreover, the survey will provide a contribution to research in the area of media impact and the effects of depictions of horror and violence.

Literature/Theatre/Film

Jan Häll 1996 SEK 245,000

1997 SEK 438,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-129

The Maternal Way: the Life and Writings of Emilia Fogelklou.

The project aims to establish the intellectual identity and importance for the history of ideas of Emilia Fogelklou (1878-1972), and also to elucidate the sweeping social and cultural transformation that is reflected in her life

and works. In a broader perspective, the intention is – with Fogelklou as a portal figure and representative focus – to depict and analyse the quest for feminine intellectuality and creativity that took shape in earnest around the turn of the century, and thereafter to monitor its progress through the first half of the 20th century.

Literature/Theatre/Film

Horace Engdahl 1997 SEK 375,000
1998 SEK 375,000
Reg. no. 96-601

The Poetry of Solitude.

In my text on the Romantics (1989), I described how the Romantic poets' works derive their dynamic from an alternation between two diametrically opposed visions of reality, characterised by ecstatic inspiration and paralysing soullessness ("the living gaze" – "the dead gaze"). The emphasis in my analysis was then on the triumph of the living gaze as the basic formula of poetic creation. It is now my intention to seek the principle of poetry created under the influence of the dead gaze. This is writing that is misanthropic and oriented towards solitude, futility and silence, which reaches its aesthetic culmination in early modernism and particularly through the influence derived from Stéphane Mallarmé's writings. The communicative essence of literature is modified by its cryptic and incomprehensible elements; the artist becomes isolated in self-chosen condemnation; and aesthetics turns its back on humanity. This aspect of modern literature is insufficiently understood, which is possibly why it appears as an anomaly in historiography with an optimistic view of development.

Modern Languages

Hans Lindquist 1996 SEK 400,000
1997 SEK 800,000
Reg. no. 96-87

University College of Växjö
Tendencies of Grammatical Development in Modern English.

The situation for corpus-based linguistic research today is particularly favourable, for two main reasons. One is access to powerful personal computers with CD-ROMs and on-line electronic networks; the other is large collections of material, many of which are equipped with grammatical analysis (tagging and parsing). Many interesting research tasks that were previously impossible therefore lie within the bounds of possibility today.

The purpose of this project is to investigate development tendencies in present-day English grammar, especially in the British, North American

and Australian varieties. The aim is, first, to obtain new knowledge in these areas that will interest the international research community and, secondly, to disseminate this knowledge in Sweden so that it results in better language teaching and more up-to-date grammars and textbooks.

Music

Henrik Karlsson 1996 SEK 500,000
1997 SEK 1,000,000
Royal Academy of Music Reg. no. 96-164
Music and Tomorrow.

Diversity is rapidly increasing in Sweden when it comes to forms, styles, objects and ways of living and thinking. One of the areas that has expanded most is music, often in combination with dance.

People are devoting ever more time and money to musical activities. The number of musical styles, forms of activity and musical media products is greater than ever in Sweden's history. At the same time as this growing diversification of the music world, a powerful trend of homogenisation is under way, mainly connected with the global music industry. For these two processes, at once contradictory and interactive, modern electronic technology and communication are highly significant.

Music in its various functions appears to play a key role as both an indicator and a medium of change in modern society. In this project, topics of study include the importance of music to individuals and groups, its various settings and the interplay between live music and media-borne music. In addition, a selection of other problem areas of crucial importance to the Swedish musical world are being investigated, to reveal and describe significant features of the process of change.

The purpose is, in a perspective oriented toward contemporary and future music, to shed light on the way in which social and cultural diversity is generated and organised, and to enhance knowledge of the patterns of change in the musical world and society at large.

Social Science (including Law)

Anthropology

Åsa Boholm 1996 **SEK 100,000**
University of Göteborg Reg. no. 96-42
*The Symbolic Ecology of the Landscape:
Nature, Religion and Collective Memories in
Central Italy and Georgia.*

This project is based on the assumption that human-kind produces symbols that are interwoven to form conceptual worlds in which the existence of humanity is embedded. These worlds embrace not only human society but the total external environment, including nature. Human ecology is thus one of symbols: the surrounding landscape, our natural and cultural setting, forms fields of interwoven meaning, collective representations, which vary from one society to another.

The project aims to integrate and combine diverse methodological approaches: text-oriented, iconographic and semiotic ones with field data and microsociological observations. The design is holistic and thematic, and the endeavour is to include large quantities of data from different periods for the purpose of illuminating cultural dynamics. The project is oriented towards cultural processes in Europe, in particular central Italy and Georgia, and includes society in history as well as modern times. The perspective is a comparative one, and a number of thematic dimensions govern analysis and theoretical development: the symbolic representations and social dynamics of the settled and man-made landscape; the role of perceptions of nature in the formation of landscape; and the political and religious dimensions of landscape. The project aims to generate new knowledge of the landscape as a cultural process that ultimately applies to "collective memories", which are assumed to play a fundamental role in the structure of culture and mediation of continuity, identity and tradition.

Anthropology

Mats Lindqvist 1996 **SEK 325,000**
1997 **SEK 650,000**
Lund University Reg. no. 96-47
*The Culture of Late Capitalism – a Study of
Rhetoric, Power and Postmodernism.*

This investigation may be seen as the contribution to an international research debate in the human and social sciences concerning modernism and postmodernism. The intention is, with analysis of culture and discourse as the starting point, to examine the perception, mentality and language that are, in the theoretical discussions, denoted "postmodern". This supposed new mode appears to be closely linked to the growing prevalence of the rhetoric of market economics in the public debate. The everyday reality and awareness of the man in the street is, today, permeated by the "talk of" the market,

interests, share investments, etc. The public are expected to think and act like capitalist businessmen. It is therefore essential to turn the spotlight on the discourses of economic experts, ie, the informational and institutional practices that stipulate the mental frames of the postmodern consumption society.

Anthropology

Ulf Hannerz 1996 **SEK 140,000**
1997 **SEK 280,000**
Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-59
*Foreign Correspondents: Professional Practice and
Cultural Understanding.*

This project is a study, from the viewpoint of social anthropology, of the news media's foreign correspondents as mediators of knowledge between culturally distinct regions of the world. The intention is to elucidate, on the one hand, foreign correspondents' everyday professional practice in their postings (as, for example, the "African" or "Asian" correspondent) and, on the other, the forms for the understanding of cultural differences on which correspondents base their reports to the home readership, or develop in these reports. Parallels with (and contrasts to) anthropological professional practice and cultural understanding serve as one of the starting points for this study.

Anthropology

Svante Beckman 1997 **SEK 600,000**
1998 **SEK 600,000**
University of Linköping Reg. no. 96-649
*Staging Modernity: Harmony and Conflict in the
Museum Representation of Industrialised Society
in Sweden, 1897-1997.*

In this project, exhibitions and museums are studied as devices for communication and ideological production, popular education and entertainment. The starting point is that museums and exhibitions are wrestling with general problems relating to the representation of modern society and its relationship with history and cultural heritage. The project comprises three subprojects in which various different composite scenarios of modern society are studied, and also a fourth study that constitutes a synthesis of the three preceding ones. This arrangement means that we make three historical incursions in the modernisation process. The time frame stretches from the breakthrough of industrial culture in the late 19th century to the contemporary situation in which industrial modernism itself has been incorporated with the cultural heritage and placed in museums.

Anthropology

Minou Fuglesang 1997 **SEK 200,000**
1998 **SEK 200,000**

Karolinska Institute Reg. no. 96-687
Gender and Youth – Aspects Lacking in Research on Sexual and Reproductive Health. The Case of Tanzania.

This project seeks to identify the problems of gender and age in relation to sexual and reproductive behaviour and health – aspects that have been neglected in demographic research generally.

The focus is on young people between the ages of

10 and 25 who are on their way into an adult world of sexuality and family formation, in a society characterised by rapid social change.

The plan is for fieldwork, which is to be based on qualitative methods, to be carried out in Dar es Salaam in association with a project on sex and cohabitation for boys and girls that is the first of its kind in Tanzania.

Economic History

Kirsti Niskanen 1996 **SEK 25,000**
1997 **SEK 500,000**

Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-119
Gender Division of Labour and Modernisation of Agriculture, 1860-1940. Comparative studies in Sweden and Finland.

This project has a twofold purpose: to increase our empirical knowledge of the gender division of labour in agriculture and to contribute to a new interpretation, based on gender theory, of agrarian modernisation. Three major sets of questions are the focus of this survey:

How was labour divided between women and men in various types of production and different farming regions, when agricultural production was becoming ever more commercialised and market-oriented?

How significant were the two sexes' economic contributions to the livelihood of farming families, and how did patterns of livelihood change over time and space?

What was the impact of middle-class gender ideology in the new public sphere – in the form of science, agricultural courses and folk high schools, and also the activities of agricultural organisations – that emerged in the latter part of the 19th century and after the turn of the century? Did the normative picture of gender division of labour coincide with the actual division of labour between the sexes in agriculture?

Economic History

Olle Krantz 1997 **SEK 500,000**
1998 **SEK 500,000**

University of Umeå Reg. no. 96-580
Extended Historical National Accounts for Sweden, 1800-1990.

Historical national accounts (HNA) are important for analysis in economic history, but conventional HNA are sometimes insufficient. Important questions could be analysed better by means of extended HNA, which is being dealt with in three subprojects:

1. Historical environmental accounts
2. The informal sector in historical national accounts
3. Construction of reference series.

Business Economics and Management

Kjell Nowak 1996 **SEK 500,000**
1997 **SEK 1,000,000**

Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-151
Economic Journalism, 1970-98.

The research programme "Economic Journalism 1970-98" aims to shed light on conditions relating to journalistic writing on economics and economic policy, which is currently expanding, and its history

over the past two or three decades. This is prompted, first, by the fact that the dominant social issues have concerned economic phenomena and changes – such as the welfare state, the public sector, inflation and unemployment. Secondly, journalism has simultaneously become an integrative force in these important economic processes. The political debate and news media have been increasingly affected by economic perspectives and linguistic usage. Journalistic writing on the economy and economic policy has hitherto been studied on a negligible scale by media and journalism researchers.

The overriding tasks of the research programme are to clarify how journalism creates, changes and reconstructs the overall image of the economy, and to show how this is interpreted and used by readers. This is done by means of a number of empirical studies linked to established research traditions in media research.

Business Economics and Management

Jan Johanson 1997 **SEK 800,000**
1998 **SEK 800,000**

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-791
Development of Centres of Excellence in Multinational Enterprises.

In traditional research on multinationals, the head office is regarded as the centre and the subsidiaries as operating on the periphery. Today, however, we see that subsidiaries are developing various roles, with

reciprocal linking in complex patterns. One characteristic feature of this perspective is that "multicentred structures" are being formed that contribute to new products, production techniques and service capacity. This is taking place at many points in the enterprise, and sometimes results in international expansion. One aspect is that subsidiaries may become "Centres of Excellence". A subsidiary of this kind controls resources on which other units depend for their operations, and also serves as a driving force for the continued development of the enterprise.

However, relatively little research has been done on the manner in which centres of excellence emerge, develop and are controlled. This is the purpose of the project. From a control perspective, it is vital to understand why and how enterprises concentrate their competitiveness in certain subsidiaries. From a social perspective, it is vital to understand the forces underlying the geographical location of centres of excellence and how they affect local and national skills in a country. The project will investigate foreign companies' subsidiaries in Sweden.

Geography

Anders Malmberg 1997 SEK 315,000
1998 SEK 315,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-776
*Innovations, Competitiveness and Local Roots
– a Study of Swedish Mechanical Engineering.*

Industrial competitiveness is often created through processes that are geographically concentrated. A company is rooted by a network of customers, suppliers, competitors and institutions. By means of this structure, the pressure for change and the resources that permit upgrading of knowledge are conveyed. Product innovations, new forms of organisation and new business opportunities arise in interactive processes within the framework of industrial systems that, in turn, have their roots in a broader cultural and institutional social context. When players originate in the same environment, proximity, affinity and trust arise that together generate long-term competitiveness.

This project deals with Swedish mechanical engineering, which is an important sector of Swedish industry owing to its size, and also plays a significant part in determining the competitiveness of industry in general. One preliminary purpose of the project is to investigate which parts of the mechanical-engineering industry are particularly successful. Another purpose is to examine the role played by geographical explanatory factors in the emergence of these successful companies, and the extent to which links between customers and suppliers – or between business enterprises and other institutions – can explain these companies' success.

Law

Iain Cameron 1996 SEK 175,000
1997 SEK 260,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-21
Export Control of Strategic Goods.

The project deals with current legal problems associated with export control of the technology of mass destruction. The Gulf war and the collapse of the Soviet Union are among the events that have demonstrated the need for greater international insight into and control over arms exports, the need for new and reinforced disarmament agreements, and greater scope for investigation of alleged violations of treaties prohibiting the export of certain kinds of arms. This subject is singularly topical now that a new convention on chemical weapons has been adopted and the question of strengthening the biological weapon convention of 1972 has been raised. For example, development in biotechnology – especially genetic manipulation – has made an improved convention in this area imperative. The "dual-use" nature – ie, both civil and military uses – of biotechnology, however, causes major problems at both national and international level. In addition, there are theoretical legal issues that need solving to improve international co-operation in monitoring arms exports. One of these is the legal status of international agreements to limit technology transfer.

Law

Håkan Andersson 1996 SEK 210,000
1997 SEK 420,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-63
Critical Contract Law.

This project aims to undertake a critical assessment of the theories and doctrines of the law of contract. One question is how well the theoretical framework dating back to the turn of the century can cope with and render comprehensible the conflicts and clashes of interests that must, at present, be solved through the rules and principles of contract law. One focal point of the project is the attempt to integrate experience from the horizons of general science and philosophy – especially the "theory of communication and discourse". These lines of investigation can be fitted into the theory of legal argumentation that is concerned with how legal values and arguments gain some form of validity through a rational procedure. Within the sphere of contract law, a critical analysis of this kind can reveal underlying values and structures to which the traditional tenets of contract law do not accord rational space. The subjectivist and individualist theories stemming from the ideology and philosophy of the 19th century, with concepts derived from the theory of volition as their supreme watchwords, perhaps no longer explain the context in terms of contract law.

Law

Maarit Jänterä-Jareborg 1997 SEK 160,000
1998 SEK 335,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-565
The "Europeanisation" of International Private Law

consumer protection, especially within the Union. In the foreground is the Brussels Convention on lawcourts' authority and the implementation of judgments in the sphere of private law, and the Rome Convention on law applying to contractual undertakings. Both these EC conventions relate to consumer protection in the international context. Another interesting aspect is the growing number of EC directives affecting applicable law in consumer affairs. The ways in which regulations are incorporated and complied with in various, selectively chosen EU member states are studied. Contradictions between EC regulations are analysed. This is the first time that these problems have been submitted to an all-round analysis in Swedish law.

The second part of the project relates to the extension of the Brussels Convention to include the area of family law – or rather, a new convention concerning marital cases that is modelled on the Brussels Convention. What are the advantages and disadvantages that this convention may be expected to entail for Sweden? Important aspects in the context are Sweden's status as a multinational community and also the fact that in the area of family law Sweden has one of the most advanced legal systems in Europe. Is it mere rhetoric to state that the convention will facilitate life for European citizens, and that development has reached such a stage that Union member states can "trust one another" in the sphere of family law as well? These questions are new; the convention has not been analysed previously.

Law

Marianne Levin 1997 SEK 400,000
1998 SEK 400,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-797
Patent Law with Respect to Biotechnology and Microbiological Procedures.

certainty prevails at present regarding, for example, the manner in which the general conditions of patent law and the three criteria for patentability should be applied in relation to biotechnological and microbiological inventions. There is also uncertainty concerning the "prohibited area" for such inventions.

The project is in two parts. The feature common to them both, however, is that they deal with the way in which EU regulations are taking over in the sphere of international private law.

The first part of the study deals with cross-border

The purpose of this line of research is, first, to seek to establish as far as possible the current legal situation in patent law relating to biotechnological and microbiological products and procedures. This is prompted by the fact that great uncertainty

The other purpose of this line of research is to determine how far the theory of patent law prevailing today needs to be developed for biotechnological and microbiological products and procedures. The research to be conducted in this respect is strategic in nature, which means as far as possible analysing development and problems that may arise. This is done by attempting to establish, on the basis of fundamental problems, questions and concepts of patent law, whether the present system of patent law needs to be developed. In cases where a change will be required, the intention is also to seek to find theoretical solutions to the question of what the legal situation should be with respect to biotechnological and microbiological products and procedures.

Economics

Torsten Persson 1996 SEK 700,000
1997 SEK 1,200,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-132
Asset Prices, Economic Policy and Political Economy.

This research project constitutes a natural continuation of several previous projects funded by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. Previous research findings and methods will be used in related areas, and researchers from the previous projects who are based outside Sweden will take part. The research project deals with two defined subject areas, but the two parts nonetheless have a close connection – in terms of quantitatively oriented empiricism, including methodological development – that permits substantial methodological synergetic effects.

Subproject A, Supply prices, covers empirically oriented studies of markets for financial assets. One main area is the relationship between economic policy and fluctuations in the financial markets. Another area relates to the driving processes that cause fluctuations in the financial markets. A third area concerns the connection between individual-specific risk (for which no insurance market exists) and the pricing of high-risk assets.

Subproject B, Economic policy and political economy comprises theoretical and empirical studies of fiscal, monetary and labour-market policies; traditional studies of policy implications; and – in line with the new political economy – explanations of how actual policy depends on existing institutions and incentives. One main question is what practical and theoretical conclusions can be drawn from experience in countries where monetary policy is focused on quantified inflation targets.

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Economics

Timo Teräsvirta 1996 **SEK 500,000**
1997 **SEK 800,000**

Stockholm School of Economics Reg. no. 96-136
Time-Series Models for Unemployment and Other Non-Linear Economic Processes.

Quantitative investigation of the causes and mechanisms of unemployment usually takes place by means of macroeconomic equations or models. In such models, one basic assumption has been that the unemployment series contains a "unit route", ie, that the series is generated by a non-stationary stochastic process. This means that unemployment, according to the model, has no tendency to fall whatsoever if it has attained a high level. This is not a realistic assumption. The purpose of this project is to find new means of describing and quantitatively analysing unemployment series. This will be done using new non-linear time-series models that permit temporary non-stationarity but are stable. The results are significant for understanding and quantitatively describing the dynamics of unemployment and making forecasts – especially interval forecasts – of unemployment.

Economics

Karl Wärneryd 1997 **SEK 370,000**
1998 **SEK 370,000**

Economic Research Institute,
Stockholm School of Economics Reg. no. 96-767
Interest Groups and Political Integration.

The project seeks to answer such questions as:

How important is institutional structure for interaction between regions in determining the quantitative resources invested by special interests in, for example, lobbying activities?

Is it necessarily the case that, in order for a union or federation to be stable, it is the richer regions (in terms of, for example GDP per capita) that must have their interests met?

What is the importance of interregional mobility for economic efficiency in this context?

The answers to these questions help to explain, for example, the formation of the EU and the collapse of the former Soviet Union.

The project aims to develop theoretical understanding of what determines whether political integration of regions (eg, countries) can be stable. Unlike previous research, this project focuses on regulation policy and interest groups' activities.

Educational Theory

Karin Aronsson 1997 **SEK 585,000**
1998 **SEK 500,000**

University of Linköping Reg. no. 96-639
Making Oneself Heard in a Second Language – Social Interaction and Behaviour in Bilingual Child Environments.

Linguistic skills are a matter not only of vocabulary and grammatical knowledge, but also of linguistic nuances and choice of the "right" expression with reference to the current situation. Children's pragmatic competence, ie, their ability to choose the right expression in the right context, constitutes an under-researched area, especially regarding second-language use. With advancing age and growing experience, everyday use of language involves an ever larger repertoire of conversational styles. How can second-language learners make themselves heard in play and other interaction situations?

In two subprojects, we aim to explore various aspects of the communicative strategies of children aged 5-8, in a number of different types of activity. One subproject focuses on children's role play; here, by combining modern pragmatic research with aesthetic theories concerning perception and stage representation, we hope to gain an understanding of the relationship between linguistic and non-verbal communication. In the second subproject, we intend to study conversations between children in varying school environments to see how they adapt their language to different social contexts.

Psychology

Ulf Lundberg 1996 **SEK 325,000**
1997 **SEK 650,000**

Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-15
Stress, Musculoskeletal Ailments and Psychobiological Mechanisms.

The main purpose of the project is to investigate psychobiological mechanisms capable of explaining connections between psychosocial stress and musculoskeletal ailments. Laboratory experiments and field studies are being carried out in co-operation with researchers in the fields of medicine, technology, etc and also in contact with companies.

Repetitive-stress injuries are among the most serious health problems in the West and result in enormous costs and severe suffering. A growing number of studies, including our own, show that psychosocial factors largely contribute to these problems, and new theories have been presented to explain the connections.

Psychology

Philip Hwang

1997 SEK 500,000

1998 SEK 500,000

University of Göteborg

Reg. no. 96-536

Stability and Change in Children's and Young People's Psychological Development.

In autumn 1982, an investigation funded by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation was commenced. Its purpose was to study how various forms of child care interact with children's needs and personal characteristics where psychological development is concerned.

Those taking part in the survey were 145 children in Gothenburg, of whom 53 were attending conventional day nurseries, 33 were at "family day nurseries" (ie, at the homes of individual childminders) and 59 children were being cared for entirely at home. The groups were comparable in terms of sex, age, number of siblings, and age and profession of parents. We met the children 14 times altogether from when they were aged 1-2 up to the age of 8-9. Altogether, about 2,500 home and institutional visits were made.

The application relates to a follow-up study of these children in conjunction with their last year of study at senior school. The purpose is to study 1) the degree of stability in the young people's cognitive, social and emotional development from early childhood to puberty; 2) long-term effects, if any, of various forms of child care (here, we wish to replicate Bengt-Erik Andersson's unique 16-year follow-up study of children receiving various forms of child care); and 3) the importance, if any, of critical events in family life (death, divorce, etc) for the child's long-term psychological development.

Sociology

Erik Stolterman

1996 SEK 325,000

1997 SEK 650,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 96-19

Advanced Representation Technique and Social Planning.

Information technology is an increasingly natural part of many social planning and decision-making processes (eg, in architecture, urban planning, communications systems, planning of social systems, etc). Accordingly, the importance of this technology

for changes in the cultural and democratic patterns and structures of society is also increasing. Advanced representation technology (such as multimedia and "virtual reality") is dynamic and specific in nature. With this technology, aesthetic representation and dynamic presentation are increasingly essential, and for the viewer or "reader" perception is the primary factor. Seeing, perceiving and perhaps even participating in dynamic processes (physical or social) taking place in virtual reality change our capacity for handling complex decision-making situations. We seek to study how the new representation technology is creating a new basis for the

rhetoric that prevails in many of society's design and planning processes. The convincing power contained in perception-oriented rhetoric will be juxtaposed with a more traditional, intellectually demanding rhetoric. A change of this kind in prevailing rhetoric shifts and influences skills requirements, power situations, social roles and influence over decision-making processes in society. The purpose of this project is, empirically and theoretically, to study the incidence and importance of the modified use of technology. We shall study the players taking part in this use of technology, the arenas where use takes place, the representation techniques utilised, the purpose for which the technology is used and the target groups for whom this is done, and also the manner in which this new representation technique modifies the basis and outcome of these processes.

Sociology

Geoffrey D. Gooch

1996 SEK 100,000

University of Linköping

Reg. no. 96-113

Culturally Conditioned Patterns of Interpretation in Environmental Conflicts: the Structure and Communication of Risk Perceptions in Sweden and the United Kingdom.

This project will investigate the incidence and use of culturally conditioned patterns of interpretation in environmental conflicts in Sweden and the United Kingdom. One of the starting points is Ulrich Beck's distinction between "producers" of risk definitions

and "consumers" of the same. This concept will be extended to include "producers" and "consumers" of perceptions of nature and the environment. The project will study individual, social and political responses to environmental conflicts. One central aspect will be communication of risk perceptions and environmental conflicts. The project will be based on detailed case studies of environmental conflicts in Sweden and the United Kingdom. Methods used will include analysis of images and text in the mass media, interviews with players involved and analysis of official documents. The perceptions of environmental groups and other organisations will also be investigated.

Sociology

Anders Kjellberg

1996 SEK 200,000

1997 SEK 400,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 96-160

Unionisation of Salaried Employees in an International Perspective.

Nowadays, salaried employees form the majority of income-earners in the highly developed nations, and this is being further accentuated by the transition of industrial society to the information and service society. Although the proportion of unionised salaried employees varies very widely in international

terms, research on the matter is as yet undeveloped. Only in Sweden and a few other countries do the great majority of salaried employees belong to a trade union. In the USA, Japan and Germany, in particular, the unionisation rate of salaried employees in private enterprise is very low.

The purpose is to analyse the substantial international disparities between salaried employees' organisations in terms of coverage, form and focus, and to discuss the nature of current development tendencies. The project involves a comparative study of the countries of Western Europe, the USA and Japan. Theoretically, the starting points are both national institutional conditions and the strategic choices of various players. Collective, gender-related and professional strategies are examples of the strategies of salaried employees' organisations. Trade unions are regarded from both the macro and the micro viewpoint, partly in order to determine how centralisation and decentralisation (or combinations of the two) affect the individual's motivation to join. The gender dimension is also essential, since women account for a large – and growing – share of salaried employees' work. The emphasis is on trends over the past few decades, but attention is also paid to the manner in which the various organisational patterns were established.

Sociology

Gunilla Tegern

1997 SEK 480,000

1998 SEK 465,000

University of Linköping

Reg. no. 96-543

Female and Male Notions of Health and Illness.

little light has been shed on the nature of present-day professional and everyday notions of female health and illness. Since notions of women's health and illness may be expected to be shaped in relation to the corresponding notions regarding men, it is important in a study of these also to clarify notions of male health, illness and pathology, distinguishing these respective notions.

Previous studies have shown that there are gender differences in pathology and mortality, but also suggested that there are gender variations in notions of health and illness. Both distinguishing notions and gender variation in notions of health and illness help to shape men's and women's worlds of health and illness. In a study of distinguishing notions it is therefore important also to identify notions or idea elements that are either shared by men and women or distinguish them from each other, ie, to adopt a dual viewpoint.

The purpose of the project is, in the light of men's and women's experience of illness,

1) to analyse whether there are gender variations in notions of health and illness and 2) to investigate whether there are distinguishing notions of and attitudes towards men's women's health and illness respectively.

Karin Johannisson, a Swedish historian of ideas, showed that, at the turn of the century, there were specific notions of female pathology both on an everyday basis and in medical contexts. However, to date

Sociology

Abby Peterson

1997 SEK 475,000

1998 SEK 475,000

University of Göteborg

Reg. no. 96-579

Political "Neosectarianism" Among Young People in Present-day Sweden.

A new type of political violence among young people has begun to attract attention in Sweden. The explosive sociality of direct confrontation – with or without violence – is the basis for their construction of collective identity. The focus for the study is an

analysis of political violence among young people in Sweden, based on the theoretical discussion concerning "neosectarianism", perspectives in youth research and relevant classic sociological theory. Militant political neosectarianism is emphasised in the analysis, and a selection of these groups are to be studied in detail: the "straight edge" in Umeå, the "Young Greens" in Stockholm and young anarchists in Gothenburg. These three political youth groups will be studied using an ethnographic approach for the purpose of achieving an all-round description. These youth groups will be compared with the applicant's previous investigations of militant political youth groups – anti-racist youth groups and the "Ploughshare movement". Two key questions in the investigation are:

Is the explosive sociality of confrontation – with or without violence – the crucial determinant of the construction of collective identity in modern media society?

Which young people are drawn to the "new sects"?

Sociology

Hedvig Ekerwald

1997 SEK 130,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 96-654

Elite Groups and the Public in a Local Setting.

Over the past few decades, various surveys have shown that public distrust of politicians has increased in our country. How is this manifested at local level? The project puts the issue of the

reduced legitimacy of politics in a context of broad analysis of local elite groups. How do the economic and demographic structures of some dissimilar Swedish towns – Sala, Södertälje and Örebro – affect the nature of elites in these towns? How homogeneous are these elites, and how much linkage is there between the elites in terms of individuals and informally? What are the distances between the values of politicians and other elites on the one hand and those of electors on the other in these towns? And which demographic groups in the towns lack political resources?

The purpose is, by surveying the local elites and the manner in which they relate to one another and the population at large, to obtain knowledge that can explain the deficient legitimacy of politics. The new aspect of this project is that the elites of popular culture and sport are also analysed and that the analysis is carried out not at national, but at local level.

Sociology

Robert Erikson 1997 SEK 600,000
1998 SEK 600,000
Stockholm University Reg. no. 96-800
Courses of Life and Chances in Life.

What are the typical courses of life experienced by women and men in present-day Sweden, and how have they changed during the 20th century? What is the importance of various social institutions (family, school and labour market) for individuals' chances in life? The well-being of individuals over their life cycles is determined by the choices they make and the events they experience – choices and events that are influenced by class origin and gender, as well as social and cultural circumstances. In this context, women encounter different obstacles and events from men; children from higher social strata often have a longer education of career; younger generations have more often experienced divorce between their parents, and will work in goods production on a smaller scale, than older generations.

Choices and events in the course of life have, in turn, an impact on one's health, income and social position, and these in turn will influence events later in life.

In this research programme, we aim to study social change from the viewpoint of the course of life. We aim to attain increased understanding of how institutional and individual circumstances affect individual outcomes, such as professional careers, protracted unemployment, ill health and family patterns. The comparison of circumstances in Sweden with those in other countries improves the scope for a deeper understanding of the way people live here.

Statistics

Peter Jagers 1997 SEK 500,000
1998 SEK 500,000
Chalmers University of Technology Reg. no. 96-527
Dependencies and Interaction in Stochastic Population Dynamics.

Non-trivial stochastic populations either die out or else grow beyond all limits. If individuals reproduce independently, this growth occurs at the famous Malthusian exponential rate, and during growth population composition (age and type distribution etc) is stabilised (Euler's law).

This project aims at investigating how much independence between individuals is needed for Malthusian growth and the ensuing stabilisation of composition, thereby generalising, eg, known results about population-size dependence in simple Galton-Watson branching processes.

What are the typical courses of life experienced by women and men in present-day Sweden, and how have they changed during the 20th century? What is the importance of various social institutions (family, school

Political Science

Sten Berglund 1996 SEK 130,000
1997 SEK 200,000
University College of Örebro Reg. no. 96-14
The New Structures of Conflict in Eastern Europe.

The focus of this project is on the conflict lines and coincident conflict structures in Eastern Europe today. The emphasis is on development since 1989-90. However, the perspective is both historical and comparative. As a historical starting point, the democratic experiments in Eastern Europe in the interwar period, in particular, are used.

The project is arranged in three phases. In the first phase, an Eastern European version of Richard Rose's well-known work on Western European electoral behaviour (1974) will be produced.

The second phase of the project will be commenced parallel to the first, and the aim is to produce a comparative volume on conflict lines, conflict structures and conflict-solving models in present-day Eastern Europe, on general themes such as the legacy of the crises, political fragmentation and electoral mobility, nationalism, right-wing radicalism and xenophobia of the 1920s and 1930s, and also the difficult choice of model for democracy.

In the third and final phase of the project, which is to be commenced after the first two years of the project for which funding is now requested, the comparative basis will be extended also to include those Western European countries that have traditionally been the focus of comparative political research.

Political Science

Krister Wahlbäck 1996 SEK 237,000
1997 SEK 237,000
University of Umeå Reg. no. 96-130
Sweden, the Nordic Area and the Superpowers, 1943-53.

The aim is, before 1 July 1997, to complete a book of some 400 pages concerning Swedish foreign and security policy from the late winter of 1943 to the late winter of 1953. This will be a study of a medium-sized nation's attempt to influence its own security-policy surroundings during major changes in external conditions.

The study comprises three main phases: 1) Internal and public debate in 1943-45 on the place of Sweden and the Nordic area in the postwar world, 2) Swedish policy before and during the Finnish-Soviet pact negotiations in 1948 and the Scandinavian defence alliance's negotiations in 1948-49; and 3) Sweden's stance when our policy of non-alignment was drawn up during the final phase of the Stalinist period, 1950-53.

Political Science

Torbjörn Bergman 1997 SEK 650,000
1998 SEK 1,000,000

University of Umeå Reg. no. 96-801
*Constitutional Changes and Parliamentary
Democracy.*

representative democracy is practised and the consequences of this for citizens' scope for influencing their elected representatives. The fact that the EU Council of Ministers has been given legislative power in more areas of policy than previously, and also the fact that the Council can take majority decisions, are formal changes in the contemporary political landscape to which great importance is often ascribed. In the three Nordic member states, institutional design has already been affected, for example through the setting-up of *Europaudvalget* in Denmark and the Swedish EU Committee. The importance of new bodies of this kind should, however, be understood in the light of broad analysis of the evolution of parliamentary democracy over a long period.

Accordingly, in an initial phase the characteristics of development in those Western European countries where minority and coalition governments are common – just as they are in the Nordic countries – are being studied. In particular, attention is being focused on the connection between different constitutional arrangements and forms of government, the relationship between the party(-ies) of government and the opposition, and relationships with the electorate. In this way, important parts of the postwar history of European parliamentarism are summarised. In the next phase, the question of how the EU affects parliamentary democracy in Northern Europe is analysed. Here, not only EU member states, but also Norway and Iceland, are included in the comparisons made. This affords the opportunity of assessing which conditions ensue from EU membership and which may be a manifestation of general trends and phenomena in a period of change. Finally, a summary analysis is made with the emphasis on the institutional and cultural distinctiveness of Swedish and Nordic parliamentarism in a comparative perspective.

In this research programme, Swedish and Nordic parliamentarism will be analysed in a comparative European perspective. These comparisons focus on differences with respect to the living constitutional rules and how they have changed over time. The main issue is how

Medicine

Psychiatry

Gunnar Kullgren 1996 SEK 260,000
1997 SEK 520,000

University of Umeå Reg. no. 96-50
*Crimes, Assessment and Treatment of Mentally
Disturbed Miscreants.*

The project is a longitudinal cohort study of mentally disturbed miscreants who underwent forensic psychiatric examination in the period 1988-95 – around 4,000 individuals. It is based on an internationally unique but hardly utilised

database and archive comprising all forensic psychiatric examinations carried out in Sweden since the mid-1930s.

The project affords unique opportunities of obtaining knowledge of criminal behaviour among people with mental illnesses and personality disorders. This knowledge may be used for preventive purposes, to identify risk groups and improve the support and treatment inputs offered by society. In a broader perspective, the project will provide knowledge of how social changes influence a particular group of people with severe mental illnesses, and yield a better basis for special forensic psychiatric treatment that can lead to more rationally based treatment of mentally disturbed criminals.

The Humanities and Social Science Donation

Lennart Karlsson 1997 SEK 234,000
Swedish Museum
of National Antiquities Reg. no. 96-5001
Image Databank of Mediaeval Swedish Art.

The image data project, which was commenced in 1990 and whose collection phase has now been completed, aims at an international presentation of mediaeval Swedish art. The material comprises three representative groups: christening fonts, wooden sculptures and frescoes – three groups for which the situation with regard to preservation in our country is entirely unique. Sweden has more extant Romanesque christening fonts and wooden sculptures than the whole of the rest of Europe, and Uppland (the county to the north of Stockholm) is the area in the world with the incomparably highest density of frescoes.

The existing visual material – some 17,000 colour transparencies of the highest possible quality – is supplemented by exhaustive data on provenance, period, style, dimensions, material, technique, state of preservation and iconographic identification. And the whole of this material will, for the first time, be available on the Internet and CD-ROMs to historians specialising in the Middle Ages and conservators, and to museums, universities, libraries and other research institutions all over the world.

Alf Gabrielsson 1997 SEK 2,000,000
1998 SEK 2,000,000
Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-5004
*Expressive Representation in Music, Dance,
Speech and Body Language.*

Expressive presentation is a desirable and often essential component of verbal and non-verbal communication, in order for the recipient to really grasp what the sender of the message is attempting to communicate. It can convey feelings, moods, attitudes, opinions and other experiences that may be difficult or impossible to describe in any other way. Although this appears to be generally known and accepted, research and teaching on these matters have largely related to formal and technical aspects, eg, correct technical execution, while questions of expression are easily overshadowed. The purpose of this project is to investigate the forms of and conditions for expressive representation in music, dance, speech and body language; to compare these representations in terms of similarities and differences; and to relate the representations to the executor's intentions and the recipient's

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perception. In this connection, various factors capable of inhibiting or promoting expressive presentation will also be identified. The researcher's own preliminary investigations suggest several common characteristics of expressive representation in various areas.

The investigations are being carried out in consultation with several institutions for artistic instruction, and they may assume importance for teaching and education in aesthetic subjects by clarifying the content and importance of expressive presentation. This tallies well with several statements concerning how educational institutions should promote the development of creativity and personal expression, and it is also well in line with the growing interest in "expressive therapies", such as music and dance therapy. Aesthetic activities bring into play patterns of both thought and feeling and serve to a high degree to create identity, individual and cultural alike.

Susanne Lundin/ 1997 SEK 1,300,000
Lynn Åkesson 1998 SEK 2,000,000
Lund University Reg. no. 96-5015
Genetics, Genetic Engineering and Everyday Ethics.

Purpose: To study the cultural implications of the rapidly expanding field of biomedicine. We seek to do this at three levels:

1. What does the increasing quantity of genetic information mean for people's self-image and identity? 2. What are the cultural and social consequences of advances in genetic engineering? 3. What scenarios are given to the myths about the opportunities and hazards of genetics and genetic engineering?

The factual background of the survey, in terms of subject matter, is a broad ethnological knowledge base concerning changes in human cultural identity, linked to new genetic and medical knowledge of the individual.

Importance: We see a potential for developing a creative and expansive researcher environment in which unexpected and innovative knowledge can arise in the encounter between the two scientific traditions.

With this interdisciplinary illumination of the problem field, we also obtain tools for investigating the meeting place for two worlds of ideas: those of science and everyday popular belief.

Implementation: The study is divided into three research areas: 1) genetic information and integrity, 2) genetic engineering in reproduction and donation, and 3) everyday ethics in the public debate.

These three subprojects will all be permeated by an interdisciplinary, historical and international comparative approach.

Eva Österberg

1997 SEK 1,300,000

1998 SEK 1,300,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 96-5017

*Expanded Space: Ideas, Strategies and Networks
Among Three Generations of Women on Their
Way into the Public Sphere, approx. 1880-1940.*

and the oppression of women, or who sought to find an occupational niche that permitted independent work and a position in the public debate. The perspective is that of the history of women, society and culture. Central theoretical concepts are the public sphere, strategy and networks.

The project has five cohesive aspects: 1) the focus is both on women belonging to a known middle-class elite and another stratum of women who have not previously been emphasised in the same way; 2) through the period 1880-1940, we can analyse several generations of women and see how ideas about "the new woman" changed; 3) ideas/discourses on the social role of women are central, but the project pays particular attention to the practical dimension; 4) the project aims to show variation and diversity in women's systems of discussion and specific work, rather than asserting any general theory of, for example, women's subordinate position or similarity/distinctiveness; and 5) the project focuses on women in both national and international arenas.

Subjects of the subsidiary investigations include a) Agda Montelius, a professor in the service of philanthropy and women; b) The problem of feminine vocation: Lydia Wahlström – a trickle in the river of emancipation, 1880-1919; c) Women in public life: prostitution and the birth of the modern woman, 1880-1920; d) Women's yearning and the new society: lives and patterns of thought among women creators in the visual arts, the written word and textiles, approx. 1890-1930; e) Women for peace, 1915-1940: Frida Stéenhoff – a contrary feminist.

Carl-Gunnar Åhlén

1997 SEK 400,000

1998 SEK 400,000

Royal Academy of Music

Reg. no. 96-5047

Historical Swedish Musical Recordings.

and taught in Sweden in the first half of the 20th century. The concept of "Swedish" is used in the widest possible sense, to include the immigrant traditions that accompanied the musicians, singers and teachers who came to work in Sweden before 1945.

The project aims to extend knowledge of Swedish women's way out into public life, in a fascinating period of transition in development towards modern society and the welfare state. It is about groups of women who actively worked against immorality, poverty, war

and the oppression of women, or who sought to find an occupational niche that permitted independent work and a position in the public debate. The perspective is that of the history of women, society and culture. Central theoretical concepts are the public sphere, strategy and networks.

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This project, involving old Swedish musical recordings, sets out to make available, through CDs and in writing, the documents that best elucidate how Western sheet music was performed

The initial phase of the project consists of collection, recording and selection of the most important sound documents, many of which are privately owned and threatened with destruction. Phonograph cylinders, acetates, wires and early tapes presuppose access to a contemporary sound technology that is also in poor condition, and under threat just as much as the knowledge that is dying with elderly singers, musicians and sound technicians.

The plan is, in a second phase, to present the sources in an anthology that has already been commenced by the record company *Caprice Records' anthology*, whose first four volumes, mainly financed by the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs (1991-93), in the series *Collectors' Classics* have been acclaimed and popular. However, the rate of issue has been slowed down by lack of funds. Accompanying each volume is a text portion, often several hundred pages long, containing additional new facts and views. The purpose of this to make the study more detailed and serve as a work of reference. This demanding form of publication has, however, proved excellent in generating new research, yielding new findings and serving as a useful teaching aid.

Lars Larsson

1997 SEK 2,900,000

1998 SEK 3,000,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 96-5053

*Social Structure in South Sweden During the
Iron Age.*

Archaeological research concerning the Iron Age has, in recent years, penetrated problems relating to social conditions. Discussion concerning political concentration of power and change of religion has been

lively. Terms like "regions" and "centres" have thus entered the front line, especially owing to studies of the importance of certain central settlements. In the research conducted by both Danes and Swedes the intermediate area – South Sweden – has not been ascribed the role and interest that, with its position and interfaces, this area should have assumed. Discussion concerning central components in an understanding of the dynamic transformations that characterised the first millennium AD in Scandinavia has related only marginally to South Sweden.

The project is intended to analyse the hierarchy in the structure of settlement. The following problems are therefore intended to be elucidated in detail. First, what is meant by the concept of "central location"? When did the regional concentration of power over units larger than villages or the extended family arise? Was it groupings like this that subsequently combined to form the incipient Danish state? How was South Sweden incorporated into the Danish kingdom? What was the nature of the power structures here before Danish rule, during the integration phase and subsequently?

The catalyst of the project is the archaeological site in Uppåkra – a large settlement near Lund that was inhabited throughout the Iron Age. To

understand this site's relationship with other settlements, it is necessary to process and analyse the extensive material that has emerged in the course of land-development surveys over the past few decades.

Gösta Johnsen

1997 SEK 600,000

1998 SEK 800,000

Uppsala University Library Reg. no. 96-5055
*Supplement to Swedish Historical Bibliography
1977-93 and Swedish History of Art
Bibliography 1981-93.*

One of the primary requirements for successful research is reliable bibliographies, and in this respect the humanities are no exception. In addition, students of humanities generally need to take a long historical view in their

research. For researchers in the field of Swedish history, a series of bibliographies covering literature up to 1977 are available. Similarly, Swedish literature on the history of art may be said to be covered up to 1981. Subsequently, there are awkward gaps in both bibliographies as follows:

- Swedish historical bibliography, 1977-93 (17 annual volumes).
- Swedish bibliography on the history of art, 1981-93 (3 annual volumes).

Since 1994, continuous compilation of bibliographies has been resumed within the framework of Uppsala University Library's function as a library responsible for the humanities. The special funds at the Library's disposal for this purpose are, however, insufficient for any part of the costs entailed by the project outlined.

Both these bibliographies, in addition to the corresponding continuous bibliography work, are to be made available on-line in Libris, the national database.

Erik Norberg

1997 SEK 800,000

1998 SEK 800,000

The Swedish National Archives Reg. no. 96-5085
A Swedish-Russian Document Edition.

Swedish historians and archivists have strong wishes concerning information from the Russian archives. The intention is now, on the basis of the inventory work that has been under way in

recent years, to step up the research input and initiate direct collection of relevant material, in particular for the period since 1917. This is especially urgent since access to Russian archives has successively decreased since the summer of 1994. Negotiations have been held between, on the one hand, the Departments of History at the Uppsala and Stockholm Universities, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the National Archives and, on the other hand, the Russian Academy of Sciences, Foreign Ministry and national archives. There is now an agreement on a joint document edition.

As far as possible, modern technology with compact storage and advanced

search systems is to be used. The documents will be scanned in and entered as images in a document base, with an index database inserted as a search system, and finally disseminated in the form of CD-ROMs. Alongside the digital publication, a printed version of limited content will be produced at the request of the Russian associates. The selection of documents is to be made on the basis of questions formulated by the Swedish research community. Experience of corresponding projects in some other countries is to be utilised. The work in Russia will be carried out by Russian researchers, with the assistance of their Swedish counterparts, and also in Sweden in the corresponding way.

Jan Lundqvist

1997 SEK 1,300,000

1998 SEK 1,300,000

University of Linköping Reg. no. 96-5089
*Hydroclimatological Conditions and
Hydropolitical Strategies in the Middle East.
Water Shortages, Development Targets
and User Choices.*

The purpose of the project is to analyse the role of fresh water and its function in social change and conflict/co-operation in the Middle East. The water supply is limited, but demand is rising owing to rapid population growth and urbanisation and since socioeconomic

development programmes are based on raised water consumption. The major rivers of the region flow through more than one country, and the use and distribution of water are seldom regulated in recognised international agreements.

This means that competition for water gains an international dimension as well. These factors together make scarcity of water a conflict-provoking factor with far-reaching regional consequences – or, alternatively, one that may stimulate international co-operation.

With the above considerations as a starting point, the primary aim of the project is to investigate the Euphrates-Tigris system in terms of, first, the hydroclimatological conditions regarding water supply and requirements and, secondly, the international conflicts and scope for co-operation that exist between the riparian nations of Turkey, Syria and Iraq. In addition, it sets out to focus on a domestic policy dimension by investigating the Kurd-Turkish conflict, related to Turkey's water policy and how Shi'ite living conditions in Southern Iraq are affected by the Baghdad regime's water policy. Secondly, the aim is to investigate the influence and action of the superpowers and international organisations regarding the hydroclimatological conditions and hydropolitical situation of the Euphrates-Tigris system. The importance of the project lies, first, in the endeavour to produce new knowledge and understanding of the connections between hydroclimatological conditions and hydropolitical strategies in the Middle East and, secondly, in the ambition of pinpointing mechanisms through which conflicts can be prevented and handled.

Birger Olsson

1997 SEK 2,800,000

1998 SEK 3,000,000

Reg. no. 96-5178

Lund University

*The Ancient Synagogue – Birthplace for Two
World Religions.*

The project is a historical contribution to theme of "Foundations of the Arts and Humanities". Judaism and Christianity, which are in many ways part of our cultural heritage, co-existed in very close proximity for a

while and, according to the prevalent view, were shaped in a particular environment in ancient times: in the synagogue.

On the basis of extant source material (including new archaeological material and newly found texts) and contemporary scientific theories and methods (including those of sociology, linguistics and translation theory), the project aims to describe and evaluate this basic, formative environment as broadly as possible in a historical, sociological, political, cultural, religious, linguistic, liturgical, educational and hermeneutic perspective. The task is being carried out in co-operation between five subject areas and in close contact with international research.

To obtain a broad and comprehensive picture of the synagogue in ancient times up to the third century AD, the analysis is being carried out on the basis of five fundamental methodical approaches.

Historical analysis: when, how and why did the synagogue emerge? What changes did it undergo during the initial period?

Sociological analysis: the environment and life in and around the synagogue? The role of women? Groupings? Conflicts? Cultural influences?

Linguistic analysis: the linguistic environment in its multilingual centres? Distinct language of religion? Impact on the language of Christianity?

Liturgical, ideological analysis: what form did religious services take? Inculcation of ideology through rites and texts?

Hermeneutic, ideological analysis: how were the sacred texts interpreted in the synagogue through translations, discourses and prayers?

Carl-Henric Grenholm

1997 SEK 2,500,000

1998 SEK 2,500,000

Reg. no. 96-5189

Uppsala University

Ethical Reflection in Economic Theory and Practice.

This project studies the points of intersection that exist between economic and ethical discourse. The purpose is to study a few examples of the actual nature of economic morality in society; to clarify which

ethical considerations are assumed in some significant economic theories; and to analyse and critically assess some alternative forms of a plausible economic ethic. In this project, it is assumed that it may be advantageous for economic theory to be linked to ethical models other than classic utilitarianism.

Six subprojects will be carried out. The first two seek to elucidate the importance of economic analyses and various ethical principles for decisions on priorities in health care. Two other subprojects seek to reveal the ethical considerations that are assumed, first, in the growing management literature on business ethics and, secondly, in social decision theory. Finally, in two subprojects, the potential contributions of feminist theory and Christian social ethics to the shaping of an economic ethic are being studied. Economists, ethicists, philosophers and feminist researchers are collaborating in this project.

For several years in succession, a tabular overview of the distribution of grants in the past financial year and the period in which the Foundation has been active (1965-96) has been presented in the Annual Report. Owing to the addition of more donations over the past few years, year-on-year comparisons have become more difficult. Tables 1-5 include only particulars concerning the Bank of Sweden Donation, and Tables 6-10 give information on grants applied for and approved from the Humanities and Social Science Donation.

Statistical information on research grants

The distribution of grants between subject fields for 1996 is shown in Tables 1 and 6. Information on the ratio between continuation grants and new grants in 1996 is reported in Tables 4 and 9. New and continuation grants respectively, broken down by subject area, are shown in Tables 2 and 3 for the Bank of Sweden Donation and 7 and 8 for the Humanities and Social Science Donation. The distribution of grants between different educational institutions is reported in Tables 5 and 10.

Several of the projects receiving grants, especially the larger ones, are of a multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary character. For this reason, it is not possible to give an exact breakdown by subject or faculty field. The grants are listed under the subject considered most central, generally that in which the co-ordinating researcher is engaged. In all essentials, the tables provide a correct description of the focus of the Foundation's activities.

The Bank of Sweden Donation

Table 1.
Applications and grants approved, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applns. approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	5	1,365	10	5,048	4	6	1	4
Archaeology	3	859	10	7,890	4	6	1	2
Architecture	0	0	1	607	1	0	0	0
Economic history	6	2,150	18	8,374	4	14	1	5
Ethnology	1	547	1	550	0	1	0	1
Philosophy	0	0	5	4,053	0	5	0	0
Business economics	9	4,788	29	22,024	5	24	1	8
Geography	3	1,917	17	8,605	1	16	1	2
History	10	5,014	60	26,575	19	41	3	7
Information technology	0	0	1	311	0	1	0	0
Law	8	2,363	38	15,522	7	31	3	5
Classical languages/ culture of the ancient world	1	325	2	639	2	0	1	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	467	4	2,463	2	2	0	1
Linguistics/general languages/phonetics	8	5,060	25	16,275	10	15	1	7
Literature/theatre/film	15	3,413	46	19,705	20	26	5	10
Mass communication	1	122	4	2,090	0	4	0	1
Medicine	13	6,905	45	26,745	9	36	1	12
Modern languages	1	400	4	2,900	1	3	0	1
Music	1	500	3	1,948	0	3	0	1
Economics	10	4,306	42	23,943	5	37	0	10
Natural science	6	2,909	9	5,266	0	9	0	6
Sectorial studies	0	0	1	840	0	1	0	0
Educational theory	6	2,817	30	16,310	13	17	2	4
Psychology	16	6,799	56	29,490	14	42	3	13
Social anthropology	0	0	6	4,397	3	3	0	0
Sociology	14	5,894	49	23,469	11	38	4	10
Statistics	4	1,929	9	7,281	1	8	0	4
Political science	14	6,136	42	30,513	2	40	1	13
Technology	0	0	4	3,602	0	4	0	0
Theology	0	0	11	6,516	1	10	0	0
Total	156	66,985	582	323,951	139 23.9%	443 76.1%	29 18.6%	127 81.4%

Total grants, as above
Grants from Rönneberg donation (children)
Grants from Rönneberg donation (ageing)
Grants from N-E Svensson's fund
Travel grants, sector committees

66,985
90
315
183
1,500

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges
**Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

Grants for research, total

69,073

Table 2.
New grants, broken down by subject area, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applics. approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	5	1,365	9	3,712	3	6	1	4
Archaeology	2	567	9	7,598	4	5	1	1
Architecture	0	0	1	607	1	0	0	0
Economic history	2	525	14	7,025	4	10	1	1
Philosophy	0	0	5	4,053	0	5	0	0
Business economics	2	1,300	22	16,858	4	18	0	2
Geography	1	315	15	6,914	0	15	0	1
History	3	1,809	53	25,494	17	36	1	2
Information technology	0	0	1	311	0	1	0	0
Law	4	945	34	14,357	6	28	2	2
Classical languages/ culture of the ancient world	1	325	2	639	2	0	1	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	0	0	3	1,963	2	1	0	0
Linguistics/general languages/phonetics	1	473	18	12,752	9	9	0	1
Literature/theatre/film	3	650	33	14,777	16	17	1	2
Mass communication	0	0	3	1,968	0	3	0	0
Medicine	1	260	32	18,532	7	25	0	1
Modern languages	1	400	3	1,400	1	2	0	1
Music	1	500	3	1,948	0	3	0	1
Economics	3	1,570	34	19,405	5	29	0	3
Natural science	0	0	3	2,375	0	3	0	0
Sectorial studies	0	0	1	840	0	1	0	0
Educational theory	1	585	25	13,944	12	13	1	0
Psychology	2	825	42	22,327	11	31	0	2
Social anthropology	0	0	6	4,397	3	3	0	0
Sociology	7	2,310	42	20,089	10	32	3	4
Statistics	1	500	6	6,381	1	5	0	1
Political science	3	1,017	31	25,508	1	30	0	3
Technology	0	0	4	3,602	0	4	0	0
Theology	0	0	11	6,516	1	10	0	0
Total	44	16,241	465	266,113	120	345	12	32
					25.8%	74.2%	27.3%	72.7%

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges
**Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

Table 3.
Continuation grants, by subject area, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applics. approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	0	0	1	1,336	1	0	0	0
Archaeology	1	292	1	292	0	1	0	1
Economic history	4	1,625	4	1,349	0	4	0	4
Ethnology	1	547	1	550	0	1	0	1
Business economics	7	3,488	7	5,166	1	6	1	6
Geography	2	1,602	2	1,691	1	1	1	1
History	7	3,205	7	1,081	2	5	2	5
Law	4	1,418	4	1,164	1	3	1	3
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	467	1	500	0	1	0	1
Linguistics/general languages/phonetics	7	4,587	7	3,523	1	6	1	6
Literature/theatre/ film	12	2,763	13	4,928	4	9	4	8
Mass communication	1	122	1	122	0	1	0	1
Medicine	12	6,645	13	8,393	2	11	1	11
Modern languages	0	0	1	1,500	0	1	0	0
Economics	7	2,736	8	4,538	0	8	0	7
Natural science	6	2,909	6	2,891	0	6	0	6
Educational theory	5	2,232	5	2,366	1	4	1	4
Psychology	14	5,974	14	7,163	3	11	3	11
Sociology	7	3,584	7	3,380	1	6	1	6
Statistics	3	1,429	3	900	0	3	0	3
Political science	11	5,119	11	5,005	1	10	1	10
Total	112	50,744	117	57,838	19	98	17	95
					16.2%	83.8%	15.2%	84.8%

Table 4.
Continuation grants/New grants, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Amount No.	No. of applics. approved	Women	Men
Continuation grants	112	50,744	117	57,838	87,7	95,7	19	98
New grants	44	16,241	465	266,113	6,1	9,5	120	345
Total	156	66,985	582	323,951	20,7	26,8	139	443
							29	127

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges
**Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

Table 5.

Grants approved, by administering institution, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount*	% (of total amount)
Archives of the Swedish Labour Movement	1	60	0.1
Chalmers University of Technology	1	500	0.7
Collegium Budapest	1	585	0.9
Forskning & Framsteg	1	122	0.2
University of Göteborg	19	8,877	13.3
Stockholm School of Economics	8	3,678	5.5
University College of Karlstad	1	30	0.0
University College of Växjö	1	400	0.6
University College of Örebro	1	130	0.2
ICP 2000 i Stockholm AB	2	277	0.4
Royal Institute of Technology	1	534	0.8
Karolinska Institute	8	4,397	6.6
Royal Academy of Music	1	500	0.7
University of Linköping	10	5,178	7.7
Lund University	15	6,951	10.4
Nordic Museum	1	547	0.8
National Archives	1	300	0.4
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	7	955	1.4
Stockholm University	35	15,386	23.0
Swedish Film Institute	1	287	0.4
University of Umeå	12	5,403	8.1
Uppsala University	27	11,596	17.3
Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities	1	292	0.4
Total	156	66,985	100.0

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

Humanities and Social Science Donation

Table 6.

Applications and grants approved, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applicns. approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	21	38,054	83	139,415	29	54	5	16
Humanities/ Social science	12	26,800	42	76,291	11	31	1	11
Social science	4	7,900	81	86,252	28	53	3	1
Miscellaneous	1	1,500	8	7,806	3	5	0	1
Total	38	74,254	214	309,764	71	143	9	29
					33.2%	66.8%	23.7%	76.3%
Symposium support etc.		4,946						
Grants for research, total		79,200						

Table 7.

New grants, by subject area, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applicns. appl. approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	8	10,334	70	99,840	26	44	2	6
Humanities/ Social science	3	5,800	33	52,226	10	23	0	3
Social science	0	0	77	79,404	25	52	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	7	5,178	3	4	0	0
Total	11	16,134	187	236,648	64	123	2	9
					34.2%	65.8%	18.2%	81.8%

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

**Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

Table 8.

Continuation grants, by subject area, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applicns. approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	13	27,720	13	39,575	3	10	3	10
Humanities/ Social science	9	21,000	9	24,065	1	8	1	8
Social science	4	7,900	4	6,848	3	1	3	1
Miscellaneous	1	1,500	1	2,628	0	1	0	1
Total	27	58,120	27	73,116	7	20	7	20
					25.9%	74.1%	25.9%	74.1%

Table 9.

Continuation grants/New grants, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Amount	No.	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	27	58,120	27	73,116	79,5	100,0	7	20	7	20
New grants	11	16,134	187	236,648	6,8	5,9	64	123	2	9
Total	38	74,254	214	309,764	24,0	17,8	71	143	9	29

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

**Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

Table 10.

Grants approved, by administering institution, 1996 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount*	% (of total amount)
National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images	1	735	1.0
European University Institute	1	3,000	4.0
National Museum of Ethnography	1	1,000	1.3
University of Göteborg	2	5,600	7.5
Royal Institute of Technology	3	6,000	8.1
Royal Library	1	285	0.4
Royal Academy of Music	1	400	0.5
University of Linköping	2	3,100	4.2
Lund University	11	22,400	30.3
Central Board of National Antiquities	1	3,000	4.0
National Archives	1	800	1.1
Museum of National Antiquities	1	234	0.3
Stockholm University	5	12,000	16.2
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1	1,000	1.3
University of Umeå	1	4,000	5.4
Uppsala University	4	10,100	13.6
Uppsala University Library	1	600	0.8
Total	38	74,254	100.0

*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

Research reviews and documentation from symposia, conferences, etc arranged by the Bank of Sweden Tercentary Foundation are published either in series form or as independent publications.

Staff at the Foundation's office will gladly supply information about the contents of the publications, as well as the addresses to which orders should be sent.

The titles given here are translations of the original Swedish titles. Only those publications followed by an "in English" entry are available in English. *The following titles have appeared to date in the series:*

- | | |
|--|--|
| RJ 1977:1 Working life, economics and the evolution of welfare | RJ 1982:1 The risk of becoming an alcoholic |
| RJ 1977:2 Listen, look, read | RJ 1982:2 Directly contrary to accepted standards |
| RJ 1977:3 Hello! Hello! | RJ 1982:3 Changing one's way of life |
| RJ 1978:1 Where do the strings lead? | RJ 1983:1 Women and men in Swedish society (in English) |
| RJ 1978:2 Threat or promise? | RJ 1983:2 How are we going to cope with 1990? |
| RJ 1978:3 Dialogue | RJ 1984:1 Alcohol policy and research |
| RJ 1978:4 Two-way cable TV and teleconferencing | RJ 1984:2 Eastern bloc research in Sweden 1950-1983 |
| RJ 1978:5 Push the button | RJ 1985:1 Research on taxes |
| RJ 1978:6 Attitudes towards technology | RJ 1986:1 Taxes – a problem for society? |
| RJ 1978:7 Pain and acupuncture | RJ 1986:2 Finance theory investigations |
| RJ 1979:1 Waiting in the wings | RJ 1987:1 Technology and employment in the future |
| RJ 1979:2 Planning at the present time | RJ 1987:2 Social science and humanities research on sport |
| RJ 1979:3 Research in aid of equality between the sexes | RJ 1988:1 Research in aesthetic subjects |
| RJ 1979:4 Modern times | RJ 1989:1 The Swedish Riksdag in an international perspective (in English) |
| RJ 1980:1 The value and meaning of work | |
| RJ 1980:2 Current research on women | |
| RJ 1980:3 Research on working life | |
| RJ 1980:4 Equality perspectives in research | |
| RJ 1980:5 Communication – despite disability | |
| RJ 1980:6 Research on taxation | |
| RJ 1981:1 Swedish research on taxation 1919-1979 | |
| RJ 1981:2 The life of women in Swedish society | |

Publications by the Foundation

Other publications to date are:

- Riksdagen genom tiderna. H. Schück, G. Rystad, M.F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1985, 1992)
The Riksdag: A History of the Swedish Parliament. H. Schück, G. Rystad, M.F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1987)
Forskning i ett föränderligt samhälle, Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond 1965-1990. Edited by Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990)
Swedish Research in a Changing Society, The Bank of Sweden Tercentary Foundation 1965-1990. Edited by Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990)
Riksdagen inifrån. Tolv riksdagsledamöters hägkomster, erfarenheter och lärdomar (The Riksdag on the inside. Twelve Members of Parliament recollect their experiences and the lessons they learned). Edited by Nils Stjernquist, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1991)
Att åldras (Growing old). Report from a symposium on ageing and on age-related diseases. Editor: Bengt Pernow, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992)
Europa – historiens återkomst (Europe – the return of history). Editor: Sven Tägil, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992)
Research Funding and Quality Assurance. A symposium in honour of Nils-Eric Svensson. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1993)
Bengt Wieslander: The Parliamentary Ombudsman in Sweden. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1994)
Bengt Wieslander: JO-ämbetet i Sverige. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1995)
Parlamentarismen i de nordiska länderna. En egen modell? (Parliamentarism in the Nordic Countries. A distinctive model?) Edited by Nils Stjernquist, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1994)
Liv. Verk. Tid. Till biografiskrivandets renässans. (Life. Works. Times. For the Renaissance of Biography). Book issued in co-operation with the Royal Academy of Music (Publication Series No. 82). Tabergs tryckeri AB (1995)
Riksdagsutskottet inifrån. Tretton ledamöters hägkomster (The Parliamentary Select Committees from the Inside. Thirteen Members' Recollections). Edited by Lars Gustafsson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1996)

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*Translator's note: (s)=Social Democratic Party, (m)=Moderate (conservative) Party, (c)=Centre Party, (fp)=Liberal Party.

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5. *Preparatory committee for research in the humanities and social science:*
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7. *Sector committee for capital-market research:*
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The Managing Director takes part in all the committees' work.

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