SWEDEN

Area ... ..448,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1931) ..6,162,000
Density per sq. km... 13.8
Length of land frontiers .. 2,193 km.
Length of coastline ... 2,687 km.
Length of railway system (XII. 1930) ... 16,843 km.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Swedish army is based on a military system somewhat similar to the militia system. The period of the first training for men liable for military service is thus comparatively short. The number of private soldiers in service varies at different periods of the year. The figure is highest when the largest number of conscripts are undergoing their period of service, whereas at other times of the year it is much lower.

The armed forces of Sweden comprise the land army, the military air force and the navy.

The personnel of the land army consists, besides the conscripts, of the active personnel, the special reserve and the reserve. The active personnel consists of the personnel not recruited by conscription; the special reserve is formed of officers and N.C.O.s who have left the active service, but are required to serve for a short period during the two or three years for which they are retained in the special reserve; the reserve consists of personnel called up in the course of three years to undergo a certain number of days’ service, or those who have enlisted to serve with the colours on a voluntary basis during one year.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The King is chief of the military forces of the Kingdom.

I. Ministry of Defence.

The Ministry of Defence is the central organ for the administration of the forces. It is divided into the Minister’s Secretariat, the Army Office, and the Navy and Air Office.
The Ministry of Defence deals with the following administrative questions which concern national defence:

- Land defence together with the personnel and material appertaining thereto.
- The charge of all lands, works, buildings and other installations used for land defence.
- Educational, medical and veterinary services of the land forces.
- Army pensions.
- Welfare institutions for the personnel of the land forces.
- Voluntary organisations for land defence.

2. Directorate of Army Administration.

The Army Administration Office exercises the higher technical and economic supervision over, and the management of, land defence affairs, administers the sums allotted for land defence, and utilises the various funds assigned for that purpose. The work of the office is divided among various sections known as Departments—namely: Artillery Department; Engineer Department; Intendance Department and Civil Department.¹

There are various central depots and other organisations under the Directorate of Army Administration.

(a) Artillery Department.

This department deals with arms and ammunition, artillery material and ranging appliances, technical installations on artillery practice grounds, management of artillery workshops and ordnance store depots. The work is divided between a military office, a civil office and a section for the military organisation of industry.

(b) The Fortifications Department.

This department deals with military barracks and other buildings, military lands, musketry ranges, engineer material, and quarters. The Department consists of five military offices and one civil office.

(c) The Department of Intendance.

This department deals with army supplies, intendance material, remounts, etc. The department consists of two military offices and a civil office.

(d) The Civil Department.

This department deals with army pay, auditing and accountancy. It consists of two offices—a secretarial office and an auditing office.

(e) Medical Department.

This department deals with army medical and veterinary questions. It consists of two offices—an army medical and an army veterinary office.

3. General Officers and General Staff.

There are 11 General Officers on the establishment—viz.:

- Chief of the General Staff;
- 4 Army Divisional Commanders;
- Master-General of the Ordnance and Inspector of Artillery;

¹ Comprising also the army medical service.
General Intendant;
Head of the Fortifications Service;
Inspector of Infantry;
Inspector of Cavalry;
General Officer commanding in Upper Norrland.

The General Staff constitutes a separate corps, consisting of the Chief of the General Staff and 50 officers.
It comprises the following sections: central section, organisation section, liaison section, training section, foreign section, historical section and topographical section.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Sweden is divided into four divisional districts, the Eastern Brigade District, the Upper Norrland military area (including the fortress of Boden), and the Gotland area. Each district is subdivided into a certain number of recruiting subdistricts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisional Districts</th>
<th>Recruiting Districts</th>
<th>Divisional Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Army Division</td>
<td>Malmöhus (N. and S.)</td>
<td>Hälsingborg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kronoberg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Army Division</td>
<td>Västgöta-Bohus</td>
<td>Skövde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Älvsborg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skaraborg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Värmland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Army Division</td>
<td>Örebro</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Södermanland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Brigade</td>
<td>North Småland</td>
<td>Linköping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(included in the Eastern</td>
<td>Östergötland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Division)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Army Division</td>
<td>Kopparberg</td>
<td>Östersund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gävleborg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jämtland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Norrland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Norrland Military Area</td>
<td>Västerbotten</td>
<td>Boden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norrbotten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland Military Area</td>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>Visby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Units.
   4 army divisions.
   1 independent brigade.
A. Southern District.
B. Eastern Brigade District.
C. Gotland Military Area.
D. Western District.
E. Eastern District.

F. Northern District.
G. Upper Norrland Military Area.

Headquarters of military districts or areas.
The 4 divisions are composed as follows:

**The Southern Army Division.**

4 infantry regiments.  
1 cavalry regiment.  
1 artillery regiment.  
1 coast company of engineers.  
1 train corps.

**The Western Army Division.**

4 infantry regiments.  
1 hussar regiment.  
2 artillery regiments.  
1 train corps.  
1 intendance company.

**The Eastern Army Division.**

5 infantry regiments (including 2 Life-Guards regiments and 1 Life-Grenadiers regiment).  
1 cavalry regiment.  
2 artillery regiments.  
3 corps of engineers (less one coast company attached to the Southern Army Division).  
1 train corps.  
1 intendance company.  

The Eastern Brigade included in the Eastern Army Division comprises 2 infantry regiments.

**The Northern Army Division.**

4 infantry regiments.  
1 dragoon regiment (less one squadron stationed at Boden).  
1 artillery regiment.  
1 train corps.

**The Upper Norrland Troops.**

2 infantry regiments (including 1 at Boden).  
1 squadron of the Norrland dragoon regiment.  
1 artillery regiment (at Boden).  
1 artillery corps.  
1 engineer corps (at Boden).  
1 intendance company.

**The Gotland Troops.**

1 infantry corps.  
1 artillery corps.
2. Arms and Services.

Infantry.

21 regiments and 1 corps.

(1) An infantry regiment consists in peace time—with the exceptions noted under 2 and 5—of a regimental staff; first battalion (headquarters, three rifle and one machine-gun companies); and second battalion (headquarters, three rifle companies and one special company).

(2) The Göta Life-Guards consist of: regimental staff; first battalion (headquarters and three fortress companies, including two rifle and one machine-gun companies); second battalion (headquarters and two tank companies); and one independent garrison company.

(3) The Kronoberg Regiment consists of: regimental staff; two battalions, composed as in paragraph 1; besides a detachment stationed at Karlskrona consisting of headquarters and three fortress companies, the latter including two rifle companies and one machine-gun company.

(4) The Norrbotten Regiment consists of: regimental staff; two battalions, composed as in paragraph 1; and, in addition, one battalion (headquarters and three rifle (ski) companies).

(5) The Gotland Infantry Corps consists of: the corps staff; two rifle companies; one machine-gun company and one special company.

Cavalry.

4 regiments.

A regiment consists of four squadrons (Cavalry Regiment No. 4 has 5 squadrons).

Artillery.

Field artillery:

4 divisional artillery regiments;
1 army artillery regiment;
2 artillery corps.

Fortress artillery:

1 regiment.

Anti-aircraft artillery

1 regiment.

Engineers.

4 corps.
Train.

4 corps.

Intendance.

3 companies.

### SUMMARY TABLE OF UNITS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Corps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher units</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intendance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*1 29 companies of fusiliers, 23 machine-gun companies, 21 special companies, 2 tank companies and 1 garrison company.

### POLICE FORCES.

**State Police** (organisation decided upon but not yet established).—The recruiting of the police is based on voluntary engagement. The corps is armed with sabres or truncheons (in certain circumstances, revolvers). The approximate strength is 200.

**Rural Police.**—The approximate effective of this corps, which has no arms, is 1,200. Only 25 per cent of this personnel are employed for the maintenance of order, the remainder are employed in administrative tasks.

**Communal and Municipal Police.**—The communal and municipal police is under the jurisdiction of communal authorities. The approximate effective (including reserve personnel) is 3,417. The police are armed with sabres or truncheons; in exceptional cases a small number of police are armed with revolvers.

**Frontier Guards and Coast Guards.**—These corps are under the jurisdiction of the Customs service. Effectives of frontier guards: 224 men; effectives of the coast guards: 528 men. These corps have no arms (some small groups of the coast guards are armed with revolvers).

### RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory from the age of 20 to the age of 42. The total period of active service for which effectives recruited by conscription are liable is 260 days for the land army, the navy and the air force. This period of service applies to men qualified to enter a university or belonging to certain similar categories. Certain
specialists serve for 225 days, and the other conscripts serve for the following periods: in the land army, 140 days (infantry, intendance and train) or 200 days (cavalry, artillery and engineers); in the navy, 200 days; and in the air armed forces, 200 days. Aspirants to the rank of officer in the land army are regarded under Swedish law as conscripts during their period of training, which lasts 34 months.

When not serving in the "Bevåring", conscripts are drafted into the territorial reserve (Landstorm).

### Total Number of Conscripts who are to be placed on the Active List and drafted to the Troops or Services of the Army, or to the Services of the Navy or Air Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Infantry</th>
<th>Cavalry</th>
<th>Artillery</th>
<th>Engineers</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Intendance</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>3,504</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4,615</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Brigade</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,696</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>4,473</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>4,058</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5,185</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4,049</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Norrland</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotland</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,974</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>23,043</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Conscripts exempted, recommended for Postponement of Service or enrolled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly averages</th>
<th>Exempted</th>
<th>Put back for re-examination</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Total number of conscripts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For reasons of health</td>
<td>For private reasons</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911/15</td>
<td>7,112</td>
<td>2,254</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>3,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916/20</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>7,406</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>8,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3,515</td>
<td>7,695</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>9,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>7,417</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>9,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>3,627</td>
<td>6,822</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>8,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>4,507</td>
<td>6,174</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>7,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>4,102</td>
<td>5,771</td>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>7,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>5,603</td>
<td>4,337</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>4,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>4,892</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>5,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>5,684</td>
<td>4,352</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>4,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yearly contingent of conscripts for the years 1926 to 1935 is estimated at 42,900 men, of whom, however, 6,500 are not fit for active military service and are therefore exempt from duty in peace time. This also applies to about
1,500 conscripts of each yearly contingent, whose wives and children depend on them for support. Of the remainder, 31,360 are allotted to the army, 24,360 being trained for active service, and 7,000 forming the reserve; 3,850 to the navy, and 950 to the air force.

CADRES.

1. Officers.

Officers are divided into two classes: regular officers and reserve officers.

Regular officers are posted from the Military College at Karlsborg, where the courses last seventeen months. On leaving the College, a cadet is appointed ensign, and is promoted second lieutenant after two years' probationary service with a regiment.

Reserve officers are drawn:

(1) From among retired officers;
(2) From among men holding college and university degrees.

2. N.C.O.s.

N.C.O.s are recruited from among soldiers who have enlisted voluntarily and are in possession of an elementary education certificate. N.C.O.s of the reserve are recruited from among retired N.C.O.s.


There is a Committee for Military Training which is under the chairmanship of the Inspector of Military Training, and consists of 7 members (Chief of General Staff, Inspector of Artillery, Chief of Fortifications, Chief of Military College, Chief of Ordnance and Engineer Academy, Chief of Military Academy, and 1 army officer).

The military training establishments in Sweden are the following:

The Royal Military Academy, 41 cadets in 1928 (Stockholm);
The Royal Ordnance and Engineer Academy, 75 cadets in 1928 (Stockholm);
The Royal Military College, 137 cadets in 1929 (Karlsborg);
The Riding School (Strömsholm);
The Infantry Musketry School (Rosersberg);
The N.C.O.s School (Upsala).

EFFECTIVES.

Average Daily Number of Effectives reached during the Year 1929-30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>24,869</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above figures comprise 1,875 officers, 1,354 N.C.O.s and 6,656 privates belonging to the active personnel—i.e., the personnel not recruited by conscription. Further, the average daily number of supernumerary officers in active service during the budgetary year 1929-30 was 19.

Moreover, during the same year there were available 624 officers and 734 N.C.O.s liable to serve for periods varying between 25 days and one year. Their average daily number was 77 officers and 202 N.C.O.s.

The army included, moreover, a certain number of officers and N.C.O.s of the special reserve cadre, the average daily effectives of whom were 7 officers and 2 N.C.O.s. Finally, during the year 1929-30 1,473 officers and 555 N.C.O.s of the reserve were called up to serve for periods varying between 35 days and one year (on a voluntary basis). Their average daily effectives were 63 officers and 19 N.C.O.s. Moreover, 26 officers and 69 N.C.O.s served for the whole year.

II. Air Force.

The air force is organised as an independent force, on the same footing as the army and the navy, under its own Commander-in-Chief, who is directly subordinate to the King.

The air force consists of Staff, Air Board, 4 flying corps and one flying-school corps.

I. The Staff deals with mobilisation, organisation, exercises and manoeuvres, training, etc., and also with regulations and instructions of different kinds.

II. The Air Board is responsible to the Government for technical and economic matters concerning the air service.

Its President is the Commander-in-Chief and the members are the three Directors of the following departments: Military, Technical and Administrative. These departments deal with the following matters:

The Military Department.—Supply of aircraft material—in conjunction with the Technical Department—arms, munitions, etc., land, works and buildings, etc.

The Technical Department.—Construction of aeroplanes and engines, regulations concerning the care and upkeep of aircraft material, experiments of different kinds, etc.

The Administrative Department.—Clothing and equipment, accounts and pay.
III. Each *Flying Corps*, under the command of a Corps Commander, has headquarters and companies. The corps are stationed in the following places:

1st: Västerås;
2nd: Hägernäs (Stockholm) with a detachment at Karlskrona;
3rd: Malmslätt (Linköping) with a detachment at Karlsborg;
4th: Frösö.

IV. *Flying-School Corps*: Ljungbyhed.
There is also a gunnery school at Rinkaby (land station) and at Farösund (sea station).

Apart from the above-mentioned stations, there are minor stations at Boden, Vännäs, Gustavsvik, Vaxholm, Skillingaryd, Göteborg and on the island of Gotland.

*Government factories* are situated at Malmslätt and Västerås. There are also minor factories and repair shops attached to each of the above-mentioned flying corps.

The *personnel* is partly recruited direct into the air force and partly seconded from the army and navy. The former is the case with the reserve officers and the N.C.O.s and men. To become a regular officer, it is necessary to be an officer in the army or the navy. Those desirous of joining the air force must, after having been medically approved, attend the flying-school for about one year and subsequently different flying training courses. Before being accepted, the officer in question must serve a number of years in the air force. If not considered efficient, he is liable to be returned to his old service any time within four or five years.

**Air Material.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total horse-power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91 war aeroplanes</td>
<td>38,830²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 school aeroplanes³</td>
<td>12,600²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effectives.**

**Average Daily Number of Effectives reached during the Year 1929-30.**

Total effectives ................. 991

Of this number, 65 belong to the personnel of the land and sea armed forces attached to the air armed forces. This personnel is also included in the table giving the effectives of the land armed forces and the navy.

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1 The material of the air armed forces has not yet reached the level contemplated at the time of the military reorganisation of 1925.

² The horse-power is given in accordance with the particulars provided by the manufacturers who supplied the aircraft.

³ These aeroplanes are not suitable for war purposes.
III. Navy.

ROYAL NAVAL ADMINISTRATION, NAVAL STAFF, ETC.

The Naval Administration includes the following Branches:
- Artillery Branch;
- Torpedo Branch;
- Mines Branch;
- Nautical Branch;
- Fortifications Branch;
- Engineer Branch;
- Intendance Branch;
- Medical Branch;
- Civil Branch.

Admiralty Councillors, Heads of the Financial Office of the Civilian Branch and Inspectors of the Sub-Marine Arm are also attached to the Naval Administration.

NAVAL STAFF.

The Naval Staff includes the following Branches:
- Mobilisation Branch;
- Operations Branch;
- Communications Branch;
- Organisation Branch;
- Foreign Branch;
- Higher Commands of the Coast Defence Fleet;
- Heads of the Naval Corps of Civil Officials (Engineer, Intendance and Medical Corps);
- Head of the Royal Coast Artillery.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1931.)

10 capital ships (the tonnage of which does not exceed 8,128 metric tons) .......... 45,540
46 light surface vessels (guns of 155 mm. or less) .......... 29,545
22 submarines .......... 7,751

Total .......... 82,836

The Swedish navy includes, in addition, 55 miscellaneous vessels exempt under the conditions laid down in the draft Convention and 2 special vessels of a global tonnage of 23,590 tons.
**EFFECTIVES.**

**Average Daily Number of Effectives Reached during the Year 1929-30.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>7,838&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>543&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. Expenditure on National Defence.**

**I. Actual Expenditure for the Year 1929-30.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land forces</th>
<th>Naval forces</th>
<th>Air forces</th>
<th>Total (Kronor)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectives</strong></td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>82.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buildings</strong></td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>War material</strong></td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>137.7</td>
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</table>

**Notes.**

1. Outstanding amount, at the end of the financial year 1929-30, of block credits voted in respect of expenditure for more than one year: None.

2. Outstanding amount, at the end of the financial year 1929-30, in respect of purchases on credit or deferred payments relating to goods delivered or services rendered in cases where the due dates of payment are later than those customary in contracts of the same kind which do not provide any special credit facilities: None.

3. Statement, for the financial year 1929-30, of loans made to, or participations acquired in, enterprises having among their objects the furnishing of goods or services for armament purposes, where these have been excluded from the return on the ground that they are not regarded as armament expenditure: None.

4. Expenditure in respect of pensions for the year 1929-30:

   **I. Military personnel:**
   
   (a) Service pensions: 17.3
   
   (b) Invalidity pensions: 1.5
   
   (c) Mixed pensions: —

   **II. Civil personnel:**
   
   Pensions: 1.3

   **III. War pensions:**
   
   —

   **IV. Pensions or other compensation granted, apart from the regulations regarding normal pensions, for premature retirement, discharge or loss of office resulting from a reduction of the forces:**
   
   —

1 Of these total effectives, 6,252 belong to the navy, and of this last number 1,397 belong to the personnel recruited by conscription. The rest—1,586—belong to the coast artillery, and of that number 686 belong to the personnel of the coast artillery recruited by conscription.

2 Of this number, 442 belong to the navy and the rest to the coast artillery.
2. **Budget Expenditure for the Years 1927-28 to 1932-33.**

The data in the table below are in continuation of those given in earlier editions of the *Armaments Year-Book*. These data should not be compared with those in the foregoing table, which are based on the answer of the Swedish Government in response to the Council’s request for information concerning the state of its armaments (see Preface, page 4).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence (Army, Navy and Air Force) ..</td>
<td>143.9</td>
<td>133.4</td>
<td>137.9</td>
<td>129.8</td>
<td>125.2</td>
<td>121.6</td>
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<td>Index numbers of:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>108(^1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail prices : Cost of living (July 1914 = 100) ... ... ...</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>155(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Average, July 1932 to March 1933.
\(^2\) Revised series. Average of the months of September and December 1932.

**NOTES.—**
1. The expenditure of the Ministry of National Defence comprises expenditure on the army, the navy and the air force.
2. The above figures are net, as they do not include expenditure covered by administrative receipts.
3. Expenditure on military pensions is not charged to the Ministry of National Defence. It is shown under the special heading "Pensions", and represents mainly contributions by the State to pension funds, amounting to:

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence (Army, Navy and Air Force) ..</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
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</table>