

# Press Subsidies Ordinance

(1990:524)

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## Press Subsidies Ordinance (1990:524)

### Chapter 1. Introductory provisions

**Section 1.** This ordinance regulates direct State subsidies to companies that publish newspapers. In addition, there are regulations regarding subsidies in certain cases to companies that publish other periodicals.

Newspapers published by the State or a municipality are not entitled to subsidies in accordance with this ordinance.

**Section 2.** Newspaper companies that want a subsidy in accordance with this ordinance must apply for it. The Press Subsidies Council at the Swedish Press and Broadcasting Authority examines applications. The Press Subsidies Council also decides on other matters regulated by this ordinance. Ordinance (2015:854).

**Section 3.** Subsidies in accordance with this ordinance is provided in the form of operational subsidies and distribution subsidies. Ordinance (1996:1607).

**Section 4.** Operational subsidies consist of general operational subsidy and limited operational subsidy.

An operational subsidy may only be used to cover costs related to publishing the newspaper for which the subsidy has been granted. Ordinance (2010:1119).

**Section 5.** Has been revoked by the ordinance (1996:1607).

**Section 6.** In this ordinance, the following terms are used with the definitions given below.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Newspaper	A newspaper or publication of daily press character with regular news services or political opinion. It must normally be published at least once a week, have a content mainly written in Swedish and be mainly distributed within Sweden. It shall furthermore be published under a specific name and its own editorial content must constitute at least 55 percent of the total editorial content. Newspaper does not refer to a newspaper which is normally published once or twice a week and whose editorial content is mainly focused on special areas of interest or parts of society, such as trade and industry, business, consumer politics, environmental issues, sport, outdoor activities or matters related to the church and religion.
High frequency newspaper	A newspaper which is normally published six or seven times per week.
Medium frequency newspaper	A newspaper which is normally published three to five times per week.

Low frequency newspaper	A newspaper which is normally published once or twice per week.
Place of publication	The municipality where the newspaper's main editorial office is situated.
A-region	Geographical area as shown in the appendix to this ordinance.
Circulation	A newspaper's average net circulation.
Total circulation	A newspaper's total distributed circulation, with deductions for single copy returns and fixed work copies.
Sold circulation	A newspaper's subscribed circulation and the circulation that corresponds to reader revenues from digital publishing and sales of single copies.
Weekly volume	The newspaper's circulation multiplied by the number of issues normally published per week.
Advertising share	Proportion of paid space in the whole newspaper space per calendar year.
Own advertising share	Proportion of space of the whole newspaper space per year used for direct marketing by the newspaper's own publishing business.
Editorial content	The entire newspaper content, measured in column meters, per calendar year excluding the advertising share and own advertisements share.
Coverage ratio	A newspaper's average percentage of distribution among households in the place of publication during the last three calendar years. The Press Subsidies Council may decide that a newspaper's coverage ratio shall be calculated for a part of the place of publication or for a different area than the place of publication, if it in view of the newspaper's focus is obvious that the place of publication is not the newspaper's real area of distribution. If a decimal figure is produced when calculating the coverage ratio it shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Ordinance (2015:937).

**Section 7.** If several publications are considered to be one and the same, despite the fact that they meet the condition of at least 55 percent own editorial content and are published under different names, they are to be regarded as one at the implementation of this ordinance.

Ordinance (2015:937).

## Chapter 2. Operational subsidies

### General operational subsidy to high and medium-frequency newspapers

**Section 1.** A high or medium-frequency newspaper is entitled to general operating subsidy if all of the following conditions are met:

1. It shall have a subscribed circulation of at least 1,500 copies. If the newspaper's editorial content is mainly written in the Sami or Meänkieli languages, it shall have a subscribed circulation of at least 750 copies.
2. Its total circulation shall primarily be subscribed.
3. The subscription price may not be significantly lower than what is generally applied to newspapers in a corresponding category.
4. Its coverage ratio may not exceed 30 percent.
5. The company that publish the newspaper shall have reported the use of operational subsidies in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 3 a, first paragraph, if such subsidy has previously been granted to the newspaper.

If, with respect to the conditions in the newspaper's circulation area, it is evident that the coverage ratio is misleading regarding the newspaper's competitiveness in the advertising market, the newspaper may be excluded from a subsidy or the subsidy may be reduced to a lower amount than would otherwise be granted. Ordinance (2015:937).

**Section 2.** For a high or medium-frequency newspaper, the annual general operational subsidy is determined by multiplying the newspaper's weekly volume, expressed in thousands of copies, with the following rates.

1. SEK 300,000 up to a weekly volume of 30; maximum SEK 9 million,
2. SEK 220,000 for a weekly volume of between 30 and 71; maximum SEK 9 million,
3. SEK 30,000 for a weekly volume of between 71 and 251; maximum SEK 5.4 million, and
4. SEK 25,000 for a weekly volume of 251 and above, not exceeding SEK 16.6 million.

The total annual general operational subsidy may not exceed SEK 40 million (maximum). Ordinance (2015:937).

**Section 2 a.** If the general operational subsidy that a high or medium-frequency newspaper is entitled to, in accordance with Section 2 first paragraph, is less than the operational subsidy that a low-frequency newspaper with the corresponding circulation is entitled to in accordance with Section 5, the level of subsidy stated in the latter paragraph shall apply. Ordinance (2010:1119).

**Section 2 b.** The total general operational subsidy for which a high or medium-frequency newspaper is entitled to in accordance with Section 2 or 2 a, may not exceed 40 percent of the operating costs associated with publishing the newspaper. Ordinance (2015:937).

### General operational subsidy to low-frequency newspapers

**Section 3.** A low-frequency newspaper is entitled to general operational subsidy if all of the following conditions are met:

1. It shall have a subscribed circulation of at least 1,500 copies. If the newspaper's editorial content is mainly written in the Sami or Meänkieli languages, it shall have a subscribed circulation of at least 750 copies.
2. Its total circulation shall primarily be subscribed

3. The subscription price for one year may not be less than the minimum price established by the Press Subsidies Council.
4. It must have at least 1,000 column metres of editorial content per calendar year.
5. The proportion of paid advertising space may not exceed 50 percent of the entire newspaper space per calendar year.
6. Its coverage ratio may not exceed 30 percent.
7. The company that publish the newspaper shall have reported the use of operational subsidies in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 3 a, first paragraph, if such subsidy has previously been granted to the newspaper.

When applying the first paragraph indent 2, shall circulation for marketing purposes made for one and the same newspaper title and on no more than five times per calendar year in the area where the newspaper has its main proportion of subscribers, not be included. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 4.** For a newspaper published once a week, general operational subsidy is granted annually at

- SEK 5,260,000, if the circulation sold is at least 9,000 copies,
- SEK 4,701,000, if the circulation sold is at least 8,000 copies,
- SEK 4,141,000, if the circulation sold is at least 7,000 copies,
- SEK 3,862,000, if the circulation sold is at least 6,000 copies,
- SEK 3,582,000, if the circulation sold is at least 5,000 copies,
- SEK 3,246,000, if the circulation sold is at least 4,000 copies,
- SEK 2,910,000, if the circulation sold is at least 3,000 copies,
- SEK 2,239,000, if the circulation sold is at least 2,000 copies, or
- SEK 1,679,000, if the circulation sold is at least 1,500 copies.

For a newspaper, whose editorial content is mainly written in the Sami or Meänkieli languages and which has a subscribed circulation of at least 750 and not more than 1,499 copies, general operational subsidy is granted at an amount decided by the Press Subsidies Council. The subsidy may not exceed SEK 1,679,000 Ordinance (2015:937).

**Section 5.** For a newspaper published twice a week, general operational subsidy is granted annually at

- SEK 6,944,000, if the circulation sold is at least 9,000 copies,
- SEK 6,205,000, if the circulation sold is at least 8,000 copies,
- SEK 5,466,000, if the circulation sold is at least 7,000 copies,
- SEK 5,097,000, if the circulation sold is at least 6,000 copies,
- SEK 4,728,000, if the circulation sold is at least 5,000 copies,
- SEK 4,285,000, if the circulation sold is at least 4,000 copies,
- SEK 3,841,000, if the circulation sold is at least 3,000 copies,
- SEK 2,955,000, if the circulation sold is at least 2,000 copies, or
- SEK 2,217,000, if the circulation sold is at least 1,500 copies.

For a newspaper, whose editorial content is mainly written in the Sami or Meänkieli languages and which has a subscribed circulation of at least 750 and not more than 1,499 copies, general operational subsidy is granted at an amount decided by the Press Subsidies Council. The subsidy may not exceed SEK 2,217,000. Ordinance (2015:937).

**Section 5 a.** The total general operational subsidy for which a low-frequency newspaper is entitled to in accordance with Section 4 or 5 may not exceed 75 percent of the operating costs associated with publishing the newspaper. Ordinance (2010:1119).

**Section 6** Has been revoked by the Ordinance (2008:1341).

**Section 6 a** Has been revoked by the Ordinance (2008:1341).

### **Limited operational subsidy**

**Section 7.** Limited operational subsidy may be granted to a newspaper which meets all the conditions for general operational subsidy except for the maximum coverage ratio, if the coverage ratio due to geographic or demographic conditions, clearly gives a misleading picture of the newspaper's competitiveness. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 8.** Limited operational subsidy may also be granted to a newspaper which meets all the conditions for general operational subsidy except for the maximum coverage ratio, if the newspaper has an editorial content of which at least 25 percent is written in one or more of the Finnish, Sami or Meänkieli languages and the newspaper's place of publication is a municipality included in the administration area of one of the above languages in accordance with the Act (2009:724) on National Minorities and Minority Languages.

The Press Subsidies Council may decide that the subsidy referred to in the first paragraph may be granted even if the newspaper's place of publishing is not a municipality included in the administration area of one of the languages used in the newspaper, if it is obvious that the newspaper's circulation area includes such an administration area. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 9** Has been revoked by the Ordinance (2008:1341).

**Section 10.** For a newspaper entitled to restricted operational subsidy in accordance with Section 7, subsidy is granted with an amount corresponding to what a low-frequency newspaper is entitled to in accordance with Section 4. The subsidy may not, however, exceed SEK 2,239,000.

For a newspaper entitled to restricted operational subsidy in accordance with Section 8 and which has an editorial content of at least 25 percent written in one of the Finnish, Sami or Meänkieli languages, subsidy is granted with an amount corresponding to what a low-frequency newspaper is entitled to in accordance with Section 4. The subsidy may not, however, exceed SEK 2,239,000.

For a newspaper entitled to restricted operational subsidy in accordance with Section 8 and which has an editorial content of at least 25 percent written in more than one of the Finnish, Sami or Meänkieli languages, subsidy is granted with an amount corresponding to what a low-frequency newspaper is entitled to in accordance with Section 5. The subsidy may not, however, exceed SEK 2,955,000. Ordinance (2015:937).

**Section 11.** A newspaper whose editorial content is not mainly written in Swedish shall be equated with a newspaper in the context of the right to operational subsidy, if the newspaper

1. meets the other conditions in accordance with Chapter 1 Section 6 for newspapers,
2. is aimed at linguistic minorities in Sweden,
3. has its main editorial staff in Sweden, and
4. at least 90 percent of the subscribed circulation is in Sweden.

For a newspaper whose editorial content is mainly written in the Sami or Meänkieli languages, the first paragraph indent 4 does not apply. However, operational subsidy is only granted for copies mainly distributed in Sweden. Ordinance (2015:937).

### **Operational subsidy to newspapers distributed online**

**Section 11 a.** For newspapers distributed online, operational subsidy may be adjusted if it is reasonable with regards to the costs for production and distribution. Ordinance (1996:1607).

### **Calculation and payment**

**Section 12.** The question of whether a newspaper meets the requirements for operational subsidy is to be assessed on the conditions during the preceding calendar year for which subsidy is requested. The assessment of whether the operational subsidy exceeds a certain part of the newspaper's operating expenses in accordance with section 2 b or 5 a, shall be based on the conditions during the two calendar years preceding the year for which subsidy is sought.

For newly established newspapers and for newspapers published more or less often per week than previously, data may refer to the period for which can be obtained. For information on data regarding coverage ratio and circulation, the period may not be less than six months. Ordinance (2010:1119).

**Section 13.** Operational subsidy is calculated for the calendar year, with one twelfth of the grant per calendar month.

Operational subsidy is granted for each complete calendar month in which the newspaper is published during the year for which subsidy is granted.

Operational subsidy shall be paid monthly in advance. (Ordinance 1995:635)

**Section 14** Has been revoked by the Ordinance (1995:635).

### **Dismantling of operational subsidy**

**Section 15.** A newspaper no longer entitled to full operational subsidy because it exceeds the condition of maximum household coverage is entitled to three quarters of the previous year's subsidy during the first year after its entitlement finished. During the following two years the newspaper is entitled to respectively half and one quarter of the subsidy, if it is no longer entitled to full operational subsidy. Ordinance (2008:1341).

### **Repayment and repayment demand**

**Section 16.** A newspaper company that has received operational subsidies is obliged to repay this, if

1. the newspaper company, by providing false information or acting in a way which caused subsidies granted incorrectly or with too high an amount,
  2. the subsidy was granted incorrectly or with too high an amount for some other reason than referred to in paragraph 1 and the newspaper company should have realised this,
  3. the subsidy was used in breach of that stated in Chapter 1 Section 4, or
  4. the newspaper company has not submitted the accounts referred to in Chapter 5 Section 3 a.
- Ordinance (2010:1538).

**Section 17.** If a newspaper company is obligated to make a repayment in accordance with Section 16, the Press Subsidies Council may decide on a repayment demand for an amount equal to what the company incorrectly received.

If there are special reasons, the Press Subsidies Council may waive all or part of the repayment demand. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 18.** If a repayment demand in accordance with section 17 is not repaid within the correct time, interest on arrears shall be charged on top of the amount. Regarding the collection of interest on arrears, the Interest Act (1975:635) shall apply in relevant parts. Ordinance (2010:1538).

**Chapter 3 has been revoked by the Ordinance (1996:1607).**

## **Chapter 4. Distribution subsidy**

### **Conditions**

**Section 1.** Distribution subsidy may be granted for each subscribed copy of a newspaper

- whose circulation is mainly paid,
- which has a subscription price that is not clearly different from the price of other newspapers in the same category,
- and which is distributed by a distribution company or by a conveyance company in a rural post delivery service or special newspaper delivery service in which at least two newspaper companies are involved. Ordinance (1996:1607).

**Section 2.** To obtain distribution subsidy, a newspaper company must in writing commit to

1. refrain from own distribution of a subscribed newspaper within all areas where joint distribution entitled to subsidies takes place, if this starts at a time when the newspaper can be included in the joint distribution, and
2. submit all aspects of the distribution to the postal conveyance company or distribution company in each area where the newspaper participates in subsidy-entitled joint distribution.

The Press Subsidies Council may allow a distribution company to engage a newspaper company, or a company owned by or included in a group with newspaper companies as a sub-contractor. Consent may be granted only if there are special reasons for such a ruling and provided that

1. other newspaper companies that participate in joint distribution within the area of distribution accept that a sub-contractor is engaged, and
2. the distribution company and the sub-contractor agrees to give these other newspaper companies, after a presentation to the Press Subsidies Council, the possibility to obtain the information needed to assess the costs and cost allocation for planned or ongoing joint distribution. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 3.** Two distribution companies may be responsible for subsidy-entitled joint distribution at the same time within one distribution area, if the Press Subsidies Council consents to such.

A post conveyance company's special newspaper delivery service, with the exception of the rural post delivery service, is considered in this context to be a distribution company. Ordinance (2015:301).

## **Mediation of subsidy**

### **Conditions**

**Section 4.** Subsidy shall be paid monthly in arrears to the distribution company or postal conveyance company. The distribution company and the relevant postal conveyance company shall forward the newspaper company its share of the subsidy. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 5.** A distribution company may mediate distribution subsidy if the company undertakes in writing to meet the following conditions:

1. The company must within its operational area organize joint distribution where prerequisites exist for subsidy-entitled joint distribution.
2. The company must apply pricing in accordance with 3 to joint distribution for newspaper companies that have signed an undertaking in accordance with Section 2 and publish newspapers which are normally issued at least once a week. For newspapers that are published once a week, one further condition is that it must have at least 1 percent household coverage in the A region where the newspaper has its place of publication.
3. The pricing must be such that the size of the individual newspaper's subscribed edition within the distribution area does not affect the distribution fee per copy distributed. If there are substantial cost differences due to variation in the weights of newspapers per copy, or that the distribution of one of the newspapers leads to more administrative work than for another, or that the distribution of some of the newspapers incurs specific transportation costs, pricing may be adapted to reflect these differences. Such differentiation in pricing, however, may not result in the price for the distribution of one copy of the most costly newspaper being more than 10 percent higher than the price for the distribution of one copy of the least costly newspaper.
4. The company must keep joint distribution open to all newspapers
  - (a) whose edition is essentially paid in advance and has a subscription price which is not clearly different from other newspapers in the same category, and
  - (b) which are available in the area at the time when joint distribution starts.
5. The company shall forward a tender for joint distribution within a distribution area at the same time to all newspapers that have signed an undertaking in accordance with Section 2.

The distribution company must hand in the undertaking to the Press Subsidies Council.

A distribution company may distribute other articles than newspapers using joint distribution with retained distribution support, provided that the quality of the newspaper distribution is not impaired. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 6** A distribution company may not convey distribution subsidies if the distribution company is owned by or included in a group with one or only a few newspaper companies. However, such a distribution company may mediate distribution subsidies

1. if the Press Subsidies Council allows it, and
2. if the distribution company agrees to a newspaper company affected by joint distribution conveyed by the distribution company, after presentation to the Press Subsidies Council, being able to obtain information needed to assess the costs and cost allocation for planned or ongoing joint distribution. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 7.** If distribution subsidy is mediated by a postal conveyance company, the company must undertake in writing to comply with the conditions stipulated in Section 5 first paragraph indents 2-5. Ordinance (2010:1119).

**Section 8.** Distribution subsidy is granted annually at the rate of

1. SEK 0.1030 per copy for the first 7 million copies entitled to subsidies
2. SEK 0.0823 per copy for between 7 million and 14 million copies,
3. SEK 0.0617 per copy for between 14 million and 21 million copies, and
4. SEK 0.0516 per copy for over 21 million copies. Ordinance (2001:611).

**Section 9.** A newspaper company that has received distribution subsidies and has not complied in accordance with Section 2 is obliged to repay the subsidies. Ordinance (2010:1538).

**Section 9 a.** If a newspaper company is obliged to repay an amount in accordance with Section 9, the Press Subsidies Council shall decide to demand the repayment of the amount that the company incorrectly received.

If there is extraordinary cause, the Press Subsidies Council may waive the repayment demand. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 9 b.** If an amount that has been demanded for repayment in accordance with section 9 a is not paid within the correct time, interest on arrears shall be charged on top of the amount. The Interest Act (1975:635) shall apply in relevant parts regarding the collection of interest on arrears, Ordinance (2010:1538).

**Section 10.** If one or several of the newspaper companies leave the joint distribution system and the remaining newspaper companies in the joint distribution scheme in the area of distribution have significant cost increases, they will be granted extra distribution support for a maximum period of three years. The additional support may not be larger in total each year than the amount paid out in the last year to the newspaper(s) leaving the joint distribution system. The additional support shall be shared between the remaining newspapers according to their annual share of distributed copies of newspapers. Ordinance (1996:1607).

**Section 11.** Distribution subsidies shall not be paid if a newspaper company makes a profit from the newspaper distribution by clearly ignoring the provisions on pricing in accordance with Section 5, paragraph 1 indents 2 and 3. Ordinance (2010:1119).

## **Chapter 5. Other provisions**

**Section 1.** Application for subsidies in accordance with this ordinance shall be in writing and shall be submitted to the Press Subsidies Council.

A newspaper company applying for extra support in accordance with Chapter 2 Section 2, paragraph 2, must show in the application the net costs on which the subsidy is based on. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 2.** To newspaper companies that, before the decision on press subsidy was made, wholly or partly pledged their expected press subsidy, the amount of subsidies may not exceed half of that would otherwise been granted.

**Section 3.** For the purposes of this ordinance, the Press Subsidies Council may not take into account the newspaper's political views or its standpoint on individual issues.

**Section 3 a.** A newspaper company that has been granted operational subsidy for a newspaper must report and describe to the Press Subsidies Council annually in arrears how the subsidies has been used and which costs have been covered.

On the basis of the submitted report, the Council shall check that the use of the operational subsidy is in accordance with this ordinance.

The Press Subsidies Council shall annually prepare a summary of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. The report shall be submitted to the government and the European Commission. Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 3 b.** The Press Subsidies Council may decide that a subsidy in accordance with this ordinance is not to be paid until further notice if it can be assumed that the subsidy has been granted on the basis of incorrect information or that there is no entitlement to subsidy for some other reason. Ordinance (2010:1538).

**Section 3 c.** If the Press Subsidies Council has decided on the repayment of a subsidy in accordance with Chapter 2 Section 17 or Chapter 4 Section 9 a, the Council may make a deduction of new subsidies in accordance with this ordinance (set-off). Ordinance (2015:301).

**Section 4.** The Press Subsidies Council's decisions in accordance with this ordinance may not be appealed.

**Section 5.** The Swedish Press and Broadcasting Authority may issue provisions for the enforcement of this ordinance. Ordinance (2015:854).

## Appendix

### The division of municipalities into A regions

01 Stockholm/Södertälje: Botkyrka, Danderyd, Ekerö, Haninge, Huddinge, Järfälla, Lidingö, Nacka, Nykvarn, Nynäshamn, Salem, Sigtuna, Sollentuna, Solna, Stockholm, Sundbyberg, Södertälje, Tyresö, Täby, Upplands-Bro, Upplands-Väsby, Vallentuna, Vaxholm, Värmdö, Österåker.

02 Norrtälje: Norrtälje.

03 Enköping: Enköping, Håbo.

04 Uppsala: Heby, Knivsta, Uppsala, Östhammar.

05 Nyköping: Gnesta, Nyköping, Oxelösund, Trosa.

06 Katrineholm: Flen, Katrineholm, Vingåker.

07 Eskilstuna: Eskilstuna, Strängnäs.

08 Mjölby/Motala: Boxholm, Mjölby, Motala, Vadstena, Ödeshög.

09 Linköping: Kinda, Linköping, Åtvidaberg.

10 Norrköping: Finspång, Norrköping, Söderköping, Valdemarsvik.

11 Jönköping: Habo, Jönköping, Mullsjö, Vaggeryd.

12 Tranås: Aneby, Tranås, Ydre.

13 Eksjö/Nässjö/Vetlanda: Eksjö, Nässjö, Sävsjö, Vetlanda.

14 Värnamo: Gislaved, Gnosjö, Värnamo.

15 Ljungby: Ljungby, Markaryd.

- 16 Växjö: Alvesta, Lessebo, Tingsryd, Uppvidinge, Växjö, Älmhult.
- 17 Västervik: Västervik.
- 18 Hultsfred/Vimmerby: Hultsfred, Vimmerby.
- 19 Oskarshamn: Högsby, Mönsterås, Oskarshamn.
- 20 Kalmar/Nybro: Borgholm, Emmaboda, Kalmar, Mörbylånga, Nybro, Torsås.
- 21 Visby: Gotland.
- 22 Karlskrona: Karlskrona, Ronneby.
- 23 Karlshamn: Karlshamn, Olofström, Sölvesborg.
- 24 Kristianstad: Bromölla, Kristianstad, Östra Göinge.
- 25 Hässleholm: Hässleholm, Osby, Perstorp.
- 26 Ängelholm: Båstad, Ängelholm, Örkelljunga.
- 27 Helsingborg/Landskrona: Bjuv, Helsingborg, Höganäs, Klippan, Landskrona, Svalöv, Åstorp.
- 28 Malmö/Lund/Trelleborg: Burlöv, Kävlinge, Lomma, Lund, Malmö, Staffanstorp, Svedala, Trelleborg, Vellinge.
- 29 Ystad/Simrishamn: Simrishamn, Sjöbo, Skurup, Tomelilla, Ystad.
- 30 Eslöv: Eslöv, Hörby, Höör.
- 31 Halmstad: Halmstad, Hylte, Laholm.
- 32 Falkenberg/Varberg: Falkenberg, Varberg.
- 33 Göteborg/Alingsås: Ale, Alingsås, Göteborg, Härryda, Kungsbacka, Kungälv, Lerum, Mölndal, Partille, Stenungsund, Tjörn, Vårgårda, Öckerö.
- 34 Uddevalla: Färgelanda, Lysekil, Munkedal, Orust, Sotenäs, Strömstad, Tanum, Uddevalla.
- 35 Trollhättan/Vänersborg: Grästorp, Lilla Edet, Mellerud, Trollhättan, Vänersborg.
- 36 Borås: Bollebygd, Borås, Herrljunga, Mark, Svenljunga, Tranemo, Ulricehamn.
- 37 Lidköping/Skara: Essunga, Götene, Lidköping, Skara, Vara.
- 38 Falköping: Falköping, Tidaholm.
- 39 Skövde: Hjo, Karlsborg, Skövde, Tibro.
- 40 Mariestad: Gullspång, Mariestad, Töreboda.
- 41 Kristinehamn/Filipstad: Filipstad, Kristinehamn, Storfors.
- 42 Karlstad: Forshaga, Grums, Hagfors, Hammarö, Karlstad, Kil, Munkfors, Sunne, Torsby.
- 43 Säffle/Åmål: Bengtsfors, Dals-Ed, Säffle, Åmål.
- 44 Arvika: Arvika, Eda, Årjäng.
- 45 Örebro: Askersund, Hallsberg, Kumla, Laxå, Lekeberg, Örebro.
- 46 Karlskoga: Degerfors, Karlskoga.
- 47 Lindesberg: Hällefors, Lindesberg, Ljusnarsberg, Nora.
- 48 Västerås: Hallstahammar, Surahammar, Västerås.
- 49 Köping: Arboga, Kungsör, Köping.
- 50 Fagersta: Fagersta, Norberg, Skinnskatteberg.
- 51 Sala: Sala.
- 52 Borlänge/Falun: Borlänge, Falun, Gagnef, Leksand, Rättvik, Säter, Vansbro.
- 53 Avesta/Hedemora: Avesta, Hedemora.
- 54 Ludvika: Ludvika, Smedjebacken.
- 55 Mora: Malung-Sälen, Mora, Orsa, Älvdalen. 56 Gävle/Sandviken: Gävle, Hofors, Ockelbo, Sandviken, Tierp, Älvkarleby.
- 57 Bollnäs/Söderhamn: Bollnäs, Ovanåker, Söderhamn.
- 58 Hudiksvall/Ljusdal: Hudiksvall, Ljusdal, Nordanstig.
- 59 Sundsvall: Sundsvall, Timrå, Ånge.
- 60 Härnösand/Kramfors: Härnösand, Kramfors.
- 61 Sollefteå: Sollefteå.
- 62 Örnsköldsvik: Örnsköldsvik.
- 63 Östersund: Berg, Bräcke, Härjedalen, Krokomb, Ragunda, Strömsund, Åre, Östersund.
- 64 Umeå: Bjurholm, Nordmaling, Robertsfors, Umeå, Vindeln, Vännäs.

- 65 Skellefte: Malå, Norsjö, Skellefteå.
- 66 Lycksele: Dorotea, Lycksele, Sorsele, Storuman, Vilhelmina, Åsele.
- 67 Piteå: Arjeplog, Arvidsjaur, Piteå, Älvsbyn.
- 68 Luleå/Boden: Boden, Jokkmokk, Luleå.
- 69 Haparanda/Kalix: Haparanda, Kalix, Överkalix, Övertorneå.
- 70 Kiruna/Gällivare: Gällivare, Kiruna, Pajala. Ordinance (2010:1119).