

Abstract

Diploma thesis 'Weakening of neo-corporatism in Sweden after 1990' covers historical preconditions for emergence of Swedish neo-corporatism, its development in the 20th century and its weakening after 1990. Neo-corporatism's heyday is dated back to the 1950s and the 1960s and is characterized by deep institutionalized participation of organized interests in the public policy-making and a tripartite interaction of the three main parties – the state, the Swedish employers' federation SAF and the Swedish union confederation LO. Changes that have occurred since the 1970s and their implications on Swedish policy-making after 1990 are analyzed further on. A lot of attention is paid to particular ways of organized interests' institutionalized participation in the public policy-making. Wider socio-political context of the thesis covers the transition of the Swedish model since the 1970s and its implications on Swedish democracy. The core hypothesis of this paper is that neo-corporatism in Sweden has not disappeared, according to some authors, but weakened considerably and changed.