

= Fredrik Reinfeldt =

John Fredrik Reinfeldt ( pronounced [ ʔfreʔdrʔk ʔrajn.ʔfʔlt ] ; born 4 August 1965 ) is a Swedish economist , lecturer and former politician who was Prime Minister of Sweden from 2006 to 2014 and was also the chairman of the liberal conservative Moderate Party from 2003 to 2015 . He was the last rotating President of the European Council in 2009 .

A native of Stockholm County , Reinfeldt joined the Moderate Youth League in 1983 , and by 1992 had risen to the rank of chairman , a position he held until 1995 . He served as Member of Parliament from 1991 to 2014 , representing his home constituency . Reinfeldt was elected party leader on 25 October 2003 , succeeding Bo Lundgren . Under his leadership , the Moderate Party has transformed its policies and oriented itself towards the centre , branding itself " the New Moderates " ( Swedish : Nya moderaterna ) .

Following the 2006 general election , Reinfeldt was elected Prime Minister on October 6 . Along with the three other political parties in the centre @-@ right Alliance for Sweden , Reinfeldt presided over a coalition government with the support of a narrow majority in parliament . At the age of 41 , he was the third @-@ youngest person to become Prime Minister of Sweden .

Reinfeldt 's first term in office was marked by the late @-@ 2000s financial crisis and recession . A drop in popularity before the financial crisis reversed as the economy of Sweden emerged as one of the strongest in Europe , which brought a resurgence of support for him , resulting in his government 's re @-@ election in 2010 . Despite the Moderate Party getting its best share of the vote since the introduction of universal suffrage in 1919 , Reinfeldt 's government was reduced to a minority government , but he remained in power as the first centre @-@ right Prime Minister since the Swedish @-@ Norwegian Union to be re @-@ elected .

His premiership was characterised by " Arbetslinjen " ( English : Working line ) with focus on getting more people into to the workforce , managing of the late @-@ 2000s financial crisis and recession which resulted in one of the world 's strongest public finances and top rankings in climate and health care .

Reinfeldt is the longest @-@ serving non @-@ Social Democratic Prime Minister since Erik Gustaf Boström in 1891 ? 1900 . After defeat in the 2014 election , Reinfeldt announced that he would step down from leading the party which he did on 10 January 2015 .

= = Early life and education = =

In 1965 , Fredrik Reinfeldt was born in Allmänna BB hospital in Stockholm and was the oldest of three brothers to his parents Bruno and Birgitta Reinfeldt . At the time of his birth , his parents lived in an apartment in Österhaninge in the south of Stockholm County , but a short time afterwards the family moved to London , where his father worked as a consultant for Shell . Upon returning to Sweden , the family first lived in an apartment in Handen before moving to a terraced house in Bromsten in northwestern Stockholm . The Reinfeldt family was living in Bromsten when Fredrik 's younger brothers , Magnus and Henrik , were born in 1969 and 1973 . In 1976 the family moved into a single @-@ family home in Täby in northeastern Stockholm County . His mother Birgitta was a leadership and management consultant , and some of her professional skills might have inspired and impressed the young Fredrik .

At the age of 11 Reinfeldt became chairman of the student council ( Swedish : elevrådet ) in his school , and became a fan of the football club Djurgårdens IF , a passion he maintains to this day . He started playing basketball for the " Tensta Tigers " while living in Bromsten ( which is located adjacent to Tensta ) , and continued to play for them after his family moved to Täby . He also enjoyed setting up and performing revues and cabarets . After school , Reinfeldt completed his military service as a ranger ( Swedish : lapplandsjägare ) at Lapland Rifle Regiment and finished first in his class as a cadet in Umeå . It was during this time that he became interested in politics , as a representative for his regiment in the congress of conscripts in the Swedish military ( Swedish : värnpliktsriksdagen ) . Reinfeldt graduated from Stockholm University School of Business with a degree in Business and Economics ( Swedish : civilekonomexamen ) in 1990 .

= = Political career = =

Reinfeldt joined the Moderate Youth League ? the youth wing of the Swedish Moderate Party ? in 1983 at the age of 18 . As a member of the Moderate Youth League in Täby , he challenged the leaders of the local league , who preferred to use the premises as a place to drink beer and wine rather than engage in discussions about politics . Reinfeldt , who is said to dislike hard liquor and to consume wine and beer in moderate amounts , started " Conservative Youth " ( Swedish : Konservativ ungdom ) and formed a bond with the mother party , eventually taking over the youth league in 1987 . In 1988 , he became a secretary ( Swedish : borgarrådssekreterare ) in the Stockholm Municipality Council .

He was active in student politics while studying at Stockholm University , eventually becoming chairman for the student party " Borgerliga Studenter ? Opposition ' 68 " between 1988 and 1989 . In 1990 , he became chairman of the Moderate Youth League in Stockholm , and in 1991 Reinfeldt was elected a member of the Riksdag ? the Swedish Parliament . In the Swedish general election of 1991 , the Moderate Party and its allies had considerable success , leading to the formation of a centre @-@ right coalition government under Moderate Party leader and Prime Minister Carl Bildt . The 1991 government was the first centre @-@ right government in Sweden since 1982 .

= = = Leader of the Moderate Youth League = = =

From 1992 to 1995 , Reinfeldt was the chairman of the Moderate Youth League . He ousted the former chairman , Ulf Kristersson at the controversial congress known as The Battle of Lycksele , gathering 58 of the delegates votes with Kristersson gathering 55 votes . The congress was controversial because it was the culmination of a long ideological battle within the Moderate Youth League between the conservatives and the libertarians ; Reinfeldt represented the conservatives and Kristersson the libertarians . Reinfeldt later stated that although the effects of that deep ideological division and battle in the party lingered on within the Moderate Youth League , he also felt that it was a defining moment in his life . Had he lost the battle he would most likely not be in politics today . During the period 1995 to 1997 , Reinfeldt was chairman of the Democrat Youth Community of Europe .

At the beginning of his term as leader of the Moderate Youth League , Reinfeldt supported the government of Prime Minister Bildt , but Reinfeldt gradually changed his views and became more critical of the party leadership . In 1993 , he wrote the book " Det sovande folket " ( The Sleeping Nation ) , in which he criticized the Swedish welfare state and argued for the introduction of a neoliberalist society . The book argues that the welfare state is a stillborn construction , as it systematically puts people in benefit dependency . It states that the people of Sweden can be divided into " fools " and " sleepy @-@ brains " , out of which the former stands for those who work , and the latter for the slackened people who depend on the contributions from the welfare state . A recurrent message in the book is that " Swedes are mentally handicapped and indoctrinated to believe that politicians can create and ensure welfare " .

Following the defeat of the Bildt government in the Swedish general election of 1994 , Reinfeldt publicly criticized the Moderate Party leader , whom he believed had gotten too much dominance in the party .

In 1995 , Reinfeldt co @-@ authored the book " Nostalgitrippen " ( The Nostalgic Trip ) , which described several persons in the Moderate Party leadership , including Gunnar Hökmark and Bo Lundgren , as " Carl Bildt @-@ lookalikes . " Bildt was described as being the perfect leader for the opposition to satirize ; a nobleman living in the affluent Östermalm with a boyish expression and a better @-@ than @-@ you attitude . As for the other high party officials , the book stated that " If everyone appears similar to Carl it confirms peoples misconceptions about the Moderate Party . It becomes a party for Carl Bildt @-@ copies . "

This provoked swift reaction from the Moderate Party leadership , who believed that Reinfeldt 's criticisms had gone too far . On 14 February 1995 Reinfeldt was called to a meeting of the Moderate

Party 's Riksdag group , which took place in the former second chamber ( Swedish : andrakammarsalen ) of the Swedish parliament building , a meeting where Bildt apparently scolded him for hours . After this , Reinfeldt toned down his criticism , but was ostracized within the Moderate Party and not given any important posts until after the change of leadership when Lundgren succeeded Bildt in 1999 . At that time , he was elected into a high party group , the förtroenderåd . From 2001 to 2002 Reinfeldt was chairman of the justice committee of the Swedish parliament . During this time he traveled around the country gathering impressions and support at the local level of the Moderate Party .

= = = Leader of the Moderate Party = = =

In the Swedish general election of 2002 , the Moderate Party gathered 15 @. @ 3 percent of the votes ? its lowest share of the vote in a general election since 1973 . Following the loss , Lundgren was forced to resign his position as leader of the Moderate Party . After the 2002 election Reinfeldt was elected as leader of the Moderate Party parliamentary group , spokesman for economic policy and vice chairman of the parliament 's finance committee . On 25 October 2003 , he was unanimously elected as the new leader of the Moderate Party .

= = = " The New Moderates " = = =

Under Reinfeldt 's leadership , the Moderate Party has adjusted its position in the political spectrum , moving towards the centre . To reflect these changes , the party 's unofficial name was altered to " The New Moderates " ( Swedish : De nya Moderaterna ) in order to emphasize the break with the past . The Moderate Party started to focus more on calls for tax cuts for low- and middle @- @ income groups , rather than on major tax cuts more benefiting high @- @ income earners .

As leader of the Moderate Party , Reinfeldt has tended to be less forceful in his criticism of the Swedish welfare state than his predecessors . Reinfeldt has instead proposed reforms to Sweden 's welfare state , which include cutting taxes for the lowest income earners and reducing unemployment benefits , in order to encourage the jobless to return to work . He has toned down calls within the party for dismantling large portions of the Swedish welfare state , stating that change must come gradually from the bottom up and not dictated from the top down . Reinfeldt 's goal is said to be to fine @- @ tune the welfare state , by focusing on getting people off welfare benefits and into employment . He has worked to shift the conservatives toward the middle ground by convincing voters that he would fix rather than dismantle the public welfare system .

Reinfeldt has even extended an invitation to the Swedish Trade Union Confederation , traditional supporter of the Social Democrats and opponent of the Moderate Party . He also changed the Moderate Party 's traditional stance towards the Swedish Labour and employment laws , stating that he prefers small changes instead of any radical reform .

People both within and outside the party differ on their analysis of the transformation of the Moderate Party , with some arguing that the party is mainly honing the way it describes its visions , and others suggesting that it constitutes a substantial policy change towards the centre . As a consequence of Reinfeldt 's shift of the Moderate Party to the centre , the differences between the Moderate Party and their traditional opponents the Swedish Social Democratic Party have become harder to discern . In a series of radio and television debates , the then @- @ Social Democrat leader and Prime Minister Göran Persson portrayed his opponent as a classic conservative in disguise . Persson stated that , if in power , the conservatives would tamper with Sweden 's successful formula of high taxes , a large public sector and generous benefits . There is also some criticism within the party ; former Moderate Youth League chairman Christofer Fjellner has called Reinfeldt 's political reform as " leftist rhetoric " ( Swedish : vänsterretorik ) .

= = = Alliance for Sweden = = =

In the run @- @ up for the Swedish general election of 2006 , Reinfeldt , as leader of the Moderate

Party , participated in the creation of the Alliance for Sweden . It has united the centre @-@ right in a coalition , which consists of the Moderate Party , the Centre Party , the Liberal People 's Party and the Christian Democrats . Reinfeldt is said to have been instrumental in uniting the four parties , which previously were known for being notoriously divided , in order to present a powerful alternative to the Social Democrats . The parties presented a joint election manifesto for the alliance .

= = = 2006 Swedish general election = = =

During the run @-@ up for the 2006 Swedish general election , Reinfeldt was subjected to a smear campaign . Mats Lindström , a staff member in the Social Democratic Party headquarters , admitted to sending e @-@ mails accusing Reinfeldt of tax fraud , false financial declarations and only attaining his position because of his father 's influence . The IP address used in the e @-@ mails was traced to the Social Democratic Party headquarters . Social Democratic Party Secretary Marita Ulvskog apologized and said that such behavior was completely unacceptable . A short time after the e @-@ mail campaign , images that depicted Reinfeldt and the Moderate Party in an unflattering light were spread internally within the Social Democratic Party and subsequently leaked to the media . Social Democratic Party spokeswoman Carina Persson confirmed that the material came from the Social Democratic Youth League , but denied the existence of an official smear campaign and stated that the material was not meant to be released or spread to a wider audience .

Following the general election on 17 September 2006 , the Alliance for Sweden won a majority of the votes after the first count , defeating the Social Democrat Party . The Moderates gathered 26 @.@ 1 percent of the votes , a new record for the party which in the 2002 election had only managed to gather 15 @.@ 2 percent of the votes . The election result is historic in being the worst result for the Social Democrats ever ( 34 @, @ 6 percent ) in a general election with universal suffrage ( introduced in 1921 ) and the best result for the Moderates since 1928 .

Looking back at the defeat of the incumbent Social Democrats , the opinion among several members of the defeated incumbents was that the election was lost because the previous government failed to bring down unemployment , and failed to campaign on it as an issue . Ardalan Shekarabi , the former chairman for the Swedish Social Democratic Youth League , stated that " the Moderates were right strategically to focus on unemployment " . Former Social Democratic minister Leif Pagrotsky stated that internal fighting , authoritarianism and perceived aggressiveness as well as a loss of appeal to the middle class and city inhabitants contributed to the election loss .

= = = 2010 Swedish general election = = =

In the 2010 general election held on 19 September 2010 the Alliance for Sweden were reduced to a minority government , but also becoming the first centre @-@ right government to be re @-@ elected since before World War II . The Moderate Party gained 30 @.@ 06 % of the votes , which was the highest election result in over one hundred years .

The Alliance for Sweden received a majority of votes , but not full majority in Parliament . But the fragmented opposition , especially after the entrance of the Sweden Democrats in parliament , the government could continue .

= = Prime Minister ( 2006 ? 2014 ) = =

Main article : Premiership of Fredrik Reinfeldt

Reinfeldt became the Prime Minister of Sweden on 6 October 2006 , serving concurrently as Leader of the Moderate Party . The 41 @-@ year old Reinfeldt became the youngest person to become Prime Minister since Rickard Sandler became Prime Minister at the age of 40 in 1925 . With victories in 2006 and in 2010 , Reinfeldt was the Moderate Party 's longest @-@ serving prime minister and the only person to lead the party to two consecutive general election victories . His Government compromised four parties ( including his own ) which prior to the election had formed an coalition named Alliance for Sweden , later turned into the Alliance .

At a press conference prior to his appointment , Reinfeldt commented that " this feels historic in many ways " partly because it was the first time in 36 years there would be a majority government in Sweden .

= = = First term ( 2006 ? 2010 ) = = =

= = = 2008 Financial Crisis = = =

A global financial crisis was triggered in 2008 , beginning in the United States . The financial crisis of 2008 which continued into 2009 , had a major impact on the Swedish economy . Reinfeldt 's Government emphasized that a balanced budget was a priority , combined with income tax cuts to stimulate domestic production and commerce . The Cabinet received criticism for holding to hard in the public finances , with limited investments , and the support of Reinfeldt 's policies dropped to one of the lowest ever seen for an incumbent Government .

From 2009 , the Swedish economy emerged as one of the world 's fastest recovering economies with high competitiveness . Sweden was noted for having proved to overcome the crisis better than any other developed countries , and this was highlighted by the Government as a force in the run @-@ up to 2010 general election . As Sweden emerged as the best country on several areas after the financial crisis it brought a resurgence of support , which eventually resulted in his re @-@ election in 2010 . This was the first time ever that the Moderate Party was re @-@ elected after completing a full first term .

= = = President of the European Council = = =

Reinfeldt became President of the European Council on 1 July 2009 , as Sweden took over the Presidency of the Council of the European Union from the Czech Republic . His slogan was " taking on the challenge " . Reinfeldt immediately requested the European Union to do more to combat climate change . Days earlier , he had been interviewed by Reuters and said he spoke of his worry about increased European public debt . He spoke of his wish for Turkey to join the European Union . He also spoke of his other views , such as his hope that a second term would be possible quickly for the President of the European Commission and his desire that the European Union should not sanction Iran immediately following its election protests .

= = = Second term ( 2010 ? 2014 ) = = =

In the 2010 general election , the Moderate Party increased its share of the vote to 30 @. @ 06 % . The Alliance got a majority of votes cast , but with 173 seats no absolute majority in parliament . With the opposition divided mainly by the Sweden Democrats , Reinfeldt could remain in government , but with a greater need to seek consensus on matters of substance with the opposition parties .

The second term compromised a slow recovery from the 2008 @-@ 2009 financial crisis and consolidation of policies from the first term . The political debate came from 2013 to be highly dominated by issues where the Government came in a defense mode , in particular for the poor performance of Swedish pupils in the international study of school performance , the Programme for International Student Assessment , and profits gained in private welfare , especially after the economic collapse that had preceded the closure of school group JB Education AB and questions of how key people in the Government , including himself , acted in the N.V. Nuon Energy affair .

Reinfeldt had during his second term , in contrast to his first term , no major international engagement . Contacts with other politicians , however , remained good , which was also marked by Barack Obama 's visit to Stockholm in September in 2013 .

= = Post @-@ premiership ( 2014 @-@ present ) = =

After defeat in 2014 , Reinfeldt announced he would step down as both Prime Minister of Sweden and as party leader of the Moderate Party . He stepped down from the office of Prime Minister on 3 October 2014 , being succeeded by Stefan Löfven . He resigned from the Riksdag on 31 December 2014 and stepped down as party leader on 10 January 2015 , being succeeded by Anna Kinberg Batra .

On 19 January 2015 , Reinfeldt announced that he had formed his own business Fredrik Reinfeldt AB where he will serve as an advisor and lecturer . He will also continue to promote his " job line " , which was a key part of his premiership , in a continued community deed . On 1 September 2015 he launched his autobiography , titled Halfway , where he reflects over his 25 years in Swedish and international politics .

On 11 December 2015 , Reinfeldt was nominated to become the next chairman of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative . He will be formally appointed in February 2016 .

In January 2016 , Reinfeldt was awarded H. M. The King 's Medal , 12th size with chain , for extraordinary efforts as Prime Minister . On 15 March 2016 it was announced that Reinfeldt had been hired by Bank of America Merrill Lynch as a senior adviser for its business in Europe , the Middle East and Africa .

= = Foreign policy = =

The Moderate Party has a pro @-@ European Union policy stance ? including support for exchanging the SEK for the Euro ? and also supports Sweden joining NATO . As one of Europe 's new conservative leaders , Reinfeldt is seen as an important ally of the United States . His party is a member of the conservative International Democrat Union , together with the Republican Party in the United States and the British Conservative Party , even though its policies are somewhat more liberal than these . During the 2000 United States presidential election , Reinfeldt visited the United States to support the campaign of George W. Bush . Prior to the 2004 United States presidential election , Reinfeldt again expressed his support for Bush . In an interview with the newspaper Stockholm City on 8 March 2004 , Reinfeldt said that he preferred Bush over the Democratic Party contender John Kerry , and in a poll conducted by the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet in April 2004 , Reinfeldt like a large majority of his party favoured Bush over Kerry .

Despite this , he has compared his government 's actions and policies to those of Bill Clinton 's administration , and supported Barack Obama in the 2008 United States presidential election .

Reinfeldt visited Washington , D.C. on 15 May 2007 , meeting with President Bush . His trip also included meetings with others , including United Nations Secretary @-@ General Ban Ki @-@ moon and California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger . This is his first visit to the United States since becoming Prime Minister in 2006 . Bush and Reinfeldt mostly discussed climate change and free trade , focusing on the Doha Round . He visited President Barack Obama at first the White House and then in the Metropolitan Museum of Art on 23 September 2009 .

Reinfeldt was President of the European Council from 1 July to 1 December 2009 . The signing of the Treaty of Lisbon was Reinfeldt 's role as President of the Council , which also occurred on 13 December 2009 . Reinfeldt was also responsible in this role to put EU 's efforts to get into a binding agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in 2009 but this did not succeed .

= = Public perception = =

Reinfeldt has been called a " Swedish David Cameron , " insofar as he succeeded in shifting the public perception of the Moderate Party from a right @-@ wing position to a center position in politics . On the other hand , he is thought to have influenced Cameron , since Reinfeldt was elected party leader in 2003 ? two years before Cameron took control of the British Conservative Party in 2005 . Reinfeldt has also been described as a communitarian .

In a study by Sifo , a Swedish polling institute , Reinfeldt was the " most admired man in Sweden "

in 2006 . Reinfeldt 's approval rating reached its highest measured point yet in December 2006 , at 57 % approval in an Aftonbladet / Sifo poll . Approval ratings for Reinfeldt as a person remained overall good but fluctuating through most of the period 2006 ? 2010 , but did not always seem to translate into support for the cabinet .

Reinfeldt has been perceived as a controlled and harmonious person . He was described , already before he became prime minister , as " gentle , pensive and a good listener " and his " cool , soft @-@ spoken approach " is said to go down well with Swedish voters ; it also fits well with the promotion of the policies of his cabinet as being not ideological , but motivated by non @-@ political reason and common sense , in implicit contrast to the " ideological excesses " of the Social Democrats and their allies . Aware of this perception , Reinfeldt has said " I am by nature confident and calm . But that does not mean I am not passionate and wouldn 't feel strongly about things . " Regarding his family life , Reinfeldt has cultivated the image of a good family man who enjoys housework .

= = Personal life = =

In 1992 , Fredrik Reinfeldt married Filippa Holmberg , a Stockholm County municipal politician for the Moderate Party . During Fredrik 's tenure as prime minister , Filippa Reinfeldt was County Councillor for healthcare issues ( Swedish : sjukvårdslandstingsråd ) in Stockholm . After being elected Prime Minister in 2006 , Reinfeldt moved into the prime minister 's official residence , the Sager House , together with his wife and their three children , Ebba , Gustaf and Erik . On 7 March 2012 it became known that the couple had separated . On 11 July 2012 the couple signed their divorce papers with consideration of 6 months . On 20 February 2013 they signed the last papers which conducted their divorce .

His father Bruno Reinfeldt was also formerly involved in local politics for the Moderate Party in Täby , but left all his political posts in February 2009 after having been arrested and later convicted for drunk driving .

On 23 February 2015 , Reinfeldt confirmed that he was now in a relationship with Roberta Alenius . Alenius served as Head of Communications ( Chief of the Press Secretaries ) at the Cabinet Office from 2006 to 2014 , while Reinfeldt served as Prime Minister .

During the 2006 election , it was brought to attention that Reinfeldt 's paternal great @-@ great @-@ grandfather was an African American circus director from New York , John Hood , who had a son with Emma Dorotea Reinfeld , a maid from Eckau in present @-@ day Latvia . Emma Dorotea Reinfeld later married the Swede Anders Karlsson , but her illegitimate son John kept his mother 's surname . The spelling was later changed to Reinfeldt . He also has Italian ancestry , via his paternal grandmother .

He has revealed that his personal distaste for the anti @-@ immigration Sweden Democrats party is based on his partly African ancestry .

Reinfeldt has said that he left the Church of Sweden when he was eighteen years old , critical of the left @-@ leaning perspectives of the church . In an interview as Prime Minister he however said that he could not state if he believed in God , discussing his belief " that something exist that is not just about the scientific explanation for how the Earth was created . But exactly what it is I don 't have an answer for , I am both searching and wondering . " He was however married , and had his children baptized in the Church of Sweden .

He has lately also attracted some attention as a political science fiction writer . His social dystopia " Det sovande folket " ( The Sleeping People ) was in 2013 featured as a play at Teater Alma in Stockholm .

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