



Population  
10 379 295

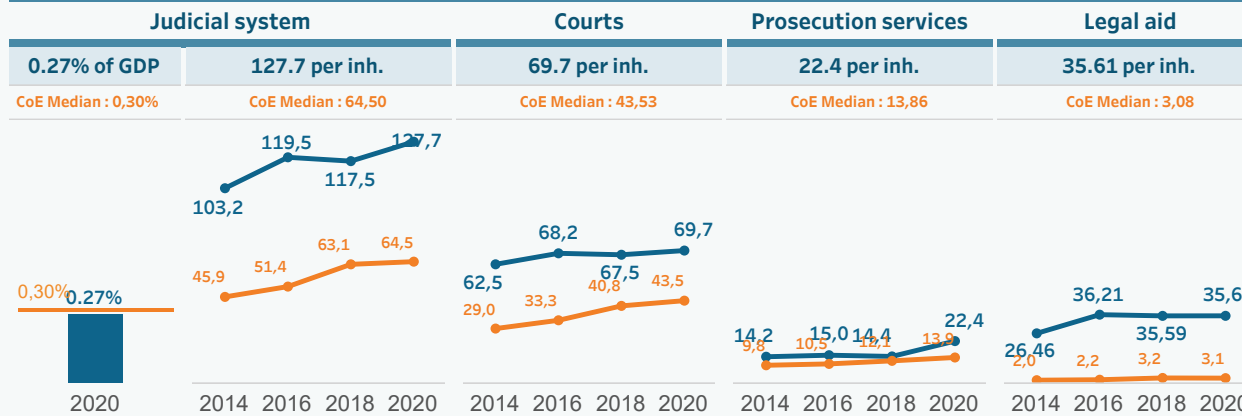


GDP per capita  
47 455 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
43 092 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget:** In 2020, Sweden spent 1 325 508 911 € on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 0,27% of the GDP (close to the CoE median) and 127,71 € per inhabitant (well above the CoE median). Sweden has a strong tradition of generous legal aid with a significant budgetary share within the total budget of the judicial system (28%).

#### Court organisation

Sweden is one of the countries with the highest number of specialised courts with 41% out of all courts legal entities specialised for some legal matters. There are for example five Land and Environment specialised courts processing cases such as permits for water operations and environmentally hazardous operations, issues of health protection, nature conservation, polluted areas, environmentally related damages and compensation issues, etc. There is also the Land and Environment Court of Appeal.

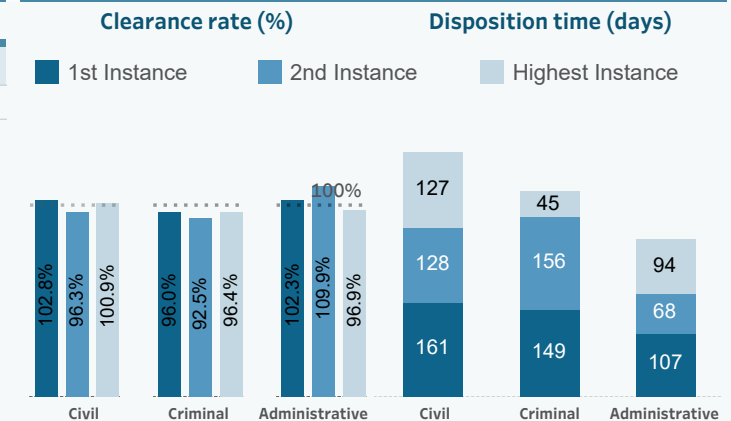
#### ICT in judiciary

Sweden has an ICT index of 7,5 which is somewhat above the CoE median. This represents an increase of 0,6 points compared with the previous cycle and confirms its continuous improvement. The absolute investment in ICT stays proportionally lower and it is 2.1% of the budget of the courts which is on the level of the CoE median.

#### Recruitment of professional judges

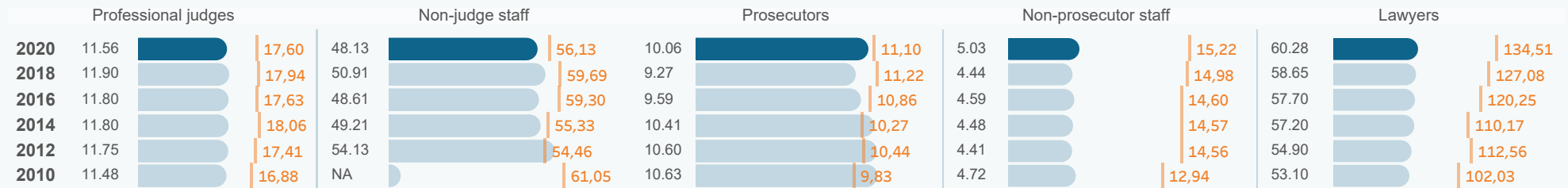
In Sweden, training of professional judges takes place within the courts and implies 3 stages of employment on probationary basis before the permanent appointment: legal clerk, junior judge and associate judge. Associate judges normally work outside the judiciary for a number of years after completing their training, in order to acquire varied experience and to improve their ability to compete for a post of a permanent judge.

### Efficiency

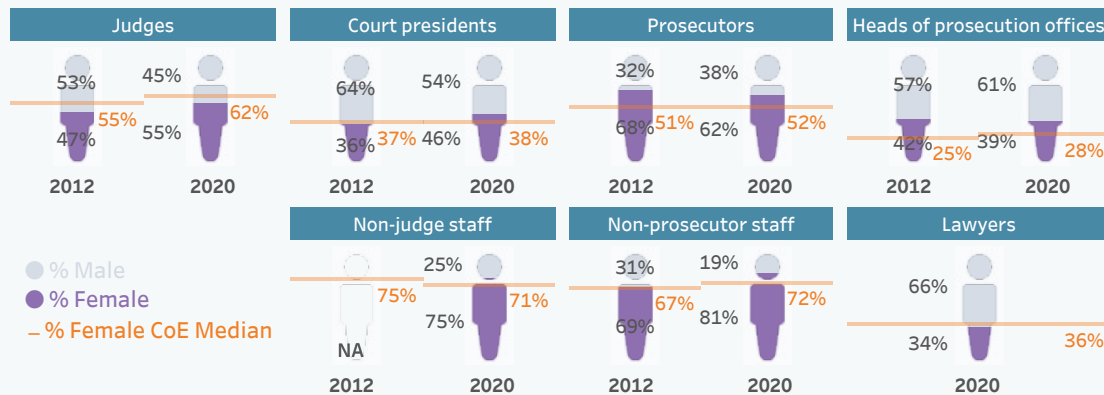


**Efficiency:** In total, in 2020, the highest instance was the most efficient one, while by area of law, all instances combined, the courts were most efficient in administrative matters. In particular, the courts were most efficient in the third instance criminal cases, while the Disposition Time was the highest in the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases. The Disposition Time indicator is below the CoE median for all matters and all instances, except for second instance criminal cases. Contrary to the other States, in Sweden the COVID-19 pandemic did not affect the efficiency of first instance courts. The Disposition Time in first instance for the three categories of cases slightly decreased, remaining well below the respective CoE medians. On the other hand, the DT at third instance increased for all three matters. As for the appellate courts, the DT increased in civil and criminal matters, while it improved in administrative matters.

## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



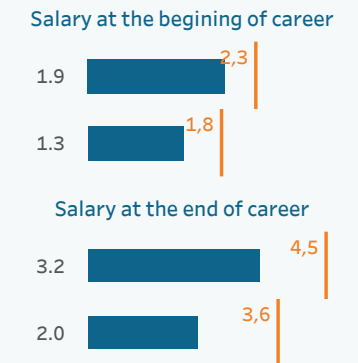
## Gender balance



## Absolute gross salaries

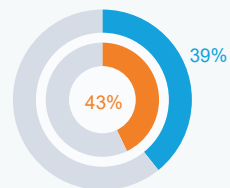


## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

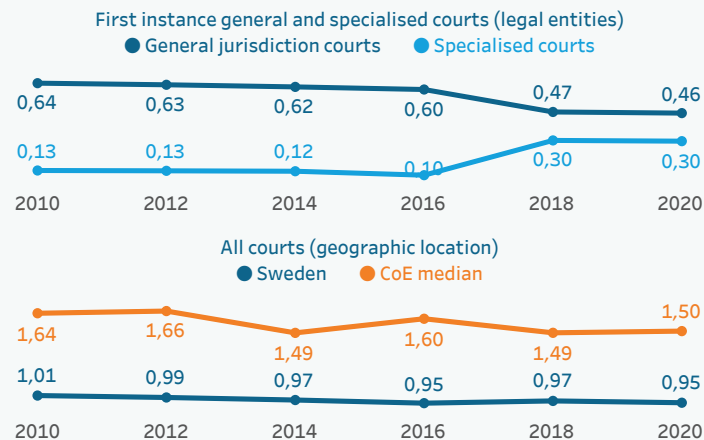


## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

### Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median



## ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Sweden	CoE Median
Deployment rate	7.52	6,5	6,5
Civil	7.73	6,6	6,6
Criminal	8.41	5,7	5,7
Administrative	7.51	6,1	6,1
Communication with courts	8.77	6,1	6,1
Civil	8.77	4,1	4,1
Criminal	9.69	5,0	5,0
Administrative	8.36	7,3	7,3
Courts and case management	6.37	7,3	7,3
Civil	6.37	7,4	7,4
Criminal	6.85	7,0	7,0
Administrative	6.37	7,3	7,3
Decision support	6.96	7,2	7,2
Civil	6.96	7,3	7,3
Criminal	7.31	7,2	7,2
Administrative	6.96	7,2	7,2

## CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) \* 100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) \* 365

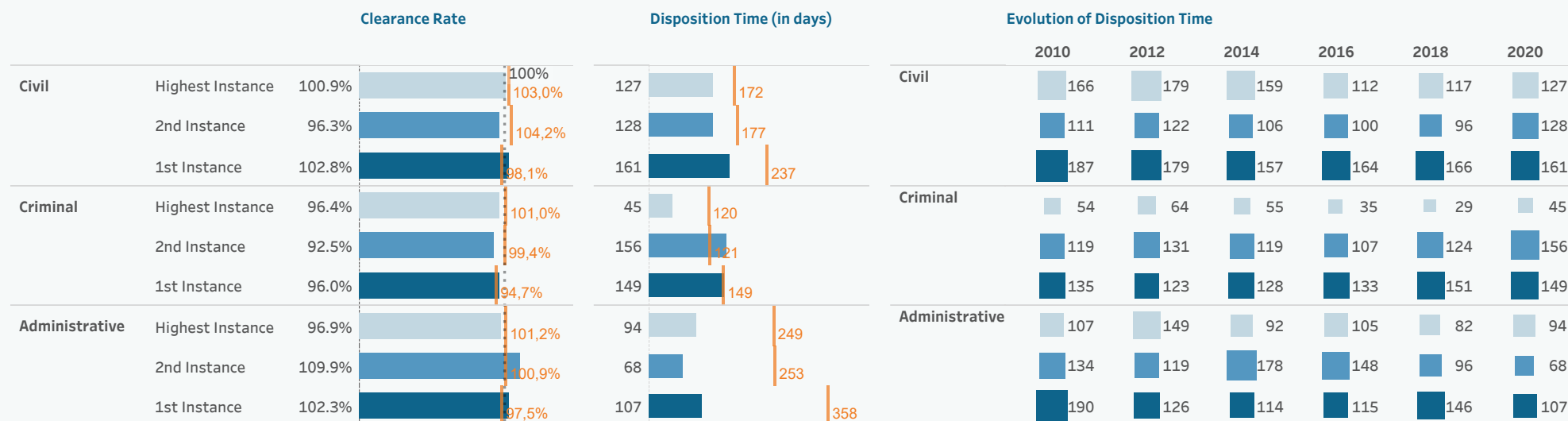
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

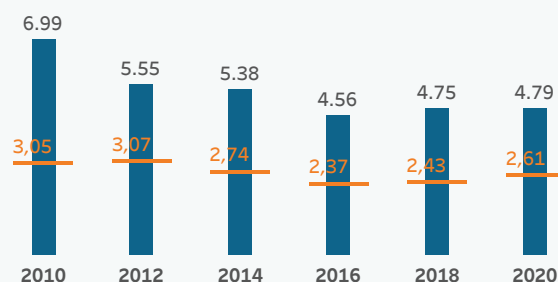
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

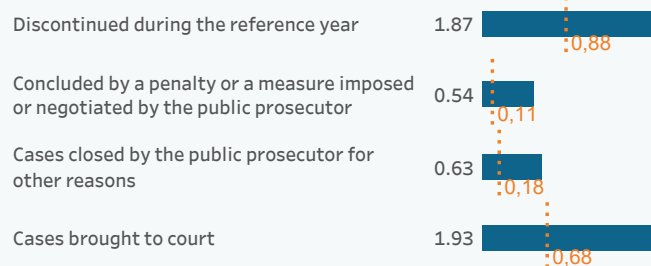


## Public prosecution services

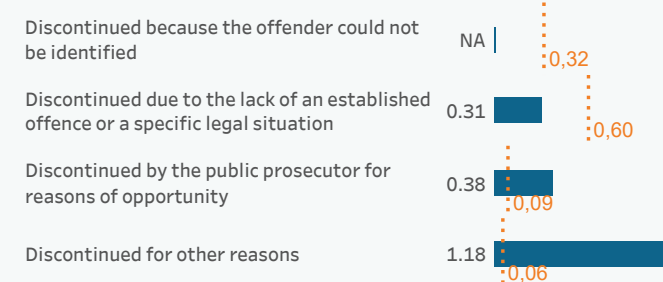
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

## Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://lagrummet.se/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://domstol.se>