



Reference data 2018 (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 01/03/2019 - 01/10/2019

Objective :

The CEPEJ decided, at its 31th plenary meeting, to launch the eighth evaluation cycle 2018 – 2020, focused on 2018 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction :

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- User manual
- Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. The user manual is accessible in the "Documentation" tab of the application.

In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General and financial information

1.1.Demographic and economic data

1.1.1.Inhabitants and economic general information



001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[10 230 185]

Comments

002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State or federal level	230 262 310 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

[46 117]

Comments

004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

[40 706]

NA

Comments

005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year +1

[10.2]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 1 to 5

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system



006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to the question 7.

Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
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TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	693 812 627 [] NA [] NAP	690 378 611 [] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	[X] NA [] NAP	499 202 555 [] NA [] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation	[X] NA [] NAP	15 892 937 [] NA [] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[X] NA [] NAP	19 412 004 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	[X] NA [] NAP	89 957 479 [] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training	[X] NA [] NAP	1 098 732 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	[X] NA [] NAP	64 814 904 [] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: Due to differences in nomenclature within different audit systems there is an inherent problem in comparing numbers. As a result, the figures presented in question 6 should be used with prudence. Annual implemented budget allocated to training excludes expenses for food and lodging, these expenses are included in "Other".

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	() Yes (X) No
for other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- Applicants must pay an application fee for applications in civil cases. The fee is paid to the District Court ("tingsrätt") when the application is submitted. The application fee is currently SEK 900 (in cases where the value of the claim does not exceed half of the base amount prescribed in the National Insurance Act). For other civil cases (i.e. where the value of the claim exceeds half of the base amount according to the National Insurance Act) the application fee is currently SEK 2 800. If the application fee is not paid, the court sends the applicant an order to fulfil the payment obligation. If the payment is not made despite this, the application will be rejected. Consequently the case will only begin once the District Court has received a separate application and payment.

008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[274]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[11 357 962]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comments

012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	358 275 646 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	364 053 128 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	149 975 424 [] NA [] NAP	147 464 139 [] NA [] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible):

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level courts
Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Parliament	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Supreme Court	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

High Judicial Council	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Courts	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Inspection body	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify:

014-1. (Former question 61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Court President	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No
Court administrative director	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes () No
Head of the court clerk office	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	() Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6 to 14:

Sources: Swedish National Courts Administration (question 6-9, 14-1).

1.1.3. Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
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Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €	4 733 494 629 [] NA [] NAP	4 676 681 615 [] NA [] NAP
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Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12 and Q13)

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Courts (see question 6 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Legal aid (see question 12 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Public prosecution services (see question 13 or 7)	(X)	()	()

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Prison system	(X)	()	()
Probation services	(X)	()	()
High Judicial Council	()	()	(X)
Constitutional court	()	()	(X)
Judicial management body	(X)	()	()
State advocacy	()	()	(X)
Enforcement services	()	(X)	()
Notariat	()	()	(X)
Forensic services	(X)	()	()
Judicial protection of juveniles	(X)	()	()
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	()	(X)	()
Refugees and asylum seekers services	()	(X)	()
Immigration Service	()	(X)	()
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	()	(X)	()

Other	(X)	()	()
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If "other", please specify: The category "other" encompasses namely the Swedish Police; the Swedish Security Service; the Swedish Economic Crime Authority; the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention; the Swedish Gene Technology Advisory Board; the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority; the Swedish Commission on Security and Integrity Protection; Economic compensation for damages suffered due to crime; Economic costs for certain claim settlements; Economic contributions to local crime prevention; the Judges Proposals Board; EU funding for EU internal security efforts.

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3:

Sources: The Central Annual Government Report 2018

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1. Legal Aid

2.1.1. Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.

- If a person does not have insurance that covers the cost of her/his dispute, s/he could be entitled to legal aid. First, s/he must check with her/his insurance company to see if her/his insurance covers the dispute. In criminal cases, a person cannot receive this type of legal aid. In that case, defence counsel or counsel for an injured party can be appointed to represent one.

Applying for legal aid: One apply for legal aid together with the lawyer/legal practitioner one wish to represent her/him. Before a person can apply for legal aid, the lawyer/legal practitioner must provide a minimum of one hour and a maximum of two hours' consultation on payment of a set fee. During the consultation the lawyer/legal practitioner familiarises himself/herself with the dispute in order to provide advice and make a legal assessment of ones need for legal aid. In many cases, consultation could be sufficient. If a person decides to proceed, s/he completes the legal aid application form together.

The cost of consultation is a set fee of SEK 1,552 per hour (2013). The fee can be reduced to half if a person's income is less than SEK 75,000 per year. For those who are under 18 and have no income or wealth, consultation is free.

Legal aid includes:

- Part of the cost for the lawyer/legal practitioner for up to 100 hours (in the case of persons under the age of 18 who have no income or wealth, the whole cost could be covered). Legal aid can be increased if there are special reasons.

- The cost of evidence in a general court, the Market Court and the Labour Court.
- Investigation costs up to SEK 10,000 (excluding VAT).
- Costs for interpreting and translation.
- The court application fee (if one is receiving legal aid at the time of the application).
- Copies of documents from authorities, documents that have been served etc.
- The cost of a mediator.

When a legal aid matter has been concluded, the Legal Aid Authority must decide on the division of the legal aid costs. This means that one and her/his legal representative each receive a letter stating how much the matter has cost and how much one must pay to the representative.

Payment: When one has received an invoice, one has a month to pay. If one do not pay during this period, one will receive a reminder. One can contact the Legal Aid Authority if one has difficulty paying the whole amount at once. In such case, the Legal Aid Authority can sometimes help with a payment plan. If one does not follow the payment plan, the whole amount falls due for payment immediately and the Swedish Enforcement Authority will collect the amount owing.

017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

Yes

No

NAP

If yes, please specify:

019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2.Information on legal aid

020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
In other than criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate:

021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?

	free selection of lawyer
Accused individuals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments If you are the suspect of a crime, you have the right to a public defence counsel. A public defence counsel must always be a lawyer, and you have the right to choose whichever lawyer you want. Public funding covers the costs for your counsel.

If you are the victim of a crime, you have the right to what is called a “counsel for an injured party”. You are free to choose whichever lawyer you want, and public funding covers the costs for your counsel.

023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: The size of the legal aid fee is based on a person’s financial base and the total costs for her/his legal representative. The legal aid fee is a percentage of the total cost for her/his legal representative.

Several factors affect the financial base although in simple terms it comes down to a person’s assets/wealth minus debts and support

obligations. If one has assets/wealth in addition to her/his income, this could affect whether or not one is granted legal aid. It is the taxable value of the assets that is used as a basis. One is allowed to make a deduction of SEK 15,000 (1 469 Euro) per year for each child under the age of 18 for whom one has an obligation to support although this is subject to a maximum of SEK 75,000 (7 344 Euro) per year. The financial base must not be more than SEK 260,000 (25 456 Euro) per year for one to be granted legal aid.

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	4 896 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	4 896 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	25 456 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	25 456 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid: You must be in need of legal assistance and it must be reasonable that the state contributes to your costs in the dispute. This assessment is made by the Legal Aid Authority or the court (if the matter is already before the court).

025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

the court

an authority external to the court

a mixed authority (court and external bodies)

Comments The decision is made by the Legal Aid Authority or the court if the matter is already before the court.

026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon?

027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:

Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared

in criminal cases	(X) Yes () No
in other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments

B1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 20 and 23 :

Sources: Legal Aid and Rates brochur

2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1.Rights of the users and victims

028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) where general public may have free of charge access to the following:

	Yes	Internet adresse(es)
legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	()	(X) http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/
case-law of the higher court/s	()	(X) https://lagrummet.se/
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	()	(X) http://www.domstol.se/Ladda-ner--bestall/Blanketter/

Please specify what documents and information are included in “other documents”: Other documents include following application forms: small claims, civil lawsuit, legal aid, divorce, bankruptcy.

<http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/> (legal texts)

<https://lagrummet.se/> (case-law)

<http://www.domstol.se/Ladda-ner--bestall/Blanketter/> (other documents)

029. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?

() Yes, always

() No

(X) Yes, only in some specific situations

Comments - If yes, only in some specific situations, please specify:

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge specific information system to inform and to help victims of offences?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority (Brottsoffermyndigheten) is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice and led by a Director-General appointed by the Government. Its overall aim is to look after the rights of all crime victims and to draw public attention to their needs and interests. Website: www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se
After reporting of a crime to the police, the police and the prosecutor are responsible to give victims information on their rights during the preliminary investigation. They shall also inform about the possibilities to receive damages and criminal injuries compensation. The Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority offers information to victims on their rights throughout the whole legal process. For certain crimes, the victim is entitled to personal legal support, a counsel for the injured party. The counsel assists the victim during the preliminary investigation and during the court proceedings. The counsel for the injured party is free of charge and is funded by the state.

031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Victims of terrorism	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Victims of domestic violence	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Ethnic minorities	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Disabled persons	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Juvenile offenders	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify: Victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation.

031-1. Is it possible for minors to be a party to a judicial proceeding:

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.): Minors over 15 years of age can be defendants in criminal proceedings. The main rule is that a public defence counsel shall be appointed. In a civil and an administrative procedure, a minor is represented by its guardian or a legal representative. In cases concerning compulsory care of minors, a minor over 15 years of age has the right to represent him-/herself. In a civil case concerning a minors income from his/her own work a minor over 16 years of age can represent him-/herself.

032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?

(X) Yes, please specify for which kind of offences: The criminal injuries compensation is not limited to any specific type of criminal offences. For example for crimes against life and health, liberty and peace, sexual crimes, robbery and for gross defamation. There is a

limited possibility to receive compensation for theft and fraud.

No

Comments

032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

Yes

No

Comments In order to receive a compensation it is necessary for the criminal offence to be reported to the police. The victim/s of the offence/s must also have tried to get a compensation from the insurance company. In principle, however, if the suspect has been identified, a conviction or a summary imposition of a fine is required.

033. If yes, does this compensation come from:

a public fund

damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible

a private fund

Comments A compensation from the public fund can be received only if the person responsible cannot him- or herself pay damages and interests.

034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body: There are no comprehensive or complete studies on this subject.

035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: In cases where there is no counsel for the injured party appointed, the prosecutor shall help the victim to claim for damages during the court proceedings. The prosecutor can impose a visiting ban in cases of threats and harassment against a victim.

The police is responsible to assess what kind of protection a victim needs and inform about measures available to increase security.

036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of the question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge". (The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed.)

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total	1 947 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 713 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 878 730 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 780 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful arrest	1 939 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 705 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 300 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful conviction	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 576 950 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions): When it comes to cases concerning excessive length of proceedings (and non-execution of court decisions) the case management system applied by The Office of the Chancellor of Justice does not allow to clearly identify these two type of cases mentioned above. Only in three cases that were registered in 2018 the claim clearly concerned excessive length of proceedings. In regard to cases concerning wrongful arrest the total amount of EUR 7 300 000 includes accrued interest and costs for legal assistance. (The compensation payments alone amounted to EUR 6 040 000).

Other: NAP

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

038. Does your country implement surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure their trust in justice and their satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? If yes, how frequently and up to what level?

	National level	Court level
1. Surveys aimed at judges	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
2. Surveys aimed at court staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
3. Surveys aimed at public prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
4. Surveys aimed at lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

5. Surveys aimed at the parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
6. Surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
7. Surveys aimed at victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: The satisfaction surveys mentioned above are being carried out at a court level. Therefore there are neither English translation nor reference links available. The content of the court surveys conducted during 2016-2018 was customer service of the court (e.g. reception at the court, information on proceedings, politeness and proficiency of court staff), the conduct of the hearing (e.g. respectful treatment of the parties during hearing), the judgment/decision of the court (e.g. comprehensibility, foreseeability, and fairness of the decision). The surveys covered also issues concerning the general level of trust in the justice system (e.g. whether the respondent believes that the system is generally impartial). The Swedish National Courts Administration has not conducted any nationwide survey between 2016 and 2018. Concerning the category "Other not mentioned" the Swedish National Courts Administration conducts every third year the so called "media survey". The purpose of this survey is to establish the journalists' opinion and experience of their contacts with the Swedish courts. This survey is conducted as a telephone interview survey and involves around 150 journalists from all over the country. The journalists are asked for example to share their opinions about interviews that they have done with the representatives for the judiciary/courts as well as their trust in the judiciary. The survey contains both quantitative and open questions.

040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

Yes

No

Comments

041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Higher court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Higher court	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Ministry of Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
High Judicial Council	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

3. Organisation of the court system

3.1. Courts

3.1.1. Number of courts

042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.

	Number of courts
42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)	48 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)	31 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	74 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In 2018 evaluation cycle, the answer has been adjusted to comply with the CEPEJ definitions. District courts are the courts of first instance among the general courts and deal with criminal and civil cases and various kinds of other matters. In addition to civil and criminal cases, district courts also take decisions on such matters as adoption, administrators, bankruptcy and special representatives. There are 48 district courts across the country. They vary in size, from about ten to several hundred employees.

043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

Number of courts

Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	31 [] NA [] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	[] NA [X] NAP
Insolvency courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Labour courts	1 [] NA [] NAP
Family courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	[] NA [X] NAP
Internet related disputes	[] NA [X] NAP
Administrative courts	12 [] NA [] NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Military courts	[] NA [X] NAP
Other specialised 1st instance courts	18 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If “other specialised 1st instance courts”, please specify: In 2018 evaluation cycle, the answer has been adjusted to comply with the CEPEJ definitions. General administrative courts are the courts of first instance among the general courts and deal with cases involving disputes between the community and individuals. These courts settle many different types of cases (around 500 different types of cases). Common types of cases are tax cases, social insurance cases, cases under the Social Services Act and cases concerning compulsory care. There are twelve administrative courts. The Patent and Market Court deals, among other things, with disputes under the Competition Act and the Marketing Practices Act. There is one first-instance Patent and Market Court.

Land and Environment courts process cases such as permits for water operations and environmentally hazardous operations, issues of health protection, nature conservation, refuse collection, polluted areas and hazardous waste, environmentally-related damages and compensation issues, issues of building, demolition and land permits under the Planning and Building Act, site leaseholds, appeals in planning matters, land parcelling, utility easements and expropriation. There are five Land and Environment Courts, which are specialized courts at the District Courts in Nacka, Vänersborg, Växjö, Umeå and Östersund. Migration courts review decisions made by the Swedish Migration Board on matters concerning aliens and citizenship. There are four Migration Courts, they are specialized courts which are part of the Administrative Courts in Malmö, Göteborg, Stockholm and Luleå.

Maritime courts deal with cases under the Swedish Maritime Code (1994:1009). There are seven maritime courts, which are part of the

District Courts in Luleå, Sundsvall, Stockholm, Kalmar, Malmö, Gothenburg and Karlstad. Sweden also has special courts, which are not considered to be part of the general and administrative courts' system. These two courts are completely separated from the general and administrative courts and their organization, which means that they have a more far-reaching separation from the general and administrative courts. Those are: The Labour Court (deals with labour disputes. Labour disputes are disputes in the frame of employers and employees' relationships. The Labour Court is normally the first and only instance competent in labour disputes. Nevertheless, some labour disputes are heard first in a district court, after which an appeal may be lodged with the Labour Court as the court of second and final instance) and The Defense Intelligence Court. Rent and Tenancy Tribunals are not included because they are not courts in Sweden but administrative agencies. These are quasi-judicial bodies which hold similar powers to the courts and they make decision on disputes involving rents, tenant-ownerships and leaseholds.

044. Is there a foreseen change in the structure of courts [for example a reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - Please specify:

045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	48 [] NA [] NAP
an employment dismissal	48 [] NA [] NAP
a robbery	48 [] NA [] NAP
an insolvency case	48 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

045-1. Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If not, please give your definition for small claims: Small claims (called simplified civil cases) are handled under Chapter 1 Section 3 d of the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure if the value of what is claimed in the case clearly does not exceed half of the base amount. The base amount for 2018 is 45 500 SEK, so if the value does not exceed 22 750 SEK (2 227 EUR) it is a small claim. The court fee for small claims is lower, the cases are handled by one single judge and the possibility to be reimbursed for litigation costs is limited.

045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:

[2 227]

Comments

C. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 42, 43 and 45:

Sources: Swedish National Courts Administration.

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1. Judges and non-judge staff



046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	1 217 [] NA [] NAP	569 [] NA [] NAP	648 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	816 [] NA [] NAP	391 [] NA [] NAP	425 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	370 [] NA [] NAP	159 [] NA [] NAP	211 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	31 [] NA [] NAP	19 [] NA [] NAP	12 [] NA [] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	72 [] NA [] NAP	42 [] NA [] NAP	30 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	60 [] NA [] NAP	34 [] NA [] NAP	26 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents	10 [] NA [] NAP	7 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	2 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	144 [] NA [] NAP

In full-time equivalent	28 [] NA [] NAP
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Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

- () Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.
 (X) No
 [] NAP

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or “juges consulaires”, but not arbitrators or persons sitting in a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	8 350 [] NA [] NAP
In full time equivalent	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

049-1. If such non-professional judges exist at first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases:

	Yes	No	Echevinage
criminal cases (severe)	()	()	(X)
criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	()	(X)
family law cases	()	()	(X)
labour law cases	()	(X)	()
social law cases	()	()	(X)
commercial law cases	()	(X)	()
insolvency cases	()	(X)	()
other civil cases	()	(X)	()

[] NAP

Comments - If “other”, please specify:

050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?

Yes

No

Comments In Sweden the public is represented in the courts by means of lay judges. However, the defendant has the right to a jury trial in the lower court (tingsrätt) when accused of an offence against the fundamental laws on freedom of expression and freedom of the press. The jurors are drawn by lot from a panel chosen by politically elected councils. Furthermore, one third of the jurors must be present or former lay assessors.

050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)?

Criminal cases

Other than criminal cases

Comments

051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	5 208 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 216 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 992 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions)	3 577 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	659 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 918 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	733 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	251 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	482 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Technical staff	144 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	97 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	47 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

5. Other non-judge staff	754 [] NA [] NAP	209 [] NA [] NAP	545 [] NA [] NAP
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Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify: This category includes Junior Judges and Associate Judges in the judicial training program.

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	5 208 [] NA [] NAP	1 216 [] NA [] NAP	3 992 [] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	4 141 [] NA [] NAP	993 [] NA [] NAP	3 148 [] NA [] NAP
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	930 [] NA [] NAP	197 [] NA [] NAP	733 [] NA [] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	137 [] NA [] NAP	26 [] NA [] NAP	111 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please specify in which fields do they have a role:

- legal aid
- family cases
- payment orders
- registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- enforcement of civil cases
- enforcement of criminal cases
- other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
- non-litigious cases
- NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?

- Yes
- No

Comments

054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:

- IT services
- Training of staff
- Security
- Archives
- Cleaning
- Other types of services (please specify):

Comments

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52

Sources: Data system at the Swedish National Courts Administration so called Palasso.

3.3. Public prosecution

3.3.1. Public prosecutors and staff

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	948 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	379 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	569 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: We cannot make a distinction between first and second instance level. Therefore the answer is NA.

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)	38 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	24 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	14 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	3 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: Prosecutors at first instance, also appear at second instance. This means that the same prosecutors handle cases at both instance levels. Consequently, there are 35 heads of prosecution offices at first and second instance level. There are certain prosecutors who only appear at Supreme Court level. The number of these prosecutors are 3. This makes a total number of 38 (35+3).

057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify their title and functions:

057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):

[]
[] NA

059. If yes, is their number included in the number of public prosecutors that you have indicated under question 55?

- () Yes
- () No
- [] NAP

Comments

059-1. Do prosecution offices have specially trained prosecutors in domestic violence and sexual violence ?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services (on 31 December of the reference year) (without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52) (in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service	454 [] NA	82 [] NA	372 [] NA

Comments

C2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 55, 56 and 60

Sources: HR management system.

3.4. Gender equality

3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	(X)	()
prosecutors	(X)	()
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	(X)	()

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: SPA strives for an equal gender representation among its' employees and focuses on attracting the underrepresented gender. Today, women are in the majority both among prosecutors and administrative personnel. The agency's equal treatment plan has provisions regarding recruitment. It states that all recruitments shall be based on merits. However, when two candidates have equal qualifications, the applicant of an underrepresented gender should be chosen. SPA also strives for an equal gender distribution among head of chambers and other managers. The ambition of the agency is that the proportion of female candidates for positions as head of chamber should increase. These provisions have been in power since 2013.

Since 2017 all recruitments of enforcement agents are supported through a selection procedure based on tests. Research has shown that a selection procedure based on tests is a method that clearly supports objectivity and therefore increases the probability that the Enforcement Authority makes objective decisions ensuring equal treatment and diversity. When the recruitment process is developed it is analysed from a gender equality perspective. When employing, the Enforcement Authority makes an effort to make the underrepresented gender to apply and gradually increase the underrepresented gender. The job descriptions should be presented in a manner appealing to both sexes.

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	(X)	()

prosecutors	(X)	()
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	(X)	()
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	(X)	()

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: SPA strives for an equal gender representation among its employees and focuses on attracting the underrepresented gender. Today, women are in the majority both among prosecutors and administrative personnel. The agency's equal treatment plan has provisions regarding recruitment. It states that all recruitments shall be based on merits. However, when two candidates have equal qualifications, the applicant of an underrepresented gender should be chosen. SPA also strives for an equal gender distribution among heads of chambers and other managers. The ambition of the agency is that the proportion of female candidates for positions as head of chamber should increase. These provisions have been in power since 2013.

The Enforcement Authority uses selection tests to test aptitude and increase the likelihood of making objective decisions that ensure equal treatment and diversity. The Enforcement Authority aims to provide the employees with an experience that they obtain the same opportunities for education and development of skills. The latest employee investigation showed that the results for men and women were approximately the same, with a slightly better result for women.

3.4.2 At national level

061-4. Do you have, at national level, one or more recent surveys or reports related to - wholly or partly - the distribution males/females within the judicial system concerning:

	Yes	No
judges	(X)	()
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	(X)	()
lawyers	(X)	()
notaries	(X)	()
enforcement agents	(X)	()

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? The Swedish Bar Association monitors on a continuous basis the gender ratio among female and male members of the association. Furthermore The Swedish Bar Association works proactively to increase the influence of the female advocates within the law firms. As a result of the Me Too Movement the Swedish Bar Association is also fully dedicated to its work aiming at counteract and outweigh all kinds of work-related gender differences or disadvantages in regard to the female members of the Swedish Bar Association. The same approach and work is being applied and carried out in regard to the legal associates.

061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females

equality within the judicial system?

Yes

No

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? There is a feedback report on gender mainstreaming in the Swedish Courts written by the Swedish National Court Administration. This interim report dates back to February 2018. The report presents and analyse the results of the work carried out between 2015 and 2017.

061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:

	Yes, please specify	No
the recruitment of judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
the promotion of judges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
the recruitment of prosecutors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
the promotion of prosecutors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
the recruitment of non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
the promotion of non-judge staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments The Equality Ombudsman (DO) is responsible for equal opportunities issues on national level. The Equality Ombudsman is a government agency that works on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government to promote equal rights and opportunities and to combat discrimination.

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency, established on 1 January 2018, aims to contribute to effective implementation of Swedish gender equality policy. The main task of the gender equality agency is to coordinate, follow up and provide various forms of support in the area of gender equality. The work is carried out in the following domains:

-Analysis and follow-up of the development towards gender equality.

-Support to government agencies, county councils, regions and municipalities in the implementation of gender equality policy.

-Coordination and implementation of certain assignments in the area of gender equality policy.

061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution :

(title, date, nature of the text) The Equality Ombudsman has the duties described in the Discrimination Act (2008:567).

The Ombudsman shall work to ensure that discrimination associated with sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age does not occur in any areas of the life of society.

The Ombudsman shall also work in other respects to promote equal rights and opportunities regardless of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age.

See also (2017:937) Ordinance with Instructions for the Swedish Gender Equality Agency.

061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution specifically dedicated to gender equality) The Equality Ombudsman (DO) is a government agency that works on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government to promote equal rights and opportunities and to combat discrimination. The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is also a government agency. See (2017:937) Ordinance with Instructions for the Swedish Gender Equality Agency.

[] NAP

061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

(e.g. block a decision or allow an appeal) According to Section 2 of the Discrimination Act (2008:567) The Equality Ombudsman shall provide advice and other support so as to help enable anyone who has been subjected to discrimination to claim their rights. Further, within her or his sphere of activities, the Equality Ombudsman shall

- inform, educate, discuss and have other contacts with government agencies, enterprises, individuals and organisations,
- follow international developments and have contacts with international organisations,
- follow research and development work,
- propose legislative amendments or other anti-discrimination measures to the Government, and
- initiate other appropriate measures.

[] NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level



061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	()	(X)
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	()	(X)
for courts' non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:

	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	()	(X)
Workload distribution	()	(X)
Working hours	()	(X)
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space	()	(X)
Replacement of absent persons	()	(X)
Organisation of the hearings	()	(X)
Other	()	(X)

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and equality in promotion and in access to functions of responsibility, what are the measures, in your country, which:

have been already implemented (please specify) : See the comments section below.

are planned (please specify) : See the comments section below.

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. Sweden has the first feminist government in the world. This means that gender equality is central to the Government's priorities – in decision-making and resource allocation. A feminist government ensures that a gender equality perspective is brought into policy-making on a broad front, both nationally and internationally. Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This is a human right and a matter of democracy and justice. The overarching goal of Sweden's national gender equality work is for women and men to have the same power to shape society and their own lives. This goal is separated into six sub-goals in the following areas: influence, economy, health, education, work and bodily integrity. The gender equality work is ultimately a matter of redistributing power and resources in order to achieve the goals. Gender equality is also part of the solution to society's challenges and a matter of course in a modern welfare state – for justice and economic development. The Government's most important tool for implementing feminist policy is gender mainstreaming, of which gender-responsive budgeting is an important component.

In recent years Gender Mainstreaming has been strengthened within public authorities. One example is the work carried out by six courts that were assigned to act as pilot courts for gender mainstreaming. They have analysed their operations from a gender perspective, for example court buildings, steering documents and reception of court staff and the public. The Swedish Gender Equality Agency was established on 1 January 2018 to contribute to effective implementation of Swedish gender equality policy. The work of the agency requires close cooperation with other government agencies, municipalities, county councils, regions, civil society and

business and industry. The main task of the gender equality agency is to coordinate, follow up and provide various forms of support in the area of gender equality.

NAP

061-10. In your judicial system, and eventually based on evaluation, studies or official reports, what are the main causes of inequalities in:

recruitment procedures (please specify):

promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility (please specify) :

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

NAP

061-11. In your courts, is there particular attention given to gender issues regarding the public and users of justice, in particular:

	Yes, please specify	No
judges and court staff are more chosen among males or females according to the type of cases	()	(X)
the composition of hearings with several judges is always mixed	()	(X)
statistics exist concerning males and females who initiate a case/victims, accused persons, etc.	()	(X)

Comments - if you have additional comments please specify. If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at national level by several institutions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defined and coordinated at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other
IT Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by several institutions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> organised at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other

Comments

065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

- administrative, technical and scientific staff only
- mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff
- other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented):

065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Non
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non

Comments - please also describe in case of “other alternatives”

065-3. Is there a device of detection and promotion of innovations regarding IT coming from personal and/or local/court level initiatives?

- Yes
- No

Comments (please specify projects that have experienced national developments) There is an organizational unit that works with and

promotes innovations throughout the organization. Basically the mission is to promote and enable ideas and to explore ideas and new technology.

065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?

Yes

No

065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):

Business processes

Workload

Human resources

Costs

Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact) The utilisation rate of system solutions in the Swedish courts is also measured.

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary ?

Yes

No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist):

065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.) The EU Regulation 2016/679 (The General Data Protection Regulation or GDPR) is the principal data protection legislation in the EU, hence also in Sweden. This key law governing privacy in Sweden regulates the processing of personal data wholly or partly by automated means and the processing other than by automated means of personal data which form part of a filing system or are intended to form part of a filing system. The GDPR applies to all Swedish establishments which process personal data in their capacity as controller (i.e. the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data) or processor (i.e. a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller), regardless of in which country the processing takes place. Exemption from the GDPR's material scope includes for example processing of personal data by a natural person in the course of a purely personal or household activity.

Two key laws in Sweden which complement the GDPR are the Act containing supplementary provisions to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (sw. Lag (2018:218) med kompletterande bestämmelser till EU:s dataskyddsförordning) (the "Data Protection Act") and the Ordinance containing supplementary provisions to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (sw. Förordning (2018:219) med kompletterande bestämmelser till EU:s dataskyddsförordning) (the "Data Protection Ordinance").

The Data Protection Act and the Data Protection Ordinance inter alia regulate Sweden's implementation of the areas where the GDPR allows flexibility for the individual EU member states to further specify and supplement the GDPR's provisions, such as age of consent in

relation to information society services as well as the lawfulness of processing special categories of personal data and personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences. They also contain provisions regarding enforcement of sanction decisions and the role of the supervisory authority. The regulation along with the supplementary and special laws (like for example the Court Data Act and the Criminal Data Act) form the legal framework that governs processing of personal data by courts and within law enforcement as well as citizens' rights in regard to the protection of their personal data. Generally, the sector specific legislation complement the GDPR but the GDPR has priority.

According to the GDPR it is mandatory for each EU Member State to provide for one or more supervisory authority/authorities to be responsible for monitoring the application of the GDPR. The supervisory authority for the GDPR, the Data Protection Act and the Data Protection Ordinance is the Swedish Data Protection Authority (sw. Datainspektionen).

Within the criminal law enforcement chain there are special legal arrangements in place which enable the autonomous authorities to participate in the large-scale information exchange process. .

3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

062-4. Is there a centralised national database of court decisions (case-law, etc.)?

Yes

Non

Comments

062-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input type="checkbox"/> Yes some judgements <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

Yes

No

Comments

062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

- Linkage with other European records of the same nature
- Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors
- Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access According to the law, the Swedish National Police Authority is responsible for the criminal records and records of suspected offenders. These records contain information on individuals who have been penalized for crime and who are under reasonable suspicion for crime.

For example, private individuals have the right to personally request an extract pertaining to themselves.

3.5.4 Writing assistance tools

062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

- Yes
- No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify

062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA

062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

- Yes
- No

Comments

062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

	Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers recording tools	Voice recognition feature
Civil and/or commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelities?

Availability rate:

- 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
 50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
 10-49% - in some courts only
 1-9% - in one court only
 0% (NAP) - No access

NA

Comments <https://intranatet.dom.se/>

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

- Yes
 No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input type="checkbox"/> both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

	Deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Business registry	<input type="checkbox"/> 100%	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-99%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10-49%			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-9%			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA			

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify These registries are not managed by the courts.

063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
Budgetary and financial management of courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Justice expenses management	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other (please specify in comments)	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

Yes

No

Comments

063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tools deployment rate	Data used for monitoring at national level	Data used for monitoring at court local level	Tool integrated in the CMS
-----------------------	--	---	----------------------------

For judges	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
For prosecutors	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court users

users

064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	() 100% () 50-99% (X) 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP
Criminal	() 100% (X) 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify A pilot-project called ESKIL has recently been launched. As of now there are two courts on district court level participaiting in this project. The project concerns a new electronic service that enables citizens to make a joint application for divorce online. This service is going to be available to the public on the website (www.domstol.se).

064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

Yes

No

Comments

064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Requesting legal aid electronically
Availability rate	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic means	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Granting legal aid is also electronic	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Information available in CMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)

Yes

No

Comments

064-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[X]	[]	[]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[]
Criminal	[X]	[]	[]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[]
Administrative	[X]	[]	[]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[]

Comments Simultaneous summon in paper form is not mandatory. No consent of the user to be notified by electronic means is required. No specific legislative framework.

064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Communication between court and lawyers representing parties

(X) Yes

() No

Communication between court and parties not represented by lawyer

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

064-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tool deployment rate	Trial phases concerned	Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework

Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments No specific legal framework.

064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

	Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Judicial police services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments No specific legal framework.

064-9. Are there online processing devices of specialised litigation? (low value litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)

Yes

No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists. A pilot-project called ESKIL has recently been launched. As of now there are only two courts on district court level participating in this project. The project concerns a new electronic service that enables citizens to make a joint application for divorce online. This service is going to be available to the public on the website (www.domstol.se). Currently, no other electronic services or devices are available.

064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)

Yes

No

Comments

064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees’ transfers to the court):

Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
-------------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------

Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

Yes

No

Comments

064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

	Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	(X) Yes () No	() General law only (X) General and specialised law () Specialised law only
Criminal	(X) Yes () No	() General law only (X) General and specialised law () Specialised law only
Administrative	(X) Yes () No	() General law only (X) General and specialised law () Specialised law only

Comments Under Swedish law, the principle of the admissibility of evidence applies. Among other things, this means that there are no set principles laid down in law with regard to the weight that different evidence carries. Instead, the court carries out an independent assessment of everything that has emerged and decides what may be considered as evidence in the case.

3.6. Performance and evaluation

3.6.1. National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

	Yes / No
within the courts	() Yes (X) No
within the public prosecution services	() Yes (X) No

Comments

3.6.2. Performance and quality objectives at court level/public prosecution services

077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined

for courts:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify):

Comments

077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

- Yes
- No

Comments

078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify):

Comments

073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?

Yes

No

Comments

073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: Annual evaluation and occasionally when needed.

073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

Yes

No

Comments

073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

Other (please specify):

Comments

073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

Yes

No

Comments

073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: There is a regularly evaluation of the Prosecution Authority, both by internal audit and external through, e.g. meetings between Prosecutor-General and the Ministry of Justice once a year, and with the Swedish National Audit Office.

073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation

of resources within this public prosecution service?

Yes

No

Comments

073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))

Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

Other (please specify):

Comments

079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible) :

High Judicial Council

Ministry of Justice

Inspection authority

Supreme Court

External audit body

Other (please specify):

Comments

079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple options possible) :

Public prosecutorial Council

Ministry of Justice

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

External audit body

Other (please specify):There is also an internal audit at the Prosecution Authority.

Comments

3.6.3. Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity

070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

number of resolved cases

number of pending cases

backlogs

productivity of judges and court staff

- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify):Se comment below

Comments "Other" specified:

Statistics concerning review permits in a superior court (this is often required when you appeal to a superior court)

- Number of incoming cases where there is a demand for a review permit
- Number of cases that receives a review permit
- Time to examine if a review permit will be given

Statistics concerning hearings

- Number and duration of hearings in a case
- Number of cancelled hearings in a case

Statistics concerning parties

- Number and type of parties in a case (defendants, witnesses, parties injured, plaintiffs) - Number of detained persons (in custody) in a criminal case
- Number of cases including minor offenders (< 18 years old)

Statistics concerning various types of decisions

- Number of times a judicial decision is changed in a superior court

Statistics concerning number of judges used to handle the case

General comment:

The Swedish courts all use the same case management system but with differens set-ups. The system is used for all categories of cases. Information is shared when a case is appealed to a higher instance court. In criminal cases the system communicates with the National Police Board and the prosecutors office. The system also provides the statistics system with data on a daily basis.

The statistics are found in ready-made reports and everyone who is employed by a court can obtain the information quickly and easily. All courts have access to all available information. The statistics system contains operational statistics, as well as historical data and data which is updated continuously. The statistics database and reports are updated every night.

The statistics are mainly used for analysis and follow-ups for all courts and the National Courts Administration, annual reports to the government, official statistics (annual publication), inquiries from media, authorities and public as well as for allocation of budgetary resources between different courts.

070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)

- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify):

Comments

071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

- civil law cases
- criminal law cases
- administrative law cases

Comments

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	(X)	()
within the public prosecution services	(X)	()

Comments We are monitoring cases with detained suspects and cases with young suspects and/or young victims. This is according to law. At all units, each prosecutor is responsible for his/her cases and monitors them, and at the end, it is the responsibility of the Chief Public Prosecutor to monitor the work of the staff on a regularly basis.

3.6.4. Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?

(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):The Swedish National Courts Administration,551-81 Jönköping, SE

() No

Comments

080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:

- Yes, on internet
- No, only internally (in an intranet website)
- No

Comments

080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services?

(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):The Swedish Prosecution Authority, Box 5553, SE-11485

No

Comments

080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service?

Yes, on internet

No, only internally (in an intranet website)

No

Comments

081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments

081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended): See 81-4

081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments The Swedish Prosecution Authority must, like all Swedish government authorities, submit an annual report to the Government concerning the activities and the economy of the authority during the past year. The report describes how the authority has used its budget, achieved the goals and accomplished the tasks received in the instructions by the Government.

081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments

3.6.5 Courts administration

082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution...)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of resolved cases in a month or year)?

- Yes
- No

Comments There is no system in place for evaluating judges in regard to quantitative performance targets.

083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?

- Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- Legislative power
- Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
- President of the court
- Other (please specify):

114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?

- Yes
- No

Comments There is no qualitative individual appraisal of judge's work.

114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

- Yes
- No

Comments

083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

- Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Other (please specify):

Comments

120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

- Yes
- No

Comments

120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments There is a regularly individual assessment of prosecutor's work by the Chief Public Prosecutor at each unit.

C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: There is no by law regulated evaluation process.

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1.Principles of fair trial

084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?

[]

[X] NA

[] NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge, if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

085-1. Ratio between the total number of initiated procedures of challenges and total number of finalised challenges (in the reference year):

[]

[X] NA

Comments

086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights?

[] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

[] For civil procedures (timeframe)

[] For criminal procedures (timeframe)

[] NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations):

086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a decision on violation of human rights by the European Court of Human Rights?

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments In Sweden, it is possible to review a case, that has entered into final force, using so called extraordinary remedies. Relief for substantial defect may be granted if the application of law forming the basis of the judgment is manifestly inconsistency with a statutory

provision. The convention is concerned to be part of the Swedish national law. Subsequently, the judgments and decisions of the ECHR in cases against Sweden are binding for Sweden and they have to be respected and followed in the Swedish national legal system. The verdicts of the ECHR in cases concerning other countries have a status of guidelines for the interpretation and application of the convention.

D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.

Sources: The Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure, Chapter 58.

4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

4.2.1. General information

087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

- civil cases
- criminal cases
- administrative cases
- There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify: In civil and administrative cases it is possible to rule a temporary decision pending a final decision in some matters. In criminal cases this possibility concerns juveniles.

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- civil cases (small disputes)
- criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
- administrative cases
- There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify: Small disputes and misdemeanour cases.

088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and without the full reasoning of the judgement ?

- civil cases
- criminal cases
- administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

089. Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their conclusions and on dates of hearings)?

- Yes
- No



4.2.2. Case flow management – first instance

091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	97 859 [] NA [] NAP	260 016 [] NA [] NAP	252 458 [] NA [] NAP	105 417 [] NA [] NAP	1 410 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	26 858 [] NA [] NAP	64 117 [] NA [] NAP	62 507 [] NA [] NAP	28 468 [] NA [] NAP	997 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	8 692 [] NA [] NAP	21 490 [] NA [] NAP	21 445 [] NA [] NAP	8 737 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	8 692 [] NA [] NAP	21 490 [] NA [] NAP	21 445 [] NA [] NAP	8 737 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	59 299 [] NA [] NAP	167 245 [] NA [] NAP	161 929 [] NA [] NAP	64 615 [] NA [] NAP	126 [] NA [] NAP

4. Other cases	3 010 [] NA [] NAP	7 164 [] NA [] NAP	6 577 [] NA [] NAP	3 597 [] NA [] NAP	285 [] NA [] NAP
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Comments Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. 2018 had an increase in incoming cases at the administrative courts due to a general increase of nearly all case categories. Civil and commercial litigious cases also increased in 2018 compared to 2017.

092. If courts deal with “civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”, please indicate the case categories included:

. Joint petitions for divorce and custody of children.

093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. Property cases, environmental cases and cases in relation to the Planning and Building Act.

094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	34 340 [] NA [] NAP	97 471 [] NA [] NAP	93 190 [] NA [] NAP	38 621 [] NA [] NAP	1 112 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other cases	34 340 [] NA [] NAP	97 471 [] NA [] NAP	93 190 [] NA [] NAP	38 621 [] NA [] NAP	1 112 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If “Other cases” please specify: The number of criminal cases have increased since 2016 due to a higher number of incoming cases from the prosecution offices.

4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance



097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of “other than criminal law” cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	10 716 [] NA [] NAP	63 668 [] NA [] NAP	60 626 [] NA [] NAP	13 758 [] NA [] NAP	110 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	804 [] NA [] NAP	2 801 [] NA [] NAP	2 856 [] NA [] NAP	749 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	7 765 [] NA [] NAP	45 614 [] NA [] NAP	42 271 [] NA [] NAP	11 108 [] NA [] NAP	96 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	2 147 [] NA [] NAP	15 253 [] NA [] NAP	15 499 [] NA [] NAP	1 901 [] NA [] NAP	9 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify The category "Other cases" include environmental and property cases as well as cases in relation to the Planning and Building act and so called other cases. The administrative law cases are handled by the administrative courts

of appeal. Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. 2018 had an increase in incoming cases at the administrative courts of appeal due to an increase of social Insurance cases. Thus a higher number of pending cases at the end of 2018 than 2017.

098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	2 602 [] NA [] NAP	9 234 [] NA [] NAP	8 826 [] NA [] NAP	3 010 [] NA [] NAP	7 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other cases	2 602 [] NA [] NAP	9 234 [] NA [] NAP	8 826 [] NA [] NAP	3 010 [] NA [] NAP	7 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify.

4.2.4. Case flow management – Supreme Court



099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	3 014 [] NA [] NAP	11 376 [] NA [] NAP	12 172 [] NA [] NAP	2 218 [] NA [] NAP	7 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	84 [] NA [] NAP	320 [] NA [] NAP	306 [] NA [] NAP	98 [] NA [] NAP	3 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	2 402 [] NA [] NAP	6 960 [] NA [] NAP	7 643 [] NA [] NAP	1 719 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	528 [] NA [] NAP	4 096 [] NA [] NAP	4 223 [] NA [] NAP	401 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify Administrative law cases are handled by the Supreme Administrative Court, while all the other cases in the table 99 are dealt with by the Supreme Court.

099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

099-1-1. If yes, please indicate the number of:

cases received by the Highest court? [0]

cases closed by this procedure? [273]

Comments No data on cases received.

100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)	154 [] NA [] NAP	1 790 [] NA [] NAP	1 799 [] NA [] NAP	145 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other cases	154 [] NA [] NAP	1 790 [] NA [] NAP	1 799 [] NA [] NAP	145 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify

4.2.5. Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases

101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year
Litigious divorce cases	5 536 [] NA [] NAP	9 457 [] NA [] NAP	9 329 [] NA [] NAP	5 664 [] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Insolvency	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Robbery case	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	13 566 [] NA [] NAP	17 006 [] NA [] NAP	17 442 [] NA [] NAP	13 130 [] NA [] NAP
Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	3 870 [] NA [] NAP	19 312 [] NA [] NAP	18 604 [] NA [] NAP	4 578 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Migration cases are still very numerous due to a high number of incoming asylum seekers in 2015, since 2015 this number has

decreased but is still on a quite high level in Sweden.

101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with judicial remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. In Sweden, the Swedish Migration Agency is the authority that considers applications from people who want to take up permanent residence in Sweden, visit, seek protection from persecution or get Swedish citizenship.

If a person's application is rejected by the Swedish Migration Agency, the decision can be appealed against. The single largest category of decisions of the Swedish Migration Agency that are appealed against are those relating to applications for asylum. A description is provided below of what happens when the Swedish Migration Agency has rejected an application for asylum and the person who has applied then appeals to court. In broad terms, this system applies to most decisions of the Swedish Migration Agency that are appealed against.

An asylum application is submitted to the Swedish Migration Agency, which will either grant it or reject it. If the Swedish Migration Agency grants the application, a residence permit will be issued. In the event of rejection, the Swedish Migration Agency will also make a decision on refusal of entry or, if the person who made the application is in Sweden, on deportation. A decision of the Swedish Migration Agency to reject an asylum application and simultaneous decision on refusal of entry or deportation can be appealed against. Appeals are submitted to the Swedish Migration Agency, which will first reconsider its decision. If the Swedish Migration Agency does not amend the decision, the appeal will be forwarded to a Migration Court. In the Migration Court, the Swedish Migration Agency will be the opponent of the person who applied for asylum. The asylum seeker will often be represented by public counsel. The determination of the Migration Court can be appealed against to the Migration Court of Appeal. Appeals should be submitted to the Migration Court, which will forward the documents to the Migration Court of Appeal. In order for the Migration Court of Appeal to entertain an appeal, leave to appeal must first be granted. If the Migration Court of Appeal does not grant leave to appeal, the decision of the Migration Court will remain in force and it will not be possible to appeal further. However, if leave to appeal is granted, this means that the case will be considered and determined by the Migration Court of Appeal. The decision will form a precedent and thereby provide guidance for decisions of the Swedish Migration Board and the Migration Courts in similar matters.

The Migration Court of Appeal is the supreme instance and its decisions cannot be appealed against.

102. Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial litigious cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	153 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	108 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	114 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Litigious divorce case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	219 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Employment dismissal case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insolvency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	354 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Robbery case	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Intentional homicide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

. See the general comments

104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102? Please give a description of the calculation method.

. Average length of proceedings is calculated from the date when the application of summons is received by the court until the date of the judgement.

4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution

105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

- to conduct or supervise police investigation
- to conduct investigations
- when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- to charge
- to present the case in court
- to propose a sentence to the judge
- to appeal
- to supervise the enforcement procedure
- to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision

other significant powers (please specify): Decisions on coercive measures.

Comments

106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

- civil cases
- administrative cases
- insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: NAP

107. Cases processed by the public prosecutor - Total number of first instance criminal cases:

	Received during the reference year	Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases brought to court
Total number of first instance cases processed by the public prosecutor	486 045	175 713	57 120	186 811
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments 486045 includes 48819 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

175713 includes 38698 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

57120 includes 1507 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

186811 includes 7269 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were brought to court by the prosecutor through this procedure?

	Number of guilty plea procedures
Total	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Before the court case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
During the court case	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

108. Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor.

	Number of cases
Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3+4)	175 713 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	35 093 [] NA [] NAP
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	36 349 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	104 271 [] NA [] NAP

Comments 175713 includes 38698 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

35093 includes 13204 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

36349 includes 14881 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

104271 includes 10613 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

Yes

No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 107-1 and 108.

Sources: Departement of statistics, the Prosecution Authority.

The Swedish courts all use the same case management system but with differens set-ups. The system is used for all categories of cases. Information is shared when a case is appealed to a higher instance court. The system also provides the statistics system with data on a daily basis.

The statistics are found in ready-made reports and everyone who is employed by a court can obtain the information quickly and easily. All courts have access to all available information. The statistics system contains operational statistics, as well as historical data and data which is updated continuously. The statistics database and reports are updated every night.

The statistics are mainly used for analysis and follow-ups for all courts and the National Courts Administration, annual reports to the government, official statistics (annual publication), inquiries from media, authorities and public as well as for allocation of budgetary resources between different courts.

5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1. Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?

mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)

mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)

a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)

other (please specify): see general comments

Comments

111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are judges initially/at the beginning of their career recruited and nominated by:

- an authority made up of judges only
- an authority made up of non-judges only
- an authority made up of judges and non-judges

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?

- Yes
- No

Comments

113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / Exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)
- No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Assessment results
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box “performance” or “other”):

5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors



115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

- statutory independent
- under the authority of the Minister of Justice or another central authority
- other (please specify):

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (transfer, appointment...).

115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a public prosecutor?

- Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify):

Comments

117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their career recruited by:

- an authority composed of public prosecutors only
- an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- an authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?

- Yes
- No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors

Comments

119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)
- No special procedure

Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam):

119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Assessment results
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors



121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:67

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:

For disciplinary reasons

For organisational reasons

For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):

No

Comments

122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):

No

Comments

123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:67

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):3

No

Comments

125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[]

NA

NAP

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

126. If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments

126-1. Is it renewable?

() Yes

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: The Human Resources department at the Prosecution Authority.

5.2. Training

5.2.1. Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
General in-service training	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on ethics	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

Comments

128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: Training is optional but training sessions are being organised on a regular basis.

5.2.2. Training of prosecutors



129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors:

131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
One institution for prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments There is no public training institution for prosecutors.

131-0. If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
One institution for judges	6 700 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
One institution for prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

. The Courts of Sweden Judicial Training Academy organises a compulsory training programme for judges in training. It is part of the four-year system for training of future judges during which the judges in training work as judges in the courts. There is no compulsory initial or continuous training for permanent judges. Training for newly appointed permanent judges is planned individually depending on the background and previous experience of each judge. The permanent judges can choose which courses to participate in for their continuous training, the continuous training is normally planned in dialogue between the judge and the court president. The Judicial Training Academy offers a wide range of training sessions to choose from for both initial and continuous training.

Comments regarding prosecutors: In order to become a prosecutor, you need to apply for a position. The competent candidates then undergo tests as part of the recruitment process. All newly employed prosecutors within the Swedish prosecution service have to undergo basic training for a total of 15 weeks, divided into four parts, during their first three years in the service. This basic training is compulsory. All public prosecutors must go through the basic training to become a public prosecutor. After the first three years in the service, the public prosecutors are offered continuous training. The continuous training is compulsory for specialized senior public prosecutors. The training is offered by the Prosecution Authority and is not a public body. The total budget for the training of prosecutors was about 3 900 000 euro in 2018.

131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff

	Number of training courses in days organised, without e-learning	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)
Total	1 122 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	26 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Only for judges	334 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Only for prosecutors	540 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Only for other non-judge staff	171 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	8 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff	77 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
5. Other common training	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments: 1) 334 days regarding courses for judges in training, 219 days regarding courses for permanent judges (48 of these only for judges, 171 primarily for judges but also open for legal court staff).

3) 171 days (as indicated above many courses are open for legal court staff who are not judges).

1) and 3) 8 (the same online training courses are offered to both judges and other legal court staff)

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: Anders Olofsson, Head of unit and deputy director of the Judicial Training Academy

Prosecution Authority: Internal compilation containing all the courses held by the authority (number of teaching hours per year).

5.3. Practice of the profession

5.3.1. Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	72 848 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	46 623 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	760 536 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	486 743 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)	126 152 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	65 599 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 317 036 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	684 859 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	56 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	560 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).	88 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	880 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The Swedish Prosecution Authority cannot provide net annual salary, since it is not possible to calculate it accurately.

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Special pension	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other financial benefit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

134. If “other financial benefit”, please specify:

--

NAP

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Research and publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arbitrator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cultural function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Political function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Mediator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Other function	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify.

137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Research and publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arbitrator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cultural function	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Political function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Mediator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other function	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify:

139. Productivity bonuses: do judges receive bonuses based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives in relation to the number of resolved cases (e.g. number of cases resolved over a given period of time)?

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and possibly the amounts:

5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

138. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)

- () Yes
- () No

Comments There are no regulations in place empowering the Swedish Association of Judges – or any other judicial body or institution – to decide on ethical standards. However, the association can adopt such standards under the same conditions as any other private organisation. Such standards are now in place as a result of a cooperation of judges lead by the Swedish Association of Judges. The standards are not given a form of rules to follow. Instead the document comprises a list of questions ment to be a source of support for the judge when facing ethical problems or dilemmas.

138-1. If yes, how is this institution / body formed

- () only by judges
- () by judges and other legal professionals
- () other, please specify:

Comments

138-2. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

- () Yes
- () No

[] NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

[X] NAP

138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)

Yes

No

Comments

138-4. If yes, how is this institution / body formed

only by prosecutors

by prosecutors and other legal professionals

other, please specify:

Comments

138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

NAP

5.4. Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1. Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options possible)?

Court users

Relevant Court or hierarchical superior

High Court / Supreme Court

High Judicial Council

Disciplinary court or body

Ombudsman

Parliament

Executive power (please specify):

Other (please specify): The Chancellor of Justice

This is not possible

Comments

141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple options possible):

Citizens

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Prosecutor General / State public prosecutor

Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)

- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify): Chancellor of Justice, the Prosecution Authority and the Swedish Economic Crime Authority.
- This is not possible

Comments

142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple options possible)

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- High Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments

143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple options possible):

- Supreme Court
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify):
- Other (please specify):

Comments

5.4.2. Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

Judges	Prosecutors
--------	-------------

Total number (1+2+3+4)	5 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	4 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Criminal offence	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: The case mentioned under the category "Other" concerned a judge who did not report side-line work (so called unauthorised side-line work).

145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Fine	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
6. Position downgrade	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
8. Resignation	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
9. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

10. Dismissal	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
----------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Comments - If “other”, please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. All 5 cases were dismissed , i.e. no action was taken against the judge.

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145:

Sources: The Annual Report 2018 from the National Disciplinary Offence Board. For the Prosecution Authority: The Department of Internal Supervision.

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	6 000 [] NA	4 065 [] NA	1 935 [] NA

Comments

147. Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

Yes ()

No (X)

Comments

148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments

149. Do lawyers have a monopoly on legal representation in (multiple options are possible):

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	[]	[]	[]

Dismissal cases	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Defendant	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Victim	[]	[]	[]
Administrative cases	[]	[]	[]

[X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' monopoly:

149-0. If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client in court:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Family member	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Self-representation	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Trade union	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s):

149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

[X] Notarial activity

[X] Arbitration / mediation

[X] Proxy / representation

[] Property manager

[] Real estate agent

[X] Other law activities (please specify): A lawyer cannot act as a real estate agent (impartial). However a lawyer can sell a real estate as a part of a mandate (e.g. in mergers/acquisitions or as an estate administrator).

Comments

149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?

[] Self-employed lawyer

[] Staff lawyer

[] In-house lawyer

Comments

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

- a national bar association
- a regional bar association
- a local bar association

Comments

151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:

152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?

- Yes
- No

Comments

153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:

Sources: Source for answering the question 146: The Registry of the Swedish Bar Association.

6.1.2. Practicing the profession

154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees)?

- Yes
- No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

- Yes
- No

Comments

156. Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely negotiated)?

- Yes, laws provide rules
- Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
- No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

Comments

6.1.3. Quality standards and disciplinary procedures



157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? An applicant for the Bar Association must - among other requirements - prove his or her reputation for integrity and suitability for the legal profession. A lawyer is prescribed by law to comply with the Code of Professional Conduct which is developed by the Bar Association's Disciplinary Committee.

158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:

- the bar association
- the Parliament
- other (please specify):

Comments

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

- the performance of lawyers
- the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify: All members of the Swedish Bar Association must follow the professional and ethical standards of the legal profession. If a person is dissatisfied with a member of the Bar Association, he or she can make a complaint to the Bar Association's Disciplinary Committee. The Consumer Dispute Committee adjudicates disputes on the amount of fees between a consumer and a member of the Swedish Bar Association or a law firm.

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

- a judge
- Ministry of Justice
- a professional authority
- other (please specify): The Bar Association

Comments

161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

Number of disciplinary proceedings

Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	515 [] NA [] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	515 [] NA [] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Criminal offence	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: The Disciplinary Committee only tries cases regarding the breach of professional ethics. 478 proceedings were initiated by client/opposing party/other and 37 initiated by the Board of the Bar Association on its own. The Disciplinary Committee decided in a total of 613 cases.

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	193 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	82 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. The total number of sanctions pronounced against lawyers in 2018 was 193. The number indicates sanctions pronounced in 2018 exclusively in cases regarding breach of professional ethics. Finalized cases where no sanction was given indicates that the Disciplinary Committee decided that no breach of professional ethics had been committed. The sanctions that the Disciplinary Committee of the Swedish Bar Association has available when a lawyer has failed to comply with the rules of professional conduct are the following sorted by level of gravity: reprimand, warning, warning combined with a fine and disbarment. The Disciplinary Committee may also issue a statement. A statement is not formally considered a sanction. Fine is not used as a separate sanction.

In 2018 the number of actions taken were proportionated as follows:

Reprimands: 82

Warnings: 34

Warnings+Fines: 22

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

7.1 Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Yes

No

Comments

163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation with a mediator?

Before/instead of going to court

Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

No mandatory mediation

Comments - If there is mandatory mediation, please specify which fields are concerned:

163-2. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?

Yes

No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned:

164. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Family cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Labour cases including employment dismissals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Consumer cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
-----------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Comments

165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?

(X) Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options):: If the party is entitled to legal aid, the remuneration of the mediator is covered by the legal aid.

166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments In order to facilitate the choice of special mediator the Swedish National Courts Administration, commissioned by the Swedish government, has put together and published a list of special mediators available for the mediation procedure outside the court room.

167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Family cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Administrative cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Criminal cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
6. Consumer cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source:

168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

- Mediation other than court-related mediation
- Arbitration
- Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- Other ADR (please specify):

Comments

G1. Please indicate the source for answering question 166:

Source: NAP

8.Enforcement of court decisions

8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters

8.1.1.Functioning



169. Do you have enforcement agents in your judicial system?

- Yes
- No

Comments

170. Number of enforcement agents

	Total	Male	Female
Number of enforcement agents	795 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	289 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	506 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments The decrease in numbers are due to a number of factors such as: - the staff has been reduced both because of digitalization. There has also been hired more staff that are not trained enforcement agents. The number of debtors has also been reduced from 480 000 to below 400 000. This is among other factors depending on good times, low unemployment more debtors getting debt reconstruction etc.

171. Are enforcement agents (multiple options are possible):

- judges
- bailiffs practising as private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities
- bailiffs working in a public institution
- other

Comments - Please specify their status and powers:

171-1. Do enforcement agents have the monopoly in exercising their profession?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the enforcement agents' monopoly or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with:

171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of remunerations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Eviction measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

171-3. Apart of the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents

Debt recovery

Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction

- Seizure of goods
- Recording and reporting of evidence
- Court hearings service
- Provision of legal advice
- Bankruptcy procedures
- Performing tasks assigned by judges
- Representing parties in courts
- Drawing up private deeds and documents
- Building manager
- Other

Comments Recording and reporting of evidence;

When the Swedish Tax authority needs information when investigating taxes, they may get a court decision which can be enforced by the Enforcement Authority.

172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?

- Yes
- No

Comments

172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?

- Yes
- No

Comments

173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the profession is not organised):

- a national body
 - a regional body
 - a local body
- NAP

Comments

174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for court users?

- Yes
- No

Comments

175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?

- Yes
- No

Comments

176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?

Yes

No

Comments

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170

Source: IT-system for information on staff and organisation

8.1.2. Efficiency of enforcement services



177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?

Yes

No

Comments

178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

public prosecutor

other (please specify):

Comments The Parliamentary Ombudsmen form one pillar of parliamentary control in Sweden. The task of the Ombudsmen is to review the implementation of laws and other regulations in the public sector on behalf of the Swedish parliament and independent of the executive power. This review includes courts of law and other public authorities as well as their employees, e.g. the Swedish Enforcement Authority and its enforcement agents. A person who has a complaint concerning the conduct of an enforcement agent or relating to how laws and regulations are applied can adress the ombudsmen who will review the case/situation.

179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? There is no quality standard which is determined by any third party, for example external certification or similar. All enforcement agents are trained and approved according to a given educational model. Beyond that, the Enforcement Authority on a regular basis monitor and control the quality of the enforcement process according to a specific model to ensure that the quality of the enforcement process meet the aims and targets of the control.

What was referred to when answering yes were requirements to be hired, For enforcement agents: They are required to have one year training in law, economics or social sciences or similar, they need to have driving licence. For senior enforcement officers: they are required to have a law degree and a two year training at a Swedish court.

Furthermore when they begin to work there is an authorization education before they are entitled to work as enforcement agent or senior enforcement officer.

180. If yes, who is responsible for establishing these quality standards?

professional body

judge

Ministry of Justice

other (please specify):

Comments Inhouse quality control according to a model established by the Swedish Enforcement Authority.

181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public authorities, including supervising such execution?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the enforcement agent?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

183. What are the main complaints made by users concerning the enforcement procedure? Please indicate a maximum of 3.

no execution at all

non execution of court decisions against public authorities

lack of information

excessive length

unlawful practices

insufficient supervision

excessive cost

other (please specify): Over the last few years the IT-system for accounting has been dysfunctional leading to negative consequences for both debtors and creditors due to delayed or incorrect payment of funds etc. This has been a major source for complaints.

Comments

184. Has your country prepared or established concrete measures to change the situation concerning the enforcement of court decisions – in particular regarding decisions against public authorities?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedures:

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	(X) Yes () No
for administrative cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments

186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):

- (X) between 1 and 5 days
 () between 6 and 10 days
 () between 11 and 30 days
 () more (please specify):
 [] NA

Comments

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	1 [] NA [] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	0 [] NA [] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. For criminal offence	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: Breach against employment contract.

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	2 [] NA [] NAP

1. Reprimand	1 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Fine	0 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If “other”, please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons:

H1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 186, 187 and 188:

Source: In-house staff disciplinary board.

8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

8.2.1. Functioning of execution in criminal matters

189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple options possible)

- [] Judge
 [] Public prosecutor
 [X] Prison and Probation Services
 [X] Other authority (please specify): The Swedish Police

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions).

190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

- (X) Yes
 () No

Comments

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- () 80-100%
 (X) 50-79%
 () less than 50%

9. Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1. Number and status of notaries

192. Number and type of notaries in your country. If you do not have notaries skip to question 197.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professionals appointed by the State	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. Public officials	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify the status:

192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple options possible):

- diploma
- professional experience/professional training
- exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- other (please specify):

Comments See comment above.

192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

- yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 67
- no, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):

- Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)
- Authentication

- Certification of signatures
- Legality control of documents submitted by the parties
- Mediation
- Taking of oaths
- Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):control lotteries, cancel obligations and shares

Comments

194-1. Do notaries have the exclusive rights when exercising their profession:

- Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)
- Authentication
- Certification of signatures
- Legality control of documents submitted by the parties
- Mediation
- Taking of oaths
- Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):control lotteries, cancel obligations and shares

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with:

194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?

- Real estate transaction
- Family law
- Succession law
- Company law
- Legality control of gambling activities
- Other

Comments

194-3. Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?

- In establishing authentic instruments
- In recording authentic instruments (archives)
- Other activity (please cpecify):

Comments No information

195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?

- Yes
- No

Comments

196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple options possible)?

- professional body
- court
- Ministry of Justice
- public prosecutor
- other (please specify):

Comments

196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?

- Yes
- No

Comments

11. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:

Sources: 1982:327 Notary Public Ordinance

10. Court interpreters

10.1. Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1. Status of court interpreters



197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

- Yes
- No

Comments

198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?

- Yes
- No

Comments

199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

- [257]
- NA
- NAP

Comments

200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters

Comments

J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199

Sources: <https://www.kammarkollegiet.se/vara-tjanster/tolk/hitta-tolk-i-vart-register>

11. Judicial experts

11.1. Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1. Status of judicial experts

202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible):

experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,

experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal,

"legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision).

Other (please specify): medical experts i administrative courts

Comments

202-1. Are there lists or databases of registered judicial experts?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. : Does the expert take an oath? How is his/her skill evaluated? By whom?):

202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?

Ministry of justice

Courts

Independent body (association of judicial experts)

Other

Comments

202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?

Yes, for how long 2-3 yeras

No

Comments

203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

	Obligation of training
Initial training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Continuous training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

203-2. If yes, does this training concern:

judicial proceedings

the profession of expert

other

Comments

204. Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

Comments

204-1. On the occasion of a task entrusted to him/her, does the judicial expert have to report any potential conflicts of interest?

Yes

No

Comments

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

Total	Male	Female

Number of experts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

205-1. Who sets the expert remuneration?

- The remuneration is set by the Government.

206. Are there binding provisions regarding the exercise of the function of judicial expert within judicial proceedings?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge:

206-1. Number of cases where expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2.Administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3.Criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4.Other cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

207. Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?

- Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
- Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
- No, please specify which authority selects judicial experts
The Judges Proposals Board

Comments

207-1. Does the judge control the progress of the expertise?

- Yes

(X) No

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205

Sources: NA

12.Reforms in judiciary

12.1.Foreseen reforms

12.1.1.Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there foreseen reforms? Please inform whether these reforms are under preparation or have only been envisaged at this stage. Have innovative projects been implemented? If possible, please observe the following categories:

1. (Comprehensive) reform plans Order and safety in courts. On 14 March 2019 the Government presented a bill with proposals aimed at ensuring that the courts are a safe and secure environment for everyone attending a trial. The proposals will allow the courts to conduct hearings under orderly and safe forms and enable them to make sure that witnesses and plaintiffs can give testimony without feeling disturbed, threatened or under pressure. The proposals include increasing the scope for the judge to decide that the accused shall not be present in the court room during a witness's testimony and increased possibilities for parties and witnesses to give evidence via video-link. The ban on photographing in the courtroom is extended so that it also applies to photography into the courtroom. Electronic equipment that a person in the audience brings into the court room shall as a general rule be turned off and tucked away. Security control shall become more effective by having more people covered by it. The new legislation has been adopted by the Riksdag (the Swedish parliament) and will enter into force on 1 July 2019. Criminalisation of "blue light sabotage" The Government has in April 2019 presented a proposal to the Council on Legislation concerning that a new criminal provision be introduced into the Swedish Criminal Code, "blue light sabotage", in order to strengthen the criminal law protection for the central emergency services. According to the proposal, what is punished is to attack or otherwise interfere with the police, emergency service or ambulance care, if the act is intended to severely obstruct or prevent emergency activities or law enforcement activities. The punishment for "blue light sabotage" is proposed to be imprisonment for a maximum of four years and for "gross blue light sabotage" imprisonment for a fixed term, at least two and at most eighteen years, or for life.

In order to strengthen the criminal law protection for the exercise of public authority, the Government also proposes that the penalty for serious violence or threats to an official be increased to imprisonment for at least one and at most six years. The intention is to decide on a bill to the Riksdag in June 2019. Reduction of pre-trial detention and restrictions

On 23 July 2015 the Government appointed an Inquiry to submit proposals aimed at reducing the use of pre-trial detention and restrictions. The Inquiry report was delivered in August 2016 and is now being prepared within the Government Offices, with the intention to refer a proposal to the Council on Legislation. Major criminal cases

On 7 April 2016 the Government appointed an Inquiry instructed to analyse how processing of major criminal cases with extensive evidence could be modernised and made more effective while upholding legal security requirements. The work of the Inquiry also included analysing whether it is appropriate to introduce increased opportunities to use documented interrogation as evidence in courts and in that case submit the proposals deemed necessary. An interim report was presented in February 2017 and in December 2017. The Inquiry will present its final report in July 2019.

Seizure and search of premises

In March 2016 the Government appointed an Inquiry to investigate certain issues related to seizure and search of premises. The rules on seizure and search of premises entered into force in the 1940s. The legislation focuses on physical objects and written documents. The task included analysing how the legislation can be adapted to modern technology. The Inquiry report was delivered in December 2017 and is now being prepared within the Government Offices.

2. Budget A properly functioning justice system is an important precondition for people to feel safe. By providing substantial additional resources, the Government has increased the capacity of the justice system considerably, but more needs to be done for effective crime-fighting.

Sweden has had about 20 000 police officers since 2010. In addition to that there are now approximately 10 300 civilians working at the Police agency. To strengthen the preconditions in fighting crime and increasing security the Government decided during 2017 to increase the number of people working as police officers and civilians with 10 000. This will be done and financed during a period of years until 2024.

3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings) In order to strengthen the independence and impartiality of the courts and judges, amendments to the Code of Judicial Procedure entered into force on 1 July 2018. Principles concerning the chairmanship of the court and the allocation of cases between individual judges previously regulated in court practices and in Government ordinances are now regulated by law.

In 2018 the Riksdag instructed the Government to appoint an inquiry with the mandate to analyze if the independence of the national courts, in the long term, needs to be strengthened. The work to appoint an inquiry is in progress.

3.1. Access to justice and legal aid In certain criminal cases the court can, after a preliminary investigation has been initiated, appoint a counsel for an injured party to help a victim of a crime. A counsel for an injured party protects the interest of the victim and can for example bring an action for damages on the victim's behalf in the criminal case if the prosecutor does not do so. On July 1, 2018, the following legislative amendments regarding counsel for an injured party came into force:

-the counsel for an injured party has to be a lawyer (i.e. have a law degree) and only someone who, due to his knowledge and experience and otherwise, is particularly suitable for the assignment may be appointed as a counsel for an injured party. -the counsel for an injured party may not substitute another person to act in his or her place without the consent of the court. -a request for a counsel for an injured party has to be made immediately when a preliminary investigation regarding a sexual offence is initiated. The aim is to provide support to victims of sexual offences at an earlier stage of the process.

4. High Judicial Council No reforms.

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. No reforms.

6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities New sexual offence legislation. On 1 July 2018 a new sexual offence legislation based on consent came into force. The dividing line between punishable acts and acts exempt from punishment is determined by whether participation in a sexual act was voluntary or not. Accordingly, a rape conviction will no longer require the use of violence or threats by the perpetrator, or that a victim's particularly vulnerable situation was exploited. The new legislation also involves introducing two new offences: 'negligent rape' and 'negligent sexual abuse', with a maximum prison sentence of four years. This means that abuse convictions are extended to involve more situations than before, for example when a person should be aware of the risk that the other person is not participating voluntarily but still engages in a sexual act with that person. The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority has conducted a nation-wide awareness raising campaign in 2018 to further the knowledge concerning the new legislation. The name of the campaign was "free will only" and it was targeted at young persons, ages 18-25. In the age group 7 out of 10 were reached by the campaign (8 out of 10 men) and it was widely appreciated. www.frivilligtsex.se/summary-in-english. During 2019 and 2020 the Authority will continuously work on providing information on the new legislation to other target groups such as persons aged 13-17, parents and persons that have recently migrated to Sweden. Among other material, the authority will produce learning material for the schools and pedagogical material to support teachers. The Authority has also, together with The National Courts Administration, provided training and education for the judicial system during 2018, through cross-sector conferences where police, prosecutors, lawyers and judges were invited to participate and discuss the legislation. Quicker criminal investigations and prosecutions

In January 2018, a pilot project was initiated to investigate and prosecute crime more quickly. The project is being carried out in the northern Stockholm area jointly by the Police Authority, the Prosecution Authority, the Prison and Probation Service, the National Board of Forensic Medicine, the National Courts Administration and three district courts. The project is based on increased cooperation between the authorities and a changed investigative method at the Police Authority, focusing on early investigative measures. To the extent possible, the criminal investigation should be completed at the scene of the crime. The project also includes a new method for the court's service of documents to persons suspected in criminal cases. The project covers crimes that do not require extensive investigation, such as drunk driving, driving without a license, shop-lifting and drug offences. The aim of the project is to shorten the time it takes to process a suspected crime through the judicial authorities, from on average 22 weeks to 2-6 weeks. The National Council for Crime Prevention will evaluate the project.

7. Enforcement of court decisions No reforms.

8. Mediation and other ADR On 21 November 2018 the revision of the Swedish Arbitration Act was adopted by the Riksdag. The objective of the revision is to make sure that arbitration in Sweden continues to be a modern, efficient and attractive form of dispute resolution for Swedish and foreign parties. The revised provisions entered into force on 1 March 2019.

9. Fight against crime On 28 March 2019 the Government adopted a bill to the Riksdag with proposed, new legislation regarding data retention for crime fighting purposes. It is proposed that the new legislation will enter into force on 1 October 2019. The draft bill builds on the proposals put forward by a Public Inquiry in October 2017. The Riksdag has planned to vote on the bill on 18 June 2019. Crime prevention work continues to be a priority matter for the Government. In 2017 the National Council for Crime Prevention received a renewed and expanded mandate to support and coordinate national, regional, and local crime prevention work. The Government instituted regional crime prevention coordinators at the county administrative boards. The Government also introduced a long-term national crime prevention program – Combating crime together (Govt Comm. 2016/17:126). The Government continuously follows up on the strategic goals in the program.

9.1. Prison system No reforms.

9.2 Child friendly justice Procedural safeguards for child suspects. Sweden has implemented directive (EU) 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings. The implementation has brought about amendments of the law strengthening the procedural rights for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings. The amendments aim, in particular, to ascertain that these children are able to understand and follow the proceedings and exercise their right to a fair trial.

The UN Convention of the Rights of the Child

Sweden approved The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. Ever since the convention entered into force, Swedish law have been adapted to the Convention through introducing or amending provisions in Swedish legislation. In June 2018, the Riksdag adopted a Government bill on making the convention Swedish law. By being incorporated into Swedish law, the Convention as a whole will become more visible. Making the Convention law will help a point of view based on the legal rights of the child to gain more acceptance in practice. The amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2020. Children who have witnessed crimes

The Government has in 2018 appointed an Inquiry that, among other things, has the mandate to look into the question whether the act of having a child witness a crime committed against a close relative should be specifically criminalised. The right of the child to be heard in the proceedings will in that case be strengthened, thus the violent parent will not be able to deny the child the right to be a witness in the proceedings and the child will have a right to be heard about what he or she has witnessed. The Inquiry will present its report on 14 June 2019.

9.3. Violence against partners Stopping men's violence against women is a priority issue for Sweden's feminist government. In November 2016, the Government presented a national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women. The strategy contains measures that strengthen protection for and support to women subjected to violence, measures to combat violence in same-sex relationships as well as measures that counteract destructive masculinity and notions of honour. The strategy also emphasises the participation and responsibility of men in stopping the violence. The strategy spans a ten-year period and came into force on 1 January 2017.

In August 2017, the Government decided to amend the qualification descriptors in the Systems of Qualifications for certain professional qualifications in higher education to include a learning outcome that the student shall demonstrate knowledge of men's violence against women and domestic violence. The study programs concerned are identified as leading to professions in which

encounters occur with people who have been subjected to violence or have subjected others to violence. The qualification descriptors concerned include the Degree of Master of Law. These amendments came into force on 1 July 2018.

During 2018, Gender Mainstreaming has been strengthened within public authorities, including with respect to rule of law and access to justice. In line with achieving the national Gender Equality Policy's sub goal that men's violence against women must end, important steps have been taken to ensure that relevant staff have the skills and knowledge to identify, understand, and appropriately address cases involving violence in intimate partner relationships.

10. New information and communication technologies To meet the challenges facing the judicial system – and, ultimately, to increase security and reduce crime – criminal cases need to be managed more efficiently. To achieve this, the Government has instructed the authorities in the judicial system to jointly develop methods for managing criminal cases, focusing on efficiency, quality and legal certainty. This involves the authorities concerned using IT to develop an improved exchange of information in the criminal justice process, leading to greater efficiency and higher quality, and also creating a better database for knowledge, analysis and follow-up in the judicial chain. The digitisation of information exchange in the judicial chain is a continuous process and the Government is currently giving the authorities involved yearly assignments. On 2 May 2019, the Government instructed the Swedish Prosecution Authority to carry out a Swedish connection to the e-Evidence system. The connection will be completed on 1 January 2021.

11. Other No reforms.