



Reference data 2020 (01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 19/03/2021 - 01/10/2021

Objective :

The CEPEJ decided, at its 35th plenary meeting, to launch the ninth evaluation cycle 2020 – 2022, focused on 2020 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. 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)

[10 379 295]

Comments

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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	256 789 516 000 <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 The outcome of the state budget 2020 was greatly affected by measures due to covid-19 (source; the Swedish National Financial Management Authority's, Sw. Ekonomistyrningsverket) report on the outcome of the state budget 2020).

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

[47 455]

Comments

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

[43 092]

NA

Comments

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

[10.053]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

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 budget of public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	729 839 872 [] NA [] NAP	723 192 262 [] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	[X] NA [] NAP	528 969 246 [] NA [] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	[X] NA [] NAP	20 030 335 [] NA [] NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation	[X] NA [] NAP	2 177 978 [] NA [] NAP
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts	[X] NA [] NAP	17 852 357 [] NA [] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[X] NA [] NAP	16 131 114 [] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)	[X] NA [] NAP	97 977 284 [] 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	1 142 104 [] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)	[X] NA [] NAP	58 942 179 [] 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. Regarding subquestion 2, "Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 and 2.2)", the difference between the implemented budget for the reference year and the implemented budget as stated in the previous evaluation cycle, is, at least partly due to the different wording of the question. Question 2.1, "Investments in computerisation", was not specified in the previous evaluation cycle, therefore costs for investments (deprecations) regarding all activities were included in subquestion 7, "Other". This means that some costs have been moved from subquestion 7 to subquestion 2.1. "Other" includes deprecations, consulting services, security services, costs for printing matters, postage, costs for announcements, travel expenses, some expenses for food and lodging as regards training.

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 the one allocated to legal aid, please fill in 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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

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

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the beginning of the procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at a later stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the beginning of the procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at a later stage <input type="checkbox"/> No

If there are exceptions to the obligation 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 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 Social Insurance Code (and in court matters). For other civil cases (i.e. where the value of the claim exceeds half of the base amount according to the Social Insurance Code), 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 an application and a payment.

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

[279]
 NA
 NAP

Comments

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

[12 644 844]
 NA

Comments In the previous evaluation cycle, the planned budget value regarding court fees was stated, whereas in this evaluation, the result (received fees) is stated.

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)	287 220 227 [] 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)	369 624 169 [] 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: The main reason for the differences between approved and implemented budget for the reference year is a higher influx of cases to the courts.

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012-2. Does legal aid include:

	Legal aid includes:
Coverage of court fees	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments

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012-3. Do legal aid budgets indicated in Q12 and Q12-1 include:

	Amount calculated/estimated included
Coverage of court fees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Exemption from court fees	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

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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)	232 518 046 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	232 692 480 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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: Previous reporting on the budget of the public prosecution services did not take into account the budget of the Swedish Economic Crime Authority. The Swedish Economic Crime Authority is a specialised authority within the public prosecution service, responsible for investigating and prosecuting certain economic crimes in Sweden. The budget of the public prosecution services will therefore appear higher in this evaluation cycle compared to previous years.

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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	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other ministry	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Parliament	<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

Supreme Court	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Courts	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Inspection body	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments - If “Other Ministry” and/or “Inspection body” and/or “Other”, please specify:

014-0. What are the criteria used to allocate financial resources among courts? Furthermore, please select maximum three main criteria of allocation

	Criteria used	Main criteria
Previous years' budget costs	[]	[]
Special needs assessment	[X]	[X]
Number of judges/non judges' staff	[X]	[X]
Number of incoming cases	[X]	[X]
Number of pending cases	[X]	[]
Number of resolved cases	[]	[]
Other	[]	[]

[] NAP

Comments - If “Other”, please specify

014-1. Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within a first instance 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
Court President and/or judge(s)	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Head of court administration and/or non-judges	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Mixed body (judge(s) and non-judge(s))	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify. If the responsibilities are different depending on the type/instance of courts, please answer the question for the first instance court of general jurisdiction and describe the differences in the comment box:

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Swedish National Courts Administration (questions 6-9, 14-0, 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 €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €	5 076 483 844 [] NA [] NAP	5 186 865 022 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - 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, Q13)

	Included
Courts	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Legal aid	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Public prosecution services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Probation services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes () No [X] NAP
High Prosecutorial Council	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Constitutional court	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Judicial management body	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
State advocacy	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Enforcement services	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Notariat	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Forensic services	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	(X) Yes () No [] NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Immigration Service	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Other	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

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 the questions in this part

Sources: The Central Annual Government Report 2020

Link: <https://www.esv.se/contentassets/58fc9f3b720d4725abb14f420c2c83d9/esv-2021-12-utfallet-for-statens-budget-2020.pdf>

1.2. Organisation and management of courts and public prosecution services

015-4. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual courts, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the court concerned.

- The full management responsibility (i.e. organization of work, efficiency, compliance with rules, financial responsibilities etc.) in a district court or administrative court lies with the chief judge. In a court of appeal or administrative court of appeal the responsibilities are in the hands of the president. Chief judges and presidents are appointed by the Government following proposals by the Judges Proposals Board (Sw. Domarnämnden). A chief judge or a president cannot be dismissed other than in instances specifically set out in the Instrument of Government (Sw. regeringsformen). Candidates to the position of chief judges and presidents must, first of all, meet the same requirements of a permanent judge and must have a Bachelor of Laws degree. Many of those appointed as judge have undergone a special programme for training judges, including service at the court of appeal or administrative court of appeal and district court or administrative court. After successfully completing the service period, the candidate is appointed to the position of associate judge at a court of appeal or administrative court of appeal. In addition, those with experience from other qualified legal work can be appointed to the position of permanent judge. In addition to the requirements set for permanent judges, candidates to the position of chief judges and presidents must meet the special requirements and management skills according to the chief profile stipulated by the Judges Proposals Board.

The Instrument of Government specifies that the courts have independent status. This means that neither the Parliament, the Government nor any government agency may determine how a court is to rule in an individual case. The Swedish National Courts Administration is a government agency responsible for overall coordination and common issues within the Swedish Courts such as administrative support and service (ICT), innovation and quality work, resource allocation and other budgetary matters.

Max characters value : 10 000

015-5. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual public prosecution offices, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the office concerned.

- A Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible for the management of a Prosecution Office. The Prosecution Offices within Sweden are organized in prosecution areas (4 geographical and one national, with specialized national units within for example terrorism and corruption). For each prosecution area there is appointed a Head of Area, who is responsible for the management of the prosecution

area and decides concerning budget and number of staff for the Prosecution Offices within that area

Max characters value : 10 000

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	<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
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	<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

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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 find out if her/his insurance covers the dispute. In criminal cases, a person cannot receive this kind of legal aid. In these cases, a public defence counsel or a counsel for the injured party can be appointed to represent the person in need of legal assistance.

Applying for legal aid: The applicant applies for legal aid together with the lawyer/legal practitioner s/he wishes 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 her-/himself with the dispute in order to provide advice and make a legal assessment of the need for legal aid. In many cases, consultation is sufficient. If a person decides to proceed, the legal aid application form is completed together with the lawyer/legal practitioner.

The cost of consultation is a set fee of SEK 1,404 per hour (2020). The fee can be reduced if a person's income is less than SEK 75,000 per year. For those who are under the age of 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 Patent and Market Court and the Labour Court.
- Investigation costs up to SEK 10,000 (excluding VAT).
- Costs for interpretation and translation.
- The court application fee (if legal aid is already received 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 National Legal Aid Authority must decide on the division of the legal aid costs. This means that the person receiving aid and the legal representative each receive a letter stating how much the matter has cost and how much shall be paid to the representative.

Payment: When the person who has received legal aid has received an invoice, s/he has a month to pay. If payment is not done during this period, the person will receive a reminder. It is possible to contact the Legal Aid Authority if difficulties arise to pay the whole amount at the same time. In such a case, the Legal Aid Authority can sometimes help with a payment plan. If the payment plan is not followed, the whole amount is due for payment immediately and the Swedish Enforcement Authority will collect the amount owing.

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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: If legal aid has been granted, fees related to the enforcement of judicial decisions is covered, no matter type of case (the Legal Aid Act, Section 19).

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: For example costs for a mediator or advisor.

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 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
In criminal cases	<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
In other than criminal cases	6 561 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 977 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	584 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: Source (other than criminal cases): National Legal Aid Authority

020-1. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request:

	Time in days
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Actual average duration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify if the envisaged timeframe is set in a statutory law, or in other regulation. Furthermore, if different timeframes are envisaged for criminal and other than criminal cases please provide more information: National Legal Aid Authority: When the application is handled by the National Legal Aid Authority, the median from application to decision is 12 days.

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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

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 a person has assets/wealth in addition to her/his income, this could affect whether or not s/he 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 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 per year. The financial base must not be more than SEK 260,000 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	4 912 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	4 912 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	25 542 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	25 542 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

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

the judge(s) dealing with the main case

another judge or official

an authority external to the court

several authorities (court and external bodies)

Comments

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

Comments - If no, please specify how legal costs are distributed:

B1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: website <https://www.domstol.se/om-sveriges-domstolar/for-professionella-aktorer/rattshjalp-och-taxor/>

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, Judicial Council etc.) where general public may have free-of-charge access to the following:

	Yes, internet adresse(es)	No
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/	()
Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	(X) https://domstol.se	()
Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online registration forms)	(X) https://www.domstol.se/tjanster-och-blanketter/	()

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in "Other documents" Other documents include the following forms: small claims (application for European small claims procedure; link to the European e-justice Portal), civil lawsuit (application for a summons, reply), legal aid (application for legal aid, application for compensation for appearance etc.), divorce (application, certificate of living apart etc.), bankruptcy (application, list of assets and debts).

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

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

<https://domstol.se> (information about the judicial system, in other languages as well)

<http://www.domstol.se/Ladda-ner--bestall/Blanketter/> (downloadable forms, online registration forms)

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

() Yes, always

() No

(X) Yes, only in some specific situations

Comment - If "Yes, only in some specific situations", please specify:

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge information system for providing information and facilitating access to justice:

	Information system
General for citizens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specific for victims of offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No
Specific for minors (child-friendly systems)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online information <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Interactive chat <input type="checkbox"/> In-person (physical access on site) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comment - Please provide more information on these systems. Furthermore, please specify how this assistance is provided. General for citizens

The are official internet sites/portals where the general public may have free-of-charge access to legal texts, case-law of the higher courts and other online services of the courts. Furthermore, you can get the same service over telephone, by e-mail or by visiting the authorities.

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

<https://lagrummet.se/rattsinformation/rattspraxis>

<https://www.domstol.se>

Specific for victims of offences

The Swedish Crime Victim Authority (Sw. 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 (Information available in several languages).

After reporting a crime to the Police Authority, the police and the prosecutor are responsible for giving victims information on their rights during the preliminary investigation. They shall also inform about the possibilities to receive damages and criminal injuries compensation.

The Swedish Crime Victim 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.

The Swedish Crime Victim Authority also supports the non-profit organisation Victim Support Sweden (Brottsofferjouren). Victim Support Sweden gives information and support to victims by telephone, online and in person at almost every district court in Sweden.

The Swedish Crime Victim Authority provides information for minors who have been the victims of offences. The information is produced in cooperation with the government agency The Ombudsman for Children in Sweden (Sw. Barnombudsmannen, an agency tasked with representing children regarding their rights and interests on the basis of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). It is adapted so that children should be able to search for information and find information on where to get help. Website: www.jagvillveta.se

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Victims of terrorism	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Victims of domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Ethnic minorities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Juvenile offenders	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If “Other vulnerable person” and/or “Other specific arrangements”, please specify: Victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation.

031-0. If there are special arrangements for minors, what are the settings / tools / facilities / practises employed to protect them when they participate in judicial proceedings?

- Special and child-adequate preparation for participation in trials / lawsuits (explaining in a child-friendly manner the proceedings)
- Special room in court designated for child-friendly hearings
- Special person / team of trained professional(s) (such as psychologists) to accompany a minor throughout the proceedings
- Special ways to communicate and explain meaning of court decisions
- Interagency/multidisciplinary structure such as “Children's Houses”
- Other, please specify
- NAP

Comment

031-1. What are the main criteria for a minor to initiate a proceeding, take procedural actions in his/her own name or to be a witness?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural actions in his/her own name	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment]18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold [Comment]15 <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

To be a witness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age threshold
	[Comment]15	[Comment]15
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exceptions from the threshold
	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity for discernment
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment - Please specify if you selected answers “Exceptions from the threshold” and “Other”. If your system distinguishes between full and limited capacity to take legal actions, please describe the basis for this differentiation (age, capacity for discernment, type of action, type of cases, other). In a civil case concerning a minor's income from his/her own work a minor over 16 years of age can represent him-/herself. 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 cases concerning compulsory care of minors, a minor over 15 years of age has the right to represent him-/herself. A public counsel shall be appointed. The court decides if a minor under 15 years of age can be heard as a witness in court.

031-2. If a minor cannot conduct proceedings in his/her own name, who can represent him/her in judicial proceedings?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Parent/legal guardian	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, except in some specific situations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other representative (instead of parent/legal guardian)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social care services or other public institution <input type="checkbox"/> Legal professional <input type="checkbox"/> Associations for protection of minors <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Social care services or other public institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal professional <input type="checkbox"/> Associations for protection of minors <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comment If there is a conflict of interest between the minor and the parent/legal guardian in civil proceedings, an administrator can be appointed by the court.

031-3. What are the different criteria for the criminal liability of minors? (multiple replies possible)

- Age threshold(s)
- Capacity for discernment
- Other criteria

Comment

031-3-1. What is the age threshold for the criminal liability of minors?

Criminal liability resulting in sentence without privation of liberty (for example, educational measures)

- [15]
- NA
- NAP

Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

[15]

[] NA

[] NAP

Comment - Please describe, briefly, the specifics of your system. Could you, please specify if the possibility of mitigation applies to the sanctions and how? A minor between the ages of 15 and 17 who commits an offence is usually sentenced to a fine or one of the special sanctions for young persons: youth care, youth service or institutional care of young persons. Persons under the age of 18 are very rarely sentenced to prison, but this is possible if the young person committed a very serious offence shortly before he or she reached the age of 18.

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

- Yes, but only if offender is unknown
- Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from offender
- Yes, always
- No

Comment

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

- For all types of offences
- For some types of offences
- [] NAP

Comment - Please specify: If the offender is unable to pay, or if an offender has not been found, and there is no insurance that can cover all the damages, the victim of crime may receive compensation from the State. This is called criminal injury compensation and as a rule it is limited to personal injuries and violations. The criminal injuries compensation is not limited to specific types of criminal offences. It is possible to receive criminal injuries compensation 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.

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.

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

- For all types of offences
- For some types of offences
- [] NAP

Comment - Please specify: If the offender is unable to pay, or if an offender has not been found, and there is no insurance that can cover all the damages, the victim of crime may receive compensation from the State. This is called criminal injury compensation and as a rule it is limited to personal injuries and violations. The criminal injuries compensation is not limited to specific types of criminal offences. It is possible to receive criminal injuries compensation 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.

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.

032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

For all types of offences

For some types of offences

NAP

Comment - Please specify: If the offender is unable to pay, or if an offender has not been found, and there is no insurance that can cover all the damages, the victim of crime may receive compensation from the State. This is called criminal injury compensation and as a rule it is limited to personal injuries and violations. The criminal injuries compensation is not limited to specific types of criminal offences. It is possible to receive criminal injuries compensation 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.

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.

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: Eg help to claim compensation from the offender within the criminal procedure, and help to claim seized property which belong to the victim.

035-1. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to minor victims (protection and assistance)?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify: Same as the comment in Q.35, although it is even more common that minor victims have their own special legal representatives.

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 answers in this question and question 105 regarding

the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge".

Yes

No

NAP

Comment - 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	2 125 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 880 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 170 985 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	985 <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	2 122 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 879 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 170 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Wrongful conviction	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
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

Comment - Where appropriate, please give details of 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 types of cases. Only in three cases that were registered in 2020 the claim clearly concerned excessive length of proceedings. In regard to cases concerning wrongful arrest the total amount of EUR 7 170 000 includes accrued interest and costs for legal assistance. (The compensation payments alone amounted to EUR 6 968 000. Other: NAP)

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

038. Does your country implement surveys to measure trust in justice and satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system?

	National level	Court level
Surveys for 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
Surveys for 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

Surveys for 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
Surveys for 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
Surveys for other professionals	<input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
Surveys for 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
Surveys for 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
Surveys for 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
Surveys for minors	<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
Surveys for the general public	<input checked="" 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
Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: The majority of 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 2020 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 in 2020 but a nationwide survey for the general public is carried out once a year by The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention with questions about e.g. confidence in the judiciary, insecurity and concern for crime and exposure to crime. Link to the survey in English, <https://www.bra.se/bra-in-english/home/publications/archive/publications/2020-10-15-swedish-crime-survey-2020.html>

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.

039. Are there statistical data concerning male and female court users, persons who initiate a case, victims, accused persons, etc.

() Yes, please specify:

(X) No

Comment - If you have additional comments please specify:

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)	2 125 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 170 985 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment: The sums regarding "Other external bodies" refers to the number of requests for compensation made to The Chancellor of Justice and the total amount in Euros, please see question 37.

3.Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

3.1.1Number of courts

042. Number of courts - legal entities.

	Number of courts
Total number of all courts - legal entities (1 + 2)	94 [] NA [] NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	55 [] NA [] NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	48 [] NA [] NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	6 [] NA [] NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1 [] NA [] NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	39 [] NA [] NAP

Comments 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 of specialised courts – legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	31 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Insolvency courts	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Labour courts	1 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Family courts	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Internet related disputes	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative courts	12 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	5 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Military courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Juvenile courts	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other specialised courts	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If “Other specialised courts”, please specify: Administrative courts are the courts of first instance that deal with cases involving disputes between individuals/companies and authorities. These courts settle many different types of cases (more than 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 with issues relating to market law and intellectual property. There is one first-instance Patent and Market Court. Its decisions can be appealed to the Patent and Market Court of Appeal. 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. The Land and Environment Courts' decisions can be appealed to the Land and Environment Court of Appeal in Stockholm. 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. The Migration Courts' decisions can be appealed to the Migration Court of Appeal in Stockholm. 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 Swedish Foreign 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 make decision on disputes involving rents, tenant-ownerships and leaseholds.

044. Number of courts - geographic locations.

Number of courts (geographic locations)

First instance courts geographic locations (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and first instance specialised courts)	84 [] NA [] NAP
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)	99 [] NA [] NAP

Comments The number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction is 48, but five of these also operate in another location in addition to the main location. Thus, the total of first instance courts as geographic locations is equal to 48+5+31 (first instance specialised courts) = 84.

=

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

	Number of courts
A small claim	53 [] NA [] NAP
An employment dismissal	53 [] NA [] NAP
A robbery	53 [] NA [] NAP
An insolvency case	53 [] NA [] NAP

Comments The number of first instance courts handling above mentioned cases (courts of general jurisdiction) is 48, five of these also operate in another location in addition to the main location.

045-1. Is your definition of a small claim the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If not, please give your definition of a small claim: Small claims (civil) cases, are handled under Chapter 1 Section 3 d of the Code of Judicial Procedure if the value of what is claimed in the case clearly does not exceed half of the base amount under the Social Insurance Code. The base amount for 2020 is 47 300 SEK, so if the value does not exceed 23 650 SEK (2 353 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:

[2 353]

Comments

C. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The 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 posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)	1 200 [] NA [] NAP	535 [] NA [] NAP	665 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	809 [] NA [] NAP	374 [] NA [] NAP	435 [] NA [] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	359 [] NA [] NAP	142 [] NA [] NAP	217 [] NA [] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	32 [] NA [] NAP	19 [] NA [] NAP	13 [] NA [] NAP

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

=

046-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for judges with proportionally reduced remuneration?

Yes

No

Comments

046-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

Child-care

Elderly care

For the purposes of early retirement

Other reason, please specify: studies

Without reason

Comments "Other reason": studies

046-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of judges working part-time (in relation to the total number of judges)?

Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)
-----------	----------	-------------

Total (1 + 2 + 3) (%)	4 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	4 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP	5 [] NA [] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level (%)	4 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP	6 [] NA [] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

046-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a judge working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent judge?

- () Less than 50%
- () 50 – 60%
- () 60 - 80%
- (X) More than 80%
- [] NA
- [] NAP

Comments

=

046-2. Number of judges (FTE) by case type:

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges	1 200 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	351 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
First instance	809 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	215 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Second instance	359 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	120 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Supreme court	32 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	16 [] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

If "Other", please explain which types of cases:

=

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

Total	Males	Females
--------------	--------------	----------------

Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)	70 [] NA [] NAP	38 [] NA [] NAP	32 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	58 [] NA [] NAP	30 [] NA [] NAP	28 [] 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	135 [] NA [] NAP
In full-time equivalent	19 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided: Judges over the age of 70 have not been able to work during the pandemic. Those between 68 (the official retirement age) and 70 years might also have been less willing to work due to the risk of infection.

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 may 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 on a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	9 035 [] 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 / mixed bench
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 civil cases", please specify:

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

Yes

No

Comments

050-1. If yes, for which type(s) 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 posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	4 996 [] NA [] NAP	1 226 [] NA [] NAP	3 770 [] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions)	3 375 [] NA [] NAP	660 [] NA [] NAP	2 715 [] NA [] 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)	700 [] NA [] NAP	232 [] NA [] NAP	468 [] NA [] NAP
4. Technical staff	163 [] NA [] NAP	113 [] NA [] NAP	50 [] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	758 [] NA [] NAP	221 [] NA [] NAP	537 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify:

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 posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	4 996 [] NA [] NAP	1 226 [] NA [] NAP	3 770 [] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	3 973 [] NA [] NAP	995 [] NA [] NAP	2 978 [] NA [] NAP
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	886 [] NA [] NAP	203 [] NA [] NAP	683 [] NA [] NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	137 [] NA [] NAP	28 [] NA [] NAP	109 [] NA [] NAP

Comments

=

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal in your judicial system, please specify in which fields 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
- Non-litigious cases
- Other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
- 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 Source: The Swedish National Courts Administration, Unit for Procurement

C1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish National Courts Administration/Unit for Procurement/

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 posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)	1 044 [] NA [] NAP	396 [] NA [] NAP	648 [] NA [] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level	12 [] NA [] NAP	4 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: All Swedish prosecutors have the mandate to act at first instance as well as second instance level, therefore one answer is NA (The number of prosecutors at first and second instance level is 1 032, 392 males and 640 females). However, only the Prosecutor General and specifically appointed prosecutors working in the Office of the Prosecutor General have the mandate to act in the Supreme Court.

=

055-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for prosecutors with proportionally reduced remuneration?

Yes

No

Comments

055-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

Child-care

Elderly care

For the purposes of early retirement

Other reason, please specify: Studies

Without reason

Comments Other reason: Studies

055-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of prosecutors working part-time (in relation to the total number of prosecutors)?

	Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)
Total (1 + 2 + 3) (%)	10 [] NA [] NAP	2 [] NA [] NAP	8 [] NA [] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

2. 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. At Supreme Court level (%)	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

Comments All Swedish prosecutors have the mandate to act at first instance as well as second instance level, therefore one answer is NA. For more information we refer to the comments to question 055.

055-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a prosecutor working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent prosecutor?

- Less than 50%
- 50 - 60%
- 60 - 80%
- More than 80%
- NA
- NAP

Comments

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	<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 heads of prosecution offices 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 heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: There are 35 Heads of Prosecution Offices at first and second instance level. The prosecutors working in the Supreme Court (three prosecutors) are placed at the Office of the Prosecutor General and do not belong to a prosecution office.

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

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles 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 prosecutors who are specially trained in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence?

	-
Domestic violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specifically for minor victims <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Sexual violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specifically for minor victims <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify

=

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service	522 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	99 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	423 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments The number of men has increased as part of the increased staffing that has taken place since the previous reference year.

C2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish Prosecution Authority

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: The Swedish National Courts Administration: The Judges Proposals Board (Sw. Domarnämnden) administers all matters regarding appointment of permanent judges and submits proposals of judges to the Government.

The Instrument of Government (Sw. Regeringsformen), Ch. 11, § 6, stipulates that, when appointing permanent judges, only grounds of fact, such as merit and skill, shall be paid attention to. According to the Public Employment Act (1994:260) (Sw. Lagen om offentlig anställning), § 4, skill shall be put first if there are no special reasons for not doing so. Furthermore, it is stated in the Employment Regulation (1994:373) (Sw. Anställningsförrordningen), § 4, that regarding appointment of state employment to an authority under the Government, in addition to merit and skill, such grounds of fact as are in accordance with general labour market-, equality-, social- and employment policy objectives shall also be taken into consideration. Equality may be of decisive importance in situations where the Judges Proposals Board finds the applicants equally qualified as to merit and skill.

What is mentioned above is included in the “requirements profile” for the appointment of permanent judges.

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)

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year or you have additional comments, please specify: The Swedish Bar Association: There are no provisions for facilitating gender equality. The Swedish Bar Association promotes gender equality through different projects, networks and education.

=



061-3-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for the appointment of:

	Yes / No
Court president	() Yes If “yes”, please specify:[Comment] (X) No
Head of prosecution services	() Yes If “yes”, please specify:[Comment] (X) No

Comments

3.4.2 At national level

061-5. Does your country have an overarching document (e.g. policy/strategy/action plan/program) on gender equality that applies specifically to the judiciary?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please indicate in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send/upload it/them to us? There is no specific document for the judiciary. However, the Swedish government has adopted a general gender equality policy, which applies to all levels of society, including government agencies and the judiciary. As a part of this gender policy, the Swedish Government has adopted a development programme to strengthen gender mainstreaming in government agencies. Gender mainstreaming (jämställdhetsintegrering) is defined as the incorporation of a gender equality perspective in all policy areas, at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in the policy-making process. The aim of the development programme is to further develop gender mainstreaming in government agencies so that the activities and services provided by participating government agencies contribute to achieving gender equality policy goals. The programme comprises 59 government agencies and one organisation, including agencies in the cultural, judiciary and health care sectors. These agencies are to integrate a gender equality perspective in their activities, based on a tailor made action plan developed by the respective agency. Reports from the participating agencies show that they have identified both critical challenges as well as positive results as regards their contribution to the achievement of the national gender equality policy objectives.

Link to the general equality policy in Sweden:

<https://www.government.se/4adb29/contentassets/efcc5a15ef154522a872d8e46ad69148/gender-equality-policy-in-sweden>

On December 2020 the Government assigned the National Courts Administration to further develop its work with gender mainstreaming within the Swedish Courts in order to contribute to achieving the Government's overall gender equality policy goals. The National Courts Administration is to submit its report no later than 1 September 2021, which will include an action plan on its efforts concerning gender mainstreaming for the years 2022–2025.

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	()	(X)
The promotion of judges	()	(X)
The recruitment of prosecutors	()	(X)

The promotion of prosecutors	()	(X)
The recruitment of non-judge staff	()	(X)
The promotion of non-judge staff	()	(X)

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.

Please see also the comment to question 61-5 regarding gender mainstreaming.

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.

[] NAP

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. to 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 - Please specify the details of this person/institution, in particular its titles and function:

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 to different positions	()	(X)
Workload distribution	()	(X)
Working hours	()	(X)
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the workspace	()	(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 comment below.

are planned (please specify) : See comment below.

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. The situation has not changed, comments made in previous evaluation cycle still apply:

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. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible inequalities with regard to:

- [] Recruitment procedures, please specify:
- [] Appointment to the position of court president, please specify:
- [] Appointment to the position of head of prosecution services, please specify:
- [] Promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility, please specify:

[] Other studies, please specify:

[X] NAP

Comments - Please specify also the reference documents.

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 at national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> Governed at 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"/> No
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"/> No

Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
--	---------------------	---------------------

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

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

- (X) Yes
- () No

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

- [X] Business processes
- [X] Workload
- [] Human resources
- [X] Costs
- [X] 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 ?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist): External IT-security companies have performed audits of relevant systems.

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

- (X) 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 (for example the Court Data Act and the Criminal Data Act) form the legal framework that governs the 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 Authority for Privacy Protection, "IMY" (Swedish; Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten). The authority was previously, until December 31, 2020, called the Swedish Data Protection Authority (Swedish; Datatillsynen).

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 type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes all judgements <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify The answers regarding 3rd instance decisions and open data differ from previous answers (2018-2020 Evaluation). No change in the database has taken place. The reason why the answers are different is that the question or concepts have previously been interpreted in a different way.

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

(X) 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.)**

(X) 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% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase) <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase) <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% (all templates are available for all courts of this matter) <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% (most of the templates are available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% (some of the templates are available for most of the courts or most of the templates for some of the courts) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% (just starting to become available or in testing phase) <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for this matter) <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

Comment - If it exists in other matters please specify:

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 type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Business 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 type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Budgetary and financial monitoring

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"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

Other tools of courts management

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 The Swedish National Courts Administration: In the CMS it is possible to get an overview of workload, the amount of detail differs from court to court depending on which level in the organization the individual cases are connected to.

In an additional system for managing lay judges it is also possible to extract detailed information on which judge that presided in which meeting/hearing.

In addition to this, data from the CMS is exported to a data warehouse from which a statistics tool can extract data at an organizational level, thus making comparisons between courts possible. The answer "no" regarding data used for monitoring at national level for non-judge/non-prosecutor staff refers to non-judge staff only (source: the Swedish National Courts Administration), whereas the answer regarding non-prosecutor staff is yes (source: the Swedish Prosecution Authority). The Swedish Prosecution Authority: The Swedish Prosecution Authority has its own system and makes its own follow-up, monitoring takes place at prosecution office level (third column).

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	<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"/> 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
For prosecutors	<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"/> 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
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	<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"/> 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

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	<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"/> 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	<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"/> 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify

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 Consent from the recipient is not mandatory, there is a presumption that if an individual submits his/her e-mail address to the court he/she also consents to it being used. The courts always assess if it is suitable before using e-mail in the specific case.

Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

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)

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	Availability for

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"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer
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"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer
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"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lawyers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parties not represented by lawyer

Comments The communication is mainly managed through e-mail, but professionals and parties can i.e. submit applications and sign documents electronically at the official homepage of the Swedish Courts - this procedure is somewhat limited in reach still, because it is not possible to submit documents in all kinds of cases through this channel yet. In criminal matters the Prosecution Authority turn in their indictments and other documents through an electronic channel within the criminal justice system.

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 type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Judicial police services	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments "Other" refers to e-mails without electronic signature.

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

- () Yes
(X) No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists.

Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

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.)

- (X) 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments The main provision regarding video conferencing is found in the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure, Chapter 5, Section 10, where it is stipulated that is the court that/judge who/ decides on participation through video conferencing. The court/judge shall, in this context, pay special regard to i.a. costs or inconveniences that would otherwise arise, if someone who shall participate in the proceedings feels fear of being present in the court room or if it is necessary for security reasons. Participation through video conferencing may not take place if it is inappropriate.

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

Yes

No

Comments Normally, all examinations in the district courts, shall be documented through audio-visual recording (the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure, Chapter 6, Section 6).

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input type="checkbox"/> Both <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

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

	Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Other devices of electronic communication between courts, professionals and/or users

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
- 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?

- (X) 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 Other: - Number of individuals and cases prosecuted (including decisions on summary imposition of a fine and waiver of prosecution)

- Case handling time (including investigation time) and decision making time (time from a completed preliminary investigation to decision by a prosecutor)

- Number of cases where prosecutors request confiscation of proceeds of crime

Comments:

There are of course many more performance indicators, but these are the main ones as specified in SPA:s annual report.

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 regular 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 replies 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 replies possible)?

- Public Prosecutorial Council
- Ministry of Justice
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- External audit body
- Other (please specify):Internal audit at the Prosecution Authority.

Comments "Other": Internal audit at the Prosecution Authority

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):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 unit within court used to handle the case Statistics concerning number of judges used to handle the case.

Comments "Other": 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 unit within court used to handle the case

- Statistics concerning number of judges used to handle the case

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are monitoring cases with detained suspects and cases with young suspects and/or young victims. This is according to law.	<input type="checkbox"/>
within the public prosecution services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments "Within the courts" - We are monitoring cases with detained suspects and cases with young suspects and/or young victims. This is according to law.

"Within the public prosecution services": 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 regular 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?

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

No

Comments

080-1. Are the statistics on the functioning of each court published?

Yes, on the internet

No, only internally (on 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?

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

No

Comments

080-3. Are the statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service published?

Yes, on the internet

No, only internally (on 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):

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: Each court has a continuous dialogue with the local public prosecution office/s/the public prosecution

office at hand regarding inter alia planning of hearings and on-call service for urgent matters.

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: For example regarding planning of hearings, presentation of evidence (technical equipment needed, estimated time for questioning parties and witnesses etc.).

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):

NAP

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments There is no qualitative individual appraisal of the judges' 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 hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- Other (please specify):
- NAP

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 regular individual assessment of prosecutors' work by the Chief Public Prosecutor at each unit.

C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish National Courts Administration and the Swedish Prosecution Authority; There is no by law regulated evaluation process.

4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

4.1.1Principles 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)?

-
- NA
- NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the

judge is not impartial?

Yes

No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify: Situations in which a judge is considered disqualified are stated in the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure, Chapter 4, Section 13. A judge who is aware of a fact that can be assumed to disqualify him/her has an obligation to make this known (Ch. 4, Section 14). If a party has notified the court, duly, that he/she considers the judge not impartial, the matter shall be decided on as soon as can be done (Ch. 4, Section 15). If the judge does not accept the objection, the matter is decided on by another judge. A decision in which the objection of disqualification is approved is final. However, the matter can be tried in a higher court if the objection of disqualification is rejected.

085-1. If yes, what is the ratio between the total number of initiated procedures and the total number of recusals pronounced (in the reference year):

[]

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): Case-law from the ECHR in which Sweden is a party, including case-law concerning article 6, is published on the Government's webpage (<https://www.regeringen.se/internationella-mr-granskningar-av-sverige/>). Said case-law is normally published in the form of summaries or excerpts thereof together with hyperlinks to the original texts. Furthermore, Swedish law provides that anyone who has been subject to a violation of his or her rights under the Convention, including violations of article 6, may claim damages from the state or the municipalities. In this regard, individuals may turn directly to the Chancellor of Justice and seek a voluntary settlement of such a claim. If the application is rejected by the Chancellor, a civil suit may be brought in the general courts. A civil suit can also be initiated in the courts directly without a prior application to the Chancellor.

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

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 a substantial defect may for example be granted if the application of law forming the basis of a judgment is manifestly inconsistent with a statutory provision. The Convention is part of national Swedish law. Judgements and decisions of the ECHR in cases against Sweden are binding for Sweden and have to be respected and followed by law enforcers at all levels of public service. 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 the questions in this part

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 there are specific procedures for urgent matters (detained persons and 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. There are no simplified procedures for administrative 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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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)	104 472 [] NA [] NAP	284 482 [] NA [] NAP	290 710 [] NA [] NAP	98 244 [] NA [] NAP	1 833 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	30 234 [] NA [] NAP	62 676 [] NA [] NAP	64 457 [] NA [] NAP	28 453 [] NA [] NAP	711 [] NA [] NAP
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	9 078 [] NA [] NAP	22 682 [] NA [] NAP	22 700 [] NA [] NAP	9 060 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] 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)	9 078 [] NA [] NAP	22 682 [] NA [] NAP	22 700 [] NA [] NAP	9 060 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] 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	61 698 [] NA [] NAP	191 832 [] NA [] NAP	196 212 [] NA [] NAP	57 318 [] NA [] NAP	820 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	3 462 [] NA [] NAP	7 292 [] NA [] NAP	7 341 [] NA [] NAP	3 413 [] NA [] NAP	301 [] NA [] NAP

Comments Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. The district courts had in general an increase of cases filed 2020 from previous year. This increase can mainly be explained by an increased amount of criminal cases, see Q 94. Cases determined increased slightly more. Cases pending also increased. The administrative courts had an increase of two percent for cases filed, migration

cases excluded. Looking at the migration cases separately, these increased strongly with 22 percent. A large amount of cases were determined at the administrative courts, nine percent more than year 2019 regarding general cases, and a nine percent increase regarding migration cases. This led to a lower level of cases pending. However, the increase in pending cases older than two years in the administrative courts, may partly be due to an increase of cases since the previous reference year.

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

. Here we included three types of cases which all go under the same name “joint petition”: joint petitions for divorce, dissolution of civil partnership 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)	42 178 [] NA [] NAP	119 936 [] NA [] NAP	115 152 [] NA [] NAP	46 962 [] NA [] NAP	1 859 [] 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 criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories. If “Other criminal cases”, please specify The district courts had in general an increase of cases filed 2020 from previous year. This increase can mainly be explained by an increased amount of criminal cases. This could be related to an increased outflow from previous stages in the legal chain, in combination with an increased inflow of appointment cases (appointment of public defender), as well as the fact that the trial operations regarding “rapid proceedings” in criminal cases have led to more such cases being registered. More courts joined the trial operation at the beginning of the year.

Important amendments relating to first instance courts’ efficiency in criminal matters have to be highlighted. On the one hand, the government bill (prop. 2020/21:209 Utökade möjligheter att använda tidiga förhör) is aimed at making the procedure of all large criminal cases (rapid proceedings) more modern, flexible and efficient. The proposals include increased possibilities to use statements in questionings at an early stage, including inter alia increased possibilities to allow statements in questionings by law enforcement authorities to be used as evidence. On the other hand, a government bill (prop. 2020/21:214 Utökade möjligheter att avgöra mål på

handlingarna i allmän domstol) is proposing that more of the criminal cases in the district courts shall be possible to determine in a written procedure, in order to handle these cases in the most appropriate way and as efficient as possible. This can result in, inter alia, shorter processing times and increased flexibility for the court, which can free up time for hearing times for the more complex cases. The amendments foreseen by the two bills are proposed to enter into force on 1 January 2022.



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)	15 996 [] NA [] NAP	62 228 [] NA [] NAP	66 197 [] NA [] NAP	12 027 [] NA [] NAP	112 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	882 [] NA [] NAP	2 931 [] NA [] NAP	2 824 [] NA [] NAP	989 [] NA [] NAP	19 [] 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	12 500 [] NA [] NAP	41 044 [] NA [] NAP	45 106 [] NA [] NAP	8 438 [] NA [] NAP	83 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	2 614 [] NA [] NAP	18 253 [] NA [] NAP	18 267 [] NA [] NAP	2 600 [] NA [] NAP	10 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If “Other cases” please specify The number of second instance civil and commercial litigious cases pending at the end of the year has increased. Some explanations are: the number of civil cases has increased every year since 2016 (corresponding development can be observed in the district courts, which explains the inflow to the courts of appeal); Large increase in cases in general in the courts of appeal, not least of criminal cases in recent years, which might have affected the time in which civil cases are determined; There has been a very large increase in cases in 2018 compared to 2020 (17 percent); The pandemic might be a contributing factor as regards 2020. More urgent cases, such as criminal cases, have been prioritized; Svea Court of Appeal is the “dominant” court of appeal. When the turnaround time increases in Svea Court of Appeal, there is a risk that the turnaround time at large for the courts of appeal increases. This happened as regards civil cases in which leave to appeal was granted in 2018 compared to 2020.

As concerns “other cases”, there was an increase in number of environmental cases in 2019. The administrative law cases are handled by the administrative courts of appeal. Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. The courts of appeal had an increase in cases filed from previous year. Despite the increase in resolved cases, there is an increase in the number of pending administrative cases which may be explained by a major increase of cases about hyperhidrosis and many of these have not yet been resolved. The administrative courts of appeal had an increase in cases filed, excluding migration cases. For the migration cases there was a decline of cases filed from previous year with 19% less cases filed. The number of resolved cases, migration cases excluded, at the administrative courts were 26% more than 2019 mostly driven by social security cases. However, 19% less migration cases were resolved. Regarding pending cases there was a significant decline for both migration cases with 18% less, and general cases with 34% less which was related to the high amount of social security cases that was resolved during the year. The courts of appeal's increase in cases filed from previous year could, in common with the district courts, be connected to the increase in criminal cases.

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)	3 444 [] NA [] NAP	10 765 [] NA [] NAP	9 960 [] NA [] NAP	4 249 [] NA [] NAP	38 [] 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	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	38 [] 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 incoming criminal cases in second instance has increased, as well as the number of pending cases at the end of 2020, due to the fact that the number of criminal cases has increased in first instance. Please refer also the comment of Q 97.

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)	2 273 [] NA [] NAP	12 185 [] NA [] NAP	11 832 [] NA [] NAP	2 626 [] NA [] NAP	18 [] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	78 [] NA [] NAP	217 [] NA [] NAP	219 [] NA [] NAP	76 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] 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	1 621 [] NA [] NAP	7 439 [] NA [] NAP	7 206 [] NA [] NAP	1 854 [] NA [] NAP	17 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other cases	574 [] NA [] NAP	4 529 [] NA [] NAP	4 407 [] NA [] NAP	696 [] NA [] NAP	1 [] 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. The number of "Other cases" increased in the Supreme Court. "Other

cases" in the Supreme Court are for example cases about a new trial, restoration of expired time, gross procedural error, extradition and Bar Association matters. "Other cases" increased in second instance until 2020, which partly explains the inflow of "Other cases" in third instance. The number of civil cases in first instance decreased temporarily in 2020 due to the pandemic. However, the connection between civil cases in first instance and third instance is weak because leave to appeal is needed in second instance and many of these cases thus never "reach further" in the court hierarchy. The Supreme Court also had an increase in the number of resolved cases, while the Supreme Administrative Court had approximately the same level of resolved cases as previous year. The Supreme Administrative Court also had an increased level of pending cases, by 14%, due to an increase in various case categories, for example social security cases and other cases.

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

(X) Yes, please indicate the number of cases closed by this procedure: 360

() No

Comments

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)	188 [] NA [] NAP	2 236 [] NA [] NAP	2 156 [] NA [] NAP	268 [] 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 criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	1 [] NA [] NAP

Comment - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories.. If "Other criminal cases", please specify The number of pending criminal cases before the Supreme Court increased as regards criminal cases in third instance in 2020 due to an increased inflow of criminal cases in the lower courts. So called "priority cases" are included in the number of incoming criminal cases. The priority cases may affect the processing time of other cases (and thus the number of pending cases /on 31 Dec. ref. year/). Generally speaking, cases pending at the Supreme Court increased, driven mostly by criminal cases, followed by other cases (please, refer also to the comment of Q 99).

4.2.5 Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases

101. Number of specific litigious cases 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	Pending for more than 2 years
Litigious divorce cases	5 490 [] NA [] NAP	9 163 [] NA [] NAP	9 458 [] NA [] NAP	5 195 [] NA [] NAP	24 [] NA [] NAP

Employment dismissal cases	<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
Insolvency	10 559 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 414 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 429 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	9 544 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 059 <input 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
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

Comments "Insolvency" includes bankruptcy cases and company reconstruction cases.



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101-0. Number of procedures/cases relating to asylum seekers and to the right of entry and stay for aliens.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending for more than 2 years
Non-court procedures relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-court procedures relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	69 488 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	123 032 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	135 113 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	57 407 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 809 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Court cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)	6 945 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 452 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	12 045 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	6 352 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	363 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens	3 555 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 167 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	10 861 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 861 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The Swedish Migration Agency: Regarding non-court procedures relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention), it is not possible for the Swedish Migration Agency to specify any numbers due to the fact that the refugee status is determined as permit is granted. - Regarding non-court procedures relating to the right to entry and stay for aliens, the interpretation has been made that the question refers to all applications for permits (asylum, application on the grounds of family ties, work, studies, EES, visit) and to first time applications in first instance (i.e. the Swedish Migration Agency). The Swedish National Courts Administration: 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 legal 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 a 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 Agency and the Migration Courts in similar matters. The Migration Court of Appeal is the supreme instance and its decisions cannot be appealed against.

101-2. Number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child pornography 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	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Child sexual abuse	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Child pornography	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system: 1. Child sexual abuse
According to Swedish law, it is punishable to perform a sexual act with a child under the age of 15 regardless of whether the child participated voluntarily in the sexual act or not. It is also punishable to perform a sexual act with a child between the ages of 15 and 18 who is the perpetrator's descendant, or is being brought up by or has a comparable relationship with the perpetrator, or for whose care or supervision the perpetrator is responsible by decision of a public authority. It is also punishable to perform a sexual act with someone (above the age of 15) who is not participating voluntarily. According to Swedish law sexual offences can be committed without any physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim. Thus, a sexual offence can be committed when the perpetrator and victim are not in the same physical place but communicate e.g. over the internet. 2. Child pornography

Sweden has very far-reaching criminalisation of all conceivable forms of engagement with child pornography pictures. It is a criminal offence to depict a child in a pornographic picture, to make such a picture available to someone else, to acquire such a picture for oneself or offer it to someone else, to facilitate in any way the dealing with such pictures, or to possess such a picture. Since 1 July 2010, the sheer viewing of child pornographic pictures that one has gained access to is also punishable as child pornography crime. Since 1 May 2020 responsibility for depicting a child in a pornographic image is also assigned to a person who did not have intent but was negligent regarding the circumstance that the person depicted is under eighteen years of age. All kinds of pictures are covered by the regulation, for example pictures in printed publications, pictures in video recordings and pictures that are communicated on the Internet. The criminal

regulation comprises animated pictures of child pornography and regardless of whether the depicted child actually exists or not.

102. Percentage of decisions subject to appeal, average length of proceedings and percentage of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances for specific litigious cases. 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 investigation phase in criminal cases as well as 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	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	171 [] NA [] NAP	102 [] NA [] NAP	141 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP
Litigious divorce cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	213 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP
Insolvency cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	348 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP
Robbery cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide cases	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	_____ Max numeric value allowed : 100 [X] NA [] NAP

Comments Average length in 3rd instance of civil and commercial litigious cases: the pandemic might be a contributing factor to longer turnaround times for exempted cases, inter alia because some presentations of reports and hearings were cancelled, both in order to reduce the spread of infection and due to illness of parties. The Swedish National Courts Administration's statistics system cannot provide the remaining data in respect of civil cases.

A reply is provided as regards the average length in 1st instance of insolvency cases (now including company reconstruction cases) in the district courts (however, we do not have such detailed data for second and third instance). Litigious divorce cases: there are no such

details of average length as regards second and third instance. We do not have such a detailed division of criminal cases (robbery cases and intentional homicide), thus the NA replies, nor of civil cases (employment dismissal cases). Furthermore, some employment disputes are only handled by the Labour Court (special court), other such disputes by the district courts (general courts) as first instance.

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

. Please 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):

- [X] to conduct or supervise police investigation
- [] to conduct investigations
- [] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- [X] to charge
- [X] to present the case in court
- [X] to propose a sentence to the judge
- [X] to appeal
- [] to supervise the enforcement procedure
- [X] to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- [X] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- [X] other significant powers (please specify)::Decisions on coercive measures

Comments "Other significant powers":Decisions on coercive measures

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

- [] civil cases
- [] administrative cases
- [] insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: NAP

107. Public prosecutors: Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	118 858 [] NA [] NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	497 291 [] NA [] NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	514 851 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	193 763 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	[X] NA [] NAP
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	31 944 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	39 505 [] NA [] NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	122 314 [] NA [] NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	55 915 [] NA [] NAP
3.3.Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	65 159 [] NA [] NAP
3.4.Cases brought to court	200 014 [] NA [] NAP
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	112 271 [] NA [] NAP

Comments 118 858 includes 23 563 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

497 291 includes 40 047 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

387 526 includes 69 150 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

193 763 includes 34 575 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

31 944 includes 8 260 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

39 505 includes 15 001 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

122 314 includes 11 314 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

55 915 includes 1 571 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

200 014 includes 4 684 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

112 271 includes 21 081 from the Swedish Economic Crime Authority (EBM).

3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified: on the one hand, the numbers are very small and will not affect the totals considerably and, on the other hand, these types of cases, when they occur, are included in other subcategories.

3.1.4 The vast majority of the cases mentioned in 3.1.4 are discontinued due to the lack of enough evidence (the Code of Judicial

Procedure, Chapter 23, Section 4).

3.3 Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons consists of cases closed for administrative reasons, i.e. transfer to another prosecution office or that the police shall be in charge of the preliminary investigation. The data for 2018 is 486 410 (3. Processed cases) and 66 766 (3.3 Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons)

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?

	Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases
Total number of guilty plea procedures	<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
Before the main trial	<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
During the main trial	<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

109. Do the figures provided in Q107 include traffic offence cases?

Yes

No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish Prosecution Authority

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): Please see the 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/authorities made up of judges and non-judges
- Other

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: The Judges Proposals Board (Sw. Domarnämnden). In Sweden, judges are appointed by the Government, but it is the Judges Proposals Board which administers all matters regarding the appointment of permanent judges and submits proposals of judges to the Government. The Judges Proposals Board shall also work actively and longterm to promote the recruitment of permanent judges (sources: The Judges Proposals Board's website; <https://www.domstol.se/domarnamnden/>, and the act on appointment of permanent judges, lag [2010:1390] om utnämning av ordinarie domare). Please see the general comments regarding question 110 as well.

111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	9 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members? The Judges Proposals Board consists of nine members. Each member has a personal deputy. Five of the members must be, or must have been, permanent judges. Two of the members must be lawyers operating outside the judiciary and one of them must be an "advokat", a professional title only members of the Swedish Bar Association may use. Two of the members must represent the public. These two members, and their personal deputies, are elected by the Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament). The other members and their personal deputies, are appointed by the Government. All members and deputies are appointed for a term of no longer than four years (source: The Judges Proposals Board's website; <http://www.domstol.se/domarnamnden/>).

111-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

- Yes
- No

Comments – please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal?

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 procedure for 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 replies possible)

- Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

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"): Please see the general comments to questions 110 and 113.

5.1.2 Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

Has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions

Is part of the executive power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)

Is part of the executive power (without functional independence)

Is part of the judicial power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)

Is part of the judicial power (without functional independence)

Is a mixed model (please explain)

Has other status (please explain)

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (such as funding) and where they are enshrined (Constitution, legislation etc.). Furthermore, if "mixed model" or "other", please specify. The Swedish Prosecution Office is part of the executive power under the Ministry of Justice. The Prosecutor General is appointed by the Government. The budget of the Authority is decided by the Parliament upon proposal by the Government. The full functional independence of the Prosecution Authority is guaranteed by the Swedish Constitution.

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

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: No authority, not even the Riksdag or the Prosecutor General, may decide on how a prosecutor shall decide in a matter concerning the exercise of authority against an individual or concerning the application of law (Chapter 12, Section 2 of the Instrument of Government).

115-2. If you answered "Yes" to Q115-1, are there exceptions provided by the law/regulations?

Yes

No

Comments - Please describe these exceptions:

115-3. If you answered "No" to Q115-1, which authority can issue the specific instructions?

General Prosecutor

Higher prosecutor/Head of prosecution office

Executive power

Other

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

115-4. What form these instructions may take?

- Oral instruction
- Oral instruction with written confirmation
- Written instruction
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

115-5. In that case, are the instructions:

- Issued seeking prior advice from the competent public prosecutor
- Mandatory
- Reasoned
- Recorded in the case file
- Other
- NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

115-6. What is the frequency of this type of instructions:

- Exceptional
- Occasional
- Frequent
- Systematic
- NAP

Comments

115-7. Can the public prosecutor oppose/report an instruction to an independent body?

- Yes
- No
- NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify to which body/institution and please describe under which conditions.

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 Mainly through a recruitment procedure for junior legal professionals, (LLM and two years service as law clerk at a district court)

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
- Other

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: The Chief Public Prosecutor who is recruiting with support of the HR department. The HR director is responsible for the process and regulations.

117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	<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 - Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members?

117-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal? If you have applied for a job and not been hired you have the right to appeal against the decision to the National Board of Appeal (Statens överklagandenämnd). The appeal must be made within three weeks from the date of the decision. The board will examine the decision based on the written documentation from the recruitment process. The board will decide in the case and can either issue a sanction or decide that the complainant shall be hired. The board can also remit the case to the recruiting organization for a new process.

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 how the promotion procedure for prosecutors is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

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

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- 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"):

5.1.3Mandate 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:68

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: As of 2020, the compulsory retirement age has been raised to 68 (generally, not only for judges).

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:68

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

NAP

Comments

126-1. Is it renewable?

Yes

No

NAP

Comments

E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish National Courts Administration and the Swedish 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 a court)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
General in-service training	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
In-service training on child-friendly justice	() 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
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<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	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
General in-service training	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised in organised crime)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on ethics	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) 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 in 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
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" 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:

5.2.3 Training institutions

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

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
Institution(s) for judges	[]	[]	[X]
Institution(s) for prosecutors	[]	[]	[]
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	[]	[]	[]

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(s) for the reference year, in €
Institution(s) for judges	6 000 000 [] NA [] NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	[] NA [X] NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments This is the total budget for the Judicial Training Academy and includes training for non-judge staff. The budget for training of judges is around 1 500 000 €.

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 Judicial Training Academy for the Swedish judicial courts organizes 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 legal clerks/junior judges/acting associate judges in the courts. There is however no compulsory initial or continuous training for appointed judges. Training for newly appointed judges is carried out individually depending on the background and previous experience of each judge. The appointed judges can choose which courses to participate in for their continuous training, which 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 spent budget for the training of prosecutors was about 2 300 000 euro in 2020.

5.2.4 Number of trainings



131-2. Number of in-service training courses available and delivered (in days) by the public institution(s) responsible for training

	Number of in-person training courses available	Number of delivered in-person training courses in days	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)
Total	<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. For judges	15 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	28 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	26 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. For prosecutors	<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. For other non-judge staff	288 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	234 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	220 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. For other non-prosecutor staff	<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
5. Training for other professionals	<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 – please specify if there are training courses of judges and/or prosecutors that include other professionals in the field of justice. The Swedish National Courts Administration: The in-person training courses were held between January and March 2020, the rest were either cancelled or converted to online training courses due to the pandemic.

131-3. Number of participants of the training courses during the reference year

	Number of participants in in-person training courses	Number of participants in online training courses (e-learning)
Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Judges	153 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	187 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Prosecutors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-judge staff	2 206 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	12 284 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-prosecutor staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other professionals	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

5.3.Practice of the profession

5.3.1Salaries 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	79 951 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	51 169 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	803 508 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	514 245 <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)	138 395 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	76 117 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 390 872 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	764 980 <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 No benefits at all

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

NAP

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Research and publication	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Arbitrator	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Consultant	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Cultural function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Political function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Mediator	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () 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.

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Research and publication	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Arbitrator	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Consultant	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Cultural function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () 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.

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

No

Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and if possible 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 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 documents comprise a list of questions ment to be a source of support for the judge when facing ethical problems or dilemmas. Work is currently underway to update the documents.

138-1. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

Only judges

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.

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, who are the members of this institution/body?

Only prosecutors

Prosecutors and other legal professionals

Other, please specify:

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.

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 replies possible)?

Court users

Relevant Court or hierarchical superior

High Court / Supreme Court

High Judicial Council

Disciplinary court

Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)

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 replies 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

Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)

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

142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple replies 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 replies 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)	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	6 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

3. Criminal offence	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If “other”, please specify: During the reference year, six judges were reported to the Government Disciplinary Board for Higher Officials.

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	1 [] NA [] NAP	0 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	1 [] 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. During the reference year, measures (reprimand) were taken against one judge in a matter concerning disciplinary responsibility.

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	6 257 [] NA	4 117 [] NA	2 140 [] 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 NAP

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

[]

[] NA

[X] NAP

Comments

=

149. Is legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in: (multiple replies possible)

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP
Dismissal cases	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP

Criminal cases – Defendant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Criminal cases – Victim	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes always <input type="checkbox"/> Yes in some cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

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

149-0. If other than lawyers may represent a client in court, please specify who:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	<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
Family member	<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
Self-representation	<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
Trade union	<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
Other	<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 "other", please specify. In addition, for the categories selected please specify 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?

- Notarial activity
- Arbitration / mediation
- Proxy / representation
- Property manager
- Real estate agent
- Other law activities (please specify):

Comments

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

- Self-employed lawyer
- Staff lawyer
- In-house lawyer

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 - 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 the questions in this part

Sources: The annual report from the Swedish Bar Association and the Code of Professional Conduct for Members of the Swedish Bar Association etc.

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 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?

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:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

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

Comments "Other": The Bar Association

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)	583 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

1. Breach of professional ethics	583 [] 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 breach of professional ethics (a criminal offence might also be a breach of professional ethics). 545 proceedings were initiated by client/opposing party/other and 38 initiated by the Board of the Bar Association. The Disciplinary Committee decided in a total of 705 cases.

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	159 [] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	102 [] NA [] NAP
2. Suspension	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	57 [] 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. In 2020 the number of actions taken were proportioned as follows: Reprimands: 102
Warnings: 30
Warnings + fines: 24
Disbarments: 3

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?

(X) 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

[X] 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

(X) 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	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Administrative cases	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Labour cases including employment dismissals	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Criminal cases	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP
Consumer cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP

Comments Please see the general comments to question 163.

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)::

=

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators	<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 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 (the list does not include mediators in family cases). However, there is no formal accreditation/registration.

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)	<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. Civil and commercial cases	<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. Family cases	<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. Administrative cases	<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. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases	<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
5. Criminal cases	<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
6. Consumer cases	<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 - Please indicate the source: Source: The Swedish National Courts Administration

=

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 sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: The Swedish National Courts Administration

8. Enforcement of court decisions

8.1. Execution of decisions in civil matters

8.1.1 Number of enforcement agents, status and mandate

169. Number and type of enforcement agents in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
Total (1+2+3+4)	767 [] NA	319 [] NA	448 [] NA
1. Private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Enforcement agents working in a public institution (civil servants paid by state)	767 [] NA [] NAP	319 [] NA [] NAP	448 [] NA [] NAP
3. Judges	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Other	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify their status and competences:

170. What are the requirements to access the profession of enforcement agent (multiple replies possible)?

- diploma
- professional experience
- specific exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- initial training
- other

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

- Yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 68

() No, please specify the duration of the appointment:

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

8.1.2 Activities/scope of competence

171-1. Which debtor's information can the enforcement agent access at the beginning of the enforcement procedure?

	Access to information	Direct electronic access to information
Address	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Date of birth	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Civil status	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Cohabitant	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Employer	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Motor vehicle	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Movable property	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Immovable property	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Bank account	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
Other enforcement proceedings underway	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

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

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP

Preventive seizure of movable tangible properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Preventive seizure of immovable properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of remunerations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Eviction measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizures of boats and ships	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Seizure of aircrafts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Seizure of electronic assets (e.g cryptocurrency)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Sale of shares	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments When it comes to seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money and seizure of remunerations, clerks within the Swedish Enforcement Authority can be given this competence.

171-3. Apart from 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 or public auctions of moveable or immovable property
- Custody 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 When the Swedish Tax Agency needs information when investigating taxes, it may get a court decision which can be enforced by the Swedish Enforcement Authority.

8.1.3 Training and ICT

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

Yes

No

Comments After initial training, the continuous training is adapted for each individual enforcement agent.

172-2. Do you have an e-learning training system established for enforcement agents?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Some training sessions are by e-learning

172-3. Does the content of the continuous training system also include ICT (related to enforcement procedures)?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The ICT aspect is integrated. Successively ever more parts of the enforcement procedures are digitalized.

172-4. Have an electronic service of documents or electronic notifications been introduced in your country?

Yes

No

Comments

172-5. Does the development of new technologies have an effect on the different stages of the enforcement procedure?

Yes

No

Comments - Please explain: Successively as the debtor can find out more and more information about the enforcement procedure, through e-services, there is less demand to answer questions. And as there is successively more access to digital information when investigating assets the asset investigation procedure runs smoother and the likelihood for a better result increases.

8.1.4 Fees

174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for parties?

Yes

No

Comments

175-1. Are the fees charged in case of successful enforcement proceedings freely negotiated?

Yes

No

Comments

175-2. Who has to pay these fees if the enforcement proceedings are successful?

The debtor

The creditor

Other – please specify

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

H0. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: 17th chapter Enforcement Code and Regulation regarding enforcement costs.

8.1.5 Organisation of profession and 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

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
- unethical behaviour of enforcement agent
- other (please specify):

Comments

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

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
for administrative cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments In 2020 there were 1 296 000 public cases and 774 000 private cases arriving for enforcement. The complete investigation was performed within nine months in 98 % of the arriving cases.

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

- 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	1 [] NA [] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	0 [] NA [] NAP
3. For criminal offence	0 [] NA [] NAP
4. Other	0 [] NA [] NAP

Comments - If “other”, please specify:

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	1 [] 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	0 [] 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 the questions in this part

Source: The authority’s HR manager

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 replies possible)

- Judge
- Public prosecutor
- Prison and Probation Services
- Enforcement agent
- Other authority (please specify):The Swedish Police Authority

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?

- Yes
- No

Comments

191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- 80-100%
- 50-79%
- less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

9.Notaries

9.1.Profession of notary

9.1.1 Number, status and mandate of notaries

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	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. Holders of public offices 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.Civil servants (paid 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

4. Other	<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 - If "Other", please specify the status, or if "holder of a public office appointed by the State", please indicate which ministry is mainly engaged in the appointment procedure:

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

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

Comments

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:

9.1.2 Activities/scope of competences

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

	Please select one option
Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Certification of signatures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Legalisation of signatures / Apostille	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Legality control of documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Mediation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Taking of oaths	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Public auctions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, exclusively performed by notaries <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or, on the opposite, other bodies that also have competences for the listed activities. Other judicial functions: Legality control of lotteries, cancel obligations and shares, take up protests according to the "Cheque Act" (1932:130), Sw. checklagen, and the "Bills of Exchange

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
- Protection of vulnerable persons
- Other

Comments

9.1.3 ICT, organisation of the profession and training

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

- In their relations with the State (e.g. courts, registries, chambers of commerce, tax authorities)
- In their relations with their clients
- In their relations with other notaries (e.g. videoconferencing, system to exchange documents)

Comments No information

194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

- Land registry
- Business registry
- Civil status / Population registry
- Succession / Family law registry
- Any other registry (please specify)
- None

Comments No information

194-5. Are there registries/ registry infrastructures run by the notaries?

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

194-6. In which computerised registries can notaries modify data (either directly or by submitting an online request)?

	Directly modifying	Indirectly modifying by submitting an online request
Land registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Business registry	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Succession / Family law registry	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
None	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	() Yes () No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments No information

194-7. What ICT tools are used by notaries in their relations with clients?

- Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)
- Digital act
- Digital identification
- Digital archiving
- Other, please specify
- None

Comments No information

194-8. Who is responsible to run the digital archives?

- Notariat / Professional body
- Other public authority
- Another entity (please specify) Each notary is responsible for keeping his/her own archives.

Comments

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

- () Yes
- (X) 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

[X] other (please specify):For explanation, please see the general comments to question 195

Comments

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

Yes

No

Comments

196-2. Do notaries have training on:

	Yes	No
European law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional courses, e-learning, webinar) and the major topics of the training activities:

I1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish National Courts Administration (source: Regulation [1982:327] on Notarius Publicus, Sw. förordning om notarius publicus) and the County Administrative Board in Jönköping, Sweden.

10.Court interpreters

10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter

10.1.1Status 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 registered court interpreters:

[246]

[] NA

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

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

201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

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

[X] 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 the questions in this part

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

11.Judicial experts

11.1.Profession of judicial expert

11.1.1Status of judicial experts



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

[X] Experts designated by the parties in support of their arguments but bound by a duty of independence and impartiality to the court

[X] Experts appointed by the court or other authority independent of the parties

[X] Other system of judicial expertise, please specify Medical experts in administrative courts, experts engaged by a counsel under the Legal Aid Act. See also comments below.

Comments - Please specify who is proposing and appointing experts in an individual case. "Other": Medical experts in administrative courts, experts engaged by a counsel under the Legal Aid Act. See also the general comment.

202-1. Are there lists or any other form of official registration for judicial experts?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

202-1-1. If yes, at which level is the list established (multiple replies possible):

national

administrative district or federal entity

judicial district

other

Comments - Please, indicate any other comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. does the expert take an oath? How are his/her skills evaluated? By whom?): Other: The National Board of Health and Welfare administers a list of medical experts who can be contacted by the administrative courts when there is a need for appointing such experts in social security cases. National: Decisions from the Judges Proposals Board as regards expert members of the court/s/.

202-1-2. Are these lists publicly available?

Yes, available on the internet

Yes

No

Comments

202-2. Which authority is competent for the registration of judicial experts?

Ministry of justice

Courts

Administrative body

Independent body (association of judicial experts)

Other

Comments - Please also specify the registration criteria:

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

Yes, for how long 3-6 years

No

Comments 3-6 years

202-4. Can an expert who is not on the list or not registered be appointed in a case?

Yes

No

Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases:

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	() Yes (X) No
Continuous training	() Yes (X) No

Comments Experts do not have an obligation of training. Besides, optional training courses are not proposed to judicial experts.

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 - If yes, please specify:

205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments (500-550 expert members of the court/s/)

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)	[X] NA [] NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	[X] NA [] NAP
2.Administrative cases	[X] NA [] 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

205-1. Who defines the amount of the expert remuneration?

	In civil/administrative cases	In criminal cases
Defined by law/by-law or a special regulation	<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
Defined by the court/judge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Defined by Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting a tariff for example)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another specialist – who is public employee)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	<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
Other	<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

Comments - If other, please specify:

206. Are there binding provisions for judicial experts regarding:

	Yes	No
Deadlines to provide expertise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify, and provide details in case there are possible sanctions:

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

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

207-2. Are judicial experts' associations involved in:

- Selection processes
- Initial or continuous training
- Disciplinary procedures
- NAP

Comments

K1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Swedish National Courts Administration, The Judges Proposals Board

12.Reforms in judiciary

12.1.Foreseen reforms

12.1.1Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there undergoing or foreseen reforms? If possible, please observe the following categories:

208-1. (Comprehensive) reform plans

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: More efficient handling of pre-trial detentions and less isolation:

In March 2020, the Government submitted the Bill More efficient handling of pre-trial detentions and less isolation (prop. 2019/20:129) to the Swedish parliament with proposals on how the use of pre-trial detention and restrictions can be limited. The following legislative amendments will enter into force on 1 July 2021. •Detention periods will be limited through the use of time limits. A suspect can according to the new legislation be held in remand for no longer than nine months until prosecution has been brought against him or her. The time limit regarding detainees under 18 years of age is set to three months. The time limits can be exceeded only if there are exceptional reasons to do so. An example of such a circumstance is if the crime is especially difficult to investigate because it's a part of organized or gang-related crime. •A suspect in remand under the age of 18 shall have the right to spend time with other persons, for example staff or other prisoners in remand, for at least four hours per day. •The court, and not the prosecutor as previously was the case, shall now assess and decide on what type of restrictions that can be imposed on a detainee.

•The possibilities for the court to hold a main hearing and a detention hearing at the same time have increased. This results in shorter detention times.

•The prosecutor must now present a time plan for the preliminary investigation to the court. •Arrested suspects under the age of 18 can be held in detention in police arrest only if it is absolutely necessary, and therefore the main rule is that they should be placed elsewhere.

•A suspect under the age of 18 can be held in custody only if there are exceptional reasons for it, which is a clarification of current practice.

208-2. Budget

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Reference is made to the answer in the Evaluation cycle of 2018-2020 with the following addition: 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. 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 within the Police agency with 10 000, totaling 38 000 employees by 2024.

208-3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations), competences of the courts, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings)

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)
- Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- No
- NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Strengthening the protection of democracy and the independence of the judiciary:

A Committee of Inquiry on 'Strengthening the protection of democracy and the independence of the judiciary' was set up by the Government in February 2020, following a request by the Riksdag in 2018. The all-party committee - that has itself adopted the name "the 2020 Committee of Inquiry on the Constitution" - is chaired by the President of the Supreme Court and has a mandate to examine the forms of amending the constitution.

The Committee also has a mandate to examine several aspects of the Swedish framework for judicial independence and to propose legislative and constitutional amendments. The Committee will examine whether the number and retirement age of Supreme Court Judges and Supreme Administrative Court Judges should be regulated in the Constitution. The Committee can consider these questions in view of the recent case law of the Court of Justice. According to the mandate of the Committee, the objective would be to strengthen the protection of the independence of courts and judges against possible interference due to a lowering of the retirement age or an increase or decrease in the number of judges of the highest courts by changes in ordinary law. Further, the question of regulating the number of judges in both Supreme Courts will be assessed in view of the legal academic debate in Sweden. In this context it has been suggested that an increase or decrease in the number of judges could be used as a means of political influence. In addition, the Committee will examine whether the independence of the National Courts Administration should be strengthened. Finally, the Committee has also been given the task of assessing whether a wider scope to limit the constitutionally protected freedom of association should be introduced in relation to individuals who are part of groups engaged in terrorism. In March 2021 the Committee presented a report that proposes the introduction of a new rule that provides the possibility of limiting freedom of association with respect to associations that are engaged in or support terrorism. The report is being circulated to relevant government agencies, organisations and other stakeholders, for consultation. Regarding the other questions, The Committee will present its final report no later than 15 February 2023.

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

- Yes (planned)
- Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-5. High Judicial Council

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-6. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc.

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-7. Gender balance

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-8. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: 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 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 pilot project was initiated in the northern Stockholm area. It has since then been expanded, first to the whole of Stockholm police region and then to parts of all remaining police regions. There is a special track for suspects under the age of 18. On 30 January 2020 the Government appointed an Inquiry to investigate a permanent order of the pilot project and other measures for quicker criminal investigations and prosecutions. The Inquiry will present its report on 15 June 2021.

International conventions:

On 28 April 2021 Sweden ratified the Convention on Cybercrime, also known as the Budapest Convention, and its additional protocol concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems. Legislative amendments have been made to ensure full compliance with the Convention. These changes came in to force 1 May 2021.

Link: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/arende/betankande/sveriges-tilltrade-till-europaradets-konvention_H801JuU16

Abolished special treatment of offenders aged 18–20 when it comes to sentencing for serious offences:

In December 2017 the Government appointed an Inquiry to propose, inter alia, how to design a system in which offenders aged 18–20 are treated like other adult offenders when it comes to sentencing. The Inquiry report was delivered in December 2018. In July 2020 the Government referred a revised, narrower, proposal to a number of consultation bodies for consideration. The proposal is now being prepared within the Government Offices, with the intention to refer a proposal to the Council on Legislation.

208-9. Enforcement of court decisions and in particular regarding decisions against public authorities

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-11. Fight against crime

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Data interception: On 1 April 2020 a new legislation on secret data interception came into force. The new coercive measure legislation provides law enforcement agencies a possibility to use technological tools to access computers and other types of technical equipment used for communication, for example encrypted mobile telephones. The use of secret data interception is permitted in certain preliminary investigations, for intelligence purposes and in the case of special controls in respect of aliens. The use of secret data interception is only permitted in cases of particularly serious crime and requires court decisions. The law is to apply for a

limited period of time – for five years. The law will then be evaluated.

Link: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/arende/betankande/hemlig-dataavlasning_H701JuU19

208-12. Prison system

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Conditional release:

On 1 July 2020, legislative amendments came into force, which means, among other things, that the monitoring period after conditional release is extended, that the possibility of prescribing conditions on what is to apply after the conditional release is extended and that the possibility of confiscating conditionally granted freedom due to negligence during the conditional release expanded. The Swedish Prison and Probation Service can also decide on electronic monitoring of the released person to check that a regulation is complied with.

Link: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/arende/betankande/en-tydligare-koppling-mellan-villkorlig_H801JuU8

208-13. Child friendly justice

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: - Abolished statute of limitations for certain crimes against children:

In May 2020, the statute of limitations was abolished for certain crimes committed against a person who had not attained eighteen years of age, namely rape, gross rape, rape of a child, gross rape of a child and certain offences under the Act Prohibiting the Genital Mutilation of Women (1982:316). This also applies to offences committed before the change of the legislation, as long as offences were not barred by the statute of limitation when the changes entered into force. - Honour related crimes:

On 1 July 2020 legislative amendments regarding honour related crimes came into force. Among these was the introduction of a penal provision regarding child marriage. Unlike the regulation of coercion to marry, the provision does not include the requirement of coercion or exploitation of a vulnerable situation in the case of offences directed at children. The penal provision covers both legally valid marriages and informal marriages whether these are entered into in Sweden or abroad. The penalty for the offence is imprisonment for at most four years.

Also, a special ground for more severe penalties for offences with honour motives was introduced meaning that courts as aggravating circumstances, when assessing penalty value, in addition to what applies for each specific type of offence, should give particular consideration to whether a motive for the offence was to preserve or restore the honour of a person or of an immediate or wider family or some other similar group. - Children witnessing crimes: On 1 July 2021 a new crime, violation of a child's integrity, takes effect. It becomes a crime against the child to expose him or her to witness certain criminal acts, such as assault, in a domestic relation. - Travel ban to protect children from marriage and genital mutilation:

In order to protect children from being taken abroad or leaving Sweden for the purpose of entering into marriage or genital mutilation, new legislation on travel bans for children came into force on 1 July 2020. The travel ban constitutes both an obstacle to issuing passports and a reason for withdrawing a passport and it is a criminal offence to take a child out of Sweden in violation of a travel ban. On 3 March 2021, the Ministry of Social Affairs decided to instruct an investigator to review whether the scope of the travel ban should be extended to include the risk of a child being taken abroad or leaving Sweden for the purpose of being subjected to criminal acts other than marriage and genital mutilation. The mission also includes considering whether the scope should be extended to include the risk of a child being taken abroad or leaving Sweden for the purpose of participating in terrorist crime, crime linked to criminal networks or other serious crimes. The investigators mission shall be completed by 10 January 2022.

- Strengthening the rights of the child in the Social Services Act:

On the 6th of April 2017 the Government appointed an Inquiry with the task of reviewing the Social Services Act and some of the tasks of the social services. The Inquiry report was delivered in August 2020. The report, among other proposals, includes several bills which aim

to clarify and strengthen the rights of the child. It also includes a bill which aims to allow the social services committee to offer care, services, and other support in a less bureaucratic way. Thus, such support may become more accessible to families and individuals. The Inquiry report is now being prepared within the Ministry of Social Affairs.

- A strengthened child rights perspective in custody cases

New legislation has been decided by the Parliament to be entered in to force on 1 July 2021. The legislation regarding obligatory information meetings is though to be entered in to force by 2022. The changes that aim to strengthen the child rights perspective in the custody process, create better prerequisites for parents to reach consensual solutions and strengthen the protection of children who are at risk of harm. For example, the legislation proposals include obligatory information meetings with the social welfare committee to precede court proceedings. Further, the proposals also include a possibility for the social welfare committee – in a case or matter concerning custody, residence, or contact – to hear the child even without the guardian's consent and without the guardian being present.

208-14. Domestic violence

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In January 2020 the Government appointed an inquiry on further strengthening protection under criminal law against sexual violations. The remit includes inter alia to review the scale of penalties for sexual offences and present proposals that are needed for the penalties to fully correspond to the seriousness of the crimes. The Inquiry will present its report on 1 June 2021. On 24 March 2021 the Government proposes a bill measures aimed to prevent interpersonal and domestic violence. The government proposes that in The Social Services Act to task the social welfare to work with IPV perpetrators to change their behaviors to prevent relapse. The Government also proposes that in the Health Care Act that the child's need for information, advice and support must be given special consideration in health care if the child's parent or another adult permanently living with the victim or has exposed the child or someone close to the child to violence or other abuse. Also, the government propose a possibility for the social services and health care to provide information to under certain conditions to the police authority in order to prevent a more serious offense. The Government will shortly refer several proposals to the Council on Legislation intended to strengthen the protection against domestic violence. Among these is a proposal that the minimum penalty for gross violation of a woman's integrity should be raised from imprisonment for at least nine months to imprisonment for at least one year. The proposals also include legislative amendments in the Non-Contact Order Act.

208-15. New information and communication technologies

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Digital communication in court proceedings:

On 17 June 2020 the Government presented a bill with amendments to the law that aim to enable or facilitate digital communication in court proceedings. The proposals include the following. A lawsuit and other applications according to the Code of Judicial Procedure can be made in digital form. In that case, the application must be signed with an advanced electronic signature. A power of attorney may be issued in digital form and signed with an advanced electronic signature. A public defender does not have to submit a power of attorney other than if the court deems it necessary. Unnecessary requirements for a party to provide hard copies are taken away. The new legislation has been adopted by the Riksdag and mainly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

Link: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/arende/betankande/digital-kommunikation-i-domstolsprocesser_H801JuU4

Digitization of the judiciary:

Acting on government instructions the authorities in the judicial chain – jointly and through the use of information technology – are continuously working to develop a better exchange of information in the criminal justice process. In 2020 the government enacted a

regulation (2019:1283) on the digitalisation of the judiciary. The regulation contains provisions on the coordination of work on digital information exchanges and other measures relating to digitization in criminal proceedings. A council consisting of the heads of eleven authorities has been established, called the Council for the digitization of the judiciary. The Council serves as a decision-making forum where the authorities agree on relevant issues. Each authority then implements its part of the joint agreements that has been reached. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention is responsible for coordinating and giving administrative support to the council. Already today, the judicial authorities exchange a large amount of information digitally, such as criminal reports, preliminary investigation protocols and indictments. Through strengthened coordination, the authorities can take the initiative for more joint development efforts that can free up time and resources, improve law enforcement and enhance service to citizens. The Council shall also cooperate on common strategic issues concerning the use of new technologies and innovations.

Link: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning--20191283-om-rattsvasendets_sfs-2019-1283

208-16. Other

Yes (planned)

Yes (adopted)

Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

No

NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: In September 2019, the Government presented 34 new measures to combat gang crime. This is the largest package of measures to combat gang crime ever in Sweden and includes both short- and long-term measures. In combination with the historic expansion of the Swedish Police Authority by 10 000 employees by 2024, the stricter penalties that have already been introduced, and the additional SEK 2.4 billion invested in the judicial system in 2020, these new measures are further intensifying the fight against crime in Sweden. The 34 points cover four areas: law enforcement tools, sanctions, breaking the culture of silence and crime prevention.

Link: <https://www.government.se/government-policy/a-more-secure-sweden/34-point-programme--government-measures-to-combat-gang-crime/>