The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

Evaluation of the judicial systems 2024 (data 2022)



Sweden

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Reference data 2022 (01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign: 15/03/2023 - 01/10/2023

Objective:

The CEPEJ decided, at its 39th plenary meeting, to launch the nineth evaluation cycle 2024, focused on 2022 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 46 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan).

The present questionnaire was developed 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, in service of the European citizens.

For better understanding of the questions it is necessary to consult the Explanatory note that gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, You can download the Explanatory note as a whole document on the CEPEJ website. In addition to the Explanatory note, there is also the User manual that is a technical document to help you navigate through this application for data collection.

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.

Instruction:

Explanatory note: https://rm.coe.int/explanatory-note-2024-cycle-cepej-2023-2-en/1680aae30a

Word version of the questionnaire - https://rm.coe.int/evaluation-scheme-2024-cycle-cepej-2022-9rev1-en-30-march-2023/1680aae309

CEPEJ COLLECT - User manual - you can download under Documentation tab

1.General and financial information

- 1.1.Demographic and economic data
- 1.1.1Inhabitants and economic general information
- 001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[10 521 556]

Comments

=

003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year	003.	Per ca	pita	GDP	(in	€)	in	current	prices	for	the	reference	year
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[51 520]

Comments

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

[41 782]

Comments

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

[11]
Allow decimals: 5

Comments

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

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

1.1.2Budgetary 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, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning	717 446 352	709 897 184
of all courts $(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)$	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries		510 429 089
The second of th	[X] NA	[] NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 +		21 283 599
2.2)	[X]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation	I W I NI A	1 987 553
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts		19 296 046
* *	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses	[X]NA	19 167 652
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[] NAP	NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings		98 003 640
	[X] NA	[] NA
(maintenance, operating costs)	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new		
	[] NA	[] NA
(court) buildings	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training		1 597 909
	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Other (please specify)		59 415 294
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: Due to differences in nomenclature within different audit systems there is an inherent problem in comparing numbers. As a result, the figures presented in question 6 should be used with prudence. Annual implemented budget allocated to training for year 2020 was quite low due to lots of cancelled training opportunities during the corona pandemic. That is why the value in item 6 is higher for 2022 than 2020.

"Other" includes deprecations, consulting services, security services, costs for printing matters, postage, costs for ennouncements, 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 €)
The state of the s		
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together	[X]NA	[X]NA
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal	[] NAP	[] NAP
aid together	[X]NA	[X]NA
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public	[] NAP	[]NAP
prosecution services and legal aid together	[X] NA	[X] NA
F	[] NAP	[] 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:

0

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	() Yes, at the beginning of the procedure
	() Yes, at a later stage (X) No
for other than criminal cases	(X) Yes, at the beginning of the procedure () Yes, at a later stage () No

Comments - 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 National Insurance Act). For other civil cases (i.e. where the value of the claim exceeds half of the base amount according to the National Insurance Act) the application fee is currently SEK 2 800. If the application fee is not paid, the court sends the applicant an order to fulfil the payment obligation. If the payment is not made despite this, the application will be rejected. Consequently the case will only begin once the District Court has received a separate application and payment.

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

[2	25	5]	
[] [NΑ	

[] NAP

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

[11 672 137	
[] NA	
[] NAP	

Comments

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget	371 204 058		
allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	[] 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	[X]NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP

Comments It was expected that the number of appointed public defenders and public counsel in the Migration Court would be higher, which explains teh increase in the approved budget. However, the actual outcome was lower. The outcome for the appropriation "Legal assistants etc." was 320 545 454 Euro (3,526 million SEK), which is 35 454 545 Euro (390 million SEK) (10.0 percent) lower than what was allocated in the state budget. The main reason is that the number of appointments of public defenders has decreased. The expenditure for the appropriation "Legal assistants etc. in court proceedings in alien cases" was 8 363 636 Euro (92 million SEK) (44.9 percent) lower than allocated in the state budget. The reason for the lower outcome is that the number of asylum cases requiring public counsel was lower than expected. Compared with 2021, expenditure decreased which is due to a decrease in the number of cases received and decided before the migration courts.

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	325 854 489		
allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
anocated to legal and (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
and/or regar representation)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
auvice, ADK and outer legal services)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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: It was expected that the number of appointed public defenders and public counsel in the Migration Court would be higher, which explains teh increase in the approved budget. However, the actual outcome was lower. The outcome for the appropriation "Legal assistants etc." was 320 545 454 Euro (3,526 million SEK), which is 35 454 545 Euro (390 million SEK) (10.0 percent) lower than what was allocated in the state budget. The main reason is that the number of appointments of public defenders has decreased. The expenditure for the appropriation "Legal assistants etc. in court proceedings in alien cases" was 8 363 636 Euro (92 million SEK) (44.9 percent) lower than allocated in the state budget. The reason for the lower outcome is that the number of asylum cases requiring public counsel was lower than expected. Compared with 2021, expenditure decreased which is due to a decrease in the number of cases received and decided before the migration courts.

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

	Amount calculated/estimated included
Coverage of court fees	() Yes
	() No
	(X) NAP (Legal aid does not include
	coverage of court fees)
Exemption from court fees	() Yes
-	(X) No
	() NAP (Legal aid does not include
	exemption from court fees)

Comments

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)	248 743 236 []NA	241 015 126 []NA
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP

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

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

Sources: https://www.esv.se/contentassets/d4d5d4a846f54e688f9eeea7c396368a/utfallet-for-statens-budget-2022.pdf

1.1.3Budgetary 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	5 354 391 370	5 222 503 952
system in €	[]NA	[] 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

Public prosecution services	(X)Yes
	() No
	[] NAP

Comments

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	(X) Yes () No
Probation services	(X) Yes () No
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
Service for legal representation of the State	(X) Yes () No
Enforcement services	() Yes (X) No
Notariat	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Forensic services	(X) Yes () No
Judicial protection of juveniles	(X) Yes () No
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
Other	[] NAP (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 Ministry of Justice			

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1.Legal Aid

2.1.1Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

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

016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country.

- Legal aid in non-criminal cases

Legal aid is financial support for individuals who need the help of a lawyer or other lawyer. The support is only given to individuals who, for example, cannot use the legal protection in their home insurance and who have limited finances.

Getting legal aid means that the state pays part of the applicant's costs for the lawyer or jurist who assists him or her in a certain legal matter.

It is mainly private individuals and in some cases estates who can receive legal aid.

The provisions on legal aid can be found in the Legal Aid Act, which also regulates which issues it is possible to get legal aid for.

If a case or case concerning the legal matter is pending before a court, the court decides on matters according to the Legal Aid Act.

Otherwise, the Legal Aid Agency decides on the issues.

The individual who is granted legal aid always pays part of the cost.

Public defender

The defendant in a criminal case can sometimes get a public defender appointed by the district court. A defendant may request to have a particular lawyer as his public defender but it is up to the lawyer to accept the assignment. The state pays the cost of a public lawyer. The compensation follows a special rate and is the same for all lawyers. The defendant may be required to repay all or part of the cost

to the state.

Plaintiff's counsel

In some cases, the district court can appoint a plaintiff's attorney who helps the plaintiff and represents his or her case before and during the trial. Otherwise, it is usually the prosecutor who handles the plaintiff's case.

A plaintiff may request to have a certain lawyer as counsel, but it is up to the lawyer to accept the assignment.

The state pays the cost of a plaintiff's attorney. The compensation follows a special rate and is the same for all lawyers. The defendant may be required to repay all or part of the cost to the state.

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)?

(X) Yes
() No
	[] NAP

If yes, please specify:

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

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2Information on legal aid

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

	Total	Cases brought to cour	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In criminal cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In other than criminal cases	6 700		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

020-0. Please indicate the number of recipients of legal aid:

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In criminal cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In other than criminal cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate:	
---	--

020-0-1.	Are there statistical data disaggregated by gender in respect of recipients of legal aid?
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments	

020-0-2. If yes, please provide details on distribution by gender of recipients of legal aid:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of recipients of legal aid			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments

020-0-3. Is it possible to divide the number of recipients of legal aid per different categories of cases?

() Yes (X) No

Comment: If yes, please specify for which categories of cases:

020-0-4. Are there situations where legal aid is automatically granted depending on categories of cases?

() Yes (X) No

Comment: If yes, please specify:

020-0-5. How many of the recipients of legal aid are alleged victims of domestic violence?

,	Total	Males	Females

Number of recipients of legal aid who are			
alleged victims of domestic violence	[X] NA [] NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP
	[] IVAI	[] IVAI	[] IVAI
comments			
020-1. Please indicate the timeframes	s of the procedu	re for granting legal	aid, in relation to the
luration from the initial legal aid requ	uest to the final	l decision on the lega	ıl aid request:
		Time in d	ays
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation			
waxmam datation prosortion in tawrogulate	311	[] NA	
		[X]NAP	
Actual average duration			
		[X] NA	
Comments - Please specify if the envisaged timefran	`	y law, or in other regulation.	Furthermore, if different tim
re envisaged for criminal and other than criminal ca	ases, please provide 1	more information:	
are on visuged for enimilar and other than enimilar ex			
=			
<u>=</u>	ls who do not h	ave sufficient financ	ial means be assisted
= 021. In criminal cases, can individual free of charge (or financed by a publi			ial means be assisted

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes

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	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No [] NAP

Comments

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

()	X)	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:

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		
The second are the second seco	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	23 600	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal	23 600	
cases	[] NA	[X] NA
Cuscs	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

(X)	Yes
,	\ 1	NT.

Comments - If yes, please specify 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	
(X) several authorities (court and external bodies	s)

Comments

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

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	(X)Yes
	() No
in other than criminal cases	(X)Yes
	() No

Comments - If no, please specify how legal costs are distributed: The decision is made by the Legal Aid Authority or the court if the matter is already before the court.

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

Sources: National Courts Administration

2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1Rights 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) https://www.riksdagen.se/en/do cuments-and-laws/	()
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) https://lagrummet.se/lagrummet /English	()
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).

https://www.riksdagen.se/en/documents-and-laws/official-documents/ (legal texts)

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

https://domstol.se (information about the judicial system, not yet in English)

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	[X] Online information [X] Telephone
	[] Interactive chat
	[X] In-person (physical access on site)
	[] Other
	[] No

Specific for victims of offences	[X] Online information
•	[X] Telephone
	[X] Interactive chat
	[X] In-person (physical access on site)
	[] Other
	[] No
Specific for minors (child-friendly systems)	[X] Online information
	[] Telephone
	[] Interactive chat
	[] In-person (physical access on site)
	[] Other
	[] No

Comments - Please provide more information on these systems and specify how this assistance is provided:

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

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

Comments - If "Other vulnerable person" and/or "Other specific arrangements", please specify:

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?

$[\ X\]\ 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
[X] Special ways to communicate and explain meaning of court decisions
[X] Interagency/multidisciplinary structure such as "Children's Houses"
[] Other, please specify

031-1. What are the main criteria for a person under 18 years of age to act in court proceedings or to be a witness?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural	[X] Age threshold	[X] Age threshold
actions in his/her own name	[Comment]16-18	[Comment]15
	[] Capacity for	[] Capacity for
	discernment	discernment
	[] Other	[X] Other
	[] NAP	[] NAP
To be a witness	[X] Age threshold	[X] Age threshold
	[Comment]15	[Comment]15
	[] Capacity for	[] Capacity for
	discernment	discernment
	[X] Other	[X] Other
	[] NAP	[]NAP

Comments - Please specify if you selected "Other".

031-2. If a person under 18 years of age cannot act in court proceedings in his/her own name, who can represent him/her in judicial proceedings?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Parent/legal guardian	[] Yes, always [X] Yes, except in some specific situations [] No	[] Yes, always [X] Yes, except in some specific situations [] No
Another representative (instead of parent/legal guardian)	[X] Social care services or	[] Social care services or
	other public institution [X] Legal professional [] Associations for	other public institution [X] Legal professional [] Associations for
	protection of minors [] Other	protection of minors

Comment

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

[X] Age threshold(s)			
[] Capacity for discernment		
[] Other criteria		

Comment

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

[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 sanctions and how?
<u>-</u> -
032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?
() Yes, but only if the offender is unknown
(X) Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from the offender
() Yes, in both situations
() No
Comment
032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?
(X) For all types of offences
() For some types of offences
[] NAP
Comment - Please specify:
032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?
() Yes
(X) 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?
(X) For all types of offences
() For some types of offences
Comment - Please specify:
032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?
() Yes
(X) No

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

the

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? (X) For all types of offences () For some types of offences []NAP Comment - Please specify: 032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure? () Yes (X) 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. Is there a regular monitoring (official studies, reports etc.) allowing the evaluation of the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims? () Yes (X) 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)? (X) 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 belongs to the victim. 035-1. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to minor victims (protection and assistance)? (X) Yes () No Comment - If yes, please specify: Same as the comment in Q 035, 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".

(X) Yes		
() No		
[] NAP		

Comment - If necessary, please specify:

037. Is there a system of compensation in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	2 508	2 246	8 832 545
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	15	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	0	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	2 493	2 246	8 832 545
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful conviction	0	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g., the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions): When it comes to cases concerning excessive length of proceedings (and non-execution of court decisions) the case management system applied by The Office of the Chancellor of Justice does not allow to clearly identify these types of cases. The claim clearly concerned excessive length of proceedings in fifteen cases that were handled in 2022. In regard to cases concerning wrongful arrest the total amount of EUR 8 832 545 includes accrued interest and costs for legal assistance. (Excluding costs for legal assistance, the compensation payments amounted to EUR 8 607 727).

037-1. Please specify which authorities are responsible for dealing with the requests and whether a legal time limit exists to deal with these requests:

	Responsible authorities	Legal time limit
Court concerned	[]	[]
Other court	[]	[]
Ministry of Justice	[]	[]
High Judicial Council	[]	[]
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	[X]	[]

Comments The Chancellor of Justice is appointed by the Government to settle claims for compensation regarding the actual topics. The

applications to the Chancellor are free of charge. There is no legal time limit. However, handling of claims for compensation re: length of proceedings does in general not exceed twelve months. Handing of claims for compensation re: wrongful detention does in general not exceed six months. If the applicant is not satisfied by the outcome of the Chancellors investigation and decision upon the claims the applicant can ask the Chancellor to review the decision. The applicant can always sue the state in the general courts. In that case the applicant have to pay a fee to the court and also risks to have to pay court costs.

037-2. Are there statistical data disaggregated by gender concerning the number of:

	Existence of statistical data disaggregated by gender
Persons who initiate a case in other than criminal matters	() Yes - If yes, please specify for which categories of cases: [Comment] () No
Victims recognised as such by the court	() Yes - If yes, please specify for which types of offences: [Comment] () No [X] NA
Perpetrators of criminal offences	() Yes - If yes, please specify for which types of offences: [Comment] () No [X] NA

Comments

037-3.	Are there	statistical	data on	the relation	between th	e perpetrator	of the	criminal	offence	and
the vic	tim recogn	nised by th	e court?	•						

(,) `	Yes
(X)	No

If yes, please specify:

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	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Other regular [] Ad hoc
Surveys for court staff	[] Annual [] Other regular	[] Annual [] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
Surveys for public prosecutors	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [X] Ad hoc
Surveys for lawyers	[] Annual [] Other regular	[] Annual [] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[X] Ad hoc

Surveys for other professionals [] Annual
Surveys for the parties [] Ad hoc [] Annual
[] Other regular [] Other regular [] Other regular [] Ad hoc [X]
[] Ad hoc [X] Ad hoc Surveys for other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental [] Other regular [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
Surveys for other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental [] Other regular [] Other regular [] Ad heap
experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental [] Other regular [] Other regular
[] Ad hos
[] Adhea [V] Adhea
Surveys for victims [] Annual [] Annual
[] Other regular [] Other regular
[] Ad hoc [X] Ad hoc
Surveys for minors [] Annual [] Annual
[] Other regular [] Other regular
[] Ad hoc [] Ad hoc
Surveys for the general public [X] Annual [] Annual
[] Other regular [] Other regular
[] Ad hoc [] Ad hoc
Other not mentioned [] Annual [] Annual
[X] Other regular [] Other regular
[] Ad hoc [] Ad hoc

[] NA

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: Most 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 2022 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 also covered 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 surveys in 2022 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://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/publications/archive/publications/2022-10-11-swedish-crime-survey-2022.html

Concerning the category "Other not mentioned" the Swedish National Courts Administration conducts the so called "media survey" every third year. 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.

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

043. Number of specialised courts - legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	31	8
•	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)		
,	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Insolvency courts		
hisorvency courts	[] NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
T -1	1	
Labour courts		r I NIA
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
	[] NAP	[A] NAP
Family courts		
•	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts		
Rent and tenancies courts	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
	[11]1111	
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
	[] NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Tuta was tarifed a diameter		
Internet related disputes	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
Administrative courts	12	5
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Insurance and / or social welfare courts			
insurance and / or social wentare courts	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	
Military courts			
,	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
Juvenile courts			
	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	
Other specialised courts	18	3	
-	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[1NAP	

Comments - If "Other specialised courts", please specify:

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

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

Sources: The Swedish National Courts Administration

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1Judges 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 $(1 + 2 + 3)$	1 229 []NA	534	695
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	817	364	453
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	380	149	231
professional judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
professional judges	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional	32	21	11
judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
J 6 - 2	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

=

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Child-care

[] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care

[] Training

[X] For the purposes of early retirement

[] No specific reason required

[X] Other reason, please specify:studies

Comments

046-1-3. If yes, what is the number of professional judges working part-time with reduced renumeration?

	Total	Males	Females
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$	10	3	7
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. At first instance level	7	3	4
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level	3	0	3
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level	0	0	0
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP

Comments

046-1-4. Are there other possibilities (apart from part-time) for regular adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration?

	Adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration
Temporary reduction of the workload	() Yes
Temporary reduction of the working time / special leave	(X) No () Yes (X) No
Other measures	() Yes (X) No

Comment: If such possibilities for regular adjustment exist, please specify if they imply or not a reduction of the remuneration?

046-1-5. If yes, please specify in which situation(s) these possibilities can be used?

[] Child-care

[] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care

[] Training

[] For the purposes of early retirement

[] As part of induction process for new judges

[] No specific reason required

Other reason, please specify:

[X] NAP

Comments

_

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

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges	1 229			339	
3 2	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
First instance	817			205	
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
Second instance	380			118	
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
Supreme Court	32			16	
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP

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

=

047. Number of court presidents.

Total	Males	Females

Fotal number of court presidents $(1 + 2 + 3)$	68	37	31
1 , ,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
. Number of first instance court presidents	56	31	25
•	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	10	5	5
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
court presidents	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	2	1	1
1	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

such (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	142 []NA
In full-time equivalent	33 []NA []NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided: The courts have had to engage more retired judges. The reasons are not all known, but one explanation could be that cases get bigger and bigger and a general increase of cases.

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	e 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?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[] Criminal cases

]

[X] Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[[X] NA

[]NAP

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	4 873	1 195	3 678
+ 3 + 4 + 5)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) (see			
Explanatory Note)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to	3 256	606	2 650
assist the judges such as registrars (case	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions)			
3. Staff in charge of different administrative	670	216	454
tasks and of the management of the courts	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
(human resources management, material and			
equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management,			
training management)			
4. Technical staff	177	125	52
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	769	247	522
	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]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	4 873	1 195	3 678	
(1+2+3)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	
Total non-judge staff working in courts at	3 806	920	2 886	
first instance level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	928	243	685	
second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	139	32	107	
Supreme Court level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	

Comments

=

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

[] Legal aid			
[] Family cases			
[] Payment orders			
[] Registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)	ases)		
[] Enforcement of civil cases			
]] Enforcement of criminal cases			
[] Non-litigious cases			
[] Other cases not mentioned (please describe in $_{\mbox{\scriptsize X}\mbox{\scriptsize]}\mbox{\scriptsize NAP}}$	comment)		
Con	nments - Please briefly describe their status and ex	act duties:		
054	1. Have the courts outsourced certai	n services under the	eir responsibilities t	o external providers
(X) Yes			
() No			
Con	nments			
	054-1. If yes, please specify which	services have been	outsourced:	
	[] IT services			
	[X] Training of staff			
	[X] Security			
	[] Archives			
	[X] Cleaning			
	[] Other types of services (please specify): .			
Con	nments - If "Other types of services", please speci	fy:		
] NA			
C 1	. Please indicate the sources for ans	wering the question	s in this part	
	Sources: National Courts Administration, /NCA	Unit for procurement		
3.3.	Public prosecution			
3.3	.1Public prosecutors and staff			•
05	5. Number of public prosecutors (or	31 December of th	ne reference vear) (Please give the
	ormation in full-time equivalent and			
		Total	Males	Females

Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	1 173	406	767	
<u>-</u>	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance leve	1			
<u>-</u>	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance				
(court of appeal) level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
(court or appear) level	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court	12	4	8	
level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
10 101	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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 the answer to p. 1 and 2 is NA. (The total number of prosecutors at first instance and second instance level is 1161: 402 males and 759 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.

0

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Child-care

[] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care

[] Training

[X] For the purposes of early retirement

[] No specific reason required

[X] Other reason, please specify:Studies

Comments

055-1-3. If yes, what is the number of prosecutors working part-time with reduced remuneration?

	Total	Males	Females	
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$	72	24	48	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. At first instance level				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

2. At second instance (court of appeal) level			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level	0	0	0
_	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

055-1-4. Are there other possibilities (apart of part-time work) for regular adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration?

	Adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration
Temporary reduction of the workload	(X) Yes
Temporary reduction of the working time / special leave	(X) Yes
Other measures	(X) Yes

Comment: If such possibilities for regular adjustment exist, please specify if they imply or not a reduction of the remuneration?

055-1-5. If yes, please specify in which situation(s) these possibilities can be used?

[X] Child-care
[] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
[X] Training
[X] For the purposes of early retirement
[] As part of induction process for new prosecutors
[] No specific reason required
[X] Other reason, please specify:HR director decides after assessment of each individual case.
[] NAP

Comments

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices $(1 + 2 + 3)$	39	22	17
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NAP [X] NA [] NAP	[X]NA
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

Tumber of heads of prosecution offices at reme Court level e provide any useful comment for interpreting The Prosecutor General is the only Head at S, who are placed at the Office of the Prosecu	[]NA []NAP g the data above: The Supreme Court level			
reme Court level e provide any useful comment for interpreting. The Prosecutor General is the only Head at S	[]NA []NAP g the data above: The Supreme Court level	[] NA [] NAP nere are 38 Heads of Prosec	[] NAP	
e provide any useful comment for interpreting. The Prosecutor General is the only Head at \$1.50.	g the data above: The Supreme Court level	nere are 38 Heads of Prosec	ution Offices at first and seco	
The Prosecutor General is the only Head at S	Supreme Court level			
The Prosecutor General is the only Head at S	Supreme Court level			ond insta
who are placed at the Office of the Prosecu	tor General and do r		rs assigned to working in the	
		ot belong to a prosecution of	office).	
			0 11	. 0
In your judicial system, do other	er persons have	e similar duties to th	ose of public prosec	utors?
) Yes				
) No				
nents - If yes, please specify their titles and f	inctions:			
ients if yes, please speerly their titles and i	unctions.			
057-1. If yes, please provide the	number (in fu	ll-time equivalent):		
	·	-		
[]				
NA				
059. If yes, is their number inclu	ded in the nun	nber of public prose	cutors that you have	
ndicated under question 55?		F	,	
-				
() Yes				
() No				
NAP				
nents				
1. Do prosecution offices have	prosecutors wl	no are specially train	ned in areas of domes	stic
ence and sexual violence?				

	-
Domestic violence	[X] Yes
	[] Yes, specifically for minor victims
	[] No
	[] NA
	[] NAP
Sexual violence	[X]Yes
	[] Yes, specifically for minor victims
	[] No
	[] NA
	[]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)	607	118	489
attached to the public prosecution service	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA

Comment – please describe which categories of staff you have included in your reply: All staff other than public prosecutors (non-judge staff is not applicable for the Swedish Prosecution Authority).

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

Sourc	es: 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) see general comment	()
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 payed 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. Anställningsförordningen), § 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. The Swedish Bar Association has projects aimed at increasing gender equality at Swedish law firms. However, there are no gender equality requirements in the process of applying for membership of the Bar Association.

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: Many Swedish law firms have provisions of this kind; however, the Bar Association does not provide such provisions.

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	(X) Yes If "yes", please specify:[Comment] () No

Comments Court presidents are judges appointed in the same procedure and according to the same framework as other judges. The Swedish Prosecution Authority; SPA, regularly evaluates the job advertisements to make sure they attract both men and women. SPA strives for an equal gender distribution among heads of chambers and other managers.

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?

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 - Please specify the status of this person/institution and if it has a consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

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:

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

have been already implemented (please specify): The Swedish Courts Administration has assisted the courts with surveys, education both for leaders and employees, support in how to formulate verdicts taking the gender aspect into account and other activities.

are planned (please specify): There are no specific activities planned and this is based upon that all courts are different and have different needs and resources. The Swedish Courts Administration rather function as a support to the independent courts. A few examples of what kind of activities that the courts have asked for is suggestions on education for personnel, activities, and gender mapping-activities among the courts.

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments
[] NAP
061-10. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible
gender 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:
Comments - Please specify also the reference documents.
3.5. Use of information technologies in courts
3.5.1 Governance
ICT STRATEGY
062-01. Do you have an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system? (X) Yes
() No
Comments The strategy (Samordnad plan för digitalisering av Sveriges Domstolar) is for 2023-2027. It is the National Court Administration that is responsible for this strategy. https://intranatet.dom.se/var-arbetsplats/arbetsgrupper-projekt-och-samarbeten/projekt-och-uppdrag-for-sveriges-domstolar/digitalisering-av-sveriges-domstolar/ this link is to the Swedish Courts website and it is unfortunatly only available in Swedish
062-02. If there is an overall ICT strategy in the judicial system, who was involved in the process
of its definition?
[X] Judges (Judicial council)
[] Prosecutors (Prosecutorial or judicial council)
[] Ministry of justice
[] Lawyers (bar association)
[] Notaries (association of notaries)
[] Enforcement agents (association of enforcement agents)
[] Other (please specify)
Comments

LEGISLATION

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

062-04. If yes, how is this legislation	regulation of let in the judicial	•
[] Relevant norms are included in the general e	e-government legislation/regulation	
[] Relevant norms are included in specific legis	slation/regulation only for the judicial system	
[] Relevant texts are included in dedicated tech	nical documents/specifications	
[] Other, please specify		
Comment - If more than one of the proposed models exist $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$ $\[\]$	st in your country, please select them all and e	xplain the details
IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION C	OF ICT SYSTEMS	
062-05. Have you already organised aud	its/evaluations/assessments of the	e impact of the
implementation of the ICT system?		
(X) Yes		
() No		
Comments		
	sessments were already organise	d. please specify their
Comments 062-06. If these audits/evaluations/as modalities:	sessments were already organise	d, please specify their
062-06. If these audits/evaluations/as	ssessments were already organise Format	d, please specify their Last conducted audit
062-06. If these audits/evaluations/as		

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062-03. Does a national legislation/regulation of ICT in the judicial system exist?

Impact on efficiency and quality of the business processes and workflow	[X] Internal [] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA	[X] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 year ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised
Impact on human resources (number, workload, wellbeing)	[X] Internal [] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA	[X] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA
Other, please specify in comments	[] Internal [] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [X] NA	[] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised

[] NA [] NAP

3.5.2 Electronic case processing

[] Reporting purpose only

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF CASES

[] Withdraw/stop use of a module/application

[] Other, please specify

062-08. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?

Deployment rate	Usage rate

Civil	(X) 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	submission is not possible	submission is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	(X) 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	(X) 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	submission is not possible	submission is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	submission is not possible	submission is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

062-09. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper	Possible to be submitted electronically by:	Data integration
Civil	[X] Paper submission is still possible [] Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way) [] Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission) [] NAP - electronic submission is not possible [] NA	[X] Lawyer [X] Party not represented by a lawyer [] Other, please specify [] NAP – electronic submission is not possible [] NA	[X] The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS) [X] The data are manually re-entered in the CMS [] NAP — electronic submission is not possible [] NA

A dustributed	[X] Paper	[X] Lawyer	[X] The data are
Administrative	submission is still	[X] Party not	electronically transferred
	possible		
	1	represented by a lawyer	to the Case Management
	[] Paper	[] Other, please	System (CMS)
	submission is not	specify	[X] The data are
	possible anymore	[] NAP –	manually re-entered in
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	electronic submission is	the CMS
	the only way)	not possible	[] NAP –
	[] Double	[] NA	electronic submission is
	submission (paper must		not possible
	accompany the electronic		[] NA
	submission)		
	[] NAP –		
	electronic submission is		
	not possible		
	[] NA		
Criminal	[X] Paper	[X] Lawyer	[X] The data are
	submission is still	[X] Party not	electronically transferred
	possible	represented by a lawyer	to the Case Management
	[] Paper	[] Other, please	System (CMS)
	submission is not	specify	[X] The data are
	possible anymore	[] NAP –	manually re-entered in
	(electronic submission is	electronic submission is	the CMS
	the only way)	not possible	[] NAP –
	[] Double	[] NA	electronic submission is
	submission (paper must		not possible
	accompany the electronic		[] NA
	submission)		
	[] NAP –		
	electronic submission is		
	not possible		
	[] NA		

SENDING ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS TO COURT

062-10. If it is possible to send case-related documents to the courts electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X) 75-95 %	(X) 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic delivery	() NAP - electronic delivery
	is not possible	is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X)75-95 %	(X)75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - electronic delivery	() NAP - electronic delivery
	is not possible	is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X)75-95 %	(X)75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - electronic delivery	() NAP - electronic delivery
	is not possible	is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

062-11. If it is possible to send electronically case related documents to the courts, please specify the modalities:

Electronic or paper	Possible to be submitted electronically by:	Data integration
[X] Paper delivery is still possible [] Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way) [] Double delivery (Paper delivery must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP – electronic delivery is not possible	[X] Documents sent by a lawyer [X] Documents sent by a party not	[X] The data are manually re-entered in
[] NA		

Administrative	[X] Paper delivery	[X] Documents sent	[X] The data are
	is still possible	by a lawyer	electronically transferred
	[] Paper delivery is	[X] Documents sent	to the CMS
	not possible anymore	by a party not	[X] The data are
	(electronic delivery is the	represented by a lawyer	manually re-entered in
	only way)	[X] Documents sent	the CMS
	[] Double delivery	by another	[] NAP –
	(Paper delivery must	person/institution	electronic delivery is not
	accompany the electronic	[] NAP –	possible
	one)	electronic delivery is not	[] NA
	[] NAP –	possible	
	electronic delivery is not	[] NA	
	possible		
	[] NA		
Criminal	[X] Paper delivery	[X] Documents sent	[X] The data are
	is still possible	by a lawyer	electronically transferred
	[] Paper delivery is	[X] Documents sent	to the CMS
	not possible anymore	by a party not	[X] The data are
	(electronic delivery is the	represented by a lawyer	manually re-entered in
	only way)	[X] Documents sent	the CMS
	[] Double delivery	by another	[] NAP –
	(Paper delivery must	person/institution	electronic delivery is not
	accompany the electronic	[] NAP –	possible
	one)	electronic delivery is not	[] NA
	[] NAP –	possible	
	electronic delivery is not	[] NA	
	possible		
	[] NA		

Comment - If you have selected the option "Documents sent by another person/institution", please specify details. Apart of documents sent by lawyers and partyy not represent by lawyer, Swedish authorities may for example send documents. Manual handling into CMS takes place via e-mail and then the document is scanned to be attached to a case.

ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATIONS

062-12. If it is possible for courts to send electronic notifications, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	notifications are not possible	notifications are not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

Administrative	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	notifications are not possible	notifications are not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	notifications are not possible	notifications are not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

Comments Messages are sent by e-mail or automatically from the system. Certain notifications are also made by letter.

062-13. If it is possible for courts to send electronic notifications, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper	Type of notification	Data integration
Civil	[X]Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
	notification is still	sent by the court to the	notification is generated
	possible	lawyer	from the CMS
	[] Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
	notification is not	sent by the court to the	notification is manually
	possible anymore	party not represented by	generated
	(electronic notification is	a lawyer	[] NAP –
	the only way)	[] Notifications	electronic notifications
	[] Double	with attached official	are not possible
	notification (paper	documents sent by the	[] NA
	notification must	courts	
	accompany the electronic	[X] Notifications	
	one)	sent to other	
	[] NAP –	persons/institutions	
	electronic notifications	[] NAP –	
	are not possible	electronic notifications	
	[] NA	are not possible	
		[] NA	

Administrative	[X] Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
	notification is still	sent by the court to the	notification is generated
	possible	lawyer	from the CMS
	[] Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
	notification is not	sent by the court to the	notification is manually
	possible anymore	party not represented by	generated
	(electronic notification is	a lawyer	[] NAP –
	the only way)	[] Notifications	electronic notifications
	[] Double	with attached official	are not possible
	notification (paper	documents sent by the	[] NA
	notification must	courts	
	accompany the electronic	[X] Notifications	
	one)	sent to other	
	[] NAP –	persons/institutions	
	electronic notifications	[] NAP –	
	are not possible	electronic notifications	
	[] NA	are not possible	
		[] NA	
Criminal	[X] Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
Criminal	[X] Paper notification is still	[X] Notifications sent by the court to the	[X] The electronic notification is generated
Criminal	_		
Criminal	notification is still	sent by the court to the	notification is generated
Criminal	notification is still possible	sent by the court to the lawyer	notification is generated from the CMS
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way)	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double notification (paper	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double notification (paper notification must	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one)	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications sent to other	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP — electronic notifications are not possible	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications sent to other persons/institutions	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible
Criminal	notification is still possible [] Paper notification is not possible anymore (electronic notification is the only way) [] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP – electronic notifications	sent by the court to the lawyer [X] Notifications sent by the court to the party not represented by a lawyer [] Notifications with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications sent to other persons/institutions [] NAP –	notification is generated from the CMS [X] The electronic notification is manually generated [] NAP – electronic notifications are not possible

Comment - If you have selected the option "Notifications sent to other persons/institutions", please specify details. Notifications are also sent to Swedish Authorities for example. Messages are sent by e-mail or automatically from the system. Certain notifications are also made by letter.

CONSULTATION OF A CASE ONLINE

062-14. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
L		

Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	()0%
	(X) NAP - online	(X) NAP - online
	consultation is not possible	consultation is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	()0%
	(X) NAP - online	(X) NAP - online
	consultation is not possible	consultation is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	(X) NAP - online	(X) NAP - online
	consultation is not possible	consultation is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

062-15. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:

	Content	Access	Consultation format
Civil	[] Case status	[] Lawyer	[] Electronic access
	[] Documents	[] Party not	at the court premises
	[] Notifications	represented by a lawyer	[] Other, please
	[] Events/calendar	[] Other, please	specify
	[] Court decision	specify	[X] NAP – online
	[] Other, please	[X] NAP – online	consultation is not
	specify	consultation is not	possible
	[X] NAP – online	possible	[] NA
	consultation is not	[] NA	
	possible		
	[] NA		

Administrative	[] Case status	[] Lawyer	[] Electronic access
	[] Documents	[] Party not	at the court premises
	[] Notifications	represented by a lawyer	[] Other, please
	[] Events/calendar	[] Other, please	specify
	[] Court decision	specify	[X] NAP – online
	[] Other, please	[X] NAP – online	consultation is not
	specify	consultation is not	possible
	[X] NAP – online	possible	[] NA
	consultation is not	[] NA	
	possible		
	[] NA		
	. ,		
Criminal	[] Case status	[] Lawyer	[] Electronic access
Criminal		[] Lawyer [] Party not	[] Electronic access at the court premises
Criminal	[] Case status	-	
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents	[] Party not	at the court premises
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents [] Notifications	[] Party not represented by a lawyer	at the court premises [] Other, please
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents [] Notifications [] Events/calendar	[] Party not represented by a lawyer [] Other, please	at the court premises [] Other, please specify
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents [] Notifications [] Events/calendar [] Court decision	[] Party not represented by a lawyer [] Other, please specify	at the court premises [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents [] Notifications [] Events/calendar [] Court decision [] Other, please	[] Party not represented by a lawyer [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online	at the court premises [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online consultation is not
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents [] Notifications [] Events/calendar [] Court decision [] Other, please specify	[] Party not represented by a lawyer [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online consultation is not	at the court premises [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online consultation is not possible
Criminal	[] Case status [] Documents [] Notifications [] Events/calendar [] Court decision [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online	[] Party not represented by a lawyer [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online consultation is not possible	at the court premises [] Other, please specify [X] NAP – online consultation is not possible

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other", please specify details. There is no one else that can access the cases online exept for judges and non-judge staff at a court.

REMOTE HEARINGS

062-16. If it is possible to organise remote hearings what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible
Administrative	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible

Criminal	(X) 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	() 0 %
	() NAP - remote hearings	() NAP - remote hearings
	are not possible	are not possible
	[] NA	[X] NA

Comments It is posible to organize it remotly in all cases. The usage rate can not be calculated nor estimated.

062-17. If it is possible to organise remote hearings, please specify the functionalities and modalities:

	Functionalities	Modalities
Civil	[X] Dedicated tool	[X] Agreement of the
	specially designed for the use	parties is needed
	by courts	[X] The judge can impose
	[] Publicly available tools	a remote hearing
	used by courts	[] NAP – remote hearings
	[] Organisation of private	are not possible
	sessions within online hearings	[] NA
	for consultation between parties	
	and their lawyers	
	[] Tools for witness	
	protection (voice distortion,	
	picture distortion)	
	[] Tools for simultaneous	
	interpretation	
	[] Tools for automatic	
	subtitling (speech-to-text)	
	[] NAP – remote hearings	
	are not possible	
	[] NA	

Administrative	[X] Dedicated tool	[X] Agreement of the
	specially designed for the use	parties is needed
	by courts	[X] The judge can impose
	[] Publicly available tools	a remote hearing
	used by courts	[] NAP – remote hearings
	[] Organisation of private	are not possible
	sessions within online hearings	[] NA
	for consultation between parties	
	and their lawyers	
	[] Tools for witness	
	protection (voice distortion,	
	picture distortion)	
	[] Tools for simultaneous	
	interpretation	
	[] Tools for automatic	
	subtitling (speech-to-text)	
	[] NAP – remote hearings	
	are not possible	
	[] NA	
Criminal	[X] Dedicated tool	[X] Agreement of the
Criminal	[X] Dedicated tool specially designed for the use	[X] Agreement of the parties is needed
Criminal		_
Criminal	specially designed for the use	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness protection (voice distortion,	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion) [] Tools for simultaneous interpretation	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion) [] Tools for simultaneous	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion) [] Tools for simultaneous interpretation [] Tools for automatic subtitling (speech-to-text)	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion) [] Tools for simultaneous interpretation [] Tools for automatic subtitling (speech-to-text) [] NAP – remote hearings	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible
Criminal	specially designed for the use by courts [] Publicly available tools used by courts [] Organisation of private sessions within online hearings for consultation between parties and their lawyers [] Tools for witness protection (voice distortion, picture distortion) [] Tools for simultaneous interpretation [] Tools for automatic subtitling (speech-to-text)	parties is needed [X] The judge can impose a remote hearing [] NAP – remote hearings are not possible

ELECTRONIC ARCHIVES

062-18. If electronic archives of cases exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?

Deployment rate	Usage rate

Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X)75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic archives	() NAP - electronic archives
	do not exist	do not exist
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X) 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic archives	() NAP - electronic archives
	do not exist	do not exist
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X) 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - electronic archives	() NAP - electronic archives
	do not exist	do not exist
	[] NA	[] NA

Comments An e-archive is under development. All courts have their cases stored in this, but so far there is also a paper archive.

062-19. If an electronic archive of cases exists, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper
Civil	[X] Paper archiving is still possible [] Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) [] Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP – electronic archives do not
	exist
Administrative	[X] Paper archiving is still possible [] Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) [] Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP – electronic archives do not exist

Criminal	[X] Paper archiving is still possible	
	[] Paper archiving is not possible	
	anymore (electronic archiving is the only	
	way)	
	[] Double archiving (paper archiving	
	must accompany the electronic one)	
	[] NAP – electronic archives do not	
	exist	
	[] NA	

3.5.3 Tools

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CMS)

062-20. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X)95-100%	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	() 0 %
	() NAP - CMS does not	() NAP - CMS does not
	exist	exist
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	(X)95-100%	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	() 0 %
	() NAP - CMS does not	() NAP - CMS does not
	exist	exist
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	(X)95-100%	(X)95-100%
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	() 0 %
	() NAP - CMS does not	() NAP - CMS does not
	exist	exist
	[] NA	[] NA

Comments

062-21. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

	Functionalities
Civil	[X] Centralised and/or interoperable
	CMS databases
	[X] Active case management
	dashboard
	[X] Random allocation of cases
	[X] Case weighting
	[X] Identification of a case between
	instances (unique or linked id number)
	[X] Electronic transfer of a case to
	another instance/court
	[] Anonymisation of decisions to be
	published
	[X] Interoperability with other
	systems (civil register, tax register,
	insolvency register)
	[X] Access to closed/resolved cases
	[X] Advanced search engine
	[X] Protected log files
	[X] Electronic signature
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – CMS does not exist
	[]NA
Administrative	[X] Centralised and/or interoperable
	CMS databases
	[X] Active case management
	dashboard
	[X] Random allocation of cases
	[X] Case weighting
	[X] Identification of a case between
	instances (unique or linked id number)
	[X] Electronic transfer of a case to
	another instance/court
	[] Anonymisation of decisions to be
	published
	[X] Interoperability with other
	systems (civil register, tax register,
	insolvency register)
	[X] Access to closed/resolved cases
	[X] Advanced search engine
	[X] Protected log files
	[] Electronic signature
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – CMS does not exist
	[]NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", because of its importance please specify details.

062-22. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

	Functionalities
Criminal	[X] Centralised and/or interoperable
Cimmai	CMS databases
	[X] Active case management
	dashboard
	[X] Random allocation of cases
	[X] Case weighting
	[X] Identification of a case between
	instances (unique or linked id number)
	[X] Electronic transfer of a case to
	another instance/court
	[X] Anonymisation of decisions to be
	published
	[X] Interoperability with prosecution
	system
	[X] Interoperability with other
	systems (civil register, tax register,
	insolvency register)
	[X] Access to closed/resolved cases
	[X] Advanced search engine
	[X] Protected log files
	[X] Electronic signature
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – CMS does not exist
	[] NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details.

WRITING ASSISTANCE TOOLS

062-23. If writing assistance tools exist in courts, what are their deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X)95-100%	(X) 95-100 %
CIVII	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 % () 1-25 %	() 25-50 % () 1-25 %
	() 1-23 %	() 1-23 %
	() NAP - writing assistance	() NAP - writing assistance
	tools do not exist	tools do not exist

Administrative	(X)95-100%	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - writing assistance	() NAP - writing assistance
	tools do not exist	tools do not exist
	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	()0%
	() NAP - writing assistance	() NAP - writing assistance
	tools do not exist	tools do not exist
	[] NA	[] NA

062-24. If writing assistance tools exist in courts, please describe their functionalities:

	Functionalities	
Civil	[X] Templates	
	[X] Automatically generated text	
	[] Automatically suggested decision	
	[] Speech-to-text	
	[] Electronic signature	
	[] Other special functionality, please	
	specify	
	[] NAP – writing assistance tools do	
	not exist	
	[] NA	
Administrative	[X] Templates	
	[X] Automatically generated text	
	[] Automatically suggested decision	
	[] Speech-to-text	
	[] Electronic signature	
	[] Other special functionality, please	
	specify	
	[] NAP – writing assistance tools do	
	not exist	
	[] NA	

Criminal	[X] Templates	
	[X] Automatically generated text	
	[] Automatically suggested decision	
	[] Speech-to-text	
	[X] Electronic signature	
	[] Other special functionality, please	
	specify	
	[] NAP – writing assistance tools do	
	not exist	
	[] NA	

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details.

RECORDING OF COURT HEARINGS

062-25. If a tool to record court hearings exists, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings
Administrative	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings
Criminal	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - there is no tool for recording hearings

Comments

062-26. If a tool to record court hearings exist, please specify its functionalities:

Functionalities	

Civil	[X] Audio recording [X] Video recording [X] Systematic recording for all hearings [] Automatically indexed recording [] Automatic transcript from recording [X] Possibility to request a copy of the recording [X] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there is no tool for recording hearings [] NA
Administrative	[X] Audio recording [X] Video recording [X] Systematic recording for all hearings [] Automatically indexed recording [] Automatic transcript from recording [X] Possibility to request a copy of the recording [X] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there is no tool for recording hearings
Criminal	[X] Audio recording [X] Video recording [X] Systematic recording for all hearings [] Automatically indexed recording [] Automatic transcript from recording [X] Possibility to request a copy of the recording [X] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there is no tool for recording hearings [] NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details. Metadata automatically attached to the recording regarding the case. Bookmarking an ongoing recording is done manually.

DATABASE OF COURT DECISIONS

062-27. If there is a national database of court decisions, please provide the percentage of the decisions published at each instance.

	Percentage of 1st instance decisions published	Percentage of 2nd instance decisions published	Percentage of Supreme court decisions published
Civil	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % (X) 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions
Administrative	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions [X]NA	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % (X) 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions
Criminal	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions	() 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % (X) 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions	(X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - There is no database for these decisions

062-28. If there is a national database of court decisions, please specify the modalities in publishing these decisions:

	1st instance	2nd instance	Supreme court
Civil	[] Published online	[X] Published online	[X] Published online
	(public website)	(public website)	(public website)
	[] Published in an	[] Published in an	[] Published in an
	internal database	internal database	internal database
	[] Other, please	[] Other, please	[] Other, please
	specify	specify	specify
	[X] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is
	no database for these	no database for these	no database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA

Administrative	[] Published online (public website)	[X] Published online (public website)	[X] Published online (public website)
	Published in an	[] Published in an	[] Published in an
	internal database	internal database	internal database
	[] Other, please	[] Other, please	[] Other, please
	specify		specify
	[X] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is
	no database for these	no database for these	no database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Criminal	[] Published online	[X] Published online	[X] Published online
	(public website)	(public website)	(public website)
	[] Published in an	[] Published in an	[] Published in an
	internal database	internal database	internal database
	[] Other, please	[] Other, please	[] Other, please
	specify	specify	specify
	[X] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is
	no database for these	no database for these	no database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
If you have selected the option "Other" because the		. 1 1' '	4 4 4 . 4

062-29. If there is a database of court decisions at national level, what are the functionalities of this database?

	Functionalities
Civil	[] Automatic anonymisation
	[X] Manual anonymisation
	[X] Free public online access
	[] Link to the case law of the
	European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)
	[] Open data
	[X] Advanced search engine
	[] Machine-readable content
	[X] Structured content
	[X] Metadata
	[] European Case Law Identifier
	(ECLI)
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – There is no database for
	these decisions
	[] NA

⁻ If you have selected the option "Other" because the court decisions are published online in some other way then the presented modalities, please describe. There aren't any cases from the lower level courts in the national database. Lower level decisions are obtainable, but only from databases that are subject to a licence/subscription (and it is possible to get a decision from a specific court by asking the court in question for it)

Administrative	[] Automatic anonymisation [X] Manual anonymisation [X] Free public online access [] Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) [] Open data [X] Advanced search engine [] Machine-readable content [X] Structured content [X] Metadata [] European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – There is no database for these decisions
	[] NA
Criminal	[] Automatic anonymisation [X] Manual anonymisation [X] Free public online access [] Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) [] Open data [X] Advanced search engine [] Machine-readable content [X] Structured content [X] Metadata [] European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – There is no database for these decisions [] NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details. European Case Law Identifier (ECLI): Under construction

Machine-readable content: Under construction

STATISTICAL TOOLS

062-30. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, what is their deployment rate?

	Deployment rate
Civil	(X)95-100%
	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %
	()0%
	() NAP - there are no statistical tools
	[] NA

Administrative	(X)95-100%
Administrative	
	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %
	() NAP - there are no statistical tools
	[] NA
Criminal	(X)95-100%
	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %
	()0%
	I I
	() NAP - there are no statistical tools

062-31. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, please describe their functionalities and the data available for statistical analysis:

	Functionalities	Data available for statistical analysis
Civil	[X] Integration/connection	[X] Case flow data
	with the CMS	(number of incoming, resolved,
	[X] Business intelligence	pending)
	software	[X] Age of a pending case
	[X] Generation of	[X] Length of proceedings
	predefined statistical reports	[X] Number of hearings
	[X] Generation of	[X] Cases per judge
	customised statistical reports	[X] Case weights
	[] Internal page and/or	[X] Number of parties in a
	dashboard	case
	[X] External page with	[X] Indicator of appeal
	statistics (public website)	[X] Result of the appeal
	[X] Real-time data	[] NAP– there are no
	availability	statistical tools
	[X] Automatic	[] NA
	consolidation of data at the	
	national level	
	[] Other special	
	functionality, please specify	
	[] NAP – there are no	
	statistical tools	
	[] NA	

Administrative [X] Integration/connection with the CMS [X] Business intelligence software [X] Generation of predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of customised statistical reports [X] Case per judge customised statistical reports [X] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	ng case bedings rings ri
[X] Business intelligence software [X] Generation of predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of [X] Length of proce [X] Number of hear [X] Cases per judge customised statistical reports [Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability statistical tools [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [I] Other special functionality, please specify [IX] Age of a pendirg [X] Length of proce [X] Number of hear [X] Case weights [X] Number of part case [X] Indicator of approce [X] Park Park Park Park Park Park Park Park	ng case bedings rings ri
software [X] Generation of predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of customised statistical reports [X] Cases per judge customised statistical reports [X] Case weights [X] Case weights [X] Number of hear [X] Case weights [X] Number of part case [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	eedings rings ies in a real
[X] Generation of predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of customised statistical reports [] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	eedings rings ies in a real
[X] Generation of predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of customised statistical reports [] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	eedings rings ies in a real
predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of customised statistical reports [] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	ings ies in a peal peal
[X] Generation of customised statistical reports [] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	ies in a peal peal
customised statistical reports [] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	ies in a peal peal
[] Internal page and/or dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data [] NAP- there are availability statistical tools [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP- there are no	eal peal
dashboard [X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	eal peal
[X] External page with statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data [X] Real-time data [] NAP- there are availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP- there are no	peal
statistics (public website) [X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	peal
[X] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	_
availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	no
[X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	
consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	
national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	
[] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	
functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no	
[] NAP – there are no	
statistical tools	
[] NA	
Criminal [X] Integration/connection [X] Case flow data	
with the CMS (number of incoming, re-	solved,
[X] Business intelligence pending)	
software [X] Age of a pendir	g case
[X] Generation of [X] Length of proce	edings
predefined statistical reports [X] Number of hear	ings
[X] Generation of [X] Cases per judge	
customised statistical reports [X] Case weights	
[] Internal page and/or [X] Number of part	ies in a
dashboard case	
[X] External page with [X] Indicator of app	eal
statistics (public website) [X] Result of the ap	peal
[X] Real-time data [] NAP- there are	no
availability statistical tools	
[X] Automatic	
consolidation of data at the	
national level	
[] Other special	
functionality, please specify	
[] NAP – there are no	
statistical tools	

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details

OTHER TOOLS

062-32. Is there any application for online court-related dispute resolution?

() Yes

(X) No

cannot be organised?
() Yes, please specify the maximum value
() No
Comments
062-34. If yes, can the online court-related dispute resolution be used in the following areas?
[] Small claim litigation
[] Undisputed claim
[] Payment order
[] Misdemeanour criminal cases
[] Enforcement of civil cases
[] Other, please specify
Comment: Please describe the existing online procedures:
062-35. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
062-36. If yes, please specify the following information:
[] The computerised record includes biometric data (ex. fingerprint data, picture)
[X] The computerised record is linked to other European records of the same nature (ex. ECRIS)
[X] The content is directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors (ex. interoperability with the CMS)
[X] The content is directly available for purposes other than criminal (ex. civil and administrative matters)
[X] The record contains conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons
Comments The computerised record is linked to other European records of the same nature (ex. ECRIS): Yes, the Swedish Police Authority have a connection between ECRIS and other systems. However, not all checks take place automatically, some handling takes place semi-automatically. The content is directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors (ex. interoperability with the CMS): Yes, the judiciary has direct access to the centralized criminal records. The content is directly available for purposes other than criminal (ex. civil and administrative matters): Authorities that by law and regulation have direct access to the national record have the opportunity to make searches/checks themselves. Other authorities or persons can apply for information via the Swedish Police Authority.
062-37. Is there a Document Management System (DMS) in the registry of courts?
() Yes
(X) No

Comment: If yes, please provide details on the purposes and usage of this system.

system use other innovative ICT tools?	T section of this questionnaire does your judicial
(X) Yes	
() No	
using AI. Specialized i legal language. Process mining: A tool for collecting data from IT-systems in ord and change the work flow of the court. Application for anonymising: Appllication that identifies and and (pilot). Automatic transcription and translation of speech: Solution 60+ languages (pilot).	der to analyze processes. Creates objective statistics in order to develop onymizes personal information in documents submitted to the courts on that transcribes and translates everything thats said in a court room search for legal information in vast volumes of material, cases, law, aderstanding (pilot).
3.6.Performance and evaluation	
3.6.1National policies applied in courts and	public prosecution services
(X) No Comments - If yes, please specify: 067. Do you have specialised personnel entrus quality standards?	ted with implementation of these national level
quarity standards.	Yes / No
within the courts	() Yes (X) No
within the public prosecution services	() Yes
	(X) No
Comments	
3.6.2 Measuring court/public prosecution se	ervices
070. Do you regularly monitor court activities	(performance and quality) concerning:
[X] number of incoming cases	
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)	
[X] number of resolved cases	
[X] number of pending cases	
[X] backlogs	
[X] productivity of judges and court staff	
[X] 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
[X] number of appeals
[] appeal ratio
[] clearance rate
[] disposition time
[X] other (please specify): "Other" specified: Statistics concerning review permits in a superior court (this is often required when you appeal to a superior court) - Number of incoming cases where there is a demand for a review permit - Number of cases that receives a review permit - Time to examine if a review permit will be given Statistics concerning hearings - Number and duration of hearings in a case - Number of cancelled hearings in a case Statistics concerning parties - Number and type of parties in a case (defendants, witnesses, parties injured, plaintiffs) - Number of cases with 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
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 cases with 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
070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality)
concerning:
[X] number of incoming cases
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[X] number of resolved cases
[X] number of pending cases
[] backlogs
[] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
[X] satisfaction of prosecution staff
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)
[X] 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:
[X] civil law cases
[X] criminal law cases

[X] administrative law cases		
Comments		
072. Do you monitor waiting time during	g judicial proceedings?	
	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	(X)	()
within the public prosecution services	(X)	()
Comments Within the public prosecution services: At all the end, it is the responsibilit of the Chief Public Prosecu monitoring cases with detained suspects and cases with y	tor to monitor the work of the staff on a reg	ular basis. At the courts, we are
073. Do you have a system to evaluate re	egularly court performance base	ed on the monitored
indicators of question 70?		
(X)Yes		
() No		
Comments		
073-0. If yes, please specify the frequ	iency:	
() Annual		
() Less frequent		
(X) More frequent		
Comments - If "Less frequent" or "More frequent", pleas	se specify: Annual evaluation and occasiona	ally when needed.
073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activ	vity used for the later allocation	n of resources within this
court?		
(X) Yes		
() No		
Comments		
073-2. If yes, which courses of action	n are taken (multiple replies pos	ssible)?
[X] Identifying the causes of improved or deterior	orated performance	
[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial reso	ources based on performance)	
[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to incr	rease efficiency	
[] Other (places enesify).		

073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based on the monitored indicators of question 70-1?

(X) Yes

Comments

() No
Comments
073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:
() Annual
() Less frequent
(X) 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 the 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?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken (multiple replies possible)?
[X] Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance)
[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
●
079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple replies possible)?
[] High Judicial Council
[X] 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
[X] Ministry of Justice
[] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
[X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

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[X] External audit body
[X] Other (please specify):Internal Audit at the Prosecution Authority
Comments "Other": Internal Audit at the Prosecution Authority
3.6.3Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity
080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the
functioning of the courts?
(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):The Swedish National Courts Administration, SE-551 81 Jönköping, Sweden
() No
Comments
080-1. Are the statistics on the functioning of each court published?
(X) Yes, on the internet (please provide the link)https://www.domstol.se
() 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?
(X) 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 (please provide the link)
(X) 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
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is primarily 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, f	or
example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of pub	
prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?	110
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. for whom the report is primarily intended):	
081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:	
[X] Internet	
[X] Intranet (internal) website	
[X] Paper distribution	
Comments	
001 5. If was placed indicate the periodicity at which the report is released.	
081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:	
(X) Annual () Less frequent	
() More frequent	
Comments	
3.6.4 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	
(X) No	
Comments There is no system in place for evaluating judges in regard to quantitative performance targets.	
083-1. Who is responsible for setting these targets for each judge?	

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[] Executive power (for example the winnistry of Justice)	
[] Legislative power	
[] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, S	Supreme Court)
[] President of the court	
[] Other (please specify):	
Comments	
083-1-1. What are the consequences for a jud	ge if these targets are not met?
	Consequences:
Without disciplinary procedure	[] Warning by court's president [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
With disciplinary procedure	[] Warning by court's president [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
-	[] No consequences
-	[X] NAP (no targets defined)
Comments	4
114. Is there a system of individual evaluation	n of the judges' work?
14. Is there a system of marvidual evaluation	Existence of a system of individual evaluation of the judges' work
Quantitative	() Yes (X) No
Qualitative	() Yes (X) No
Comment: Please specify the criteria on which the assessment ourposes for which the results of the assessment are used:	is based, the authority competent for carrying out the assessment, the
114-1. Please specify the frequency of this ev	aluation:
() Annual	
() Less frequent	
() More frequent	
() Different frequencies used, please specify:	
_	

083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets de	fined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the
number of decisions in a month or year)?	
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments	
083-3. Who is responsible for setting these targets for	or 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 pr	rosecutor
[] Other (please specify):	
Comments	
083-3-1. What are the consequences for a prosecutor	r if these targets are not met?
	Consequences:
Without disciplinary procedure	[] Warning by head of prosecution [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
With disciplinary procedure	[] Warning by head of prosecution [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
No consequences	[] No consequences
Comments	
120. Is there a system of individual evaluation of the	e public prosecutors' work?
220. 25 more a system of marriadar evaluation of the	Existence of a system of individual evaluation of thepublic prosecutors' work
Quantitative	() Yes
	(X) No
Qualitative	(X) Yes

Comment: Please specify the criteria on which the assessment is based, the authority competent for carrying out the assessment, the purposes for which the results of the assessment are used: Individual annual evaluation of the prosecutors' performance, approach and

initiative is made by the Chief Prosecutor at each unit.

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() No

120-1. Please specify the frequency of this evaluation:	
() Annual	
() Less frequent	
(X) More frequent	
() Different frequencies used, please specify:	
Comments	
C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this	s part
Sources: The Swedish prosecution Authority on behalf of the prosecution services.	
.Fair trial	
1.1.Principles	
4.1.1Principles of fair trial	
084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?	cases in which the suspect is not
[]	
[X] 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?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - Please could you briefly specify:	
085-1. If yes, what are:	
	-
The total number of the initiated procedures in the reference year	[X] NA
	[] NAP
The total number of recusals pronounced in the reference year	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comment - Please, could you briefly specify:

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•	
[] NAP	
Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other vectors are evolution of the established violations):	
086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review/reopen a the European Convention on Human Rights by the European C	•
[X] For civil cases	
[X] For criminal cases	
[X] For administrative cases	
Comments	
86: The Swedish Justice Department	
P	
2.2.Timeframe of proceedings	
2.2.Timeframe of proceedings	
1.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1 General information	• :
1.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1 General information	•
1.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding	:
4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases	:
4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases	:
4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases	:
J.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases [There is no specific procedure for urgent matters	
3.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases [There is no specific procedure for urgent matters Comments - If yes, please specify:	
3.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases [] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters Comments - If yes, please specify: 088. Are there simplified procedures for:	
4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases [] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters Comments - If yes, please specify: 088. Are there simplified procedures for: [X] civil cases (small disputes)	
4.2.1 General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases [] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters Comments - If yes, please specify: 088. Are there simplified procedures for: [X] civil cases (small disputes) [X] criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)	
[X] For civil cases [X] For criminal cases [X] For administrative cases []NAP	ourt of Human Rights?
y ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other v	
[X] For civil procedures (timeframe)	
[X] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)	
European Convention on Human Rights?	

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

[X] civil cases

[X] 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 etc.)?

	Yes	No
Agreement on general arrangements	(X)	()
Agreement in specific cases	(X)	()

Comments

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	89 194	240 063	246 209	83 048	1 105
20000 (1 + 2 + 2 + 4)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	26 763	60 817	61 807	25 773	529
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	7 601	19 517	19 541	7 577	2
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.1.2.2.2.7)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

2.1. General civil (and	7 601	19 517	19 541	7 577	2
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA [] NAP				
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
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)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA				
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[] NA				
cases	[X] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	51 434	152 422	157 642	46 214	304
	[] NA				
	[] NAP				
4. Other cases	3 396	7 307	7 219	3 484	270
	[] NA				
	[] NAP				

Comments Migration cases are included in administrative law cases.

Filed civil cases excluding joint petitions decreased during 2022 mainly due to lower amounts of family cases and small claims cases cases (so called "FT cases"). From 2022 there is a new law regarding information conversations that may have affected the family cases. Filed joint petitions decreased by two percent. Civil cases pending decreased for the second year in a row, by three percent. Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. The administrative courts (including migration cases) had the highest amount ever of cases filed 2020. During 2021 and 2022 cases decreased compared to this, by 14 percent the recent year. All the twelve courts had lower amounts of filed cases. Also cases resolved decreased by 14 percent. Pending cases decreased by ten percent. Although, the proportion of cases pending older than 6 months and 12 months increased compared to previous year which is a negative development.

For the migration cases there was a decline of cases filed from previous year with 18 percent, of which asylum cases decreased with 22%. Resolved migration cases also decreased with 21% but were higher than the number of cases filed which resulted in a lower number of pending migration cases than last year, a decrease of 2% of which asylum cases decreased with 27%. The proportion of pending cases older than 6 months and 12 months decreased.

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":

. The category "other cases" encompasses property cases, environmental cases, cases relating 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	47 337	122 018	122 925	46 430	2 432
(1+2+3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(11213)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Crimmar Cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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 Starting on January 1st in 2022 a distinction was made possible between severe, minor and other incoming criminal cases at district courts. However, the statistics will not be reliable until after a year or two due to continued registration of resolved cases without this refined distinction. The number of criminal cases received in total has increased over a number of years, but in 2022 the increase stopped, although the number of cases remained at very high levels.

The number of cases relating to "rapid proceedings" decreased at the district courts that have been active in the trial operation for the longest, that is the district courts in the Stockholm region. Furthermore courts joined the trial operation during 2022. Criminal cases resolved increased by one percent, and pending cases decreased by two percent for the first time since 2015.

Total of "Pending cases older than 2 years": a high amount, nearly 40 percent, of the criminal cases older than 1 year were so called appointment cases (appointment of public defender). These cases are not cases that the courts can work with actively, some of these cases will be dismissed later through a court decision due to the absence of a lawsuit.

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	13 219	55 765	58 160	10 824	57
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

	Ī				
1. Civil (and commercial)	969	3 133	3 211	891	20
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA				
enforcement cases and if possible	[] NAP				
without administrative law cases,					
<u> </u>					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA [X] NAP
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[A]NAF
2.1. General civil (and	F 1314	F I NTA	F 1 NTA	F 1 NTA	F J NJA
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA [X] NAP				
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[11] 1 (11)		[21] 11/11	[71] 11/11	[21]11211
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)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA				
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[] NA [X] NAP				
	[A]NAI	[A]NAI	[A]NAI	[A]NAI	[A]IVAI
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	F 1314	F I NTA	F 1 NTA	F 1 NTA	F J NJA
	[] NA [X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	9 548	33 970 []NA	35 972	7 546	29
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NA [] NAP
4.03					
4. Other cases	2 702	18 662	18 977	2 387	8 []NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify The Courts of appeal had a minor decrease of filed civil litigious cases with one percent from previous year. Also their resolved civil litigious cases increased by one precent and pending cases decreased by 8 percent. The administrative law cases are handled by the administrative courts of appeal. Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. In 2021, the Administrative courts of appeal resolved about 1100 cases less than was filed during 2021, which could explain why the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2022 increased. In 2022, the Administrative courts of appeal, excluding migration cases, had a decrease in cases filed by 12 percent, a decrease for the second year in a row. Above all, the social insurance cases and other cases decreased. The number of resolved cases was five percent less than year 2021. Regarding pending cases at the end of 2022, there was a significant decrease with 21 percent, also related to a lower amount of social security and other cases. The amount of pending cases decreased quite a lot during 2022, this could explain why the amount of pending cases older than 2 years decreased.

The category "Other cases" include environmental and property cases as well as cases related to the Planning and Building act and so called other cases. The number of "other cases" has decreased by two percent the last year, and the number of "other cases" pending

decreased by 11 percent. Although, there was a significant increase in environmental cases, by 15 percent in filed and 24 percent in pending 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	5 158	13 264	12 967	5 455	65
(1+2+3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Offinina cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]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: Starting on January 1st in 2022 a distinction was made possible between severe, minor and other incoming criminal cases at 2nd instance courts. However, the statistics will not be reliable until after at least two years due to continued registration of incoming and resolved cases without this refined distinction. The number of incoming criminal cases in second instance has increased during 2022 as well as 2021 and by 10 percent the last year. Also resolved and pending cases increased, due to the fact that the number of criminal cases has increased in first instance during the last few years. Cases pending increased by six percent 2022, and compared to 2020 the increase was 28 percent.

We have no specific reason explaining the difficulties for appellate courts to respond appropriately to the increasing number of incoming criminal cases. The turnaround time for criminal cases excluding priority cases (criminal cases involving a detained person or a defendant under 18 years of age) was unchanged between 2020 and 2021 (6,9 months) but increased during 2022 to 8,3 months.

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		Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	3 074 [] NA	12 994 [] NA [] NAP	12 952 [] NA [] NAP	3 116 []NA []NAP	2 []NA []NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	90 []NA []NAP	257 []NA []NAP	259 []NA []NAP	88 []NA []NAP	0 []NA []NAP

2. Non litigious cases					
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA				
(=== : === : === ;	[X] NAP				
2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA				
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[X] NAP				
• •					
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)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP				
		[A]NAF	[A]NAF	[A]NAF	[A]NAF
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
3	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	2 053	7 701	7 826	1 928	1
	[] NA				
	[] NAP				
4. Other cases	931	5 036	4 867	1 100	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. Other cases at the Supreme Court are for example cases about a new trial, restoration of expired time, grave procedural error, extradition and bar association matters.

The Supreme court had an unchanged amount of civil litigious cases filed, and other cases decreased by three percent. Although, other cases pending increased by 18 percent from 2021 and by 58 percent from 2020. The Supreme Administrative Court has the same amount of filed cases as the previous year. Broken down, a reduction was seen in the largest category, the social insurance cases. The tax cases also continued to decrease sharply as a result of a reduced amount of resolved cases in the Administrative Courts of Appeal, while the quantitative cases and other cases increased instead. Following an increase of cases pending during a couple of years, the cases pending decreased by six percent, mostly due to a decrease of tax cases and social security 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: 300	
() No	

Comments We have no explanation as to why the number of cases closed by a procedure of manifest inadmissibility decreased.

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	324	3 184	3 065	443	0
(1+2+3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
criminal cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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 Starting on January 1st in 2022 a distinction was made possible between severe, minor and other incoming criminal cases at highest instance court. However, the statistics will not be reliable until after at least two years due to continued registration of incoming and resolved cases without this refined distinction. The number of incoming criminal cases to the Supreme Court has increased by 20 percent 2022, and increased the previous year as well. Resolved cases increased by 18 percent, and the cases pending by 36 percent. Compared to 2020 the increase in pending cases was 65 percent. This was due to the fact that the number of criminal cases has increased in the lower instance courts during the last few years.

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 cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Litigious divorce cases	4 652	8 339	8 471	4 520	14
Lingious divorce cuses	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Employment dismissal cases					
1 3	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency	9 198	9 804	9 872	9 130	944
•	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case					
-	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments Litigious divorce cases decreased from previous year in filed, resolved and pending cases. "Insolvency" includes bankruptcy

cases and company reconstruction cases. Insolvency cases mainly consists of bankruptcy cases in Sweden. Filed and resolved insolvency cases increased during 2022. Insolvency cases pending decreased marginally.

101-0. Number of 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 cases for more than 2 years
Court cases relating to asylum	4 172	5 472	6 607	3 037	43
seekers (refugee status under the	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1951 Geneva Convention)	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Court cases relating to the right	3 250	17 564	17 059	3 755	2
of entry and stay for aliens	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

Comments Court cases related to asylum seekers decreased in filed cases by 52 percent from 2020. As in previous year, the inflow of these cases continued to decrease strongly and was similar to the inflow in 2015, the level before the sharp increase that started in 2016 as a result of the refugee crisis. Also cases pending decreased by 52 percent from 2020. Court cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens increased by 57 percent. More than half of the cases were submitted to the migration court in Stockholm. These cases are of a simpler legal nature, and the increase is believed to be due to increased traveling after the pandemic when levels where low. Pending cases decreased by three percent from year 2020.

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:

. Legal remedies are similar for asylum seekers as well as other aliens appealing right of entry or stay. Please see details below. Appeal

There are two levels of appeal in Sweden: the first level consists of four Migration Courts (migrationsdomstol) and the second is the Migration Court of Appeal (Migrationsöverdomstolen).

Appeal before the Migration Court

A refusal decision by the Migration Agency can be appealed before the Migration Court and this appeal has suspensive effect under the regular procedure (Chapter 12, § 10 Alien's Act). In manifestly unfounded cases, the appeal has automatic suspensive effect until the Migration Court has decided on whether the removal shall be suspended during its proceedings (Chapter 12, § 8a Alien's Act). There are four Migration Courts in Stockholm, Luleå, Malmö and Gothenburg. Appeals can be made both in relation to facts and/or points of law.

The asylum seeker has three weeks after having been informed of the first instance decision to lodge an appeal. The appeal is formally addressed to the Migration Court but is sent first to the Migration Agency, which has the legal obligation to review its decision based on any new evidence presented. The average processing time for the Migration Courts to adjudicate a case in 2022 was 9,5 months, which is an increase from 7.9 months in 2021. The Migration Courts changed 9,6% of the appealed asylum cases. (Statistics provided by the National Courts Authority in January 2022 and January 2023.)

Court rulings are publicly available. The rulings can be accessed either directly from the Court upon request, in paper or electronically, or via legal information databases (subject to a licence/subscription). In order to not reveal sensitive information about an applicant, the Court can decide that the name of the applicant and/or certain parts of the ruling shall be kept confidential.

Asylum seekers in the regular procedure have access to free legal aid.

Appeal before the Migration Court of Appeal

Leave to appeal to the Migration Court of Appeal is issued if:

- •it is of importance for the guidance of the application of the law that the appeal is examined by the Migration Court of Appeal or
- •there are other exceptional grounds for examining the appeal. (Ch. 16, Section 12 Aliens Act.) Leave is only granted where an appeal

may be of importance as a precedent, or if there are exceptional reasons, such as a serious procedural error made by the Migration Agency or the Migration Court.

Decisions of the Migration Court of Appeal are final and non-appealable.

The Migration Court of Appeal is the main source of jurisprudence in the Swedish asylum system. Decisions by the Migration Courts are not deemed to set precedent, even though they may contain important legal reasoning.

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	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Child pornography					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system:

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 length of the entire procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial		159	117	138		
litigious cases	Allow decimals : 2	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	Allow decimals : 2
Inglous cases		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Litigious divorce cases		204				
Lingious arvoice cuses	Allow decimals: 2	[]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	Allow decimals: 2
		[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	
	[X]NA					[X] NA
	[]NAP					[]NAP
Employment dismissal cases						
Employment dismissar cases	Allow decimals : 2	[X] NA	Allow decimals : 2			
		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP

Insolvency cases	Allow decimals : 2 [X] NA [] NAP	363 []NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	Allow decimals : 2 [X]NA []NAP
Robbery cases	Allow decimals : 2 [X]NA [NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	Allow decimals : 2 [X]NA []NAP
Intentional homicide cases	Allow decimals : 2 [X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	Allow decimals : 2 [X]NA []NAP

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 replies possible):

[X]	to	conduct	or	supervise	investigation
[7 7]	w	conduct	OI	super vise	mvesugation

- [] 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

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

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

=

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

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	108 581 []NA
2.Incoming/received cases	425 341 []NA []NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	433 050 []NA []NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	223 940 []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	30 456 []NA []NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	35 234 []NA
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	158 250 [] NA [] NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	41 297 []NA []NAP
3.3.Cases brought to court	167 813 []NA []NAP
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	108 062 [] NA [] NAP

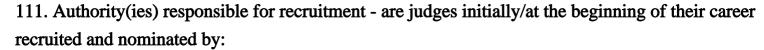
Comments Given that for the present evaluation cycle the category "cases closed for other reasons" was deleted, cases previously communicated within this category are now included in "3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons". Namely, decisions for the following cases have been added in "3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons": the suspicion of an offence has been closed; a preliminary investigation has been submitted to the investigating authority; the suspect is under 15 years of age. "3.2 Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negociated by the public prosecutor": the discrepancy is due to a combination of several factors. The amount of those cases where this kind of judicial proceedings and prosecution activities are relatively common (e.g. possession and abuse of narcotics and illegal driving) has decreased. During 2020, there was an extra drive fighting benefit fraud, which led to a large amount of those cases, resulting in summary penalty orders in particular. The track of using faster legal proceedings has expanded and it is there more common to prosecute directly instead of issuing a summary penalty order, even though this would have been possible, which depends on the special rules concerning service of documents.

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			
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Before the main trial			
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
During the main trial			
	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Comments			
100. Do the figures provided in O1	107 inalyda traffic	offense assas?	
109. Do the figures provided in Q1	107 meiude traine	offence cases?	
() No			
Comments			
Johnnents			
D2. Please indicate the sources for	answering the qu	estions in this part	
Sources: The Swedish Prosecution Authorit			
Career of judges and public pro	secutors		
Career of judges and public pro 1.Recruitment and promotion 5.1.1Recruitment and promotion	secutors		
Career of judges and public pro 1.Recruitment and promotion 5.1.1Recruitment and promotion	secutors of judges		
Career of judges and public profit. 1.Recruitment and promotion 1.1.1Recruitment and promotion 110. How are judges recruited?	secutors of judges	als (for example experienced lawyo	ers)
Career of judges and public produced in the case of judges and public produced in the case of judges and promotion in the case of judges recruited? [] through a competitive exam (open competitive exam (op	secutors of judges etition) crienced legal profession	als (for example experienced lawy	ers)
Career of judges and public produces. 1.Recruitment and promotion. 5.1.1Recruitment and promotion. 10. How are judges recruited? [] through a competitive exam (open competitive e	secutors of judges etition) crienced legal profession	als (for example experienced lawyo	ers)
Career of judges and public produce. 1.Recruitment and promotion 5.1.1Recruitment and promotion 110. How are judges recruited? [] through a competitive exam (open competitive exa	secutors of judges etition) crienced legal profession		
Career of judges and public produce. 1. Recruitment and promotion 1.1.1 Recruitment and promotion 1.1.1 How are judges recruited? [] through a competitive exam (open competitive exam (open competitive) a recruitment procedure for expetitive exam (please specify):	secutors of judges etition) crienced legal profession		
Career of judges and public production 1. Recruitment and promotion 1. 1. 1 Recruitment and promotion 1. 10. How are judges recruited? [] through a competitive exam (open competi	secutors of judges etition) crienced legal profession		

[] Age

[X] Nationality				
[] Physical/Psychological capacity				
[] General studies in law				
[X] Advanced studies in law (Master, PhI	D)			
[] Number of years of relevant experience	ee			
[] Traineeship/judicial functions in court	s			
[] Validation of a general state examinate	ion in law			
[] Validation of a specific examination for	or judges			
[] Clean criminal record				
[] Foreign languages				
[] Personal requirements (related to integ	grity)			
[X] Other				
[] NAP				
		4:4- 4b mm-b	of applicants for the	nositio
110-3. In the frame of these recr	_			positio
110-3. In the frame of these recruit of judge and the number of recruit	itments actually m	ade during the refe	rence year:	positio
	_			positio
	Total 633	Males 298	rence year: Females 335	positio
of judge and the number of recru	Total 633 [] NA 206	Males 298 []NA 84	rence year: Females 335 11NA 122	position
of judge and the number of recru	Total 633 INA	Males 298 [] NA	rence year: Females 335 I J NA	position
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments	Total 633 [] NA 206 [] NA	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applicant	Total 633 [] NA 206 [] NA	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applicant () Yes	Total 633 [] NA 206 [] NA	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applicant	Total 633 [] NA 206 [] NA	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applican () Yes (X) No	Total 633 []NA 206 []NA ts decreased in the	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applican () Yes (X) No Comments	Total 633 []NA 206 []NA ts decreased in the	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applicant () Yes (X) No Comments 110-5. If yes, please specify the specific of the spec	Total 633 []NA 206 []NA ts decreased in the	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applicant () Yes (X) No Comments 110-5. If yes, please specify () Increase of salary	Total 633 []NA 206 []NA ts decreased in the	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applicant () Yes (X) No Comments 110-5. If yes, please specify () Increase of salary [] Other financial incentives	Total 633 1 NA 206 1 NA ts decreased in the what remedies you	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applican () Yes (X) No Comments 110-5. If yes, please specify of a point of	Total 633 []NA 206 []NA ts decreased in the what remedies you	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	
Number of applicants Number of recruited persons Comments 110-4. If the number of applican () Yes (X) No Comments 110-5. If yes, please specify [] Increase of salary [] Other financial incentives [] Improving working conditions [] Workload reduction at the beginn	Total 633 []NA 206 []NA ts decreased in the what remedies you	Males 298 []NA 84 []NA last years did you t	rence year: Females 335 []NA 122 []NA	



ſ	1 An	authority	made	up	of	iudges	only
L]	and the state of		~P	~·.	,	

[] An authority made up of non-judges only

[X] An authority/authorities made up of judges and non-judges

[] Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) responsible for the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: The Judges Proposals Board (Swe: Domarnämnden), the authority responsible for recruitment of judges is made up of judges and non judges. The body consists of 9 members, whereof 5 judges, 2 legal professionals that work outside the Swedish Courts whereof 1 lawyer (at the moment 2 lawyers) and 2 representatives for the people (at the moment 1 member of the Swedish Parliament and 1 former member of the Swedish Parliament). Each member of Domarnämnden has a personal substitute.

111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Males	Females
Members	9	5	4
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing/appointing its members:

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments – Please specify the procedure to be followed, the competent authority, the moment for exercising the right of appeal: After an application process, Domarnämnden submits a proposal to the Government on who should be appointed as an judge. The decision to propose who should be appointed as a judge can not be appealed. The Government is not bound by proposal. Before the Government appoints a person who has not been proposed by Domarnämnden, the Board shall be given the opportunity to comment on him or her.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments - No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting judges

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

[] Competitive test / Exam

[] Previous individual evaluations

[X] Other procedure(s) (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) and how the publicity of promotion processes is ensured: All judges, in civil or administrative courts and at the courts of first instance or at the

courts of appeal, are equal. The process for appointing chief judges or judges of the Court of Appeal with special responsibilities "vice ordföranden" follows the usual procedure for judicial appointments, i.e. application to Domarnämnden and appointment by the Government.

113-0. In the frame of the promotion procedures, please indicate the number of applicants and the number of promotions actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Number of promoted persons	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments

110 1 Di ' i' 4 41		l C 41		O / 1451	1 ' '1. 1 . '
III 4_ I PIASCA INGICSTA FN	ום משלם חוכם בו	I TOP THA MPOMOTIC	11 AT 2 111/1/102	//milima	aniiae maeeinia
113-1. Please indicate th	ie citicită ușcu	LIOLUIC DIOTIOLIC	n on a nuuse	: viiiuiuibie i	
				· /	- p p

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

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

5.1.2Status, 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
[]	X] 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 Authority 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. Are specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not prohibited by law or other regulation?

()	X)	Yes
()]	No

decide in a matter concerning the exercise of authority against an individual or concerning the application of law (Chapter 12, Sect the Instrument of Government).
115-2. If they are prohibited by law or other regulation, are there exceptions?
() Yes
(X) No
[] NAP
Comments - Please describe these exceptions:
115-3. Which authority can issue such specific instructions?
[] General Prosecutor
[] Higher prosecutor/Head of prosecution office
[] Executive power
[] Other
[X] NAP
Comments - If "Other", please specify:
115-4. What form these instructions may take?
[] Oral instruction
[] Oral instruction with written confirmation
[] Written instruction
[] Other
[X] 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
[X] NAP
Comments - If "Other", please specify:
115-6. What is the frequency of this type of instructions:
() Exceptional
() Occasional
() Frequent
() Systematic
[X]NAP
Comments

Comments - If yes, please specify: No authority, not even the Riksdag or the Prosecutor General, may decide on how a prosecutor shall

115-7. Can the public prosecutor oppose/report an instruction to an independent body?	
() Yes	
() No	
[X]NAP	
Comments - If yes, please specify to which body/institution and please describe under which conditions.	
=	
116. How are public prosecutors recruited?	
[] through a competitive exam (open competition)	
[] through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)	
[X] other (please specify):See answer on Q. 116-1	
Comments	
116 1 Places briefly describe the recruitment procedure(s) for procedutors in your country:	
116-1. Please briefly describe the recruitment procedure(s) for prosecutors in your country:	
number of personal qualities are required. To find out if the applicants correspond to these requirements, work psychology tests structured interviews conducted by a representative from HR and the recruiting chief public prosecutor, and collection of refere are used. The employment begins with a nine-month probationary period, followed by permanent employment during training years, and after that, nomination as a public prosecutor takes place on the recommendation of the chief public prosecutor. For two have completed judge training before applying or have many years of relevant experience, a dispensation is sought to becompublic prosecutor after 12 months of probationary service.	ences for two those
116-2. What are the recruitment requirements for prosecutors (multiple replies possible)?	
[] Age	
[X] Nationality	
[X] Physical/Psychological capacity	
[X] General studies in law	
[] Advanced studies in law (Master, PhD)	
[] Number of years of relevant experience	
[X] Traineeship/judicial functions in courts	
[] Validation of a general state examination in law	
[] Validation of a specific examination for prosecutors	
[] Clean criminal record	
[] Foreign languages	
[X] Personal requirements (related to integrity)	
[X] Other	

Comments - If "other", please specify: Please see the answer to Q. 116-1.

116-3. In the frame of these recruitments, please indicate the number of applicants for the position of prosecutor and the number of recruitments actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA
Number of recruited persons	115	[X]NA	[X]NA

Comments

Comments
116-4. If the number of applicants decreased in the last years did you take any remedial measures?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
116-5. If yes, please specify what remedies you implemented:
[] Increase of salary
[] Other financial incentives
[] Improving working conditions
[] Workload reduction at the beginning of career
[] Other adjustments in the frame of the induction of new prosecutors
[] Other
Comments: If "other", please, specify:
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
[X] Other

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

117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female	
Members	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing/appointing its members: 117-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment? (X) Yes () No Comments – Please specify the procedure to be followed, the competent authority, the moment for exercising the right of appeal: 118. Is the same authority (Q.117) competent for the promotion of public prosecutors? (X) Yes () No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors Comments 119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple replies possible) [] Competitive test / exam [] Previous individual evaluations [X] Other procedure(s) (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) and how the publicity of promotion processes is ensured: 119-1. In the frame of the promotion procedures, please indicate the number of applicants and the number of promotions actually made during the reference year: **Total** Males **Females** Number of applicants Number of promoted persons X]NA X]NA X] NA Comments 119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor: [X] Years of experience [X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance) [] Performance (quantitative) [X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation) [X] Other [] No criteria

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

5.1.3 Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors

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

() No
Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:
[] For disciplinary reasons
[X] 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):
(X)No
Comments
123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
(X) 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?
(X) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):3
() No
Comments
125. If the mandate of judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?
[] NA [X] NAP Comments
125-1. Is it renewable?
() Yes
() No
[X] NAP
Comments

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:69

[] NA [X] NAP			
Comments			
126-1. Is it renewable?			
() Yes			
() No			
[X]NAP			
Comments			
E1. Please indicate the sources for ans	swering the ques	stions in this part	
Sources: The Swedish National Courts Adminis	tration and the Swedis	h Prosecution Authority	
.2.Training			
5.2.1Training of judges			•
127. Types of different trainings offer	ed to judges:		
	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school,	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
traineeship in a court)	(X)No	() No	(X) No
General in-service training	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
General in service daming	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for specialised judicial	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
functions (e.g. judge for economic or	(X) No	() No	(X)No
administrative issues)			
In-service training for management functions	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
of the court (e.g. court president)	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
facilities in courts	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on ethics	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X)No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
<i>yy</i>	(X) No	() No	(X)No
In-service training on gender equality	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No

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

what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

Other in- service training	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes	() Yes (X) No
Comments	(12)110	()2.0	(12)110

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

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed)
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[] No training proposed [] Regularly (for example every year)
	[X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on gender equality	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
Other in- service training	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges:

128-1. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings per judge:

Per judge		

Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings	Min numeric value allowed: 0
	[] NA [X] NAP
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[] NA [X] NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[] NA [X] NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[]NA

Comments

5.2.2Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
General in-service training	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training for specialised functions	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
(e.g. public prosecutors specialised in	() No	(X) No	(X) No
organised crime)			
In-service training for management functions	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
(e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
facilities in office	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training on ethics	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
,,	() No	(X) No	(X) No
In-service training on gender equality	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No
Other in- service training	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No

Comments Please see comment to Q 130-1.

Examples of other in-service training at the Swedish Prosecution Authority are: - GDPR and the Data Protection reform.

- Security: how to protect the Prosecution Authority's information, personnel, premises and operation.

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

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised in organised crime)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on child-friendly justice	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on gender equality	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
Other in- service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: Courses in different topics (in 2022 about 16 judicial and 15 administrative) were given during the year and the prosecutor applies for the course (and chief prosecutor approves) if interested. All employees, including prosecutors, get training on ethics and gender equality every year (approx. 2-4 h each).

130-1. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings per prosecutor:

	Per prosecutor
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings	Min numeric value allowed: 0
	[X]NA []NAP

Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[X]NA []NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	1 []NA
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	2 []NA []NAP

Comments Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings: The new initial training (from fall 2023) consists of 8 partial courses ("weeks", not consecutive) during the first two years

Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days per year: The new initial training (from fall 2023) consists of 34 days + preparation and afterwork (approx. 16 days) during the first two years.

In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year: At least one course per prosecutor per year (as a goal). In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year: 2-5 days.

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 prosecutor. - In brief: the old system was 15 weeks, the new (from fall 2023) is 8 weeks. The old and new general initial compulsory training for prosecutors will co-exist until spring 2025.

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 implemented budget of such institution(s)?

	Implemented budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
Institution(s) for judges	5 000 000 [] NA
Institution(s) for prosecutors	[]NAP
	[] 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.

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

. 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 – from fall 2023 — for a total of approx 8 partial courses (3-5 days each) plus preparation time and afterwork during their first two-three years (previously the basic training was 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 ("in-house") and is not a public training institution/body. The spent budget for the training of prosecutors was about 3,000,000 € (of a total budget for the Training Unit of about 5,000,000 €) in 2022. We are expecting a decrease in costs for the basic training for prosecutors due to the profound shortening of time spent on hotels etc. The total budget will however probably not decrease due to other new born training activities, i.a. compulsory basic training for administrators and chiefs.

5.2.4 Number of trainings

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

	Number of different live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings available	Number of live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings delivered	Number of days of delivered live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution (not live)
Total	216	285	770	166
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
For judges	94	159	459	20
_ = Jangar	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
For prosecutors	31	31	93	66
•	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
For non-judge staff	76	95	181	20
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
For non-prosecutor staff	15	15	37	60
_	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments The figures listed are for the Swedish Prosecution Authority's Training Unit (which is not a separate public institution).

131-3. Number of participants in the trainings during the reference year.

	Number of participants i live (in-person, hybrid, videoconference) trainin	internet-based trainings
Total	2 304	302
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Judges	745	146
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Prosecutors	1 007	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-judge staff	267	156
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-prosecutor staff	285	
•	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: For the prosecution services: The Swedish Prosecution Authority.

For the judges: The Swedish Judicial Training Academy

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	76 973 [] NA [] NAP	49 263 [] NA [] NAP	846 706 [] NA [] NAP	541 892 []NA []NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the highest salary of a judge at this level, excluding the salary of the Court President)	134 036 []NA []NAP	73 720 []NA []NAP	1 474 400 [] NA [] NAP	810 920 []NA []NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	56 520 []NA	[X] NA	565 200 [] NA [] NAP	[X]NA

Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the highest salary of a public prosecutor at this level, excluding the salary of the Attorney General). Comment – Please describe briefly how the s you have a starting salary. As a fully trained criteria. The Swedish Prosecution Authority prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	prosecutor, indivi cannot provide ne	dual salary setting is applie et annual salary, since it is n	d, which is revised ar ot possible to calcula	nnually according to salar te it accurately. Salary for
133. Do judges and public prose	ecutors have	Judges	Public p	rosecutors
Reduced taxation		() Yes (X) No	() Ye	
Special pension		() Yes (X) No	() Ye (X) No	s
Housing		() Yes (X) No	() Ye (X) No	
Other financial benefit		() Yes (X) No	() Ye (X) No	
134. If "other financial benefit", [X]NAP = 135. Can judges combine their v				ies?
Teaching		(X) Yes () No	(X)Ye	
Research and publication		(X) Yes () No	(X)Ye	
Arbitrator		(X) Yes () No	(X) Yo	
Consultant		() Yes	() Ye	

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

se specify.

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

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
Research and publication	() No (X) Yes () No	() 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:

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

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

judges, etc.)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comment - Please specify:
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 guidelines and/or opinions of this institution / body publicly available?
() Yes
() No
Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of the guidelines and/or opinions, etc.:
138-2-1. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?
[] NA
Comments – Please specify what were the topics addressed in these guidelines and/or opinions
138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by
prosecutors, etc.)
() Yes
(X) No
Comment: Please specify
138-4. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?
() Only prosecutors
() Prosecutors and other legal professionals
() Other, please specify:
Comments
138-5. Are the guidelines and/or opinions of this institution / body publicly available?
() Yes
() No
Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.
138-5-1. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?

Comments – Please specify what were the topics addressed in these guidelines and/or opinions

5.4.Disciplinary procedures

5.4.1Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

140. Who is author	orised to initiate d	lisciplinary _l	proceedings	against judges	(multiple repl	lies
possible)?						

possible)?
[] Court users
[X] Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
[] High Court / Supreme Court
[] High Judicial Council
[] Disciplinary court
[] Disciplinary body
[X] Ombudsman
[] Parliament
[] Executive power (please specify):
[X] Other (please specify):The Cancellor of Justice
[] This is not possible
Comments There are three authorities/organs that can initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a judge. The chief or the president of the court where the judge has office, the Chancellor of Justice (Justitiekanslern) and the Parliamentary Ombudsman (Justitieombudsmannen) can initiate a disciplinary proceeding against a judge. The Chancellor of Justice is a non-political civil servant appointed by the Government. The Parliamentary Ombudsmen (JO) can also initiate a proceeding against a judge. JO are appointed by the Swedish Parliament to ensure that public authorities and their staff comply with the laws and other statutes governing their actions. 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
[X] Ombudsman
[] Professional body
[] Executive power (please specify):
[X] Other (please specify):Chancellor of Justice, the Prosecution Authority and the Swedish Economic Crime Authority
[] This is not possible
Comments

142. Which authority has disciplinary power ov	er judges (multi	ple replies possible)?
[] Court		
[] Higher Court / Supreme Court		
[] High Judicial Council		
[X] Disciplinary court or body		
[] Ombudsman		
[] Parliament		
[] Executive power (please specify):		
[] Other (please specify):		
Comments The body responsible for disciplinary proceedings is Tansvarsnämnd)	ne Government Discip	linary Board for Higher Officials (Statens
143. Which authority has disciplinary power ov	er public prosec	eutors (multiple replies possible)?
[] Supreme Court		
[] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior		
[] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor		
[] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)		
[X] Disciplinary court or body		
[] Ombudsman		
[] Professional body		
[] Executive power (please specify):		
[] Other (please specify):		
Comments		
5.4.2Number of disciplinary procedures and	sanctions	
144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding count the proceedings only once and for the materials of th	ed during the reg	
	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (1+2+3+4)	4 []NA []NAP	O []NA []NAP

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

4. Other	1	0
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: "Other": a case where the Government Disciplinary Board for Higher Officials was requested by a district court to give a statement on the question to know if a judge would lose his job if he was convicted in a criminal case decided at the discrict court.

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	4	0
, , ,	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	2	0
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
2. Suspension	0	0
2. Suspension	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0	0
3. Withdrawai from cases	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
4 5:	0	0
4. Fine	0 [] NA	0 [] NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary	0	0
	[]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Position downgrade	0	0
, and the second	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	0	0
Course to anomal geographment (course toomical	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
8. Resignation	0	0
o. Resignation	[] NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
0.04	2	0
9. Other	[] NA	[] NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP
10. Dismissal	0	0
	[]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] 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. One of the "other" sanctions refers to question 144 and was just as described, a statement to a discrict court. The second "other" sanction was an indictment in respect of a case where a judge missed something in the service (i.e. a detention deadline that was not observed), it was not a crime that he committed outside of his employment.

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

Sources: The Swedish Prosecution Authority and the HR-department at the NCA.

Lawyers			
1.Profession of lawyer			
1 1 Status of the madessi	on of lawvers		
1.15 tatus of the profession	on or law york		
1.1Status of the profession			
46. Total number of lawye		untry:	
*		untry:	Females
*	rs practising in your co		Females 2 361

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

Yes ()
No (X)

Comments NAP - anyone can represent a client in Court, not just members of the Bar Association.

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	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No
Dismissal cases	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No
Criminal cases – Defendant	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No [] NAP	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No

Criminal cases – Victim	() Yes always () Yes in some case (X) No	() Yes always es () Yes in some cases (X) No	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No
Administrative cases	() Yes always () Yes in some case (X) No	() Yes always	() Yes always () Yes in some cases (X) No
Comments - Please indicate any useful clare. 49-0. If other than lawyers m			ho:
•	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance cour (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Family member	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Self-representation	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Trade union	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Comments - If "other", please specify. In a epresentation(s):	ddition, for the categories selected	please specify the types of ca	ses concerned by this/thes
49-1. In addition to the functi	ons of legal representation	on and legal advice, c	an a lawyer exerci
other activities?			
[X] Notarial activity			
[X] Arbitration / mediation			
[X] Proxy / representation			
[] Property manager			

[X] Notarial activity	
[X] Arbitration / mediation	
[X] Proxy / representation	
[] Property manager	
[] Real estate agent	
Other (please specify):	

Comments

149-2. Professional lawyers may have the status of:

[] Self-employed lawyer
[] Staff lawyer
ſ	l In-house lawver

Comments NAP. Only members of the Swedish Bar Association that can work under the title "advokat". A Swedish advokat cannot work as an employee for anyone else than another advokat without the Board's permission.

150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

[X] 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?
(X) 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?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification,
specific diploma or specific authorisations?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
F1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part
Sources: The Swedish Bar Association
5.1.2Practicing the profession of lawyer
154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the
foreseeable amount of fees)?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
156. Do laws or bar standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely
negotiated)?

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[X] Yes, laws provide rules	
[X] Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules	
[] No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules	
Comments When legal aid has been granted, the normal hourly fee is fixed (as decided and designated by the government). Court appointed public defence counsels, counsels for the allowed to demand or receive further remuneration from the clients than the fee decided by legislation. The hourly compensation may deviate from the hourly costs norm if it is warra counsel or other significant circumstances. Section 4.1 of the Code of Conduct includes a general rule that the fees charged must alway reasonable fee is determined on a case by case basis.	aggrieved party and legal aid counsels are not y the court in accordance with the relevant inted by reason of the skill and care exhibited by
6.1.3Quality standards and disciplinary procedures for lawye	<u>ers</u>
157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?	
158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality stand	dards:
[X] the bar association	
[] the Parliament	
[] other (please specify):	
Comments	
159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:	
[X] the performance of lawyers	
[X] the amount of fees	
Comments - Please specify:	
160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?	
[] a judge	
[] Ministry of Justice	
[] a professional authority	
[X] other (please specify):The Swedish Bar Association	
Comments	
161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disc	ciplinary proceeding is undertaken
because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only on	ce and for the main reason.)
	Number of disciplinary proceedings

Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

504

[]NA []NAP

1. Breach of professional ethics	504
•	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
3. Criminal offence	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
4. Other	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1+2+3+4+5)$	127
	[] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	123
	[]NA []NAP
2. Suspension	
	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Fine	
	[] NA [X] NAP
5. Other	4
	[] 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. 4 cases of disbarment

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?

Ordered by the court, the judge, the	public prosecutor or a p	public authority in the	course of a judicia	l proceeding
[X] No mandatory mediation				
omments - If there is mandatory mediation	n, please specify which	fields are concerned:		
63-2. In some fields, does the	legal system pro	ovide for manda	tory informati	ive sessions with a
nediator?				
(X) Yes				
() No				
omments - If there are mandatory informal aildren under the age of 18, wants to file for aildren they must first have participated in court. is often the family law department at the partificate is issued, which is used if the participated in the partificate is issued, which is used if the participated in the participated is issued.	or divorce and/or disage information sessions we municipality that condu	ree on questions regar with the municipality i	ding custody, resident order for it to be sessions with the part	lence and visitation of the possible to initiate procee rents. After the sessions, a
64. Please specify, by type of	cases, who prov	ides court-relate	ed mediation s	services:
	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No	() No	(X) No
Family cases	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
aminy cases	() No	() No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Administrative cases	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
Labour cases including employment	(X)Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
dismissals	() No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
Criminal cases	[] NAP () Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
Cilimiai Cases	(X) No	() No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Consumer cases	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No	() No	(X) No
		If Jim	[] 14211	[] IVA
omments				
65. Is there a possibility to rec	eive legal aid fo	r court-related 1	nediation or r	eceive these service
ee of charge?				
(X) Yes				
() No				
[]NAP				
omments - If yes, please specify:				
				Page 109 of 136

[] Before/instead of going to court

=

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

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

Comments

166-1. Could you please describe what are the requirements and what is the procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator in your country (educational requirements, working experiences, accrediting procedure etc.)?

. There are no formal requirements for education or experience for someone to be appointed as a mediator. However, experience of working as a lawyer or judge has proved valuable in mediation assignments.

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 $(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)$			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Family cases			
•	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment			
dismissal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
dishiissai cases	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Criminal cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Other cases			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

=

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

[X] Mediation other than court-related mediation

[X] Arbitration

[X] Conciliation (if different from mediation)

[] Other ADR (please specify):

Comments

G1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Courses	The	Mational	Courte	Administration
Source:	i ne	Namonai	Courts A	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)	661	258	403	
, ,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
1. Private professionals under the authority				
(control) of public authorities	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
(control) of public authorities	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
2. Enforcement agents working in a public	661	258	403	
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
mistration (civil screams paid by state)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Judges				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
4. Other				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[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)?

[X] diploma

[X] professional experience

[X] appointment procedure by the State		
[X] initial training		
[] other		
Comments - If "other", please specify:		
71. Are enforcement agents appointed to o	ffice for an undetermined	period (i.e. "for life" = u
he official age of retirement)?		
(X) 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 d cur.	isciplinary sanction)? Please specify	v: Dismissal as disciplinary action n
.1.2 Activities/scope of competence		
71-1. 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	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Date of birth	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Civil status	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Cohabitant	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Employer	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
_	() No	() No
Motor vehicle	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Movable property	(X) Yes	() Yes
Macraele property	() No	(X) No
Immovable property	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
Bank account	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
Other enforcement proceedings and arress	() No (X) Yes	() No (X) Yes
Other enforcement proceedings underway	() No	() No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	() No	() No
Other	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X)No

Comments - If "other", please specify: Since last survey, a new law (2020:272) regarding bank deposit system has entered into force. The

[X] specific exam

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Swedish Tax Authority operates this system. Every bank and financial institution is obliged to connect to the system. The Enforcement Authority has access to it and may through one question immediately ask and receive an answer from every bank and financial institution whether the debtor has a bank account or bank deposit. The answer does not give any information about the amount on the bank account. The Enforcement Authority thereafter turns to each bank/financial institution with which the debtor has a customer relationship to investigate whether a decision of attachment is possible.

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	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of immovable properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Preventive seizure of immovable properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of remunerations	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP

Eviction measures	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No
Seizures of boats and ships	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No
Seizure of aircrafts	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No
Seizure of electronic assets (e.g cryptocurrency)	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	 (X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Sale of shares	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents () No [] NAP
Other	() Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents () Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents (X) No

Comments

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

Ĺ	X J	Service	of judicial	and exti	rajudicial	documents
---	-----	---------	-------------	----------	------------	-----------

[X] Debt recovery

[] Voluntary or public auctions of moveable or immoveable property

[]	Custody of goods
[X]	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
Comm	ients
8.1.3	Training and ICT
172-	1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?
(X)) Yes
()	No
Comm	ients
172-2	2. Do you have an e-learning training system established for enforcement agents?
) Yes
()	No
Comm	ents - If yes, please specify:
172-3	3. Does the content of the continuous training system also include ICT (related to enforcement
proce	edures)?
(X)) Yes
()	No
Comm	ents - If yes, please specify:
172-4	4. Have an electronic service of documents or electronic notifications been introduced in your
coun	try?
()	Yes
(X)) No
Comm	nents
172-	5. Does the development of new technologies have an effect on the different stages of the
enfor	rcement procedure?
(X)) Yes
()	No
Comm	ents - Please explain: Successively as the debtor can find out more and more information about the enforcement procedure,

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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?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments
175-1. Are the fees charged in case of successful enforcement proceedings freely negotiated?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
175-2. Who has to pay these fees if the enforcement proceedings are successful?
[X] The debtor
[] The creditor
[] Other – please specify
Comments
176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
H0. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part
Source: The Swedish Enforcement Agency and 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
(X)No
Comments
178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents? [] professional body [] judge

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[] Ministry of Justice	
[] public prosecutor	
[X] other (please specify):	
Comments	
181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court d	lecisions rendered against public
authorities, including supervising such execution?	
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement	ent procedure is conducted by the
enforcement agent?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
183. What are the main complaints made by users conce	erning the enforcement procedure? Please
indicate a maximum of 3.	
[] no execution at all	
[] non execution of court decisions against public authorities	
[X] lack of information	
[X] 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 enforcem	nent procedures:
	Existence of the system
for civil cases	(X)Yes

Comments In 2022 there were 1 265 707 public cases and 728 656 private cases arriving for enforcement. The complete investigation was performed within nine months in 97 % of the arriving cases.

(X) Yes

() No

186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to serve

for administrative cases

() more (please specify):	
omments	
87. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against	t enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary
oceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, plea	ase count the proceedings only once an
or the main reason.)	
	Number of disciplinary proceedings
	initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	0
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	[] NA
	[]NAP
. For breach of professional ethics	0 []NA
	[]NAP
. For professional inadequacy	0
	[]NA []NAP
For criminal offence	0
. I of criminal offence	[] NA
	[] NAP
. Other	0 []NA
	[]NAP
omments - If "other", please specify:	
38. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforceme	nt agents:
	Number of sanctions pronounced
Cotal number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	0 []NA
	[] NAP
. Reprimand	0
	[]NA []NAP
. Suspension	0
. Suspension	[] NA
	[] NAP
. Withdrawal from cases	0 []NA
	[]NAP
. Fine	0
	[]NA
	[] NAP

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and/or notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):

(X) between 1 and 5 days

() between 6 and 10 days

() between 11 and 30 days

5. Other	0 []NA				
Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of anctions exists, please indicate the reasons:					
11. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part					
Source: The Swedish Enforcement Agency's HR manager					
.2.Execution of decisions in criminal matters					
3.2.1Functioning of execution in criminal matters					
189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of jud	Igments in criminal matters? (multiple				
replies possible)					
[] Judge					
[] Public prosecutor					
[X] Prison and Probation Services					
[X] Enforcement agent					
[X] Other authority (please specify):The Swedish Police Authority					
Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring	g functions).				
190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a	criminal court evaluated by studies?				
(X) Yes					
() No					
Comments					
191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?					
() 80-100%					
(X) 50-79%					
() less than 50%					
Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:					
Notaries					
.1.Profession of notary					
9.1.1Number, status and mandate of notaries					

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Males	Females	
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)				
101AL (1+2+5+ 4)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	
1. Private professionals (without control from				
·	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	
public authorities)	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
State	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	
3.Civil servants (paid by the State)				
s.c. vii sc. vaits (paid by the state)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
4. Other				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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):

[X] di _I	ploma
[] pro	ofessional experience
[] spe	ecific exam
[X] ap	pointment procedure by the State
[] init	tial training
	her (please specify):Sufficient language skills, not declared bankrupt, certificate of freedom from trusteeship (3 § Förordning om notarius publicus).
	s "Other": Sufficient language skills, not declared bankrupt, certificate of freedom from trusteeship (3 § Förordning (1982:327) as publicus).
192-2.	Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the
official	age of retirement)?
[X] ye	s, please indicate the age of retirement:67

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)?

[] no, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Please select one option

notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () No () N	Authentication	() Yes, exclusively performed by
Certification of signatures (X) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) No Taking of oaths (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) No INAP Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify) Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify) Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify) Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders) Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders) Public auctions (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries		notaries
Certification of signatures (X) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Yes, exclusively performed by notaries)		(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
Certification of signatures (X) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (X) No [] NAP Taking of oaths () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (X) No [] NAP Taking of oaths () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (X) No [] NAP Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify) Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify) () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (X) No [] NAP Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify) () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (X) No [] NAP Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders) () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (X) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries		by notaries
Certification of signatures (X) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) No (Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) No (Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries (Y) Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries		() No
notarics () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () No [] NAP Mediation () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () No [] NAP Public auctions () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () No [] NAP () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () No [] NAP () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries		[] NAP
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by notaries () No [] NAP Public auctions () Yes, exclusively performed by notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (X) No		notaries
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notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (X) No		[] NAP
() Yes, but not exclusively performed by notaries (X) No	Public auctions	() Yes, exclusively performed by
by notaries (X) No		notaries
by notaries (X) No		() Yes, but not exclusively performed
(X) No		

Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries () Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Comments - If "other", please specify. Please indicate any useful clarification on the opposite, other bodies that also have competences for the listed activities.	
194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their a	activities (multiple replies possible)?
[] Real estate transaction	
[] Family law	
[] Succession law	
[] Company law	
[X] Legality control of gambling activities	
[] Protection of vulnerable persons	
[] Other	
Comments	
9.1.3 ICT, organisation of the profession and training	$\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{g}}$
194-3. Do notaries use specialised ICT systems in their	activity?
[] In their relations with the State (e.g. courts, registries, chambers of con	mmerce, tax authorities)
[] In their relations with their clients	
[] In their relations with other notaries (e.g. videoconferencing, system to	o exchange documents)
Comments No general information	
194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries cons	sult?
[] Land registry	
[] Business registry	
[] Civil status / Population registry	
[] Succession / Family law registry	
[] Any other registry (please specify)	
[] None	
Comments No general information, but everyone can consult public registries up to if the NP has bought access to a specific registry or not.	s and what other registries that an individual NP can access is
194-5. Are there registries/ registry infrastructures run l	by the notaries?
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify: No information	
194-6. In which computerised registries can notaries me	odify data (either directly or by submitting

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ш			104	WODE,	

	Directly modifying	Indirectly modifying by submitting an online request
Land registry	() Yes	() Yes
	() No [X] NAP	() No [X] NAP
Business registry	() Yes	() Yes
	() No [X] NAP	() No
Civil status/ Population registry	() Yes	() Yes
CITE SOLUTION I SPULMICH LOGISMY	() No	() No
Succession / Family law registry	[X]NAP ()Yes	[X] NAP () Yes
Succession / Painty law registry	() No	() No
A	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
None	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
[] Digital act[] Digital identification[] Digital archiving		
[] Other, please specify		
[] None		
Comments No general information		
194-8. Who is responsible to run the d	igital archives?	
[] Notariat / Professional body		
[] Other public authority		
[X] Another entity (please specify)Each notary is	responsible for keeping his/her own archiv	ves
Comments		
95. Is there an authority entrusted wit	h supervising and monitoring	the notaries' work?
(X) Yes		
() No		
Comments		

options possible)?			
[] professional body			
[] court			
[] Ministry of Justice			
[] public prosecutor			
[X] other (please specify): The county administrative boat is unsuitable or unable to fulfill his/her duties in a satisfying monitoring the notaries' work. Those notaries who are lawyer professional and ethical standards of the legal profession. If a can make a complaint to the Bar Association's Disciplinary C	way. The boards are, hers and members of the a person is dissatisfied	nowever, not responsible for supervising and Swedish Bar Association must follow the	
Comments			
196-1. Is there a system of general continuous	training for all 1	notaries?	
() Yes			
(X) No			
Comments It is not a requirement for notaries to have training on language skills.	these subjects, howev	ver a notary must have a law degree and suffi	cient
196-2. Do notaries have training on:			
	Yes	No	
European law	()	(X)	
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	()	(X)	
Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional cour	rses, e-learning, webin	ar) and the major topics of the training activi	ties:
I1. Please indicate the sources for answering the	he questions in t	his part	
Sources: The Swedish County Administrative Board, the NI	P's office assistant for	the Gothenburg region	
10.Judicial experts			
10.1.Profession of judicial expert			
10.1.1Status of judicial experts			
202. In your system, what types of judicial expreplies possible):	perts can particip	pate in judicial procedures (mult	iple

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

[X] Experts appointed by the court or other authority independent of the parties
[X] Other system of judicial expertise, please specifyMedical Experts
Comments - Please specify who is proposing and appointing experts in an individual case.
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):
[X] national
[] administrative district or federal entity
[] judicial district
[X] 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 path? How are his/her skills evaluated? By whom?):
202-1-2. Are these lists publicly available?
() Yes, available on the internet
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
202-2. Which authority is competent for the registration of judicial experts?
[] Ministry of justice
[] Courts
[X] 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?
(X) Yes, for how longvarying 3-6 years in general
() No
Comments
202-4. Can an expert who is not on the list or not registered be appointed in a case?
(X) Yes
() No
Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases:

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203. Is the title of judicial exp	perts protected?		
() Yes			
(X) No			
Comments - If appropriate, please explain	n the meaning of this protection	:	
203-1. Does the judicial expe	rt have an obligation o	f training?	
		Obligati	ion of training
Initial training		() Ye	
Continuous training		() Ye	
Comments			
203-2. If yes, does this training	ng concern:		
[] judicial proceedings			
[] the profession of expert			
[] other			
Comments			
=			
204. Is the function of judicia	l experts regulated by	legal norms?	
(X)Yes			
() No			
Comments			
204-1. On the occasion of a tapotential conflicts of interest?		er, does the judicial	expert have to report any
() No			
Comments - If yes, please specify:			
205. Number of accredited or			
	Total	Males	Females
Number of experts	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

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

Comments

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	
	[X]NA
	[] NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	
	[X]NA
	[]NAP
2.Administrative cases	
2.1 Administrative cases	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3.Criminal cases	
3.Cililliai cases	[X]NA
	[]NAP
4.04	
4.Other cases	[X] NA
	[] NAP
	If livin

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	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No
Defined by the court/judge	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP
Defined by the Ministry of Justice or another ministry	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
(setting a tariff for example)	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP
Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
specialist – who is public employee)	() No [] NAP	() No [] NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	(X)No []NAP
Other	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No [] NAP	(X) No [] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify:

206. Are there binding provisions for judicial experts regarding:

	Yes	No
Deadlines to provide expertise	(X)	()
Quality of expertise	()	(X)

Other	()	(X)
[] NAP		
Comments - If yes, please specify, and provide details in case there	are possible sanctions:	
207-1. Does the judge or another body control th	ne progress of the experti	se?
(X) Yes		
() No		
If yes, please specify: The judge controls the progress of the experassignment, what to include information on in a written statement, the Proposals Board is able to cancel the appointment of the expert, for expertise.	ime frames. As regards expert men	mbers of the court/s/: The Judges
207-2. Are judicial experts' associations involve	d in:	
[] Selection processes		
[] Initial or continuous training		
[] Disciplinary procedures		
[X] NAP		
Comments		
Sources: The Judges Proposals Board		
1.Reforms in judiciary		
1.1.Foreseen reforms		
11.1.1Reforms		•
208. Can you provide information on the current of justice? Are there undergoing or foreseen reforategories:	•	
208-1. (Comprehensive) reform plans		
[X] Yes (planned)		
[] Yes (adopted)		
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)		
[] No		

Comments - If yes, please specify: Inquiry of anonymous witnesses. Anyone who has witnessed a crime must be able to feel safe

providing information in criminal investigations and in court. On 19 December 2022 the Government appointed an Inquiry with the task of propose a system that enables anonymous witnesses in special cases. The inquiry will also analyse the application of the provisions on mitigation of punishment for assisting in the investigation of another person's crime and the possibility to use early documented interrogations, within the preliminary investigation, at the trial, and decide whether the rules need to be changed in any respect. The assignment to propose a system with anonymous witnesses shall be reported no later than 2 October 2023. The other parts will be presented no later than 28 April 2024.

20	8-2.	Buc	lget
	_		0

•	Yes (adopted)
L] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
٠.] No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The government has increased the budget/financial resources for the Swedish Prosecution Authority in recent years and the number of employees working as prosecutors and other employees within the authority has increased with almost 400 during the last four years, totalling almost 1 800 employees by December 2022.

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, totalling 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)

[] NA
[}	(] No
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] Yes (adopted)
[] Yes (planned)

Comments - If yes, please specify: The Swedish Courts Administration is responsible for all courts and court buildings, which generate that there are always a continuing process to renovate, relocate and build new court houses. During 2022, there were approximately 20 projects ongoing such as installation of security equipment, relocation of court houses and renovations.

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

[] Yes (planned)
[] Yes (adopted)
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[]	X] No
[] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-5. High Judicial Council (competent for judges and/or prosecutors)

[] Yes (planned)
[] Yes (adopted)

[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[X] 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)
[X] No [] NA
Comments - If yes, please specify:
208-7. Gender equality
[] Yes (planned)
[] Yes (adopted)
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[X] No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
208-8. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and
cooperation activities
[X] Yes (planned)
[X] Yes (adopted)
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No [] NA
Comments - If yes, please specify: On 1 January 2022 amended legislation came into force that increases the possibilities for courts to decide cases without a hearing. The amendments concern criminal cases in district courts and civil cases in courts of appeal. (Governabili 2020/21:214, Utökade möjligheter att avgöra mål på handlingarna i allmän domstol). On 1 January 2022 amended legislation came into force increasing the possibilities to use early documented interrogations, within the

On 1 January 2022 amended legislation came into force increasing the possibilities to use early documented interrogations, within the preliminary investigation, at the trial. The purpose of the amendments is to enable evidence to be presented in the most suitable way in court and to decrease the stress of and pressure on witnesses. (Government bill 2020/21:209, Utökade möjligheter att använda tidiga förhör.)

On 1 July 2022 amended legislation came into force making it possible to mitigate a sentence for assisting in investigation of a crime committed by another person. Furthermore, measures was taken to strengthen the rights and support of witnesses during criminal proceedings. The measures include right to certain information during the preliminary investigation and on confidentiality of certain information regarding the witness whereabouts at the time of the proceedings. The amendments also include clarifications of the court's role in criminal cases, for example the court's responsibility for substantive case management. (Government bill 2021/22:186, En stärkt rättsprocess och en ökad lagföring.)

In November 2021, the Government appointed an inquiry to review the legislation on imprisonment of offenders aged 15–17 and to propose suitable reforms (Ju 2021:17). A starting point for the inquiry is the need for legislation that allows for criminal sanctions severe enough to reflect the seriousness of grave offences, includes appropriate measures to prevent recidivism and guarantees a safe and secure environment. A report is to be submitted to the Ministry of Justice by 3 August 2023.

In June 2022, the Government appointed an inquiry to review the legislation on conditional release from prison, among other issues. The inquiry is also tasked with making suggestions on a new kind of sentence that is not limited in time, for repeat offenders that are considered especially dangerous. A report is to be submitted to the Ministry of Justice by 1 July 2024.

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)
[]	X] No
[] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

[] Yes (planned)
[] Yes (adopted)
[]	X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No
Γ] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: A possibility for mediation was introduced as a part of the Swedish implementation of the Digital Single Market Directive. This concerns disputes arising from a content-sharing service's decision to disable access to or remove works or other subject matter because of copyright issues. The reform entered in to force on 1 January 2023. (Government bill 2021/22:278 Upphovsrätten på den digitala inre marknaden)

208-11. Fight against crime

[X] Yes (planned)
[X] Yes (adopted)
[X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1
[] No
[] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Covert coercive measures

The Government has presented a legislative proposal to expand the possibilities to use covert coercive measures, such as secret interception of electronic communications, to investigate serious crimes. The proposal would allow law enforcement authorities to use such coercive measures to prevent and investigate serious crimes to a greater extent than today. Moreover, there are currently several ongoing public inquiries that aims to further improve the use of coercive measures. Increased penalties for crimes common in criminal networks

In August 2021 an inquiry presented proposals aiming to increase the penalties for criminal offences that are common in the context of criminal networks and as a part of organized crime. The Government has moved forward with large parts of the proposals and submitted a legislative proposal to The Parliament (Riksdag). The proposal includes, among other things, increased penalties for criminal offences such as robbery, extortion and sales of illicit narcotics. The penalties will also be increased for criminal offences which involves shootings or explosions. In addition, a new offence is introduced which criminalizes the involvement of persons under the age of 18 in criminal activity. The legislative amendments came into force on 1 July 2023.

Agreement between Finland and Sweden on police cooperation

In October 2021 Finland and Sweden signed an agreement on police cooperation in the northern border area. The purpose of the agreement is to develop an in-depth cooperation and assist each other with help in urgent situations to prevent serious crime. The agreement contains measures carried out either on or without a request. A request can be made to the neighboring country if urgent assistance is needed to prevent a serious criminal offence involving danger to the life, health or physical integrity of an individual. Assistance may also be provided to the neighboring country without a request if there is risk that the danger will materialize before the host country's police arrive. Since august 2022 an investigator has had the assignment to investigate and analyse how the agreement can be incorporated into Swedish law. The investigation presented its work to the government in June 2023 and the report/memorandum has thereafter been sent out for viewpoints to concerned authorities.

Inquiry of the use of biometric data and technology in criminal investigations

In May 2021, the Government appointed an inquiry with the overall task to assess the use of biometric data and technology in criminal investigations. The aim of the inquiry is to increase the possibilities to identify suspects with the use of forensic biometrics technology that involve the use of unique identifiers such as fingerprints, DNA and facial recognition. In March 2022, the Government appointed the inquiry an additional task to also assess and propose how to legislate the use of commercial genealogy sites in order to solve serious crimes. In June 2023, the inquiry submitted its report to the Ministry of Justice.

Assignment to the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

In February 2023, the Government commissioned the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) to develop the agency's national support for crime prevention work. Specifically, Brå shall strengthen the work concerning appropriate and practical support for municipalities and other actors, the support for the County Administrative Boards, the national coordination, the follow-up of the crime prevention work, and the development of knowledge about crime prevention measures. The assignment shall be reported to the Government in 2023, 2024, and 2025. Criminal law protection for journalists

The Government has proposed, among other things, several legislative proposals to strengthen criminal law protection for journalists and those performing certain vital functions in society. One of the proposals means that the penalty provisions for the offences of violence or threat against a public official and abuse of a public official in Chapter 17 Sections 1 and 2 of the Swedish Criminal Code will be applied on those performing certain vital functions in society. The legislative proposals will enter into force on 1 August 2023.

Inquiry of body search zones In December 2022 an inquiry was assigned the task to investigate and submit proposals on how a system with time limited and geographically defined body search zones can be implemented in Sweden. Within such a zone police shall have extended powers to carry out e.g. body searches in order to look for weapons and other dangerous objects. The aim of the proposals should be to contribute to the prevention of e.g. shootings in the criminal environment. The assignment will be reported no later than January 22, 2024.

Inquiry of the possibility to limit the right of individuals to stay in certain places

In May 2022 an inquiry was assigned the task to investigate if a possibility should be introduced to limit the right of individuals to stay in certain places or in certain areas, even if the person is not convicted of a crime. It could e.g. be about banning people with links to criminal networks to stay in a certain place. In June 2023, the inquiry submitted its report to the Ministry of Justice.

Improved opportunities to exchange information with law enforcement agencies

In April 2022 the Government appointed an inquiry to submit a proposal to improve authorities ability to share information with law enforcement authorities. The remit refers to such information that is needed in the activities of the law enforcement authorities. The inquiry will present its report on 31 October 2023.

Youth Crime Boards

In June 2022 an inquiry was assigned the task to analyse the Danish system with youth crime boards and propose the introduction of a similar system in Sweden, adapted to Swedish conditions and regulations. The purpose of the investigation is to achieve clearer measures from society when children and young people have ended up in crime, while the investigator's proposal should enable earlier, sufficient and more coordinated efforts to prevent continued crime. The assignment will report no later than 27 March 2024.

Crime prevention assignments to the SBU

The Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU) has been commissioned by the Government to evaluate the scientific evidence for initiatives about the crime prevention area that the social services can use in their work with children and young people who are caught up in antisocial and criminal behaviour. The SBU must submit its report at the latest on 31 December 2023. The Government has also instructed SBU to review the current knowledge regarding social interventions for preventing youth criminality. The instruction is to review governmental guidelines, recommendations and technical reports published by and for the Nordic countries. The aim of the review is to summarize methods to prevent youth criminality in each Nordic country and to analyse whether there are any similarities and differences between the countries. A report is to be submitted to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs at the latest on 31 December 2023.

208-12. Prison system

[] Yes (planned)
[]	X] Yes (adopted)
]] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No
Г	1 NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: On 1 October 2022, legislative amendments came into force, which means, among other things that the Swedish Prison and Probation Service can examine if a prison sentence can if a can be enforced with electronic monitoring without the convict's own request.

208-13. Child friendly justice

[X] Yes (planned)
[X] Yes (adopted)
[X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No
[] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Information efforts for people in particularly vulnerable situations

In December 2022, the Government commissioned the Swedish Crime Victim Authority to carrying out targeted information efforts for people in particularly vulnerable situations, such as children and young people and people exposed to honour-related oppression. The aim is to give these people full knowledge of their rights and opportunities for help and support. The assignment shall be reported to the Government in June 2024.

Proposal for a national strategy

In April 2021, the Government appointed an inquiry to prepare a proposal for a national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children, including honour related violence and oppression. The strategy was intended to establish an overall perspective and enable a coherent direction for the work over the next ten years in Sweden.

The inquiry submitted its report A childhood free from violence – A national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children (SOU 2022:70) to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in January 2023. The report has been sent out to a large number of referral bodies and the last day for them to submit their referral response is on August 7, 2023. After that, the responses will be reviewed, within the Government Offices of Sweden. The report contains proposals for a national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children. The strategy covers all forms of violence to which children may be exposed, regardless of where or by whom the violence is inflicted. The strategy sets out an overall goal and five long-term objectives that indicate the focus for the work over the next ten years. In the report the inquiry also proposes an organisation for the strategy's implementation, the development of knowledge in this area, and follow-up. Within the strategy's five long-term objectives, five horizontal priority areas are identified where the inquiry assesses that bringing about change is particularly urgent.

Stronger focus on the risk for violence in custody cases

In September 2021, the Government appointed an inquiry to review parts of the Children and Parents Code with the aim to improve the conditions for continuity, stability and security for children placed in family homes and children experiencing violence by parents. In its report (SOU 2022:71), that was presented in January 2023, the inquiry has several proposals. Among them are the following: – A new wording of the section on the best interests of the child, in i.e. custody cases. The law should clarify that the assessment of the best interests of the child is a holistic assessment that must consider the circumstances of the individual child. The text of the law shall state that the risk of harm to the child must be part of that assessment. No other specific circumstances to be considered in the assessment shall be mentioned.

- Custody of a child permanently cared for and raised in a private home other than the parental home shall be transferable to the person(s) taking in charge the child if continuation of the existing relationship, rather than reunification with his or her parents, is best for the child.
- Upon examination of issues regarding a specially appointed guardian or temporary guardian, public counsel shall be appointed for the child and the child's guardian. The first prerequisite is that the social welfare committee or the court has initiated a transfer of custody. A second prerequisite is that the transfer of custody involves the transfer of custody of the child from the child's parents to another.

The report has been sent out to a large number of referral bodies and the last day for them to submit their referral response was on 8 May 2023. The responses are now being reviewed within the Government Offices of Sweden.

Lowered age limit for support to children without parental consent

From 1 July 2023 amendments has come into force, reducing the age limit for when the social services can if deemed appropriate offer support efforts without parents' or custodians' consent to children not placed in care. The age limit was lowered from when children has turned 15 years to when children has turned 12 years. The child offered the support must give hers or his consent to it. If appropriate and the child consent to it, the social services may also appoint a contact person or a specially qualified contact person to a child that has turned 12 years. An extended travel ban for children

On 3 March 2021, the Ministry of Social Affairs decided to instruct an investigator to review whether the scope of the travel ban for children that had come into force on 1 July 2020, 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 included 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 investigator handed in the report An extended travel ban for children (Ds 2022:9) in May 2022. In the report it is proposed that the scope of the existing travel ban should be extended. An exit ban must be able to be decided if there is tangible risk that a child's health and development are at risk of being damaged due to the child being exposed to, or exposing himself to, such conditions during a stay abroad that could lead to care according to the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act. The report has been sent out for public consultation and is currently being reviewed at the Government Offices. Supporting material on violence against children and young persons with disabilities

In June 2023 the Government commissioned the Agency for Participation with charting and developing support material on violence against children and young persons with disabilities. In the assignment the agency will look at the supply, access to and need for adapted working methods and communication support for services that meet children and young persons with disabilities. The assignment includes identifying the need for support efforts both to detect and prevent exposure to violence and the use of violence, with a focus on risk situations that have already arisen. The support material will be based on established methods and the possibility of evaluating their effects. In addition, the Agency will do an in-depth charting of honour-related violence and oppression against persons with disabilities. The assignment shall be reported at the latest on 15 February 2025. Improved measures when children are suspected of having committed crimes

A legislation project regarding children who are suspected of having committed crimes has been ongoing during 2022 and new legislation will enter into force on 1 July 2023. The amendments will make it possible to hold evidentiary proceedings against children under the age of criminal responsibility (under the age of 15 years) more frequently. This will give the Social Services a better basis for their decision on which measures the child needs. The amendments also make it possible to appoint a counsel for the injured party or a special representative for a child (such a representative is appointed for a child who is an injured party when the child's custodians are unable to assert the child's rights) during a criminal investigation when the suspect is under the age of criminal responsibility.

208-14. Domestic violence

[2	X J Yes (planned)
[]	X] Yes (adopted)
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No
[] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: On 1 January 2022, legislative amendments on the minimum penalty for gross violation of a woman's integrity and gross violation of integrity came into force. The minimum penalty was increased from nine months to imprisonment for one year (and at most six years). At the same time the legislation on non-contact orders was amended so that an extended non-contact order, regardless of whether the intended subject of the order has breached a previous non-contact order, may be combined with an electronic monitoring provision. Also, the requirements for specially extended non-contact orders and non-contact orders related to a joint residence were changed and the scale of penalties for breaches of non-contact orders amended from a fine or imprisonment for most one year to imprisonment for (at least 14 days and) at most one year. The rule of freedom from responsibility for minor cases was replaced with a provision to the effect that in minor cases the penalty is a fine.

In February 2022 the Government appointed an inquiry tasked to inter alia considering whether the ground gender should be added as an aggravating circumstance.

On 1 July 2022, legislative amendments came into force regarding violation of the privacy of the home and unlawful intrusion. The

changes in the law consisted, among others, of raising the maximum penalty for offences of the normal degree and enhancing the scale of penalties for gross offences. Violation of the privacy of the home is often associated with men's violence against women and domestic violence.

In July 2022 the Government appointed an inquiry tasked to review the legal framework governing non-contact orders. The review aims to prevent and ensure protection for women and children subject to domestic violence. A report is to be submitted to the Ministry of Justice on the 7th of February 2024.

In August 2022 penalties of several sexual offences were increase, for example the minimum sentences for rape and rape of a child were increased from two to three years' imprisonment.

In late 2021 the Government appointed an inquiry commissioned to suggest measures against controls of girls' and womens' sexuality, so called virginity testing, virginity certificates and hymen reconstruction surgery. In 2022 the inquiry was also tasked to review the protection under criminal law regarding so called conversion attempts, which aims at changing a person's gender identity, sexual orientation, or gender expression. A report was submitted to the Ministry of Justice on 1 July 2023. Shelters for victims of violence In August 2022, the Government subjected a draft proposal of a bill on shelters for victims of violence to public consultation. The proposal includes several measures aiming to improve the situation of children accompanying an adult guardian in shelters. According to the proposal, sheltered accommodation is to be regulated as a specific measure of the social services. Furthermore, operating a shelter will require a license from the Health and Social Care Inspectorate. Children accompanying an adult guardian in shelters will have their needs assessed and attended to by the social services. These children will also be offered a health check and their right to education is clarified. The Social Welfare Committee is to appoint a specific social worker to deal with matters concerning the child.

Moreover, the Social Welfare Committee will have the powers to restrict contact of the child with a violent guardian and to keep the location of the child secret for such guardian during the stay in the shelter. The proposals allow for more detailed regulations of staff competence and specialisation of shelters and is therefore likely to imply better adaption to the needs of different target groups in general such as victims with disabilities. The Government has declared its intention to submit a bill on shelters for victims of violence to the parliament in 2023.

208-15. New information and communication technologies

[] Yes (planned)
[]	X] Yes (adopted)
]] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[] No
[] NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Digital judgements in criminal proceedings For the last few years, the Swedish National Courts Administration has been working on the implementation of a project called DBM (digitalization of the case management system for criminal cases). The main purpose for the project is to create a new operational support for criminal case management. The new system was launched in October 2022. The system allows for the district courts to have their judgments in criminal cases written/issued in a digital format (XML) and signed with an electronic signature. Information on criminal cases are, to a large extent, sent between the Swedish Prosecution Authority and the courts digitally and in a structured way. The structured data are then reused in the judgments. The judgments in criminal cases are reported in a structured manner to, among others, the Swedish Prosecution Authority and the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

The new system launched in October 2022 means increased traceability through the legal chain, which in turn leads to both better abilities to keep records up-to-date and correct, and time and efficiency gains. It is also a vital prerequisite for the authorities' continued joint digitization work, including tracking a crime from reporting to conviction.

208-16. Other

[] Yes (planned)
[] Yes (adopted)
[] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
[]	K] No
Г	1 NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:					
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