

Court statistics 2017

Official statistics of Sweden

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Introduction

According to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) official statistics must be made available to the general public and committees of enquiry and for research purposes. The Swedish National Courts Administration has been responsible for official statistics relating to the work of the courts since 2002. During the period 1993-2001 such statistics were produced by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ). In the early years, the provision of this statistical information was the responsibility of Statistics Sweden (SCB).

Court statistics comprise statistics for cases and matters at the general courts and general administrative courts as well as matters dealt with at the rent and tenancy tribunals. Since 2004, certain statistical information has also been published for individual courts.

Contents of this publication

These statistics are divided into three chapters, each of which begins with a summary of the work of each court category. The first chapter presents statistics from the general courts, i.e. the district courts, the courts of appeal and the Supreme Court, whilst statistics from the general administrative courts, i.e., the administrative courts, administrative courts of appeal and the Supreme Administrative Court, are presented in the second chapter. The third chapter contains information about the rent and tenancy tribunals.

Further legal statistics

In addition to the court statistics in this publication, further legal statistics are available from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, the Prison and Probation Service and Statistics Sweden.

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Explanation of symbols

- Nil
- .. No information available

1. Cases and matters in the general courts

The work of the general courts

The general courts comprise the district court as the court of first instance, the court of appeal as the court of second instance and the Supreme Court as the court of third instance. At the beginning of 2017, there were forty-eight district courts and six courts of appeal.

The District Courts

The principal task of the district courts is to adjudicate in criminal and civil cases.

Crime, in a legal sense, is an action that is punishable and the basic rules that apply to crimes are to be found in the Penal Code, which contains, for example, the rules applicable to crimes of violence and theft. Certain crimes, such as drug offences, tax crimes and traffic offences, are dealt with using special legislation.

The majority of disputes fall under either property law or family law. The former generally involve the inability of the parties to agree on the terms of a contract, e.g. in conjunction with a purchase where there is a dispute regarding the price agreed for a particular item, the lawful ownership of an object or liability for damages. A family law dispute could involve divorce proceedings, custody of children, child maintenance and paternity.

On 2 May 2011, five land and environment courts were established and located at five district courts. Previously, there were special property courts and environmental courts in these same district courts. The land and environment courts handle cases that were previously dealt with by the environmental courts, cases relating to the Planning and Building Act that were dealt with by the administrative courts and the government, and the majority of cases from the property courts. This means that the land and environment courts adjudicate in cases such as leasehold rights, environmentally hazardous activities, permits, compensation for expropriation, environmental damages, water operations etc. A Land and Environment Court of Appeal was also established, located at the Svea Court of Appeal, to handle appealed cases from the land and environment courts.

The Swedish adjudication of intellectual property law, competition law and marketing law cases as well as matters were previously handled by general courts, general administrative courts, the Court of Patent Appeals and the Market Court. On 1 September 2016, the Patent and Market Court and the Patent and Market Court of Appeal came into being. The Court of Patent Appeals and the Market Court ceased to exist on the same date. Essentially, the two new courts hear all cases and matters in the country relating to intellectual property law, competition law and marketing law. As a court of first instance, the Patent and Market Court is a division of Stockholm District Court. Judgments and decisions reached by the Patent and Market Court can be appealed to the Patent and Market Court of Appeal, which is a division of Svea Court of Appeal.

A number of matters are processed and determined by the district courts, such as distraint cases, which mainly consist of appeals against seizure orders, debt management and bankruptcies.

Determination of cases and matters in the district court

At a main hearing in a crime case, the general rule is that the court should consist of one legally trained judge and three lay judges.

Law clerks also serve in the district courts and after a certain period of service they are usually appointed to adjudicate regularly in less complicated cases such as traffic offences.

At a main hearing in a civil case, the general rule is that the court should consist of three legally trained judges, although there are several exceptions to this. In certain family law cases, the court consists of one legally trained judge and three lay judges. The court could even consist of a single legally trained judge in those instances where the hearing takes the form of a simplified procedure, if the parties have granted their consent or if the case is of a less complicated nature.

Both civil and criminal cases can in certain instances be determined on the basis of documentary evidence, whereby the court acquaints itself with the documents and written evidence presented.

Whilst the majority of criminal cases are determined following a main hearing this applies to less than half the civil cases.

The district court also examines the question of compulsory powers in criminal cases, such as when a public prosecutor asks for a suspect to be remanded in custody. In a custody hearing the court decides whether the suspect will be detained or released.

As a rule, district court judgments can be appealed to a court of appeal.

The courts of appeal

Cases filed at the courts of appeal are classified as civil cases, criminal cases or other cases. Other cases include appeals from the district courts as well as specific decisions taken before or during the hearing at the district court, e.g. remanding a defendant in custody or the replacement of a public defence counsel.

Leave to appeal is required for a court of appeal to examine a judgment or decision of a district court. It is also required for such appeals in civil cases. As regards criminal cases, leave to appeal is required in any appeal where the defendant has only been fined or has been acquitted, when the maximum punishment applicable to the crime is six months' imprisonment or when the appeal relates only to the part of the judgment dealing with compensation.

Leave to appeal may be granted only when the court of appeal is in doubt regarding the correctness of the judgment in the district court, if it is necessary for the court of appeal to determine whether the district court judgment is correct, if an appeal to a higher court constitutes a precedent, or if there are pressing reasons.

Case determination at the courts of appeal

At the main hearing in a civil case, the general rule is that the court must comprise three legally trained judges. If the case to be examined has already been adjudicated by this number at the district court, the court must comprise at least four legally trained judges. In criminal cases the general rule is that the court must comprise three legally trained judges and two lay judges at the main hearing.

The majority of civil cases are determined in a court of appeal without a main hearing. The rules in the Code of Judicial Procedure state that a case can be determined without a main hearing if the matter can be examined satisfactorily and the parties have requested that it be determined in this way. The court of appeal can also adjudicate in a criminal case without a main hearing, although the majority of criminal cases are determined after a main hearing.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court examines cases that come to it on appeal from one of the six courts of appeal. The majority of cases require leave to appeal. The general rule is that leave is only granted if the judgment or decision of the Supreme Court could be an important precedent. Only a few per cent of the cases referred to the Supreme Court are granted leave to appeal. The Parliamentary Ombudsman (JO) and the Chancellor of Justice (JK) have the right to refer a case that is the subject of public prosecution to the Supreme Court, without leave to appeal.

The majority of cases are decided on the basis of documentation following a presentation, although oral hearings with the parties also take place.

Case determination at the Supreme Court

Cases in the Supreme Court are decided by the Justices of the Supreme Court and when a case is to be examined, five or a maximum of seven justices are present. If the matter to be examined is of a less complicated nature only three justices take part. If the result conflicts with a previous ruling by this court then the matter must be referred to a plenum, which consists of all the justices. The matter of leave to appeal is decided by one or three justices.

Table 1.1
District courts
Cases filed, determined and pending 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases filed					
FT cases ¹	21 790	21 199	19 706	18 982	19 411
Joint petitions ²	23 381	22 497	21 608	21 486	21 871
Other family cases	18 184	17 779	18 021	18 401	19 859
Other civil cases	25 287	24 783	22 452	22 078	22 513
Total civil cases	88 642	86 258	81 787	80 947	83 654
Other criminal cases	37 824	38 187	38 500	39 762	44 054
Criminal cases involving fines	8 428	6 046	5 286	4 536	4 300
Financial crimes	1 498	1 691	1 422	1 489	1 442
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	22 728	23 096	23 652	24 285	26 252
Crime against property	15 065	14 679	13 984	13 791	14 440
Total criminal cases	85 543	83 699	82 844	83 863	90 488
Environmental cases	2 276	2 475	2 640	3 396	2 669
Property cases	1 145	1 212	1 185	1 126	1 124
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	2 432	1 894	1 952	2 374	2 313
Total	180 038	175 538	170 408	171 706	180 248
Cases determined					
FT cases ¹	22 178	21 595	20 142	18 876	19 132
Joint petitions ²	23 412	22 718	21 799	21 352	21 408
Other family cases	18 158	18 519	18 352	18 132	19 941
Other civil cases	25 743	26 292	24 146	22 139	22 711
Total civil cases	89 491	89 124	84 439	80 499	83 192
Other criminal cases	37 765	38 125	38 597	38 831	42 157
Criminal cases involving fines	8 487	6 760	5 536	4 707	4 313
Financial crimes	1 667	1 742	1 481	1 538	1 335
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	23 023	22 495	23 780	23 658	24 525
Crime against property	15 141	14 765	14 154	13 603	13 940
Total criminal cases	86 083	83 887	83 548	82 337	86 270
Environmental cases	2 285	2 502	2 595	3 322	2 911
Property cases	1 072	1 311	1 228	1 137	1 141
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	2 279	2 047	2 078	2 105	2 392
Total	181 210	178 871	173 888	169 400	175 906
Cases pending					
FT cases ¹	5 569	5 108	4 622	4 663	4 885
Joint petitions ²	9 317	8 907	8 560	8 535	8 854
Other family cases	11 291	10 716	10 515	10 897	10 968
Other civil cases	14 015	12 573	10 941	10 952	10 805
Total civil cases	40 192	37 304	34 638	35 047	35 512
Other criminal cases	11 995	11 900	11 706	12 580	14 359
Criminal cases involving fines	2 462	1 725	1 463	1 268	1 255
Financial crimes	1 047	993	933	892	999
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	9 114	9 721	9 613	10 258	12 044
Crime against property	5 349	5 243	5 059	5 218	5 705
Total criminal cases	29 967	29 582	28 774	30 216	34 362
Environmental cases	1 668	1 649	1 699	1 770	1 525
Property cases	826	728	685	674	655
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	891	741	617	887	808
Total	73 544	70 004	66 413	68 594	72 862

¹Civil cases where the amount claimed does not exceed half a base amount and where the case is always determined by a single judge.

² For divorce and custody of children.

Table 1.2
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2017, individual district courts

District court	FT cases	Joint petitions	Other family cases	Other civil cases	Criminal cases	Property cases	Environmental cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act
Älingsås								
Filed	178	240	180	181	815	-	-	-
Determined	158	259	169	189	793	-	-	-
Pending	51	101	119	65	384	-	-	-
Attunda								
Filed	2 338	1 100	873	1 294	3 452	-	-	-
Determined	2 296	1 056	869	1 304	3 333	-	-	-
Pending	515	506	578	631	1 603	-	-	-
Blekinge								
Filed	264	327	306	277	1 175	-	-	-
Determined	274	306	313	295	1 171	-	-	-
Pending	70	146	115	251	324	-	-	-
Borås								
Filed	299	396	350	356	1 634	-	-	-
Determined	306	416	380	353	1 574	-	-	-
Pending	72	140	240	176	639	-	-	-
Eksjö								
Filed	145	209	253	116	768	-	-	-
Determined	144	221	244	106	770	-	-	-
Pending	21	82	100	41	217	-	-	-
Eskilstuna								
Filed	259	340	350	307	1 599	-	-	-
Determined	254	336	331	312	1 472	-	-	-
Pending	61	152	221	121	579	-	-	-
Falu								
Filed	327	466	449	310	1 859	-	-	-
Determined	334	450	434	348	1 806	-	-	-
Pending	75	191	250	131	800	-	-	-
Gotlands								
Filed	61	103	67	83	580	-	-	-
Determined	66	95	87	88	547	-	-	-
Pending	10	44	31	39	218	-	-	-
Gällivare								
Filed	75	71	70	91	384	-	-	-
Determined	65	70	64	61	368	-	-	-
Pending	33	28	41	66	136	-	-	-
Gävle								
Filed	259	323	374	262	1 358	-	-	-
Determined	261	291	325	246	1 251	-	-	-
Pending	69	174	207	128	470	-	-	-
Gothenburg								
Filed	1 507	1 601	1 561	1 794	6 712	-	-	-
Determined	1 442	1 527	1 645	1 774	6 314	-	-	-
Pending	473	682	886	768	2 810	-	-	-
Halmstads								
Filed	189	290	240	254	1 292	-	-	-
Determined	221	285	263	317	1 271	-	-	-
Pending	37	89	116	81	380	-	-	-
Haparanda								
Filed	105	57	76	80	418	-	-	-
Determined	86	56	90	77	393	-	-	-
Pending	38	24	40	59	159	-	-	-
Helsingborgs								
Filed	632	675	700	760	2 720	-	-	-
Determined	607	686	699	771	2 557	-	-	-
Pending	152	256	362	304	917	-	-	-
Hudiksvalls								
Filed	240	272	235	184	1 207	-	-	-
Determined	246	275	218	154	1 102	-	-	-
Pending	58	103	153	110	432	-	-	-
Hässelholms								
Filed	106	135	146	123	485	-	-	-
Determined	104	151	117	101	457	-	-	-
Pending	24	51	97	58	164	-	-	-

Table 1.2 (Cont'd.)

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2017, individual district courts

District court	FT cases	Joint petitions	Other family cases	Other civil cases	Criminal cases	Property cases	Environmental cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act
Jönköpings								
Filed	300	461	364	391	1 863	-	-	-
Determined	273	440	370	294	1 814	-	-	-
Pending	87	175	174	208	603	-	-	-
Kalmar								
Filed	356	443	523	331	1 585	-	-	-
Determined	351	431	474	359	1 395	-	-	-
Pending	102	191	252	194	650	-	-	-
Kristianstads								
Filed	238	225	234	157	954	-	-	-
Determined	219	225	256	169	956	-	-	-
Pending	65	92	116	63	303	-	-	-
Linköpings								
Filed	316	510	384	355	1 769	-	-	-
Determined	307	504	395	333	1 619	-	-	-
Pending	77	209	217	154	627	-	-	-
Luleå								
Filed	269	328	245	229	1 500	-	-	-
Determined	259	279	202	231	1 342	-	-	-
Pending	95	172	137	125	695	-	-	-
Lunds								
Filed	530	695	539	634	2 556	-	-	-
Determined	558	662	534	666	2 416	-	-	-
Pending	119	291	330	224	931	-	-	-
Lycksele								
Filed	55	45	77	34	272	-	-	-
Determined	55	59	74	30	279	-	-	-
Pending	6	14	19	11	77	-	-	-
Malmö								
Filed	877	1 017	890	1 057	4 668	-	-	-
Determined	802	957	908	1 052	4 447	-	-	-
Pending	259	400	585	476	2 143	-	-	-
Mora								
Filed	114	135	115	131	665	-	-	-
Determined	112	119	105	119	617	-	-	-
Pending	25	58	66	60	228	-	-	-
Nacka								
Filed	362	436	321	515	1 284	410	736	878
Determined	338	446	309	580	1 164	389	777	859
Pending	97	193	180	225	562	233	409	304
Norrköpings								
Filed	296	414	373	321	1 422	-	-	-
Determined	289	393	358	286	1 328	-	-	-
Pending	65	178	191	129	462	-	-	-
Norråtalje								
Filed	111	120	99	171	679	-	-	-
Determined	107	109	109	153	635	-	-	-
Pending	22	50	54	81	196	-	-	-
Nyköpings								
Filed	394	341	319	309	1 452	-	-	-
Determined	336	314	340	288	1 387	-	-	-
Pending	106	130	129	109	402	-	-	-
Skaraborgs								
Filed	351	479	420	396	1 850	-	-	-
Determined	351	464	435	365	1 847	-	-	-
Pending	69	199	215	177	618	-	-	-
Skellefteå								
Filed	85	145	113	52	612	-	-	-
Determined	102	136	109	67	541	-	-	-
Pending	22	71	65	24	251	-	-	-
Solna								
Filed	1 068	994	1 103	1 378	3 609	-	-	-
Determined	960	1 015	1 140	1 325	3 402	-	-	-
Pending	313	383	577	626	1 494	-	-	-

Table 1.2 (Cont'd.)

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2017, individual district courts

District court	FT cases	Joint petitions	Other family cases	Other civil cases	Criminal cases	Property cases	Environmental cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act
Stockholms								
Filed	1 199	1 355	852	2 885	6 720	-	-	-
Determined	1 219	1 377	882	3 104	6 475	-	-	-
Pending	329	292	432	2 149	2 811	-	-	-
Sundsvalls								
Filed	192	260	210	207	1 137	-	-	-
Determined	199	269	261	223	1 104	-	-	-
Pending	51	105	84	90	453	-	-	-
Södertälje								
Filed	269	252	278	383	1 411	-	-	-
Determined	265	276	271	351	1 318	-	-	-
Pending	46	93	169	135	423	-	-	-
Södertörns								
Filed	1 401	1 714	1 507	2 019	7 546	-	-	-
Determined	1 473	1 690	1 567	2 110	7 144	-	-	-
Pending	273	673	894	630	2 496	-	-	-
Uddevalla								
Filed	280	332	324	347	1 382	-	-	-
Determined	296	317	309	355	1 287	-	-	-
Pending	86	149	170	186	555	-	-	-
Umeå								
Filed	205	237	231	153	1 080	86	195	76
Determined	204	255	263	174	1 083	139	213	79
Pending	40	91	85	49	330	57	173	33
Uppsala								
Filed	524	783	654	633	3 138	-	-	-
Determined	541	764	679	602	3 199	-	-	-
Pending	107	334	355	287	1 040	-	-	-
Varbergs								
Filed	250	319	241	278	1 181	-	-	-
Determined	242	298	219	288	1 185	-	-	-
Pending	82	144	138	135	403	-	-	-
Vänersborgs								
Filed	231	316	357	227	1 317	323	672	577
Determined	219	289	299	202	1 182	265	704	641
Pending	70	173	204	127	653	171	373	188
Värmlands								
Filed	383	540	476	396	2 143	-	-	-
Determined	384	544	485	422	2 071	-	-	-
Pending	92	216	267	202	935	-	-	-
Västmanlands								
Filed	419	653	535	582	2 452	-	-	-
Determined	477	671	563	593	2 320	-	-	-
Pending	110	260	330	222	984	-	-	-
Växjö								
Filed	270	323	410	265	1 577	195	864	630
Determined	241	293	377	269	1 505	223	986	696
Pending	58	155	243	127	474	140	428	207
Ystads								
Filed	263	325	319	298	1 325	-	-	-
Determined	285	341	316	315	1 278	-	-	-
Pending	42	121	166	110	466	-	-	-
Ångermanlands								
Filed	194	213	276	206	1 000	-	-	-
Determined	183	200	262	177	952	-	-	-
Pending	50	103	133	120	355	-	-	-
Örebro								
Filed	439	628	612	497	2 620	-	-	-
Determined	436	580	586	507	2 585	-	-	-
Pending	118	283	337	236	1 030	-	-	-
Östersunds								
Filed	186	228	228	204	1 261	110	202	152
Determined	185	211	236	206	1 214	125	231	117
Pending	43	87	98	85	480	54	142	76

Table 1.3
District courts
Bankruptcies and court matters 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bankruptcy applications					
Filed	11 217	10 292	9 629	9 058	8 375
Bankruptcies					
Concluded ¹	7 923	7 922	8 089	7 185	6 496
Court matters					
Filed	43 885	44 360	44 764	45 473	47 097
Determined	43 194	44 513	44 482	44 993	45 918
Pending	9 661	9 455	9 706	10 194	11 342

¹Bankruptcies concluded due to dismissal or rescission of a bankruptcy judgment or a decision that results in a composition arrangement.

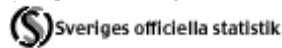


Table 1.4
District courts
Civil cases determined according to family law 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Joint petitions for divorce	23 109	22 441	21 575	21 105	21 140
of which dismissed	1 942	1 895	1 772	1 632	1 581
Divorce petitions	9 449	9 603	9 066	9 080	9 336
of which dismissed	1 752	1 816	1 627	1 635	1 662
Paternity cases	1 318	1 347	1 224	1 178	1 335
of which dismissed	104	90	93	88	118
Petitions for custody of children	5 585	5 783	6 296	6 088	7 359
of which dismissed	963	1 009	889	873	959

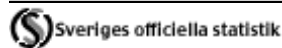


Table 1.5
District courts
Civil cases¹ 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of cases determined following a hearing (%)	33	30	32	31	29
Percentage of cases determined on a collegial basis (%)	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds six hours (%)	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds twelve hours (%)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Average hearing time in cases determined after a hearing (hours per case)	2.33	2.44	2.57	2.63	2.64
Average hearing time for all cases (hours per case)	0.77	0.67	0.79	0.81	0.77
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	43.5	43.3	44.3	44.5	45.4
Percentage of cases determined by default (%)	19.8	21	19.4	18.9	20
Percentage of cases determined through dismissal (%)	29.1	26.3	24	22.3	20.7
Percentage of cases determined in a different manner (%)	7.6	9.4	12.3	14.4	13.9

¹ Excluding joint petitions for divorce and child custody.

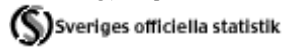


Table 1.6
District courts
Criminal cases 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	54.6	52.9	52.6	50.4	48.5
Percentage of cases with more than one defendant that were determined through a judgment (%)	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5
Average number of defendants in cases determined through a judgment	1.12	1.00	1.10	1.11	1.10
Percentage of cases with a remand hearing (%)	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.6
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds six hours (%)	7.1	6.4	7.3	7.4	3.7
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds twelve hours (%)	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.2
Average time in cases decided following a hearing (hours per case)	2.11	1.91	2.13	2.23	2.12
Average hearing time for all cases (hours per case)	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.19	1.09
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	72.3	70.0	69.2	66.6	64.9
Percentage of cases determined through dismissal (%)	18.3	20.3	21.5	23.7	25.4
Percentage of cases determined in a different manner (%)	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.7	9.7

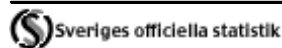


Table 1.7
Courts of appeal
Cases filed, determined and pending 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases filed					
Criminal cases	9 204	8 823	8 781	8 690	8 562
Civil cases	2 945	2 821	2 772	2 653	2 742
Other cases	11 707	12 491	11 858	11 843	12 714
Environmental cases	780	834	914	871	943
Property cases	289	316	320	273	284
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	902	870	901	819	1 058
Total	25 827	26 155	25 546	25 149	26 303
Cases determined					
Criminal cases	9 209	9 126	9 066	8 782	8 528
Civil cases	2 831	2 996	2 821	2 721	2 686
Other cases	11 625	12 589	11 749	12 034	12 430
Environmental cases	782	816	840	903	887
Property cases	287	314	348	295	259
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	888	887	878	793	1 010
Total	25 622	26 728	25 702	25 528	25 800
Cases pending					
Criminal cases	3 307	2 993	2 691	2 578	2 604
Civil cases	1 052	870	825	757	804
Other cases	1 348	1 278	1 393	1 209	1 504
Environmental cases	180	195	269	237	296
Property cases	77	78	86	64	88
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	164	148	172	198	248
Total	6 128	5 562	5 436	5 043	5 544

Table 1.8
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2017, individual courts of appeal

Court of appeal	Criminal cases	Civil cases	Other cases	Environ-mental cases	Property cases	Cases relating to the Plan-ning and Building Act	Total
Svea Court of Appeal							
Cases filed	3 273	1 212	5 399	943	284	1 058	12 169
Cases determined	3 198	1 121	5 211	887	259	1 010	11 686
Cases pending	1 205	430	744	296	88	248	3 011
Göta Court of Appeal							
Cases filed	1 261	400	1 927	-	-	-	3 588
Cases determined	1 284	404	1 887	-	-	-	3 575
Cases pending	335	88	195	-	-	-	618
Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge							
Cases filed	1 293	370	1 865	-	-	-	3 528
Cases determined	1 320	378	1 863	-	-	-	3 561
Cases pending	339	88	179	-	-	-	606
Court of Appeal for Western Sweden							
Cases filed	1 776	472	2 209	-	-	-	4 457
Cases determined	1 760	508	2 240	-	-	-	4 508
Cases pending	431	105	153	-	-	-	689
Court of Appeal for Lower Norrland							
Cases filed	515	152	836	-	-	-	1 503
Cases determined	516	144	763	-	-	-	1 423
Cases pending	166	56	182	-	-	-	404
Court of Appeal for Upper Norrland							
Cases filed	444	136	478	-	-	-	1 058
Cases determined	450	131	466	-	-	-	1 047
Cases pending	128	37	51	-	-	-	216

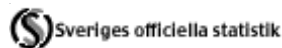


Table 1.9
Courts of appeal
Cases determined 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Criminal cases					
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	60.6	59.8	60.6	57	55.9
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	60.2	59	59.3	56.6	54.9
Average hearing time in cases determined following a hearing (hours per case)	4.14	4.59	4.38	4.64	4.65
Civil cases					
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	3.7	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.9
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	12.8	14.5	14	14.2	12.2
Average hearing time in cases determined following a hearing (hours per case)	7.68	6.8	6.59	8.00	7.90
Environmental cases					
Percentage of cases decided following a main hearing (%)	1.5	2.2	2	1.8	1.9
Property cases					
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

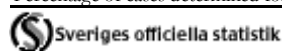


Table 1.10
Courts of appeal
Frequency of amendment in civil and criminal cases 2017

	Number of determined cases	of which amended	
		number	percentage
Criminal cases	8 533	3 276	38.4%
Civil cases	2 687	547	20.4%
Judgment in criminal cases appealed to the court of appeal by the			
Defendant	6 021	1 809	30%
Public prosecutor	670	440	65.7%
Public prosecutor and defendant	881	485	55.1%
Other	961	542	56.4%
Total	8 533	3 276	38.4%


 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 1.11
The Supreme Court
Cases filed, determined and pending 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Filed	6 406	6 215	6 293	6 071	5 944
Determined	6 090	6 447	6 675	6 358	6 008
Cases in which leave to appeal is granted	158	120	103	117	137
Cases in which leave to appeal is not granted	4 966	5 344	5 428	5 121	4 945
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	966	983	1 144	1 120	929
Pending at the end of the year	1 742	1 506	1 122	833	768



 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 1.12
The Supreme Court
Cases determined 2017

	Criminal cases	Civil Cases	Other cases	Total
	Cases in which leave to appeal is granted	30	33	74
Cases in which leave to appeal is not granted	1 707	260	2 978	4 945
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	37	19	873	929
Total	1 774	312	3 925	6 011

 Sveriges officiella statistik

2. Cases at the general administrative courts

The work of the general administrative courts

The administrative courts handle cases relating to disputes between individuals and public authorities and are arranged under a three-tier system. The first court tier is the administrative court, the second is the administrative court of appeal, and the third and highest is the Supreme Administrative Court. There are twelve administrative courts and four administrative courts of appeal. On 15 February 2010, the former 23 County Administrative Courts were reorganized to 12 Administrative Courts. At the administrative courts in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö and Luleå, there are migration courts that hear alien and citizenship cases as the court of first instance, whilst the Migration Court of Appeal is attached to the Administrative Court of Appeal in Stockholm and is the highest instance for such cases.

The administrative courts

The administrative courts hear appeals against decisions by an administrative authority or decisions submitted to it by such an authority. They are staffed by judges, law clerks, officials who present the cases and administrative staff. At these courts, lay judges often take part in the judicial process.

Tax cases are among the case categories handled by administrative courts following referral when a decision by the tax authorities is appealed. The decisions in question could refer to income assessment or value-added tax.

Certain decisions by a municipal social welfare committee, such as decisions regarding income support, can be appealed to an administrative court. These are shown under the heading 'Cases involving the Social Services Act'.

Social insurance cases involve appeals against decisions by the Social Insurance Agency on matters such as the right to compensation for occupational injuries, sickness benefit, parental payments or car subsidies for the disabled.

In cases that fall under the Care of Young Persons Act (LVU), the court examines whether children or young persons up to eighteen years of age, in certain cases twenty, can be made subject to a compulsory care and protection order outside their parental home.

In cases covered by Compulsory Care for Substance Abusers Act (LVM), the court must decide, following an application from the social welfare committee, whether such individuals should receive medical treatment for their abuse even if they withhold consent.

The administrative courts also examine issues relating to compulsory psychiatric care and in other psychiatric care cases. The court must decide whether a person is in need of such care, whether a term of compulsory psychiatric care should be extended or whether forensic psychiatric care should be terminated. In such cases the senior consultant involved makes an application to the administrative court, which can also examine various issues following an appeal by the patient.

This could, for example, involve deciding whether compulsory care should be stopped or whether a patient should be allowed a period of leave outside the treatment unit.

Administrative courts also handle cases relating to public procurement (LOU) and the Utilities Procurement Act (LUF). LUF regulates procurement for entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors.

Migration cases involve appeals against decisions mainly made by the Migration Board and could relate to asylum, e.g. a residence permit for a refugee, or Swedish citizenship.

Other cases at the administrative court may relate to the Animal Welfare Act, licences to serve alcoholic beverages and testing the legality of the Local Government Act. Since Sweden joined the EU, cases involving EU legislation also arise. Mention can be made, for example, of cases relating to certain agricultural subsidies.

Case determination at the administrative courts

In accordance with the general rule at an administrative court, a legally trained judge and three lay judges adjudicate. In certain matters falling under the Local Government Act two special members participate whilst in property assessment cases a member who has valuation skills may take part. A large number of cases are also determined by a single judge.

Law clerks also serve in the administrative courts and after a certain period of service they are usually appointed to adjudicate regularly in less complicated cases concerning for example driving licenses.

As a rule, proceedings are in writing although they may include an oral hearing if it can be assumed to be of benefit to the enquiry or could expedite a decision in the case. If an individual party who is presenting the case requests an oral hearing, this should be granted unless it is deemed unnecessary. In certain cases, e.g., the provision of care for young people or substance abusers, an oral hearing takes place unless it is clearly unnecessary. If, in such cases, an individual party requests such a hearing it should always be granted.

If the plaintiffs are dissatisfied they can lodge an appeal with an administrative court of appeal.

The administrative courts of appeal

The administrative courts of appeal examine cases appealed from the administrative courts.

Many cases require the administrative court of appeal to grant leave to appeal for the appeal to be heard. It may be granted only if it is of importance in guiding the application of the law (precedent) or if there are pressing reasons to hear an appeal (extraordinary leave). Regarding alien and citizenship cases certain rules are applied.

The administrative court of appeal is the first instance in what are termed secrecy cases, which relate to the right to view the contents of a public document.

Case determination at the administrative courts of appeal

In accordance with the general rule three legally trained judges adjudicate at the administrative court of appeal. In certain cases they are joined by two lay judges or special members. The question of leave to appeal is decided by two legally trained judges if their decision is unanimous, or by three if it is not.

As a rule, proceedings are in writing. An oral hearing may be included in the proceedings if it can be assumed to be of benefit to the inquiry or if it could expedite the hearing of the case. If an individual party to the case requests an oral hearing, this should be granted unless it is deemed unnecessary. In certain cases, e.g. the provision of care for young people or substance abusers, an oral hearing is held unless it is clearly unnecessary. If, in such cases, an individual party requests such a hearing it should always be granted.

The Supreme Administrative Court

This is the highest general administrative court and examines cases appealed from one of the four administrative courts of appeal. It also examines appeals from the Council for Advance Tax Rulings and the Patent Appeals Board. The majority of appeals at this level require leave to appeal, which is granted only if it could be of importance as a precedent, i.e. provides guidance on how other similar cases are to be determined, or if there are pressing reasons to do so. Only a small percentage of the cases referred to the Supreme Administrative Court of Appeal are granted leave to appeal. The Chancellor of Justice (JK) and the Parliamentary Ombudsman (JO) do not require this in cases of a disciplinary offence or revocation or restriction of the right to work as a doctor or other medical professional within the healthcare system. Nor does the Chancellor of Justice require leave to appeal in cases concerning the law of collection of debts.

The members of this court are called justices and when the facts of a case are to be examined five justices usually take part. The case may also be determined by the court in a full plenary session. Questions regarding leave to appeal are generally decided by one up to three justices.

Proceedings are as a rule in writing and an oral hearing may be included if it can be assumed to be of benefit to the inquiry or if it could expedite the hearing of the case.

Table 2.1
Administrative courts
Cases filed, determined and pending 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases filed					
Tax cases	15 960	14 663	12 812	11 792	10 403
Congestion charge cases	357	489	239	476	456
Social insurance cases	12 075	13 881	11 355	11 895	18 241
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	26 098	25 086	24 205	24 630	26 133
Psychiatric care cases	12 959	13 790	14 068	13 987	13 475
LVU cases	3 688	4 046	4 367	4 490	4 674
LVM cases	1 236	1 421	1 451	1 402	1 383
LOU cases	3 200	3 502	2 973	4 188	3 278
Quantitative cases ¹	9 550	10 578	9 705	9 095	9 039
Migration cases	26 385	27 023	25 806	39 929	53 205
Other cases	20 749	18 545	20 650	21 998	22 895
Total	132 257	133 024	127 631	143 882	163 182
Cases determined					
Tax cases	14 253	17 016	15 497	12 672	10 873
Congestion charge cases	264	616	228	446	434
Social insurance cases	14 941	14 029	11 269	12 813	12 713
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	25 687	25 975	25 470	23 049	24 855
Psychiatric care cases	12 942	13 836	14 034	13 881	13 425
LVU cases	3 761	4 074	4 262	4 400	4 681
LVM cases	1 222	1 422	1 462	1 391	1 390
LOU cases	3 295	3 565	2 868	3 716	3 672
Quantitative cases ¹	9 846	9 298	10 293	9 981	8 995
Migration cases	25 539	27 737	27 371	31 313	44 085
Other cases	20 573	19 238	20 199	20 799	21 714
Total	132 323	136 806	132 953	134 461	146 837
Cases pending					
Tax cases	11 219	9 026	6 412	5 571	5 069
Congestion charge cases	152	26	37	66	86
Social insurance cases	6 878	6 738	6 816	5 904	11 360
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	7 108	6 224	4 959	6 540	7 673
Psychiatric care cases	293	236	253	359	342
LVU cases	501	473	575	661	645
LVM cases	64	62	51	63	50
LOU cases	649	594	705	1 177	764
Quantitative cases ¹	2 063	3 345	2 764	1 877	1 895
Migration cases	5 752	5 059	3 517	12 139	21 061
Other cases	7 863	7 207	7 671	8 872	10 019
Total	42 542	38 990	33 760	43 229	58 964

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.2

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2017 administrative courts

Administrative courts	Tax cases	Congesti on charge cases	Social insurance cases	Cases relating to the Social Services Act	Psychiatric care cases	LVU cases	LVM cases	LOU cases	Quantitative cases ¹	Migration cases	Other cases
Falun											
Filed	307	11	861	1 236	774	294	146	347	499	-	1 281
Determined	377	5	789	1 192	767	298	155	356	468	-	1 320
Pending	189	7	588	376	28	51	1	54	155	-	748
Gothenburg											
Filed	1 568	73	1 925	4 042	2 058	768	218	413	1 218	16 934	2 392
Determined	1 416	76	1 347	3 560	2 034	768	222	449	1 188	12 803	2 221
Pending	785	5	1 425	1 263	72	104	9	73	242	8 259	1 200
Härnösand											
Filed	213	5	834	695	955	189	66	111	481	-	1 817
Determined	240	2	333	559	961	184	66	108	379	-	1 150
Pending	148	3	825	426	8	23	2	32	272	-	1 229
Jönköping											
Filed	452	10	889	1 402	840	434	98	165	651	-	1 407
Determined	463	14	776	1 531	837	438	98	130	652	-	1 388
Pending	303	4	537	313	18	74	2	64	152	-	676
Karlstad											
Filed	312	3	646	1 767	540	364	88	159	652	-	1 348
Determined	367	2	520	1 977	539	366	87	167	701	-	1 438
Pending	132	1	398	401	16	57	3	33	97	-	481
Linköping											
Filed	1 120	13	848	2 161	1 430	414	137	318	765	-	2 083
Determined	1 175	10	566	1 918	1 425	399	137	324	785	-	1 997
Pending	406	7	592	591	23	54	3	31	152	-	862
Luleå											
Filed	680	2	489	276	495	104	39	128	183	4 210	528
Determined	633	1	353	268	503	97	39	152	175	3 843	493
Pending	202	1	239	57	0	12	0	17	35	1 301	168
Malmö											
Filed	1 462	23	1 799	4 475	1 556	560	173	504	1 288	14 398	2 247
Determined	1 515	24	1 097	4 264	1 550	583	175	879	1 241	11 300	2 035
Pending	666	2	1 199	1 490	34	59	7	179	220	6 541	991
Stockholm											
Filed	3 369	296	7 714	6 677	2 255	720	170	582	1 807	17 663	6 527
Determined	3 410	265	5 386	6 597	2 266	718	167	614	1 806	16 139	6 737
Pending	1 676	50	3 904	1 488	59	105	8	147	222	4 960	2 168
Umeå											
Filed	108	-	715	508	405	141	37	149	282	-	808
Determined	131	-	452	443	401	145	36	123	260	-	719
Pending	22	-	397	142	9	12	1	35	61	-	259
Uppsala											
Filed	533	13	900	1 732	1 341	343	139	169	803	-	1 194
Determined	859	25	693	1 590	1 312	334	136	162	916	-	1 243
Pending	354	4	826	647	54	52	10	62	220	-	663
Växjö											
Filed	279	7	621	1 162	826	343	72	233	410	-	1 263
Determined	287	10	401	956	830	351	72	208	424	-	973
Pending	186	2	430	479	21	42	4	37	67	-	574

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.3
Administrative courts
Cases determined 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage of cases determined following an oral hearing (%)	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.5	14.0
Percentage of cases determined by a single judge (%)	60.4	61.4	62.7	63.1	63.6
Percentage of cases determined by a judge and lay judges (%)	39.1	37.9	37.1	36.6	36.2
Percentage of cases determined with a different composition (%)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	87.6	88.2	88.8	87.2	87.1
Percentage of cases determined following a decision (%)	12.4	11.8	11.2	12.8	12.9

Table 2.4
Administrative courts of appeal
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases filed					
Tax cases	5 350	5 662	5 029	4 549	3 432
Congestion charge cases	57	96	38	73	60
Social insurance cases	4 125	4 924	4 670	4 188	3 096
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	2 195	2 116	2 234	2 080	2 146
Psychiatric care cases	1 282	1 502	1 466	1 544	1 528
LVU cases	1 310	1 469	1 694	1 796	1 977
LVM cases	256	295	313	313	324
LOU cases	778	798	621	795	925
Quantitative cases ¹	1 435	1 544	1 474	1 560	1 268
Migration cases	9 254	10 017	10 004	11 279	17 729
Other cases	6 021	5 820	5 807	5 904	6 332
Total	32 063	34 243	33 350	34 081	38 817
Cases determined					
Tax cases	5 448	4 772	6 032	4 830	4 415
Congestion charge cases	47	100	43	59	72
Social insurance cases	4 896	3 622	3 064	3 276	7 970
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	2 195	2 088	2 206	2 178	2 152
Psychiatric care cases	1 281	1 508	1 445	1 572	1 532
LVU cases	1 313	1 421	1 666	1 788	1 958
LVM cases	242	303	317	309	331
LOU cases	818	802	640	736	938
Quantitative cases ¹	1 468	1 567	1 471	1 386	1 473
Migration cases	9 697	9 831	10 403	10 684	17 372
Other cases	6 057	6 050	5 685	6 182	6 532
Total	33 462	32 064	32 972	33 000	44 745
Cases pending					
Tax cases	3 639	4 524	3 568	3 293	2 307
Congestion charge cases	12	8	3	17	6
Social insurance cases	1 503	2 806	4 880	5 794	916
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	470	499	530	429	416
Psychiatric care cases	113	108	129	100	96
LVU cases	158	206	233	240	259
LVM cases	37	29	26	30	23
LOU cases	142	138	119	178	165
Quantitative cases ¹	321	297	304	484	277
Migration cases	1 004	1 190	793	1 389	1 672
Other cases	1 826	1 615	1 827	1 559	1 361
Total	9 225	11 420	12 412	13 513	7 498

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.5

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2017, individual administrative courts of appeal

Administrative court of appeal	Tax cases	Congestion charge cases	Social insurance cases	Cases relating to the Social Services Act	Psychiatric care cases	LVU cases	LVM cases	LOU cases	Quantitative cases ¹	Migration cases	Other cases
Stockholm											
Filed	1 550	36	1 447	753	482	484	76	169	408	17 729	2 444
Determined	1 926	47	6 182	763	479	472	77	173	458	17 372	2 504
Pending	1 090	2	277	159	17	54	4	33	74	1 672	461
Gothenburg											
Filed	1 160	17	719	815	492	685	122	504	423	-	1 665
Determined	1 376	16	787	795	500	701	126	454	486	-	1 671
Pending	657	4	192	157	32	82	5	78	81	-	363
Sundsvall											
Filed	281	2	456	206	254	328	67	124	178	-	1 038
Determined	398	2	413	230	259	326	62	174	249	-	1 139
Pending	223	-	209	21	21	37	10	31	16	-	184
Jönköping											
Filed	441	5	474	372	300	480	59	128	259	-	1 185
Determined	715	7	588	364	294	459	66	137	280	-	1 218
Pending	337	-	238	79	26	86	4	23	106	-	353

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

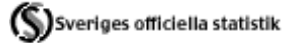


Table 2.6

Cases determined in the Administrative¹ Courts of Appeal 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Determined	23 765	22 233	22 569	22 312	27 373
Cases where leave to appeal is granted	2 701	2 808	2 404	2 534	6 310
Cases where leave to appeal is not granted	10 938	9 791	9 365	9 502	9 723
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	10 126	9 634	10 800	10 276	11 340

¹ Excluding migration cases

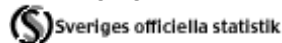



Table 2.7
The Supreme Administrative Court
Cases filed, determined and pending 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases filed					
Tax cases	2 667	1 432	2 006	1 704	1 873
Congestion charge cases	20	30	26	15	24
Social insurance cases	1 710	1 283	1 097	1 002	927
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	516	483	526	510	481
Psychiatric care cases	229	280	279	327	462
LVU cases	328	390	458	475	572
LVM cases	25	29	35	34	43
LOU cases	222	236	206	202	385
Quantitative cases ¹	410	498	445	382	479
Other cases	2 360	2 385	2 297	2 343	2 340
Total	8 487	7 046	7 375	6 994	7 586
Cases determined					
Tax cases	2 395	1 957	1 874	1 715	1 449
Congestion charge cases	23	29	26	16	19
Social insurance cases	2 129	1 548	1 101	948	1 045
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	454	522	566	478	463
Psychiatric care cases	227	282	274	318	441
LVU cases	323	389	424	508	537
LVM cases	19	34	33	34	43
LOU cases	233	229	200	151	350
Quantitative cases ¹	376	375	567	406	493
Other cases	2 256	2 531	2 395	2 333	2 326
Total	8 435	7 896	7 460	6 907	7 166
Cases pending					
Tax cases	883	357	489	481	899
Congestion charge cases	-	1	1	-	5
Social insurance cases	623	358	354	408	290
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	144	105	65	97	115
Psychiatric care cases	18	16	21	29	50
LVU cases	45	46	80	47	82
LVM cases	6	1	3	3	3
LOU cases	24	31	37	88	123
Quantitative cases ¹	106	229	108	84	70
Other cases	1 022	862	753	755	770
Total	2 871	2 006	1 911	1 992	2 407

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.8
The Supreme Administrative Court
Cases determined in the Supreme Administrative Court 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Determined	8 435	7 896	7 460	6 907	7 166
Cases where leave to appeal is granted	119	513	92	123	88
Cases where leave to appeal is not granted	7 756	6 647	6 770	6 243	6 535
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	560	736	598	541	543

 Sveriges officiella statistik

3. Matters dealt with at the Rent and Tenancy Tribunals

The work of the Rent and Tenancy Tribunals

Rent Tribunals can mediate in disputes between landlords and tenants or between tenant associations and tenants if the parties themselves cannot reach agreement. Rent tribunals also examine certain rent and tenant issues and pronounce a decision that is binding on the parties. Rent tribunals also deal with matters that involve special administration of residential properties. The purchaser of a rental property may in certain cases require the consent of the tribunal to validate the purchase.

A rent tribunal normally consists of three members during a procedure. The tribunal is chaired by a rent tribunal judge whilst the other members represent different interest groups, of whom one is well versed in property management and the other in the situation of the tenants.

A tenancy tribunal has similar duties to a rent tribunal when it comes to applying legislation relating to leases. Its composition is also similar to that of the rent tribunal except that the members represent the interests of landowners and tenants.

Most of the decisions of a rent tribunal can be appealed to Svea Court of Appeal whilst certain leasehold matters can be appealed to the court of appeal within whose jurisdiction the leased property is located. Some of the decisions cannot be appealed.

There are eight rent and tenancy tribunals.

Table 3.1
Rent tribunals and tenancy tribunals
Matters filed, determined and pending 2013-2017

	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rent tribunals					
Filed	29 775	30 827	33 114	40 046	41 940
Determined	30 824	30 295	32 012	38 049	43 835
Pending at the year-end	6 279	6 714	7 734	9 662	7 589
Tenancy tribunals					
Filed	1 945	2 261	2 113	1 541	1 294
Determined	3 013	1 842	1 636	2 352	1 424
Pending at the year-end	938	1 328	1 791	975	842

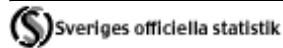


Table 3.2
Rent tribunals and tenancy tribunals
Matters determined according to category 2013-2017

	År				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hyresnämnder					
Medling eller skiljedom i hyrestvist	677	717	658	619	621
Utan krav på besittningsskydd	16 604	17 487	19 148	23 566	28 170
Förlängning av hyresavtal	2 504	2 479	2 623	2 521	2 922
Åtgärdsföreläggande, förlängd tid för åtgärd	454	470	429	374	370
Ändring av hyresvillkor	666	618	447	345	337
Medling beträffande lokalhyresgästs besittningsskydd	3 669	3 699	3 948	4 136	4 427
Ärenden enligt hyresförhandlingslagen	652	535	577	1 314	2 690
Övriga ärenden	2 622	2 454	2 553	2 917	2 881
Summa totalt	27 848	28 459	30 383	35 792	42 418
Arrendenämnder					
Jordbruksarrende	130	142	112	102	83
Bostadsarrende	1 823	1 031	911	1 771	892
Övriga ärenden	1 060	669	613	483	449
Summa totalt	3 013	1 842	1 636	2 356	1 424

