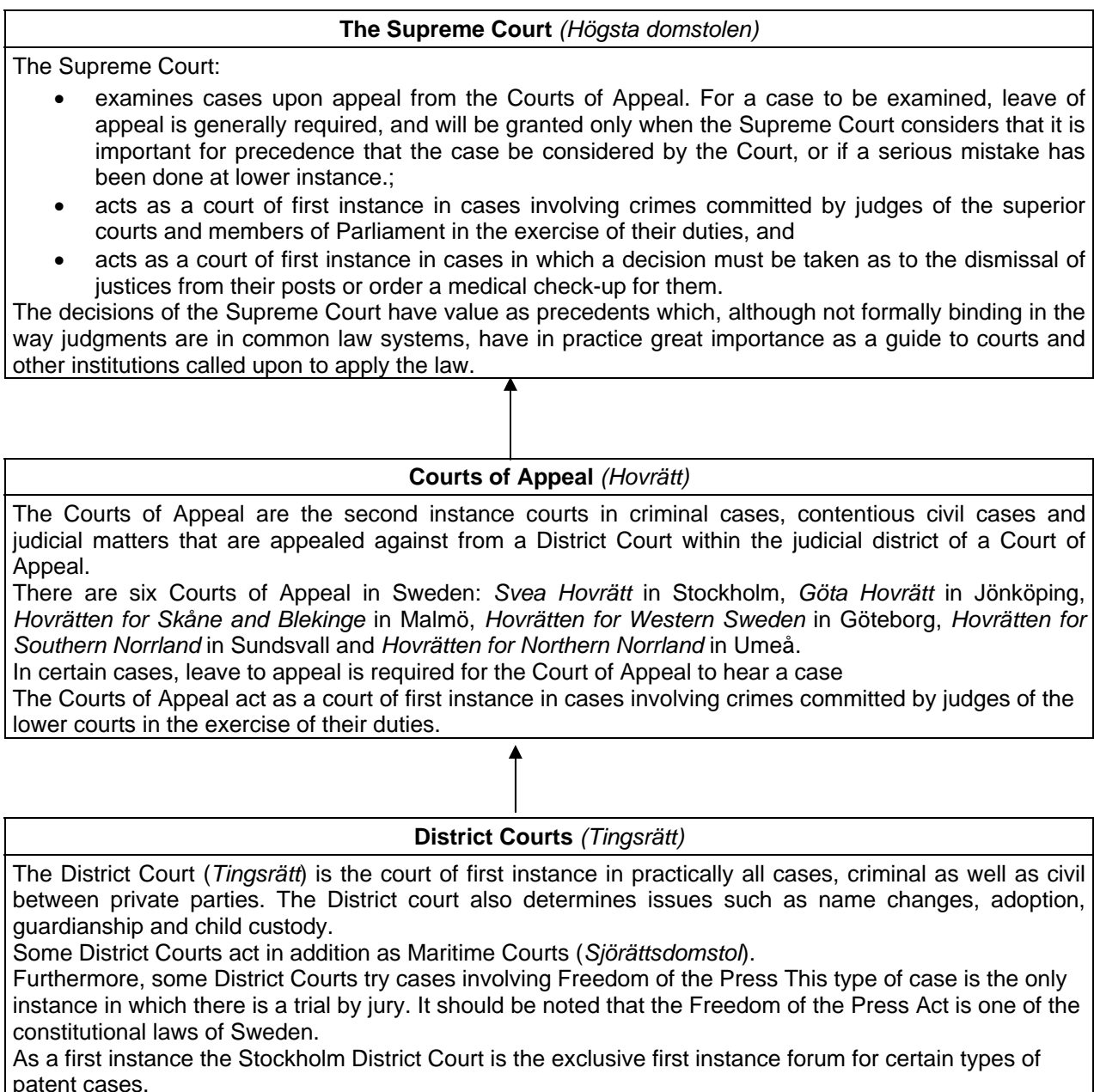


## THE SWEDISH COURT SYSTEM

There are two main judicial organisations in Sweden: the courts of general jurisdiction and the administrative courts. In addition, there are courts of special jurisdiction. Sweden does not have a special constitutional court, however the constitutionality of legislation may to some extent be reviewed by the general and administrative courts.

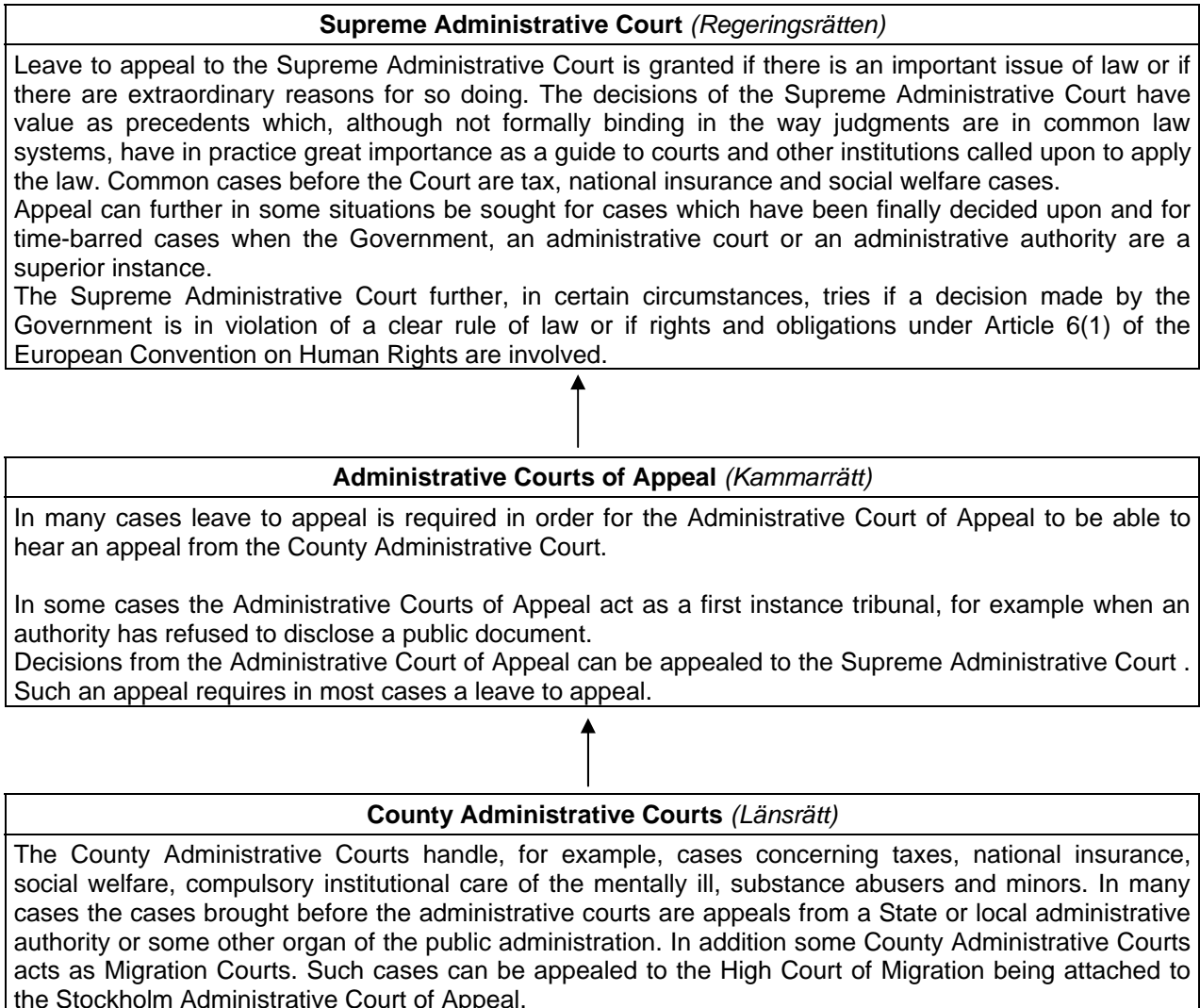
### (A) COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

The courts of general jurisdiction deal with criminal as well as civil cases between private parties. Many of these cases are concerned with family law: divorce cases, custody and alimony. In addition to disputes between parties, the courts of ordinary jurisdiction deal with a limited number of matters in which no dispute is involved. Under discussion is the possibility of transferring most of these duties to administrative authorities.



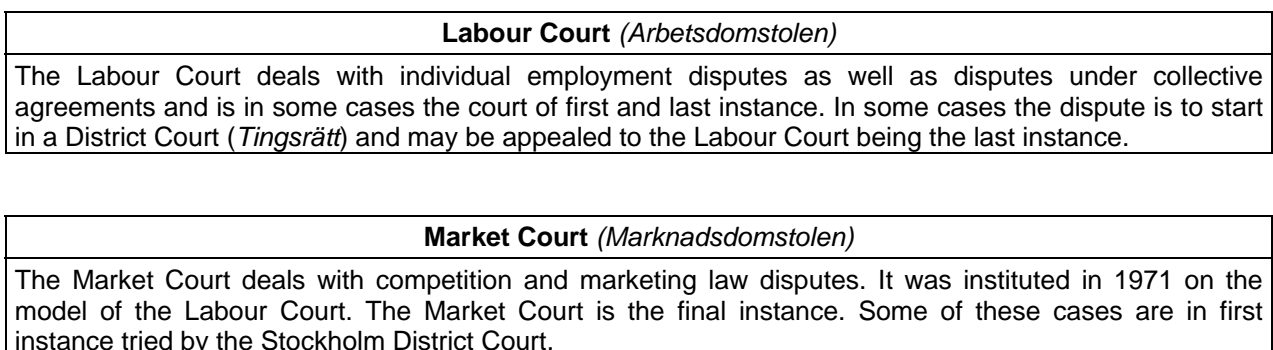
## (B) ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

The County Administrative Courts (*Länsrätt*), Administrative Courts of Appeal (*Kammarrätt*) and the Supreme Administrative Court (*Regeringsrätt*) address disputes between individuals and State and local authorities with the exception that criminal cases are tried by the general courts.



## (C) SPECIAL JURISDICTION COURTS

There are a number of Courts of Special Jurisdiction, the decisions of some of which cannot be appealed.



<b>Court of Patent Appeals</b> ( <i>Patentbesvärsrätten</i> )
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The Court of Patent Appeals is a special Administrative Court addressing disputes on decisions by the National Patent and Registration Office ( <i>Patent- och registreringsverket</i> ) concerning for example patents, trademarks and designs. Appeals against rulings of the Court of Patent Appeals may be addressed to the Supreme Administrative Court ( <i>Regeringsrätten</i> ) but leave to appeal is required.
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<b>Land Court</b> ( <i>Fastighetsdomstolen</i> )
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Some District Courts also serves as Land Courts deal with disputes arising out of the Law on expropriation, the Land Parcelling Act and the Environmental Protection Act. Decisions of the Land Court are appealed to the territorially competent Court of Appeal ( <i>Hovrätt</i> ).
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<b>Environmental Court</b> ( <i>Miljödomstol</i> )
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The Environmental Courts being part of some District Courts tries cases brought by reason of disputes under the Book (Code) on the Environment ( <i>Miljöbalken</i> ). There is a High Court of Justice for the Environment ( <i>Miljööverdomstol</i> ) which is attached to <i>Svea Hovrätt</i> , the decisions of which can be appealed to the Supreme Court in this as in other matters.
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<b>Rent and Tenancy Tribunals</b> ( <i>Hyresnämnd / Arrendenämnd</i> )
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There are also Rent and Tenancy Tribunals ( <i>Hyresnämnd / Arrendenämnd</i> ) which are not special tribunals in the strict sense, but independent bodies performing judicial tasks such as arbitration and mediation between parties. Determinations of the Rent and Tenancy Tribunals may be appealed to <i>Svea Hovrätt</i> , which is the final instance.
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A general portal on law set up by the Government may be found in Swedish at *Lagrummet*: <http://www.lagrummet.se>. Information on the courts is to be found at [www.dom.se](http://www.dom.se). A useful site is that of Parliament, which has information on legislation, at [www.riksdagen.se](http://www.riksdagen.se).