

ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE IN EUROPE

Sweden

Answers to questionnaire on the inventory and typology of review by the courts of administrative authorities in the 25 MS of the EU

1) At an early stage of Sweden's history the king exercised judicial authority. As time went by, the king was perceived as a sort of court of appeal. The general courts developed earlier than the administrative courts. The first administrative court was a court of appeal and was established in 1799. By the beginning of the 1900s the review function had broken out and the judicial function was directed to reconsidering tax cases and administrative matters.

The administrative cases became a steadily growing burden on the Government. *The Supreme Administrative Court* was established in 1909. Fundamentally, the Supreme Administrative Court assumed responsibility for cases relating to judicial application while the Government reserved its right to rule in cases of appropriateness of the law involved.

A complete system of administrative courts was progressively developed and was completed in 1979. A considerable part of the review was however still reserved to the Government. During the last years of the 20th century more and more cases have been transferred from the Government to the administrative courts. Generally speaking, all administrative decisions which affect an individual's civil rights can be brought under the review of the administrative courts. Cf. question 25.

2) Most cases before the administrative courts are lodged by an appeal against a decision taken by an administrative authority. (Certain cases are lodged by an application and the County Administrative Court will take the first decision.)

There are two main categories of appeal. The first and most important one encompasses most disputes between the public authorities and a private individual. Examples of such cases are tax cases, social insurance cases, cases relating to the care of children and compulsory psychiatric care. The ruling of the Court will then relate both to legality and the appropriateness of the appealed decision and the ruling of the Court will supersede the decision which was reached by the administrative authority. This type of appeal aims to submit administrative authorities to law and to protect individual rights.

The second, more limited category of appeal encompasses decisions taken by local or regional authorities that operate within the municipal self-government sector. On petition by any individual living in the municipality or region involved, a decision by these authorities can be sent for review by an administrative court. Such an appeal is however limited to a pure assessment of legality and permits only a simple rejection.

3) In the legislative history of the *Instrument of Government* (part of the Constitution) it has been stated that administrative authorities are such bodies which are part of the organisation for state or municipal public administration. No general definition has been given. When the question sometimes arises whether a certain body is an administrative authority or some other kind of body (e.g. a foundation), the Court has to consider the matter with regard to the law concerned. In practice, there are on one hand central and local government authorities and on the other municipal and regional authorities.

4) With regard to the possibility of review by the administrative courts, there is a substantial difference between administrative decisions on one hand where the authority has applied a

law or a regulation on an individual case and thereby decided about rights or obligations for a person (natural or legal), and on the other hand where the authority has decided to issue general directions in some respect. The former, but not the latter, can be an object of review by the courts. Physical acts of an administrative authority cannot in themselves be object of appeal, only the decision to undertake the act. As for contracts awarded by administrative authorities, they are – with the exception of cases concerning the specific rules for public procurement - considered as civil cases and tried only by the general courts.

5) As for acts that can be reviewed (cf. question 4), an appeal is on principle made to the County Administrative Court. However, when an appeal has been made the authority which has taken the decision in question is under the obligation to reconsider the matter and if the decision is found to be wrong or inappropriate change it, provided that the change is not detrimental to any person.

6) There are two general court organisations in Sweden; the general courts and the general administrative courts. The general courts handle criminal cases and civil disputes between individuals, i.e. civil law disputes. The general courts are the district courts, the courts of appeal and the Supreme Court. The general administrative courts primarily deal with cases relating to matters between a public authority and a private individual. The general administrative courts are the county administrative courts, the administrative courts of appeal and the Supreme Administrative Court.

Beside the general court system there are a few special courts, e.g. the Labour Court, the Market Court and the environmental courts. There is no constitutional court.

All general administrative courts are competent to review the administrative acts relevant in each case (cf. questions 2 and 4). As a rule, an appeal against any administrative decision that affects the rights or obligations of a private person can be made to a general administrative court.

7) It is necessary to distinguish between the full review of an administrative act in a particular case, both with regard to legality and appropriateness, and a review of the regulation or statute itself which has been applied in the case before the court. The review of the particular decision is delimited only with regard to the petitions made by the parties. These provisions are found in the *Act on Administrative Court Procedure*. As for statutes, the court has a certain right to ascertain whether a statute meets the standards set out by super-ordinate provisions (like the Constitution or EC-law), so called statutory examination. If a statute is found to be in conflict with a superior provision it is not applied (i.e. the statute can not be annulled, cf. question 4). These rules are given in the Instrument of Government.

8) The competence and duties of general administrative courts are governed by the above mentioned Act on Administrative Court Procedure and the Act on General Administrative Courts. Provisions concerning the procedure and duties of the courts may also be found in other legislation (e.g. time limits for urgent cases, legal aid). The interpretation of the provisions is developed by the case-law of the Supreme Administrative Court.

9) It is not the task of general courts to review administrative acts.

10) Appeal against an administrative act is as a rule made to the County Administrative Court. There are 23 such courts. There are no special requirements for such appeals, apart

from formal ones (appeal in writing etc.). Most cases are adjudicated by one legally trained judge with three lay-judges.

Appeal against the judgements of the county administrative courts can be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (4 courts). Leave to appeal is required in most cases. Leave to appeal is granted when there is cause to change the decision of the county administrative court (change leave), when it is important that a point of law should be reconsidered (precedent leave) or if there are other extraordinary circumstances to consider the case (extraordinary leave).

Appeals against the judgements of the Administrative Court of Appeal can be made to the Supreme Administrative Court. The most important task of the Supreme Administrative Court is to, through its judgement of individual cases, set precedents which can be of guidance to courts and others who exercise law in Sweden. Leave to appeal is required in the large majority of cases, but granted only in very few.

11) Judges of the general administrative courts shall be competent to handle any case that may appear before the court. That is the main rule. Nevertheless, judges in the lower courts may for a period of time work at a specialized division of their court. And deputy judges preparing cases which are to be considered by the Supreme Administrative Court only work with certain categories of cases. It might be added that in certain types of cases the court may use the possibility to consult an independent specialist (e.g. a psychiatrist in cases on psychiatric care).

12) Permanent judges are, with the exception of the highest judge posts, recruited through an application procedure. The applications are prepared by the Appointments Review Board, which gives nomination to the Government. The nomination of the Board shall principally be based on an assessment of the competence of the candidates.

The highest judges, e.g. judges of the Supreme Administrative Court, are appointed directly by the Government. Accordingly, these posts will not be announced and there will be no nomination procedure.

There are also deputy judges and other legally trained persons working at the courts. These are recruited by the courts and in a more simplified manner.

13) Formally, there is no other requirement than a law degree (and of course experience from qualified work in the legal field). Other legal professionals, such as solicitors and public prosecutors, may also be appointed. But most judges follow a judicial career. Not everybody in this career can however count on being appointed a permanent judge.

14) As mentioned above, the judicial career is not a formal requirement. Those who follow it start to work as a clerk at a court of first instance (2 years). They then become trainee judges at a court of appeal and later associate judges of the court of appeal. During this time they also work at courts of first instance. Associate judges also often serve outside the court, like as a legal advisor in a ministry or as a secretary to a legislative committee. After usually six or eight years of service the associate judge can apply for a permanent position.

15) Associate judges have a great professional mobility. With leave from the court of appeal where they are employed they can widen their legal experience by working at different state offices, especially ministries and Parliament (cf. question 14). For permanent judges this is rather limited. It is difficult for them to obtain leave from their position. For judges of the two supreme courts it is not allowed at all.

16) Cf. answers to questions 2 and 4. The following is valid only for the most common kind of case before the administrative courts, i.e. where an individual has lodged an appeal against a decision taken by an administrative authority in accordance with existing legislation. The act is reviewed with regard both to its compliance with the law and to its appropriateness and fairness. The court can annul the act or modify it. The judgement may entail an obligation for the administrative authority concerned to act in some manner. Where a procedure of public procurement is judged, the court can decide that the procedure must be done over again. The court can not cancel contracts or award damages (such matters are considered as civil disputes and are tried only by the general courts).

17) Generally speaking there is no such mechanism. There are however some specific provisions for tax cases which are to some extent similar. It is possible for a court to give a ruling with regard to one question in a case which is decisive for the outcome of the remaining case. Such a ruling can be appealed against separately while the rest of the case is pending. Furthermore, there is in the tax field a special board with the task to give answers to specific questions concerning a person's assessment for tax. It can be appealed against directly to the Supreme Administrative Court. The answer is, when it has legal force, binding to the tax authorities.

18) The courts themselves have only judicial functions. However, the judges of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court occasionally serve at the Council on Legislation. This body consists of three members and is consulted by the Government to give a statement on important legislative proposals before they are presented to the Parliament. The Council scrutinizes the proposed legislation from the legal view-point and may suggest modifications. Its opinion is not binding to the Government.

19) Cf. question 18.

20) The appeal courts (i.e. the courts of intermediate instance) have no formal procedure to ensure the uniform application and interpretation of law. The most important means is to study the case-law of the supreme courts. When e.g. the Supreme Administrative Court has made a ruling where the interpretation of a provision has been clarified, the appeal courts will adjust their application of the law accordingly. The rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court are not formally binding, but in practice they are followed.

21) Cf. question 4. As for the rest, the only pre-condition for the right to appeal against an administrative decision is that the complainant is directly affected in some way by the decision and that the decision goes against his wishes (there are of course also necessary conditions concerning legal competence etc.) If the law provides that review should first be made by a higher administrative authority that must first take place. Appeal is then made to an administrative court against the second decision. An appeal must be done in writing.

22) There are no specific restrictions as to who may bring a case before an administrative court, but the complainant must fulfil the general pre-condition mentioned in question 21. Accordingly, every natural or legal person who is directly affected by an administrative decision can on principle appeal to a court. As for legal persons, this means a more limited possibility since they are only considered to be affected by certain types of administrative decisions, like decisions on their taxation and construction permits for their real estate. As for administrative bodies, there are some examples of provisions allowing a municipality to bring a case before a court. And there are certain decisions that must be taken directly by a court on

the demand of an administrative body (like cases about taking children into care). But generally, administrative authorities only appear as the opposite party to a private person who has made an appeal to a court.

23) Cf. questions 21 and 22. If it is unclear whether a complainant is affected by the decision appealed against – it is usually evident if that is the case or not – he must state the reasons why he considers himself entitled to appeal.

24) Appeals against administrative decisions must be made within certain time-limits. This is usually 3 weeks after the communication of the decision. For certain types of decisions longer time-limits are provided (tax, social security). Authorities and courts are obliged to inform parties about time-limits and other formal conditions for appeal. The court can not grant an extension of the time-limit for appeal, but once that the appeal has been made on time, the documents may be completed later. There is also an extraordinary means to grant an extended time-limit in cases where the complainant can prove that he could not make the appeal on time because of reasons beyond his control.

Time-limits are calculated starting the day after the formal communication of the decision to the claimant. The corresponding day of the week 3 weeks later is the limit for appeal. When longer time-limits are provided, the time-limit will be the corresponding date e.g. two months later. When a time-limit ends on Sunday or a public holiday the appeal may be made on the following day. As for administrative bodies the time-limit is calculated starting the day after the decision.

25) Cf. question 2 and 4. Administrative acts which do not concern rights, obligations or interests of private or legal persons are on principle not open to review by the courts (with the exception of the legal review of decisions taken in the sector of municipal self-government). Decisions taken during the administrative procedure, e.g. to circulate a document for comment, are not open to review unless otherwise stated. Only the final decision may be the object of appeal.

In this context it should be mentioned that there are still some administrative issues where an administrative authority or the Government will take the final decision and where there is no ordinary appeal to an administrative court (cf. question 1). These issues are such where political considerations are predominant (e.g. city planning, the localization of railways etc.) When such decisions affect an individual's civil rights he has the possibility to bring the decision under review by an administrative court of appeal (when the decision is taken by an authority) or the Supreme Administrative Court (where the decision has been taken by the Government). The review, so called *Judicial Review*, is strictly legal but takes into account not only the law applied but also general legal principles and the case-law of the Court of Human Rights. If the Court finds that a legal principle has been infringed the Court may quash the decision. There is a time-limit of 3 months from the day of the decision to apply for such legal review.

26) Generally each application must be scrutinized with regard to whether formal requirements for review are fulfilled and whether the claimant is entitled to bring the case before the court. Apart from that there is no screening at the county administrative courts. At the administrative courts of appeal there is in most cases a requirement for a leave to appeal. Such leave is granted under circumstances prescribed by law, i. a. that there is reason to change the ruling of the county administrative court. The procedure of leave may be regarded as a screening procedure. Two judges decide about leave, 3 – 4 decide the case if leave is granted. Also applications for review by the Supreme Administrative Court are mostly

subjected to a leave procedure. Leave is granted only in very few cases, primarily such where a ruling of the Supreme Administrative Court can clarify an important legal issue and be of guidance to lower courts. 1- 3 judges decide about leave, 5 decide the case if leave is granted.

27) The application must be in writing and be signed by the applicant. It shall indicate the decision appealed against, the change requested and the reasons for the request. If leave is required it shall also indicate the reasons for leave. The applicant is free to choose the format.

28) There are certain possibilities for some administrative courts to have hearings with parties or witnesses by means of video. This work is still experimental and is to be developed. The experience is positive.

29) There is no charge for lodging an application or an appeal to an administrative court.

30) There is no requirement to engage a solicitor or other legal counsel. In certain cases, prescribed by law, the court will appoint a lawyer free of charge. In other cases the court may, if it is needed, grant the applicant legal aid in the form of a lawyer against a limited charge. But in the great majority of cases before the administrative courts the applicants act on their own. It should be added that administrative courts are obliged to assume responsibility for the investigation of each case and to point out to individual applicants what might be missing.

31) There is normally no cost entailed with the proceedings except when lawyers have been appointed to assist applicants. In some cases the state will always pay such cost (cf. question 30). When legal aid has been granted part of the cost is paid by the state. If the court has decided to complement the documents of the case, e.g. with a medical certificate, that is free of charge for the parties.

32) No.

33) Since 1996 there is on principle a mandatory two-party procedure at the administrative courts. This means that if an individual appeals to a court against the decision of an administrative authority, the authority that first decided on the matter shall be the opposite party to the complainant.

Proceedings are in writing, but there are possibilities for an oral hearing. In certain cases an oral hearing is more or less obligatory. In other cases the Court will decide about an oral hearing if a party so requests and it is not unwarranted. These provisions are found in Swedish law, but the courts also pay regard to the case-law of the Court of Human Rights.

The court will, irrespective of what has been presented at an oral hearing, base its judgement on on all the material in the case. It is the duty of the court to ensure that the case is as well prepared as its nature requires.

34) Provisions to ensure the impartiality of a judge are laid down in the *Code of Judicial Procedure* and are the same for all courts. A judge who has a personal interest in the case or who has previously taken a decision on that same matter must not take part in the management of the case. A judge whose impartiality may be questioned is obliged to make this known. If a party considers a judge challengeable he must make an objection in that regard. A special decision is then taken by the court, which can be appealed against. If, when a final judgement has been delivered, it is found that a judge was challengeable and should not have participated, the judgement may be annulled.

35) As long as the application or the petition remains the same there is on principle no delimitation as to what legal arguments may be raised in support of the application. It is however not necessary for a private person to present relevant legal arguments. The court is obliged to apply the law correctly also when a party does not have the capacity to plead his case.

As for the legal review of decisions taken by municipalities (cf. question 2), all objections against the decision must be made within the time-limit for appeal.

36) Only parties and persons who are otherwise directly concerned by the case (like the other parent in a case about the taking into care of a child).

37) It is the duty of the administrative authority who is the opposing party in the case to develop arguments of general interest. It might be mentioned that as for the Supreme Administrative Court there are certain provisions according to which only the relevant national authority may make an appeal.

38) No, cf. question 37. The court may however ask any state authority with the relevant expertise to give an opinion on a case.

39) Withdrawal of the application is not uncommon. If death of the applicant leads to an end of proceedings depends on the case. Some cases will come to nothing, but in others the estate of the deceased has the right to continue the pleading. The situation is similar as to situations of bankruptcy. Proceedings could also come to an end because of new facts which make a judgement meaningless (e.g. a lower authority has granted a later request which satisfies the aim of the appeal).

40) Any written document which contains new information or arguments is forwarded to the opposing party.

41) The court has a general obligation to ensure that the case is adequately prepared. That includes procuring documents etc. that should be part of the case. But since the reform of the mandatory two-party procedure (cf. question 33) the responsible administrative authority will play a more active role to provide the documents and the evidence needed. There is no obligation for a private person to provide evidence, but if he neglects to clarify the facts of the case this may be to his disadvantage. In practice it is not unusual that complainants present their own evidence (e.g. medical certificates).

42) Oral hearings are as a rule public. It is possible to hold them in camera where there is reason to believe that secret information will be disclosed. This is usually the case in proceedings concerning e.g. the taking into care of children or compulsory psychiatric care. (At the general courts, cf. question 6, possibilities for hearings in camera are much more restricted.)

43) Only members of the court (and maybe a court clerk) are present at the deliberation. This is stated in law. Judges are not entitled to reveal what has been said during deliberation. The situation that a judge has delivered an opinion in public before the judgement would be considered as a case where his impartiality could be questioned and thus that he should not take part either in deliberations or judgement.

44) A decision shall contain the reasons for the outcome. It varies from case to case how much detail is given. A guiding principle is that an answer should be given to all relevant objections and that the individual concerned should understand the reasoning. At the appeal courts the decisions are often short if they share the opinion of the county court. At the Supreme Administrative Court, whose rulings are precedents to lower courts, legal reasoning is usually well developed.

45) The most used are acts decided by Parliament and decrees decided by the Government, together with the interpretation made by the Supreme Administrative Court in its case-law. EC-law etc. is taken into account where relevant.

46) When a full review is made (which is usually the case, cf. question 2, 16 and 25) the court is – where this is demanded by the applicant – free to look for other solutions allowed by the law and modify the administrative authority's decision in a way which is found to be more appropriate. Drawbacks and advantages of the decision will be taken into account, provided that the applicable law gives room for such deliberation..
The legal review by the Supreme Administrative Court of some governmental decisions which has been mentioned under question 25 is obviously more restricted.

47) There are usually no legal costs involved with the procedure of the administrative courts. Cf. questions 30 and 31. Apart from what has been said there it could be mentioned that there is a specific possibility for the court to grant compensation for costs in difficult tax cases where the applicant has needed legal advice.

48) In the county administrative courts most cases are decided by a legally trained judge together with three lay judges. Simple or very urgent cases may be decided by only the legally trained judge. As for the administrative courts of appeal, cases are decided by three or four legally trained judges, in some cases together with two lay judges. Where it is only question about whether a leave to appeal is to be granted, this matter is decided by two or three legally trained judges. As for the Supreme Administrative Court, cases are usually decided by five legally trained judges. Questions about leave to appeal are decided by one to three judges. There are no lay judges in the Supreme Administrative Court.

49) Dissenting opinions are allowed in all administrative courts.

50) The court's decision is always given in writing and notified to the parties together with information about requirements for appeal.

51) It follows from the nature of the administrative procedure that most decisions are taken with regard to the present situation and therefore are relevant only for the future. Thus, *res judicata* is not common, but may appear e.g. in cases concerning the tax or a social security benefit for a given period in the past. There is no delimitation as to the possibility to apply for e.g. a licence of some kind over and over again.

On principle, a judicial decision produces effects only for the parties.

Previous decisions in similar cases are not binding. The court is free make a different judgement. Not even the precedents of the Supreme Administrative Court are formally binding, but in practice they are followed.

52) It depends on whether that has been provided for in the relevant legislation. Normally courts would not make such an arrangement.

53) As for judgements in civil cases from the general courts, there is a special execution agency which can be used. As for the administrative courts, it follows from the nature of the decisions that execution in the formal sense is normally not required. Administrative authorities are supposed to respect and follow the court's decision. However, certain problems have been observed where municipalities are under the obligation to provide housing or special treatment according to a court's decision. The delay has sometimes been unacceptable. Thus, a new sanction has been introduced for municipalities who do not execute such court decisions within a reasonable time. A considerable penalty, decided by a state authority, will have to be paid.

In certain cases there may be question of ordering an individual to do or not to do something. Then the court normally has the power to give the order under penalty of a fine.

54) Since the workload of the administrative courts tends to increase all the time, continuous efforts are made to speed up the proceedings of the courts. Special attention has been given to possibilities to simplify the procedure and the use of technical means such as video. The requirement for leave to appeal has been important to speed up the procedure in the higher courts.

55) It is the county administrative court who is supposed to examine the cases in detail and provide for all necessary documentation and evidence. Oral hearings are a normal part of the procedure in the county administrative courts.

The task of the higher courts will then to a large extent focus on whether the procedure in the county administrative court has been satisfactory and whether its decision is convincing and in accordance with the law. But if leave to appeal is granted the case is tried in every aspect which has been raised in the appeal. It often comes to a full review.

As for the Supreme Administrative Court, the court may limit its review to certain aspects of a case and focus on the legal question which is of interest for the guidance of the lower courts.

56) On principle, all decisions by a county administrative court can be challenged before a court of appeal, either separately during the procedure or together with the judgement of the case. A leave to appeal is usually required. The same applies for decisions by a court of appeal, whose decisions and judgements can be challenged before the Supreme Administrative Court.

57) There is a general provision in the Act on Administrative Court Procedure which allows an administrative court to stop the execution of an administrative decision appealed against where an execution may lead to unreasonable consequences before the case is tried on the merits. It also allows the court to take other provisional decisions deemed necessary. Apart from that there are special provisions in some legislative acts which allow a speedy intervention before the whole case is tried on the merits (e.g. the immediate taking into care of a child in danger of abuse).

Decisions for emergency measures of this kind may be taken by fewer judges than is required for the full review of the case (details in the above mentioned act). There is no formal obstacle against the same judge taking part in both the emergency procedure and the main hearing.

58) According to the specific provisions on certain emergency measures (cf. question 57) it is only possible to decide the measures indicated in those provisions. It is often measures of protection. In the tax field there is possibility to postpone the payment of a tax until the case has been tried by a court.

As for the general provision, it is usually only the suspension of the execution of the decision appealed against that is demanded. Sometimes also a provisional decision that a disputable decision shall gain legal force and be put into effect without delay.

59) The provisions mentioned in questions 57 and 58 are general but will on principle only be applied in disputes between an administrative authority and a private person.

60) An administrative authority has a legal obligation to change a previous decision if that decision is found to be obviously wrong, because of new facts or for other reasons. A condition is that the change is quick and simple and not detrimental to any private person. In cases where a person has appealed against the first decision and the authority then changes it in the way the applicant has demanded, there will be no case before the court. There is no other way for the authority itself to settle disputes on the application of the law in an individual case.

61) In many fields there are special supervisory bodies or authorities who can give their opinion on the local authorities' handling of cases and application of the law, either because of complaints from private persons or on the supervisory body's own initiative. Such opinions will usually be followed, but formally they can not change a decision taken. That can only be done by an administrative court (provided that the responsible authority itself is not willing to change its decision, cf. question 60).

62) Cf. questions 60 and 61.

63) See *Appendix 1*.

64) See *Appendix 2*.

65) Something like a third of the judges, see *Appendix 2*.

66) Judges do not have personal assistants. But the preparation of the dossiers is, especially in the higher courts, to a large extent done by legally trained officers employed by the court. Many of these officers are training to become judges and are in the beginning of their judicial career.

67) As for the library of the Supreme Administrative Court, the library contains primarily works on the legal history of different statutes and on the relevant jurisprudence (both Swedish and European). It contains also various news letters on legal issues.

68) Each judge has access to a computer which he can use for research as well as for drafting his own texts. Computer assistance is nowadays essential for the work of administrative courts.

69) Some courts have a website, among them the Supreme Administrative Court. The website is for information purposes and does not itself allow for communication with the public. Most information about the courts and the work carried out there is distributed by the National Courts Administration. The judgements of the courts can be found in several data banks. The rulings of the Supreme Administrative Court are also published in an annual.

70) See *Appendix 3* and *4*.

71) See *Appendix 4*.

72) See *Appendix 4*.

73) The average time taken between the lodging of a claim and judgement would not be very relevant because of the great differences between different categories of cases. There is e.g. a substantial difference between tax cases and cases about psychiatric care. Thus, we have tried to indicate the average time taken for the main categories of cases. See *Appendix 5*.

74) It is interesting to note that the rate of annulment also varies between different categories of cases, see *Appendix 6*.

75) See *Appendix 7*.

76) Not known.

CHART COVERING QUESTIONS 70 - 72

Reference year	Cases lodged			Cases disposed of			Cases pending		
	S.A.C.	A.C.A.	C.A.C.	S.A.C.	A.C.A.	C.A.C	S.A.C.	A.C.A.	C.A.C.
2003									
	7.052	23.192	94.102	7.100	23.867	91.978	6.397	16.533	34.987
2004									
	7.663	23.360	104.602	7.945	24.084	98.029	6.115	15.808	41.557

S.A.C. = Supreme Administrative Court
A.C.A. = Administrative Courts of Appeal
C.A.C. = County Administrative Courts

CHART COVERING QUESTION 73

Average time taken between the lodging of a claim and judgement

Supreme Administrative Court	2003		2004
	Mean value Months		Mean value Months
Category			
Taxes	12,6		14,0
Property Taxation	15,2		21,0
Driving licences	3,1		2,9
Social Services Act	9,5		9,0
Psychiatric Care Cases	2,6		2,0
Social Insurance Act	16,7		15,0
Care of Young Persons Act / Care of Alcoholics, Drug Abusers and Abusers of Volatile Solvents Act	1,9		1,7
Other cases	10,4		11,0

Administrative Courts of Appeal	2003		2004
	Mean value Months		Mean value Months
Category			
Taxes	17,7		16,3
Property Taxation	15,3		11,4
Driving licences	1,5		1,5
Social Services Act	4,0		3,3
Psychiatric Care Cases	1,4		1,3
Social Insurance Act	9,0		8,7
Care of Young Persons Act / Care of Alcoholics, Drug Abusers and Abusers of Volatile Solvents Act	2,4		2,2
Other cases	5,9		5,1

County Administrative Courts	2003		2004
	Mean value Months		Mean value Months
Category			
Taxes	9,9		10,1
Property Taxation	7,3		7,6
Driving licences	0,8		0,8
Social Services Act	2,7		3,3
Psychiatric Care Cases	0,3		0,3
Social Insurance Act	7,5		7,5
Care of Young Persons Act / Care of Alcoholics, Drug Abusers and Abusers of Volatile Solvents Act	1,3		1,4
Other cases	3,5		3,6

CHART COVERING QUESTION 75

Volume of litigation per field

Supreme Administrative Court	2003 Cases lodged	2004 Cases lodged
Category		
Taxes	2.342	2.177
Property Taxation	72	52
Driving licences	189	260
Social Services Act	481	551
Psychiatric Care Cases	113	118
Social Insurance Act	1.433	1.626
Care of Young Persons Act / Care of Alcoholics, Drug Abusers and Abusers of Volatile Solvents Act	135	141
Other cases	2.287	2.738
TOTAL	7.052	7.663

Administrative Courts of Appeal	2003 Cases lodged	2004 Cases lodged
Category		
Taxes	6.445	6.052
Property Taxation	589	253
Driving licences	994	1.061
Social Services Act	2.025	2.316
Psychiatric Care Cases	934	946
Social Insurance Act	4.602	4.939
Care of Young Persons Act / Care of Alcoholics, Drug Abusers and Abusers of Volatile Solvents Act	771	876
Other cases	6.832	6.917
TOTAL	23.192	23.360

County Administrative Courts	2003 Cases lodged	2004 Cases lodged
Category		
Taxes	15.557	15.643
Property Taxation	2.813	2.696
Driving licences	6.031	6.648
Social Services Act	17.992	21.163
Psychiatric Care Cases	12.422	13.231
Social Insurance Act	16.183	20.394
Care of Young Persons Act / Care of Alcoholics, Drug Abusers and Abusers of Volatile Solvents Act	3.453	3.508
Other cases	19.650	21.319
TOTAL	94.101	104.602