

**Article 25 1 (a) Competent courts**

The court competent to examine an application launching the European Small Claims Procedure is the district court (*tingsrätt*).

**Article 25 1 (b) Means of communication**

Applications launching the European Small Claims Procedure must be lodged with the competent district court directly or by post. It is also possible to lodge an application electronically via an e-service available on the Swedish Courts' website: [Sign and submit documents digitally –Swedish Courts](#).

**Article 25 1 (c) Authorities or organisations providing practical assistance**

The district court or, if an appeal has been lodged against a judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure, the court of appeal (*hovrätt*) or the Supreme Court (*Högsta domstolen*). Information is also available on the Swedish Courts' website <http://www.domstol.se/>.

**Article 25 1 (d) Means of electronic service and communication and methods for expressing consent for thereof**

An authority may serve documents electronically (e.g. by e-mail). The first consideration when selecting the method of service is that it should be appropriate to the content and size of the document and should entail the least possible costs and inconvenience. Documents must not be served in a way that is inappropriate given the circumstances of the case.

Other written communication may be sent by post or electronically (e.g. by e-mail).

**Article 25 1(e) Persons or professions, obliged to accept service of documents or other written communications by electronic means**

There is no obligation to accept electronic service of documents.

**Article 25 1 (f) Court fees and the methods of payment**

The application fee is SEK 900. It can be paid by card (Mastercard/Visa) or by bank transfer via the Swedish Courts' website

<https://betala.domstol.se/ansokan/>

**Article 25 1 (g) Appeal procedure and courts competent for an appeal**

An appeal against a judgment by a district court can be made to the court of appeal. Appeals must reach the district court within three weeks of the date on which the judgment is received by the parties. Appeals must be addressed to the competent court of appeal.

If one party has lodged an appeal against a district court judgment, the other party, in addition to what was stated above, may appeal against the judgment within one week of the day on which the deadline for appeal for the first party expires. Such an appeal will lapse if the first appeal is withdrawn or lapses for some other reason.

An appeal against a judgment by a court of appeal can be made to the Supreme Court. Appeals must reach the appeal court within four weeks of the date on which the judgment was delivered.

**Article 25 1 (h) Review of the judgment procedure and courts competent to conduct such a review**

Applications for review must be submitted to the competent court of appeal.

**Article 25 1 (i) Accepted languages**

A certificate of a judgment issued in a European Small Claims Procedure must be issued in, or translated into, Swedish or English in order to be accepted.

**Article 25 1 (j) Authorities competent for enforcement**

The Swedish Enforcement Administration (*Kronofogdemyndigheten*) has competence with respect to enforcement in Sweden and also takes decisions pursuant to Article 23.

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