



Population
896 000

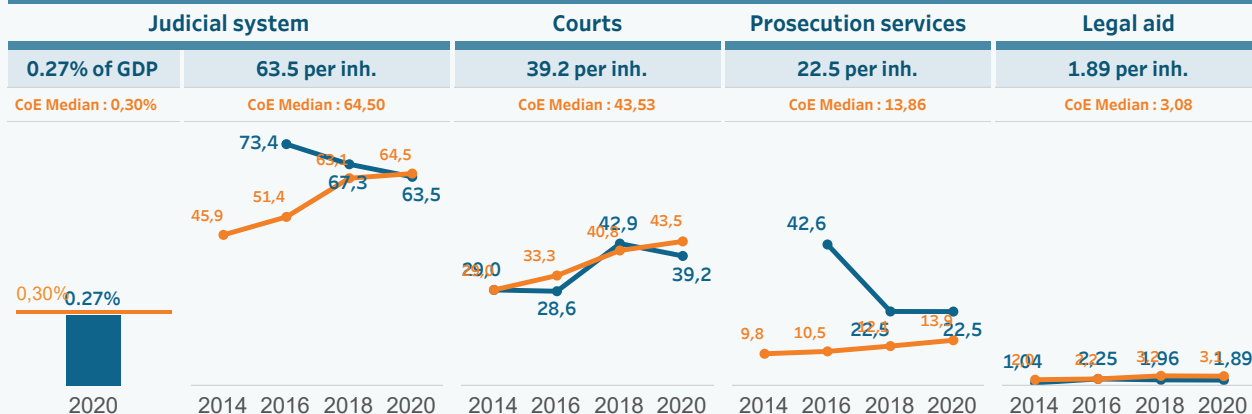


GDP per capita
23 397 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
24 882 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, Cyprus spent 56 902 680 € on the implemented judicial system budget that is 63.51 € per inhabitant (slightly less than the CoE median) and 0.27% of the GDP (also slightly less than the median). Out of the total budget, 62% was spent on all courts, 35% on prosecution services, and 3% on legal aid.

Courts

Regarding the number of first instance courts, one interesting development is noted as the new Administrative Court for International Protection was established in 2019. This court hears asylum applications and international protection matters. The large number of cases were filed before it in 2020 which caused a rise in the number of first instance administrative cases per 100 000 inhabitants from 0,22 in 2018 to 0,32 in 2020.

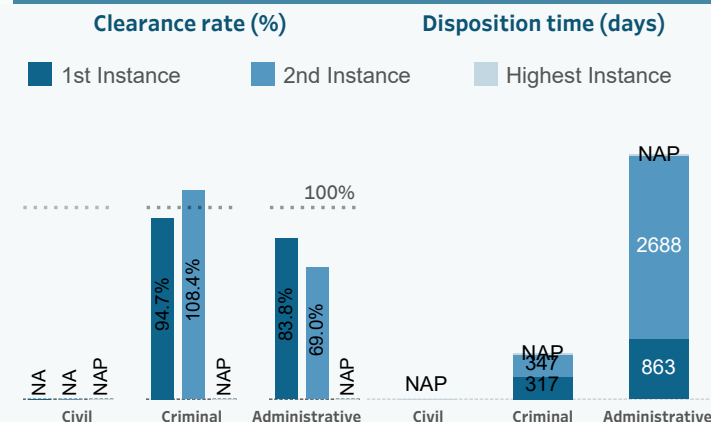
Professionals

In 2020, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (14,06) is below the CoE median but it has increased since 2014 (11,31). In contrast, the number of non-judge staff (50,11) has decreased since 2014 (52,21) which resulted in a considerable decrease of the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (from 4,6 to 3,6). The increase in the number of lawyers to 477 per 100 000 inhabitants was clearly above the European trend and reached some of the highest levels in Europe. The proportion of women among judges and public prosecutors has continued to rise, particularly among women prosecutors that reached 78% in 2020.

ICT in judiciary

Cyprus is the only member State that has no electronic case management system implemented in the courts and consequently the ICT index is very low (2.1) compared to other member States and entities. Furthermore, Cyprus has the lowest budget dedicated to the ICT, 0,1% within the budget for courts.

Efficiency

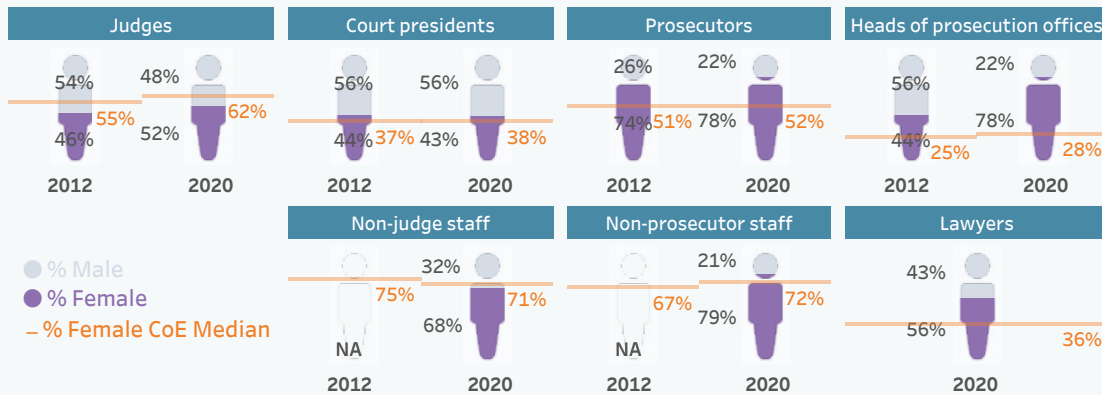


Efficiency: Cyprus has a specific two-tier system, and first instance courts appear to be considerably more efficient than the second instance (Supreme Court) in 2020. The most efficient domain is the criminal one, while data are unavailable for civil and commercial litigious cases. The highest Disposition Time among reported data is in second instance administrative cases that reached some of the highest level in Europe (2688 days). The impact of the COVID-19 circumstances most probably led to decreased CR and significantly increased Disposition Times in all cases, except second instance criminal cases where notably less cases were filed in 2020 which largely improved CR (by 26 percentage points) and halved DT.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career

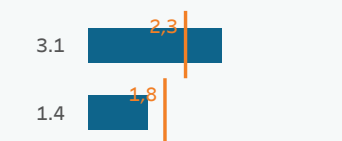


Salary at the end of career

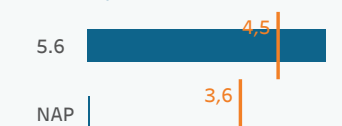


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

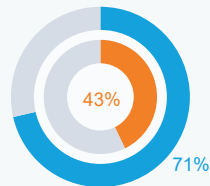


Salary at the end of career



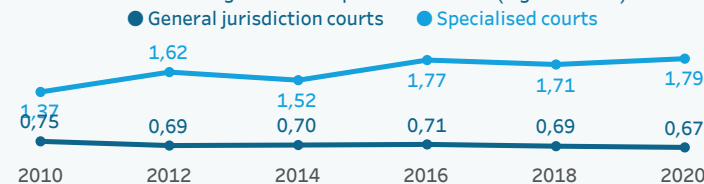
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

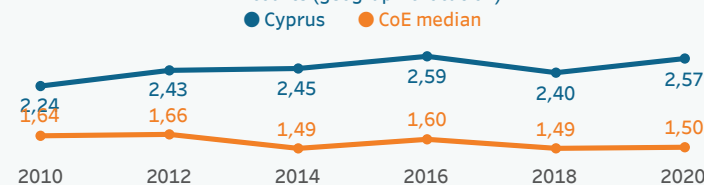


- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)

ICT in judiciary
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	2.68	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	2.46	6.6
	Criminal	2.18	5.7
	Administrative	1.72	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	1.38	6.1
	Criminal	1.38	4.1
	Administrative	0	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	3.61	7.3
	Criminal	2.9	7.3
	Administrative	3.61	7.4
Decision support	Civil	3.91	7.0
	Criminal	3.46	7.3
	Administrative	3.91	7.2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

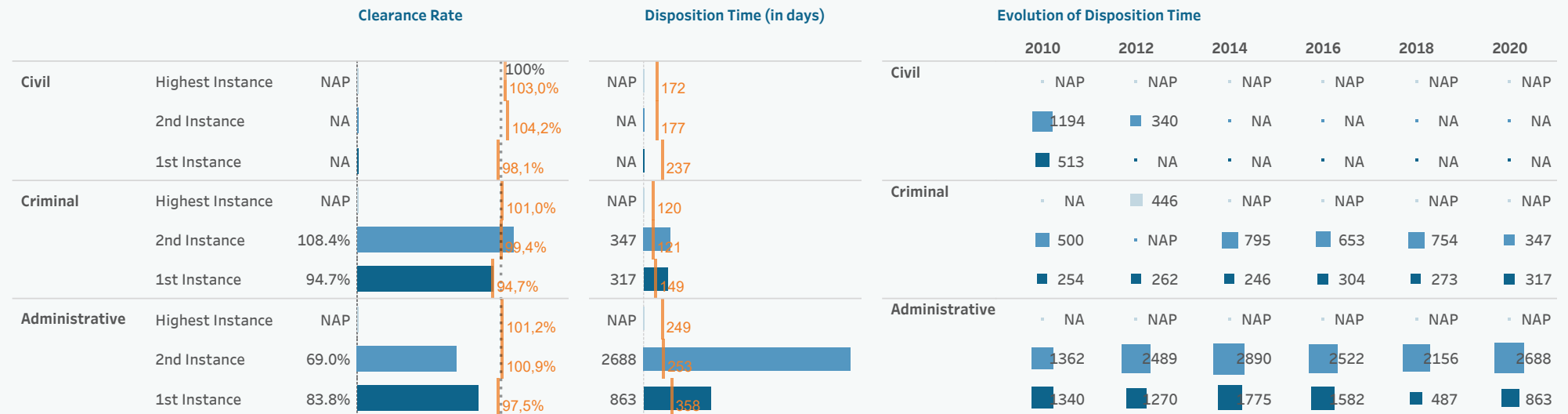
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

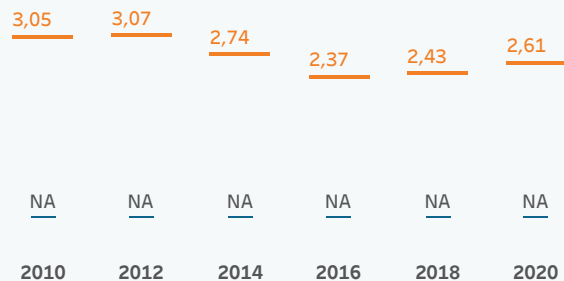
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance



Public prosecution services

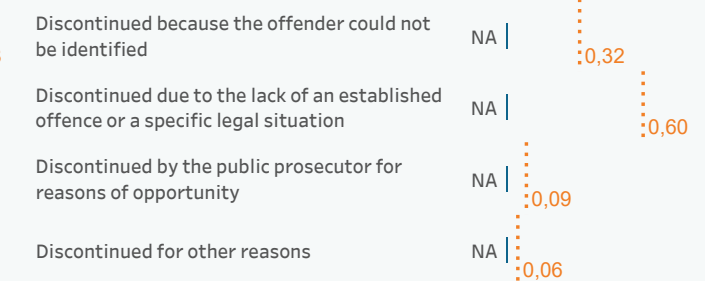
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.cylaw.com

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.cylaw.com

3. Information about the judicial system

www.supremecourt.gov.cy