



Population
1 329 460

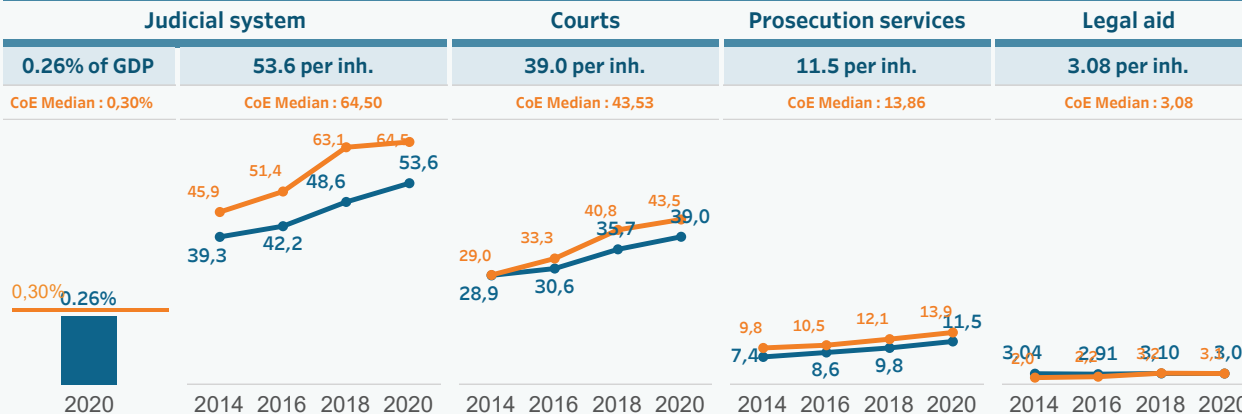


GDP per capita
20 324 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
17 376 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, Estonia spent 71 211 278 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 53,6 € per inhabitant (below the CoE median) and 0.26% of the GDP (slightly below the CoE median). 73% was spent on all courts, 21% on prosecution services, and 6% on legal aid. The implemented budget significantly dropped for trainings provided by the courts in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (-46%), while it soared for investments in the new building (159%) and justice expenses (118%).

ICT in judiciary

Estonia is one of the two countries with the highest ICT index (9,8 out of 10 in 2020) and it even rose by 0,3 points since 2018. Although the implemented court budget for computerisation rose by 28% to finance the project "Paperfree court", this budgetary line only counts for around 1% of the total court budget. Starting from 2020, public e-file contains information about deadlines and calendar functionality (which includes trials).

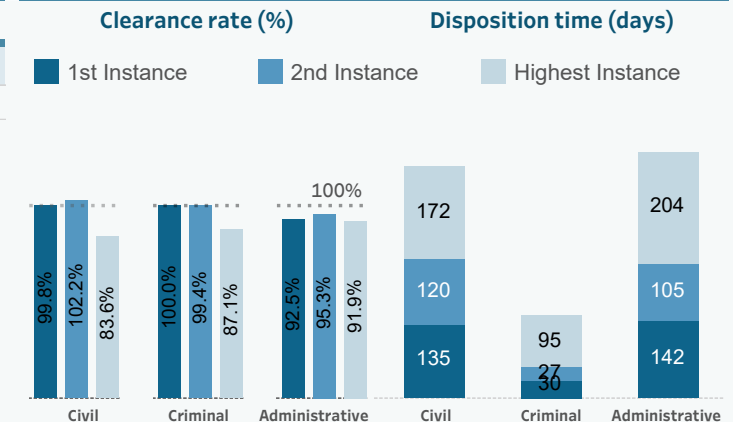
Justice Professionals

The increase in the number of professional judges (17.60 per 100 000 inh.) is in line with the European trend between 2010 and 2020. Meanwhile, contrary to the European trend, the number of prosecutors (12.71 per 100 000 inhabitants) has been stable. The share of women among court presidents and among heads of prosecution offices remained high between 2012 and 2020 (around 60%) and it was well above the CoE median in 2020.

Legal Aid

In Estonia, a person may receive legal aid regardless of his or her financial situation in criminal proceedings, in case the person is 14 to 18 years old or has a mental disorder in misdemeanour proceedings, and in surrender or extradition proceedings. Furthermore, a legal person may also receive state legal aid in case it is a non-profit association (abiding by certain criteria), or an insolvent legal person involved in a criminal case.

Efficiency

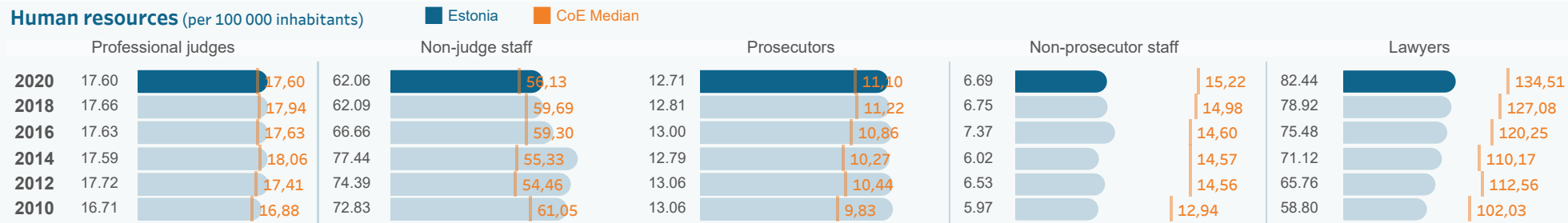


Efficiency: In 2020, second instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while criminal justice is the most efficient area of law in all instances combined. On one hand, the second instance of total criminal law cases has the lowest DT (27 days, which is remarkably below the CoE median). On the other hand, the highest DT is calculated for the third instance of administrative cases (204 days) and, yet, it remains below the CoE median.

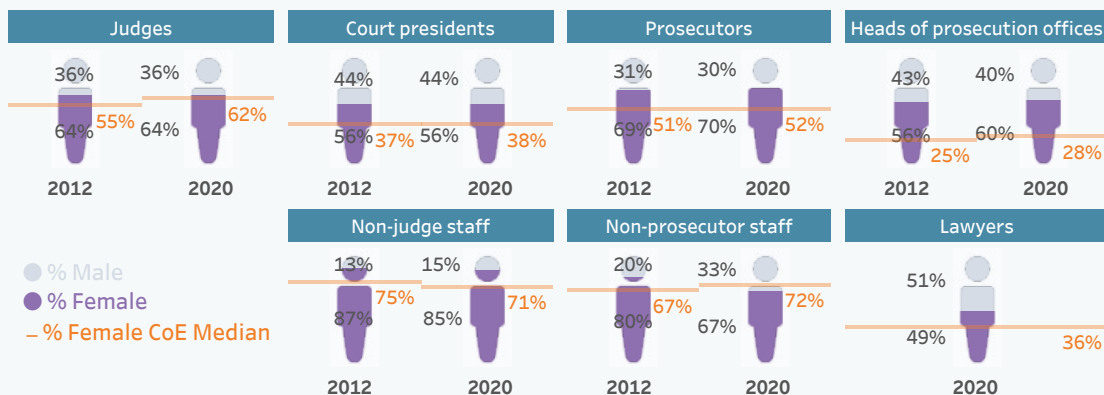
The most adverse influence of the COVID-19 pandemic is reported for criminal matters in general. As a consequence, between 2018 and 2020, the DT for second and third instance Total Criminal law cases increased by 35% and 40%, respectively.

Over the same period, the Supreme court decreased its CR in civil (and commercial) litigious cases from 98% to 83,6% and soared its DT from 66 days to 172 days (which is now around the CoE median).

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career

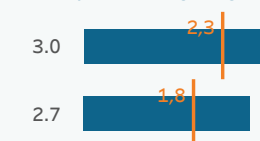


Salary at the end of career



Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

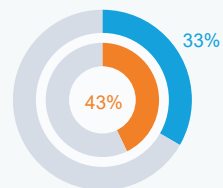


Salary at the end of career



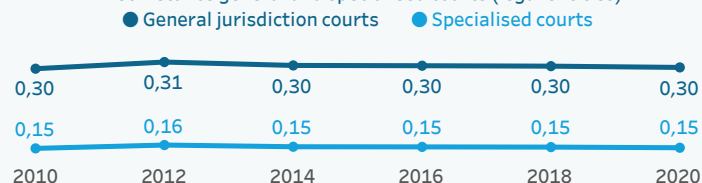
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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

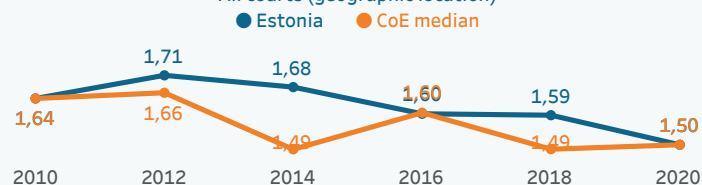


- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)

ICT in judiciary
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	9.79	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	9.84	6.6
	Criminal	9.84	5.7
	Administrative	9.59	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	9.74	6.1
	Criminal	9.74	4.1
	Administrative	9.28	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	10	7.3
	Criminal	10	7.3
	Administrative	10	7.4
Decision support	Civil	9.78	7.0
	Criminal	9.81	7.3
	Administrative	9.78	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

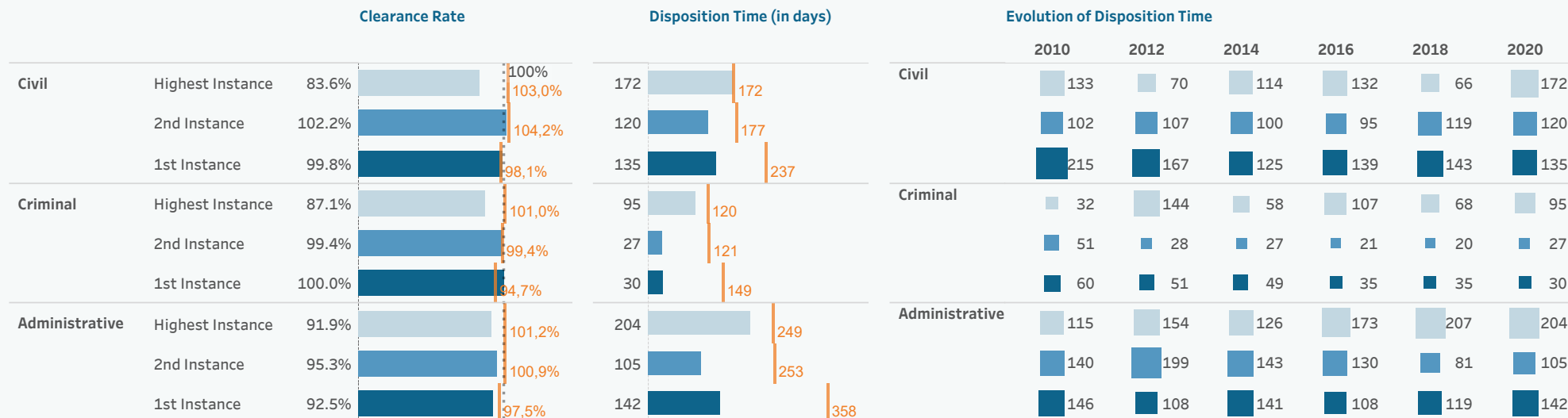
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

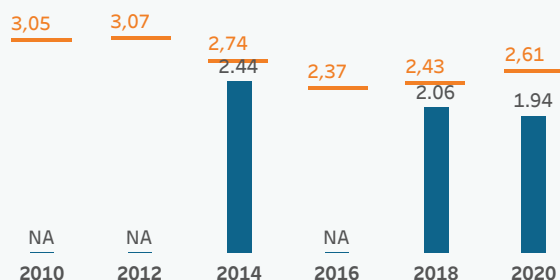
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

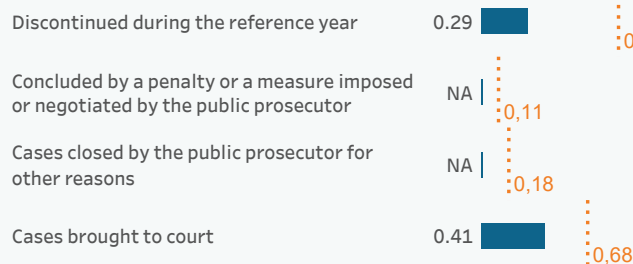


Public prosecution services

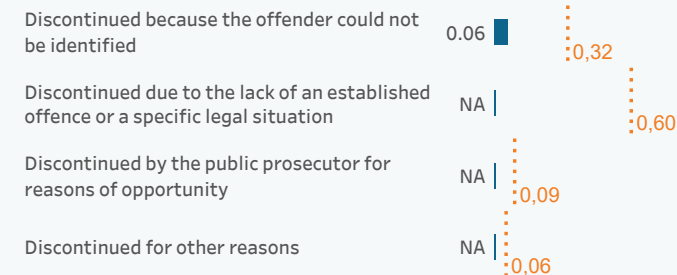
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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.riigiteataja.ee

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.riigiteataja.ee

3. Information about the judicial system

www.kohus.ee www.riigikohus.ee