



Population
5 533 793

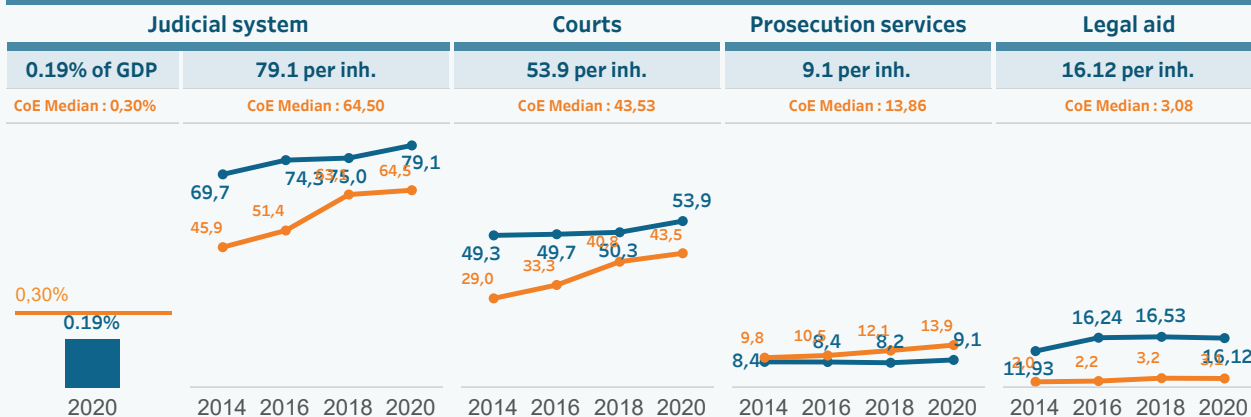


GDP per capita
42 701 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
43 140 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: In 2020, Finland spent 437 789 075€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 79.11€ per inhabitant (above the CoE median) and 0.19% of the GDP (below the CoE median). 20% of this budget were spent on legal aid. The legal aid budget of 16,12€ per inhabitant is well above the CoE median. Finland is among the countries granting a high amount per legal aid case and to a high number of cases.

Organisation and management of courts

The National Court Administration has been established in 2020. It is responsible for preparation of the court budget and its management and allocation among courts; evaluating courts' performance; collecting statistical data on courts' functioning; organisation, jointly with the Judicial Training Board, of trainings for judges.

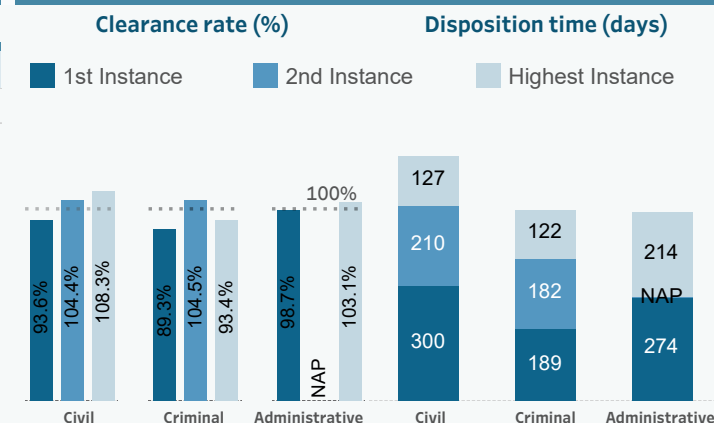
ICT in judiciary

Finland has an ICT index of 8,1 and with the increase of 0,6 points it is improving steadily. The investment in ICT budget is already paying off looking at the level of increase and present state of ICT development. As of 2019, it is mandatory to submit applications for summons in undisputed civil cases via electronic services, except for private individuals. In 2020, two large IT projects are ongoing for administrative and general courts.

Lay judges

In 2020, the number of persons working as lay judges (1477), competent to take part in severe criminal matters, is higher than the number of professional judges in full time equivalent (1077). In district courts, a professional judge can hear and decide a criminal case if the maximum penalty of an offence is up to two years of imprisonment, while for more than two years, the case is heard and decided by a panel of one judge and two lay judges.

Efficiency

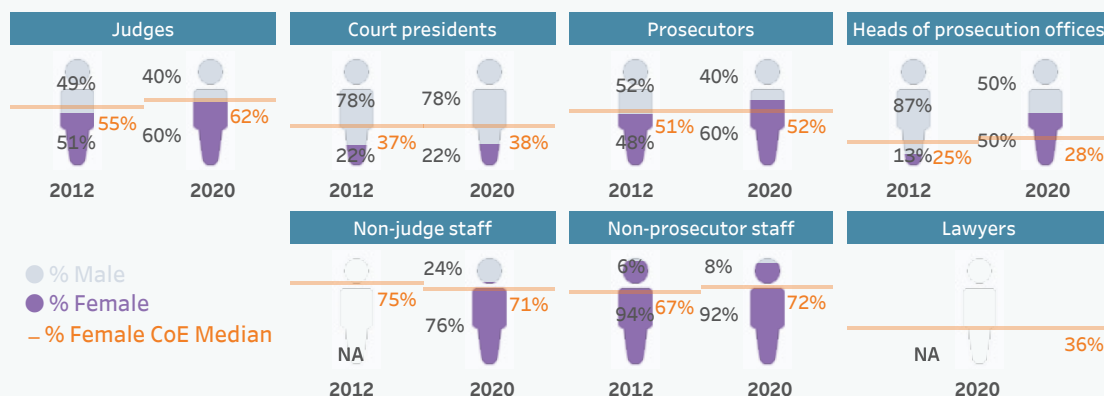


Efficiency: In total, in 2020, first instance courts display the highest DT in all three examined case types combined. The most efficient area of law is the administrative one with DT indicators below the CoE medians. In particular, the fastest cases are the highest instance criminal cases. Regarding civil litigious cases, the DT indicators are above the respective CoE medians at first and second instances, and below the CoE median at third instance. During the COVID-19 pandemic, courts maintained stable efficiency except in criminal cases at the third instance in which a noticeable increase in DT is calculated. Generally, in 2020, for all three instances, the DT in criminal matters is above the respective CoE medians.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career

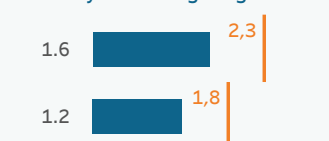


Salary at the end of career

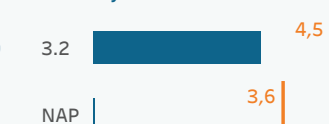


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

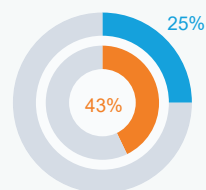


Salary at the end of career



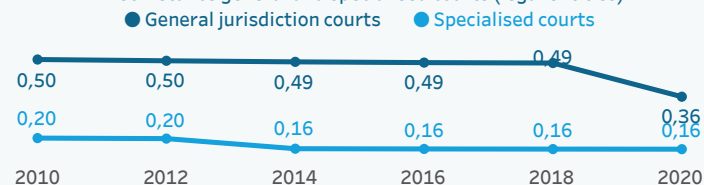
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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

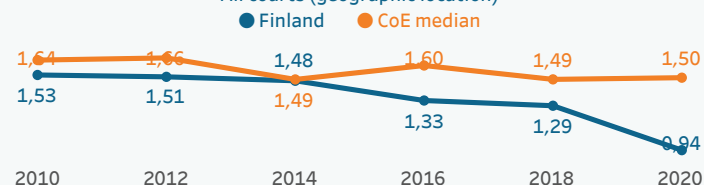


- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary

(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	8.14	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	8.36	6,6
	Criminal	8.6	5,7
	Administrative	8.96	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	9.28	6,1
	Criminal	9.28	4,1
	Administrative	9.28	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.42	7,3
	Criminal	8.06	7,3
	Administrative	9.52	7,4
Decision support	Civil	6.96	7,0
	Criminal	7.31	7,3
	Administrative	6.09	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

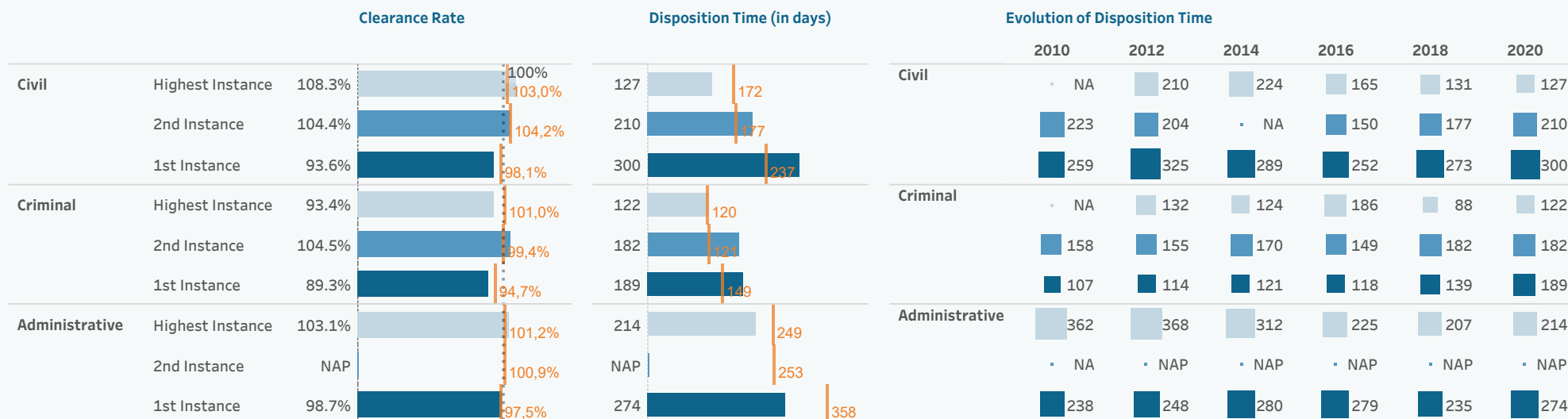
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

Highest Instance

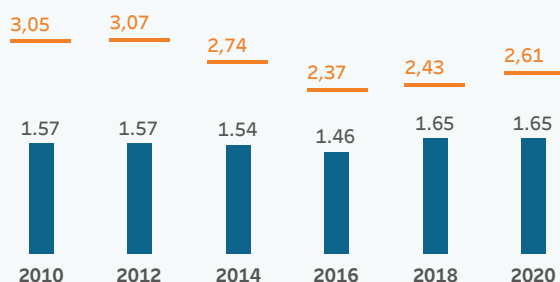
2nd Instance

1st Instance

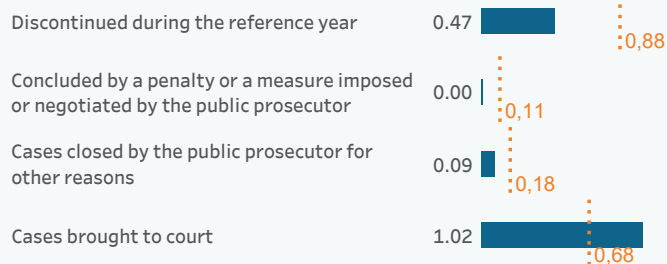


Public prosecution services

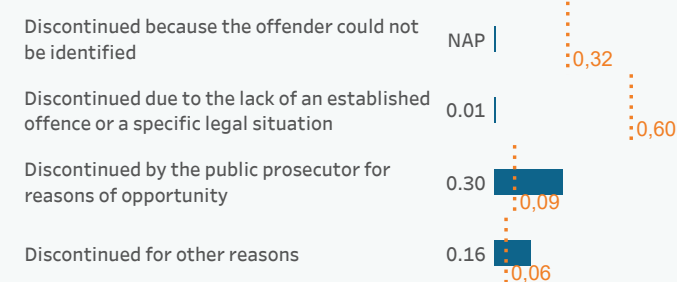
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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

<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://oikeus.fi/en/index/judicialadministration.html>