



Population
368 792

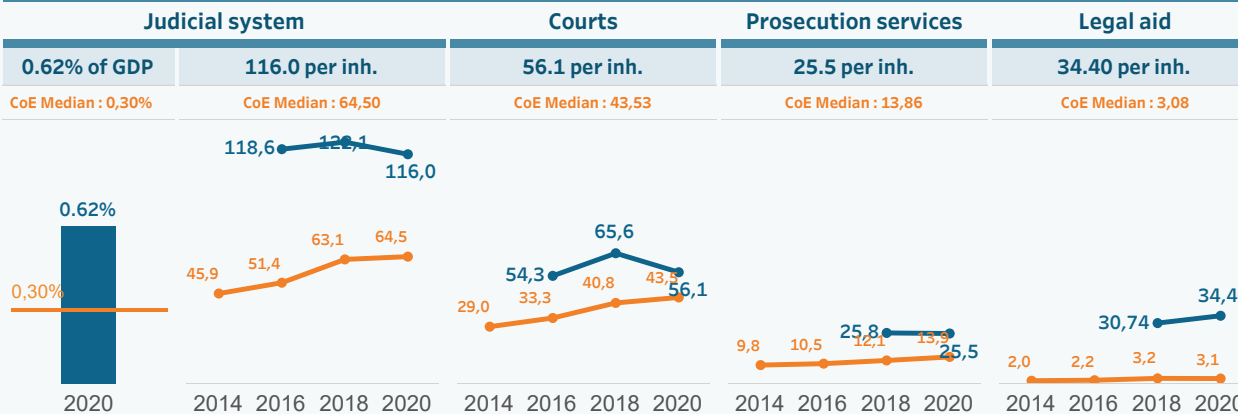


GDP per capita
18 823 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
60 987 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: In 2020, Iceland spent 42 795 878 € on the implemented judicial system budget which is 116 € per inhabitant (almost double the CoE median) and 0.62% of the GDP also significantly higher than the CoE median. In 2020, 48% of this budget was spent on courts, 22% on prosecution services, and 30% on legal aid. Iceland is amongst the CoE Member States that traditionally spend a considerable part of their budget on legal aid.

Professionals

The number of professional judges of 17.35 per 100 000 inhabitants is close to the CoE median. Contrary to the European trend, the number of prosecutors (17.08 per 100 000 inhabitants) fell remarkably between 2010 and 2020, but remained above the CoE median. The share of women among court presidents remained stable at a low level (20%), whereas it has risen among heads of prosecution offices from 24% to 50%.

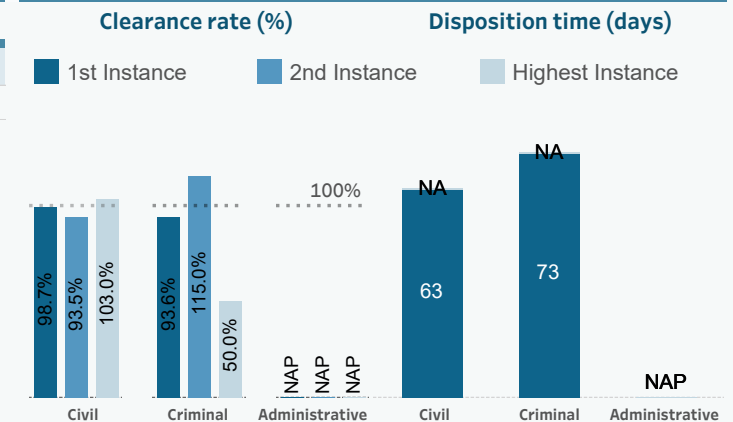
Courts

In 2020, a specialised "Court of Reopening Cases" has been established. Its competence covers both criminal and civil cases decided by district courts, the Appeal court and the Supreme court. This court is composed of five judges occupying part-time positions - one judge from the Supreme court, one from the Court of appeal and one from a district court, as well as two judges appointed following an open selection procedure.

ICT in judiciary

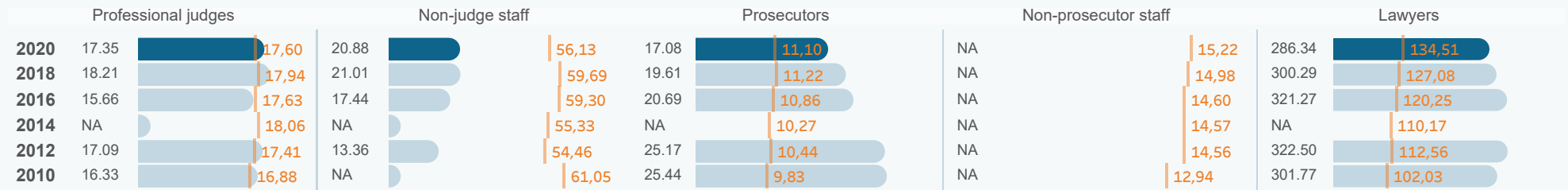
Iceland has an ICT index of 7,8 points, which significantly increased by 0,9 points between 2018 and 2020. This improvement is visible in all categories and, in particular, in the e-communication with courts. Indeed, Iceland extended the use of or newly deployed a number of tools, such as: writing assistance and voice recording tools extended to all courts; videoconferencing deployed for most courts.

Efficiency

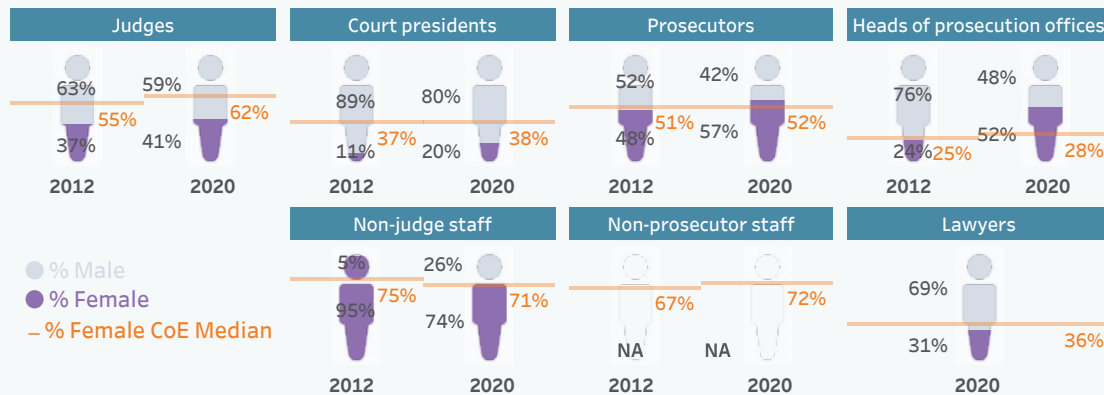


Efficiency: In Iceland, the distinction between civil and administrative law cases does not exist, the latter being a part of the former. Also, data on pending civil and criminal cases remain unavailable for all instances but the first one. Thus, it is not possible to calculate the DT for these types of cases. DT for both first instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases (63 days) and first instance criminal law cases (73 days) is significantly below the CoE median. Contrary to the European trend, the number of incoming and resolved first instance civil (and commercial) cases and all instances criminal law cases increased between 2018 and 2020. In particular, the incoming and resolved second instance criminal law cases more than doubled. The most adverse impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was observed for the third instance criminal law cases. Indeed, the relative CR decreased from 99% in 2016 to 50% in 2020.

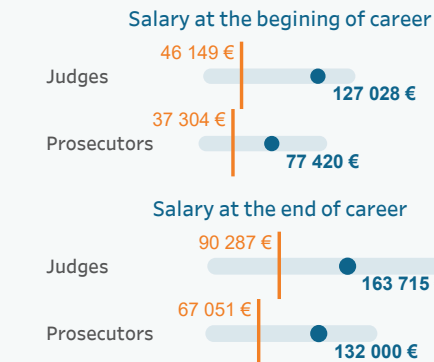
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



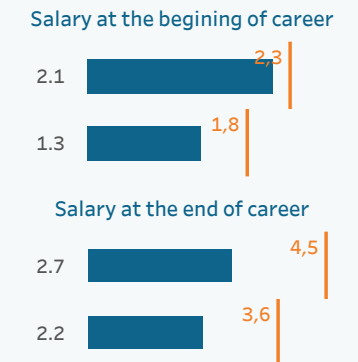
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

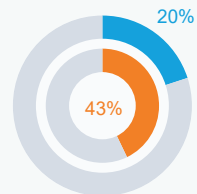


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

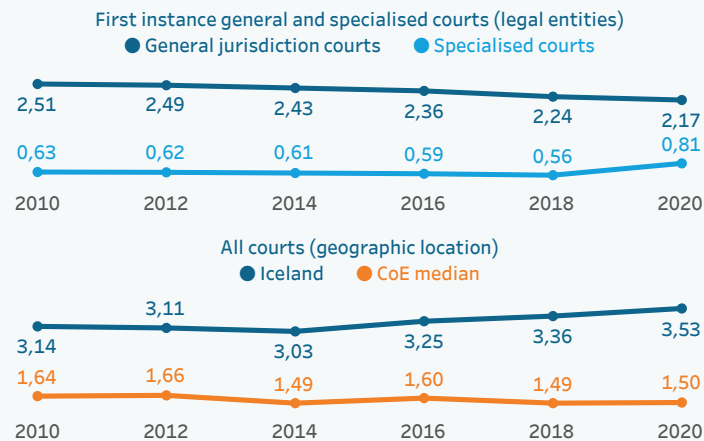


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



● Specialised courts
 ● General courts
 ● CoE median

ICT in judiciary
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	7.85	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	6.76	6.6
	Criminal	7.56	5.7
	Administrative	6.59	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	5.03	6.1
	Criminal	6.46	4.1
	Administrative	4.71	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	8.35	7.3
	Criminal	8.35	7.3
	Administrative	8.35	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

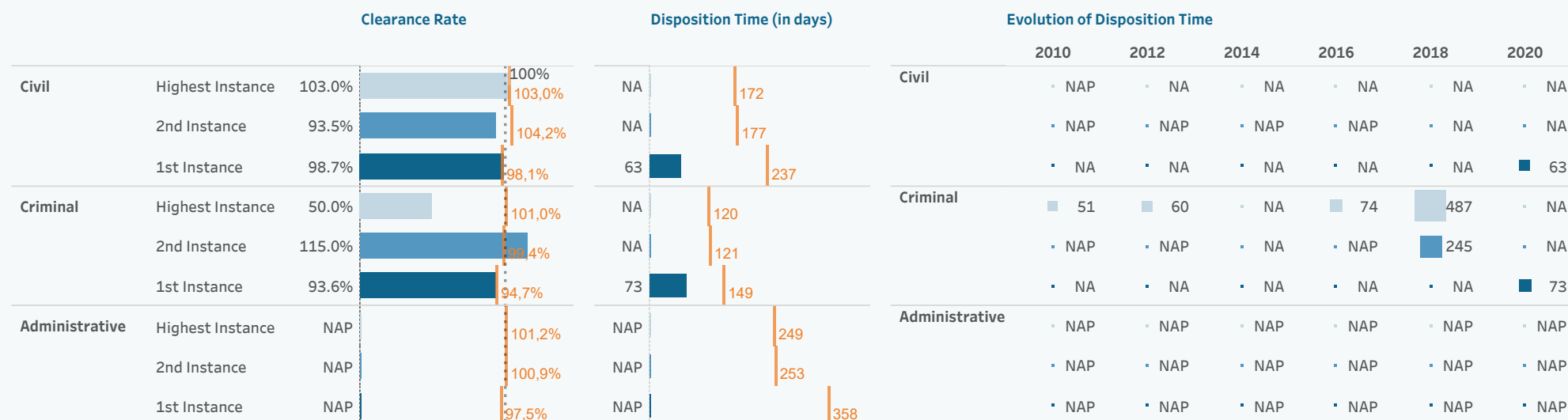
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

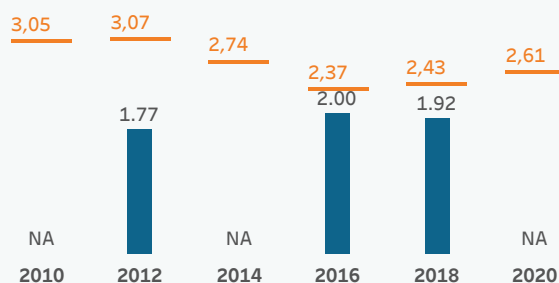
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance



Public prosecution services

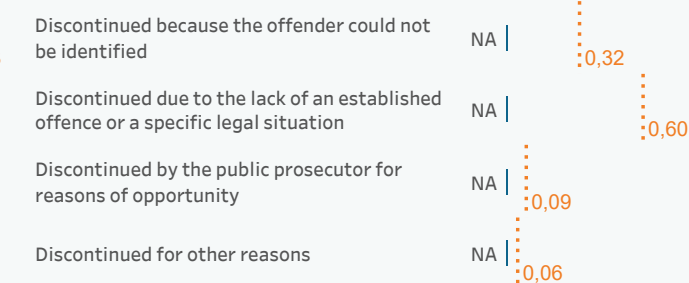
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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

<https://www.althingi.is/lagasafn/nuna/2000106.html> and <https://www.reglugerd.is/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.landsrettur.is/> and <https://www.haestirettur.is/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://domstolasyslan.is/>