



Population
9 289 761

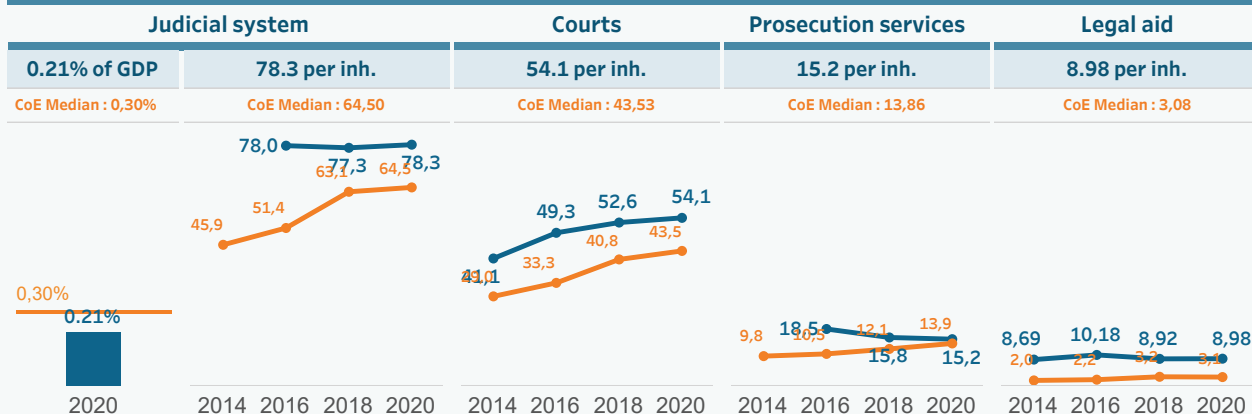


GDP per capita
38 169 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
37 686 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: In 2020, Israel spent 727 720 569 € on the implemented judicial system budget which is 78,3 € per inhabitant (higher than the CoE median). The judicial system budget is very stable over the years. This expenditure accounts for 0.19% of the GDP, which is below the CoE median expenditure as percentage of the GDP. In 2020, 69,1% was spent on all courts, 19,4% on prosecution services and 11,5% on legal aid.

Courts organisation

In Israel, the judicial system is composed of a general court system and a specialized one. The general court system comprises both courts of general jurisdiction and specialized labour courts. The specialised system is composed of 7 military courts regulated by the ministry of defence and 23 religious courts regulated by the ministry of justice (12 rabbinical courts, 9 Sharia courts and 2 Druze religious courts). These courts are not included in the budget and they are not under administration of the Court Management.

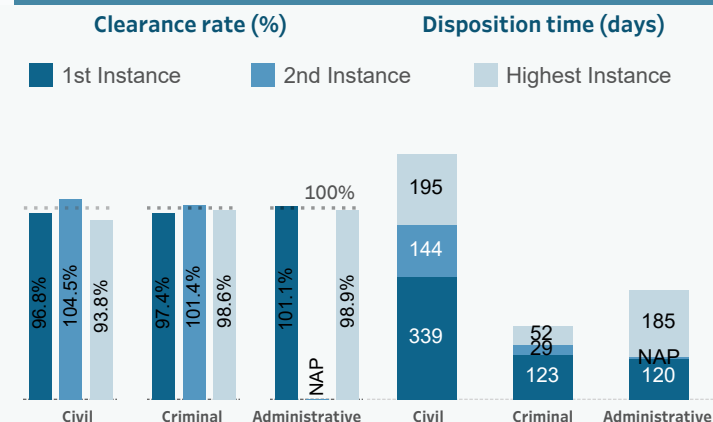
Professionals and gender balance

In 2020, there are 7,8 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in Israel which is significantly lower than the CoE median. On the other hand, the number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (13,6) is above the CoE median and their absolute number has doubled since 2014. More than half of judges (51,6%) and prosecutors (67,6%) are women. Half of heads of prosecution offices are also women (50%) but the percentage drops to 33% for court presidents.

ICT in judiciary

Israel has an ICT index of 7,9 (well above the Coe median) which is a decrease of -0,4 points compared with the previous cycle. This is interestingly in the area of e-communication where most of the European countries experienced increase this cycle due to effects of the pandemic. The spending on ICT represents 5,4% of the courts' budget which is quite above the CoE median.

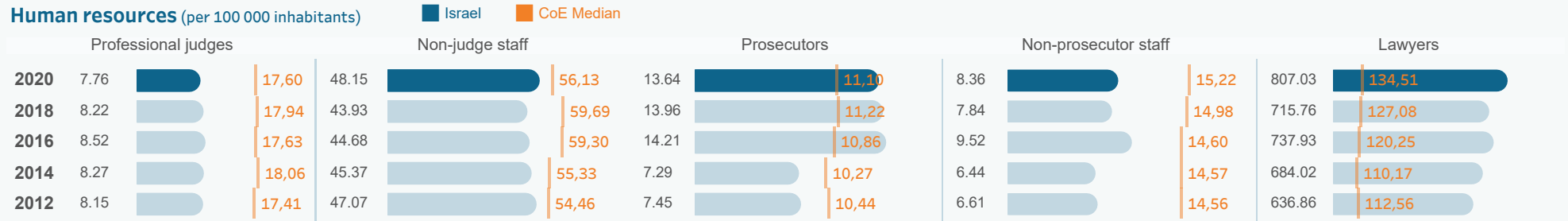
Efficiency



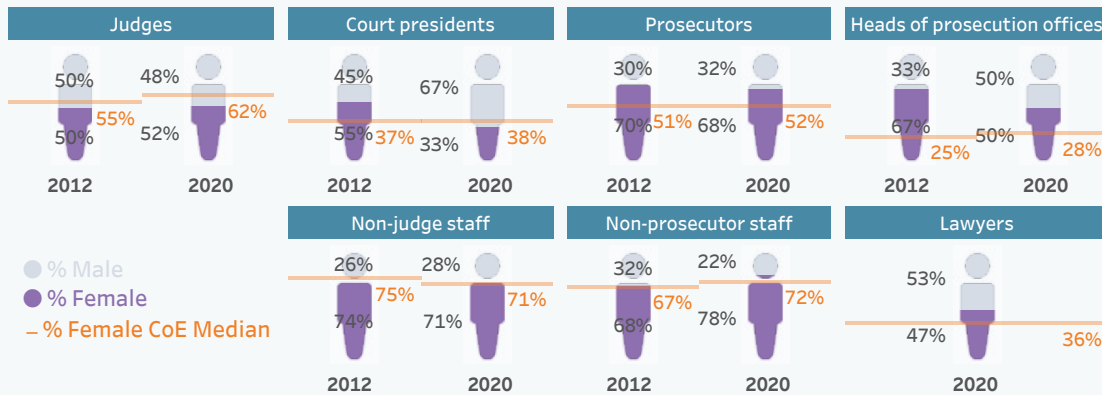
Efficiency: In 2020, the courts are most efficient in criminal cases, in particular in the second instance. Israel has Dispositions Times shorter than the CoE medians except for civil and commercial cases in first and third instances. The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases in the first instance is the highest one (339 days).

The effects of COVID-19 pandemic seem moderate, although when comparing to the previous cycle, the courts decreased their efficiency and raised Disposition Times except for in the second and the third instances criminal cases, as well as the second instance civil and commercial cases.

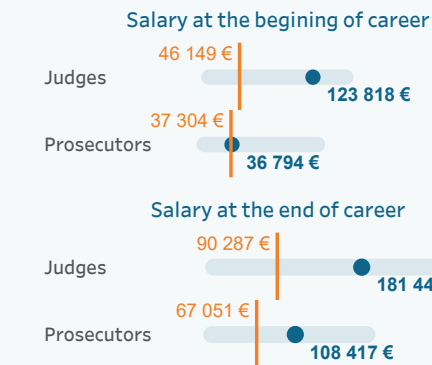
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



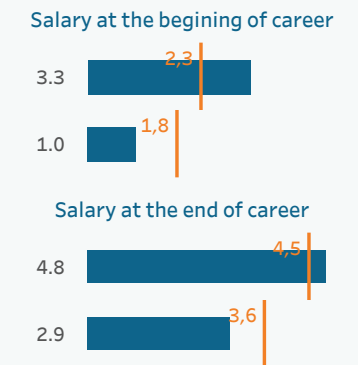
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

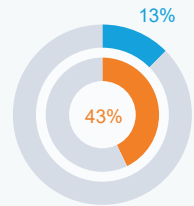


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

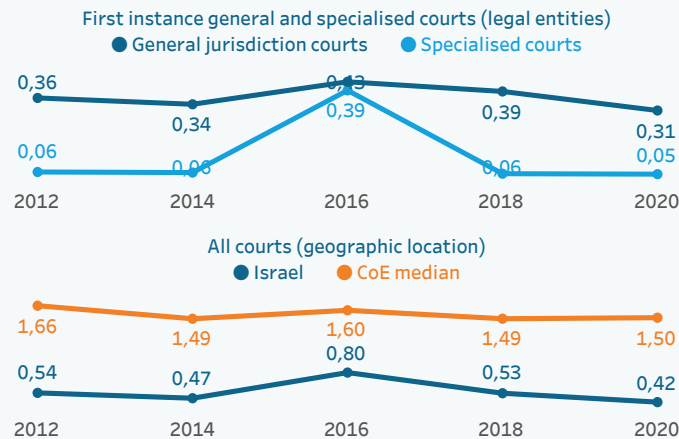


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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	7.86	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	8.25	6.6
	Criminal	8.43	5.7
	Administrative	8.25	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	8.01	6.1
	Criminal	8.29	4.1
	Administrative	8.01	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	9.56	7.3
	Criminal	9.56	7.3
	Administrative	9.56	7.4
Decision support	Civil	5.74	7.0
	Criminal	6.23	7.3
	Administrative	5.74	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

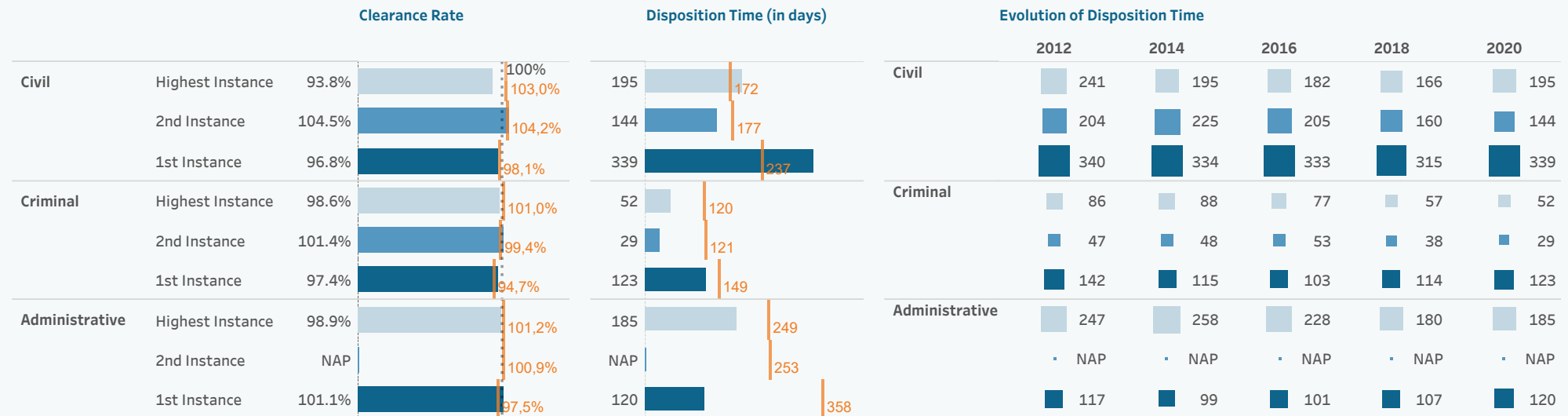
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

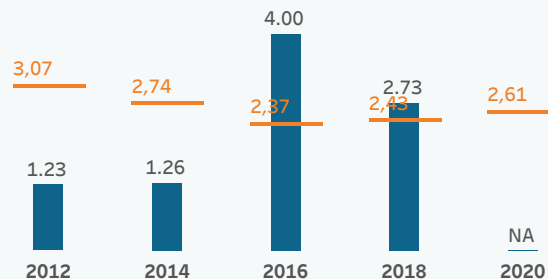
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

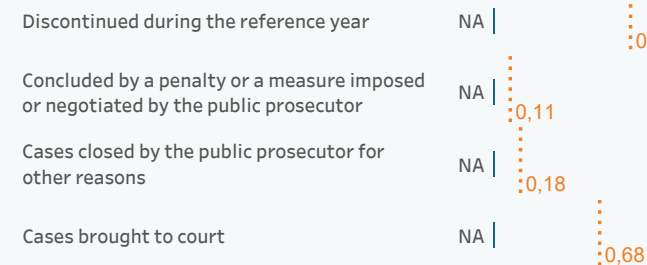


Public prosecution services

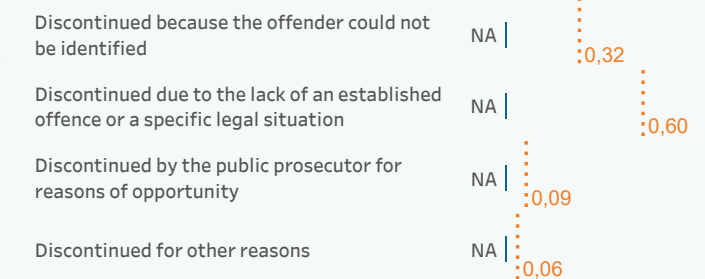
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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

<http://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawA..>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://main.knesset.gov.il>