The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

Evaluation of the judicial systems (2018 - 2020)



Finland

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Reference data 2018 (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign: 01/03/2019 - 01/10/2019

Objective:

The CEPEJ decided, at its 31th plenary meeting, to launch the eigth evaluation cycle 2018 – 2020, focused on 2018 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

Instruction:

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- -User manual
- -Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. The user manual is accessible in the "Documentation" tab of the application.

In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

1.General and financial information

- 1.1.Demographic and economic data
- 1.1.1.Inhabitants and economic general information
- 001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[5 521 773]

Comments Number of inhabitants on 31 December 2018.

002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)

	Amount
State or federal level	56 192 283 000 []NA
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments

003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

[42 340]

Comments

004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year

[41 580]

Comments In 2018, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3465 per month. Correspondingly, the median was EUR 3079 per month. The most common monthly earnings of all full-time wage and salary earners was EUR 2600 per month.

005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year +1

Allow decimals : 5

Comments

A1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 1 to 5

Sources: Statistics Finland: http://www.	.stat.fi/.		

1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system



006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to the question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning	272 138 000	277 754 444
of all courts $(1+2+3+4+5+6+7)$	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries		191 647 460
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation		21 190 865
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses		9 976 821
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings		34 440 909
(maintenance, operating costs)	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new		
(court) buildings	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training		948 000
- -	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
7. Other (please specify)		19 550 389
	[X]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The implemented budget for computerisation increased significantly in 2018 compared to 2017 and 2016. The main reasons for this are the two large IT development projects called the AIPA project and the HAIPA project which are both in progress. For more information about the projects, please see the question 208.

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the		
public prosecution services together	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal		
aid together	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public		
prosecution services and legal aid together	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general

jurisdiction:

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction?
for criminal cases	() Yes
	(X) No
for other than criminal cases	() Yes
	(X) No

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- No court fee is required to be paid to start the court proceedings. The court fee is collected after the proceedings has finished.

008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[] NA [X] NAP

Comments No court fee is required to be paid to start the proceedings. The court fee is collected after the proceedings has finished.

009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[45 297 274] [] NA [] NAP

Comments

012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget	93 700 000		
allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
anocated to legal and (12.1 + 12.2)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
and/or legar representation)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
advice, ADX and other legal services)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 24.500.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 69.200.000).

012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	91 300 000		
allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
anocated to legal and (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
and/or legal representation)	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000).

In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	45 042 000 []NA	45 042 000 [] NA
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[X]NA []NAP	[X]NA

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible):

	Preparation of the total court budget	budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	(X) No	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
-	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Parliament	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Supreme Court	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
•	() No	(X) No	() No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
High Judicial Council	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
0	() No	() No	() No	() No
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
Courts	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Inspection body	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	() No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP

If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify

014-1. (Former question 61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	management of the	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Management Board	(X) Yes	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes
Court President	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
Court administrative director	(X) Yes	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes	() Yes (X) No
Head of the court clerk office	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

A2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6 to 14:

Sources: The Ministry of Justice.		

1.1.3.Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

tem, in

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice	926 866 000	
system in €	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12 and Q13)

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Courts (see question 6 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Legal aid (see question 12 or 7)	(X)	()	()
Public prosecution services (see question 13 or 7)	(X)	()	()

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
Prison system	(X)	()	()
Probation services	(X)	()	()
High Judicial Council	()	()	(X)
Constitutional court	()	()	(X)
Judicial management body	(X)	()	()
State advocacy	(X)	()	()
Enforcement services	(X)	()	()
Notariat	()	()	(X)
Forensic services	()	(X)	()
Judicial protection of juveniles	()	(X)	()
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)	()	()
Refugees and asylum seekers services	()	(X)	()
Immigration Service	()	(X)	()

Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	()	(X)	()
Other	(X)	()	()

If "other", please specify:

A3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3:

So	ources: The Ministry of Justice.		

2. Access to justice and all courts

2.1.Legal Aid

2.1.1.Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
	[]NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.

- Legal aid is provided at the expense of the state to persons who need expert assistance in a legal matter and who are unable to meet the costs of proceedings as a result of their economic situation. Legal aid covers the provision of legal advice, the necessary measures and representation before a court of law and another authority, and the waiver of certain expenses related to the consideration of the matter. Legal aid is not provided to a company or a corporation. The legal aid does not cover the legal costs of the opposite party. The legal aid system used in Finland is known internationally as a mixed legal aid model. Legal aid services employ both public and private service providers. This means that a person entitled to state-funded legal aid can choose whether he or she wants to use the services of a public or private lawyer. No distinction of primary v. secondary legal aid services can be made. The biggest distinction between the services of the legal aid offices and those provided by private lawyers is that the private lawyers are only allowed to handle legal aid cases involving court proceedings. This leaves all out-of-court issues (such as providing legal advice or document drafting) under the jurisdiction of the legal aid offices.

tc.)?			
,	Cı	riminal cases	Other than criminal cases
egal aid granted for other costs	[]	X) Yes) No NA NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA
omments - If yes, please specify: 1.2.Information on legal aid 20. Please indicate the numbe	_	legal aid has been	granted:
1.2.Information on legal aid	_	legal aid has been Cases brough	
1.2.Information on legal aid	er of cases for which		
1.2.Information on legal aid	Total	Cases brough	Cases not brought t
1.2.Information on legal aid	er of cases for which		t to court Cases not brought t
1.2.Information on legal aid 20. Please indicate the number	Total 80 728	Cases brough	Cases not brought to court
1.2.Information on legal aid O. Please indicate the number	Total 80 728 []NA []NAP	Cases brough	Cases not brought to court [X]NA []NAP
1.2.Information on legal aid 20. Please indicate the number	Total 80 728 [] NA [] NAP 28 791	Cases brough	Cases not brought to court
	Total 80 728 J NA J NAP 28 791 J NA	Cases brough	Cases not brought to court [X]NA []NAP

021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a

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free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions

017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

(X) Yes

() No

(X) Yes

If yes, please specify:

(e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?

	free selection of lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No
Victims	(X) Yes () No

Comments

023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?

(X) Yes
() No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above:

023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		5 000
<i>3</i>	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases		5 000
	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		5 000
	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal		5 000
cases	[X] NA	[] NA
Cubob	[] NAP	[] NAP

024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

(X) Yes

() No		
Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying leg	gal aid:	
 O25. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid to the court () the court () an authority external to the court (X) a mixed authority (court and external bodies) Comments O26. Is there a private system of legal expense in concern companies or other legal persons) to find (X) Yes () No Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current developments or other legal persons. 	nsurance enabling individual	s?
027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal cos shared:	•	
	Judicia costs w	l decisions direct how legal rill be shared
in criminal cases	(X)Y	
in other than criminal cases	(X)Y (_)N	
B1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 20: The case management system for legal Question 23: The Legal Aid Act and The Government Decree of	aid cases (Romeo).	
2.2.Court users and victims 2.2.1.Rights of the users and victims 028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. may have free of charge access to the following	:	-
	Yes	Internet adresse(es)

()

legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)

(X) http://www.finlex.fi

()	(X) http://www.finlex.fi,
	http://korkeinoikeus.fi/fi/index/
	ennakkopaatokset.html
()	(X)
	http://oikeus.fi/fi/index/lomakke
	et.html,
	http://www.suomi.fi/etusivu/
	()

Please specify what documents and information are included in "other documents": There are forms and information available for example for an adoption, appealing a judgment, applying for a restraining order, legal aid, recovery proceedings, divorce and applying for debt adjustment.

029. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?

() Yes, always
() No
(<u>Y</u>	X) Yes, only in some specific situations

Comments - If yes, only in some specific situations, please specify:

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge specific information system to inform and to help victims of offences?

()	X) Yes			
() No			
		T.C		

Comments - If yes, please specify:

031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:

	Information mechanism	Special arrangements in hearings	Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Victims of terrorism	(X) Yes	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes	(X) Yes () No
Victims of domestic violence	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes	(X) Yes () No
Ethnic minorities	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Disabled persons	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Juvenile offenders	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If "other vulnerable person" and/or "other special arrangements", please specify: Please see the general comment.
031-1. Is it possible for minors to be a party to a judicial proceeding:
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.):
032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?
(X) Yes, please specify for which kind of offences:any which has caused damage
() No
Comments
032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
033. If yes, does this compensation come from:
[X] a public fund
[X] damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible
[] a private fund
Comments
034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:
035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue
a case? Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of the question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge". (The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed.)
(X)Yes
() No

Comments - If necessary, please specify:

037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	69	28	200 639
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Wrongful arrest		512	3 397 283
	[X] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful conviction			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system



038. Does your country implement surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure their trust in justice and their satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? If yes, how frequently and up to what level?

	National level	Court level
1. Surveys aimed at judges	[] Annual [] Other regular [X] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
2. Surveys aimed at court staff	[] Annual [] Other regular [X] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
3. Surveys aimed at public prosecutors	[] Annual [] Other regular [X] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc
4. Surveys aimed at lawyers	[] Annual [] Other regular [X] Ad hoc	[] Annual [] Other regular [] Ad hoc

5. Surveys aimed at the parties	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[X] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
6. Surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses,	[] Annual	[] Annual
experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
agencies, NGOs)	[X] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
7. Surveys aimed at victims	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[X] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	[] Annual	[] Annual
	[] Other regular	[] Other regular
	[] Ad hoc	[] Ad hoc
	. ,	
Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfact	ion surveys voll mentioned above	·•

040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

(X) Yes () No

Comments

041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No
Higher court	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No
Ministry of Justice	() Yes	() Yes
•	(X) No	(X) No
High Judicial Council	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	(X)Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X)No

Comments

041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Higher court		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Ministry of Justice		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
High Judicial Council		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	555	
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment: The number of incoming cases: the Parliamentary Ombudsman 199 cases and the Chancellor of Justice 356 cases.

The number of complaints varies year to year.

3.Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

3.1.1. Number of courts

042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.

Number of courts
ion (legal entities) 27
[]NA
[] NAP
entities) 9
[] NA
[] NAP
nis includes 1st instance courts of 71
l courts, all second instance courts
[] NAP
nis includes 1st instance courts of discourts, all second instance courts

Comments

043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

	Number of courts	
Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)	9	
	[]NA []NAP	
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	1	
	[]NA []NAP	
Insolvency courts		
	[] NA [X] NAP	
Labour courts	1	
	[] NA [] NAP	

Family courts	r 1 NIA	
	[]NA [X]NAP	
	[A] NAF	
ent and tenancies courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
nforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
morcement of criminal sanctions courts	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
	[A] IVAF	
ight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption		
	[] NA	
	[X]NAP	
nternet related disputes	F 1 N/A	
	[]NA	
	[X] NAP	
Administrative courts	6	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP	
1/ 10	1	
nsurance and / or social welfare courts	1	
	[]NA	
	[] NAP	
filitary courts		
	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	
other specialised 1st instance courts	F 3374	
	[]NA	
	[X] NAP	

of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?

()	X) Yes
() No

Comments - Please specify: As of 1 January 2019, the district courts will be centralised by decreasing the number of the courts from 27 to 20. A court can have more than one office. The number of the district courts' offices will be reduced from 57 to 36 offices.

As of 1 September 2019, undisputed civil cases (for example debt collection, unpaid rents, other small debts and eviction cases) which are handled and decided in summary proceedings will be centralised from all 20 district courts to nine district courts.

045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	27
	[] NA [] NAP
an employment dismissal	27
	[]NAP
a robbery	27
	[]NA []NAP

an insolvency case	27
	[] NA
	[]NAP

Comments

045-1. Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If not, please give your definition for small claims: 'Small claims' as a legal term doesn't exist in Finland. If the case concerns a debt of a specific amount in euro, restoration of possession or a disrupted circumstance or an eviction and the plaintiff in the application for summons states that to his/her knowledge the matter will not be disputed by the defendant, the case is an undisputed civil case handled and decided in summary proceedings. If the defendant disputes the claim, the case is transferred to be handled and decided as a regular civil dispute case.

045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:

[0]

Comments There are no regulations on the value of an undisputed civil case handled and decided in summary proceedings. In general, the value of the claim is relatively low.

C. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 42, 43 and 45:

Sources: I	ne Ministry	of Justice and	the Code	of Judicial	Procedure:	:
http://www	.finlex.fi/fi/la	aki/kaannoks	et/1734/en1	17340004_	20150732.r	odf

3.2. Court staff

3.2.1.Judges and non-judge staff

046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of professional judges $(1 + 2 + 3)$	1 081	452	629
,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	850	344	506
J	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	184	78	106
professional judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
professional judges	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional	47	30	17
judges	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Judges	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of court presidents $(1 + 2 + 3)$	43	33	10
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Number of first instance court presidents	36	27	9
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	5	4	1
court presidents	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
court presidents	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	2	2	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	[] NA [X] NAP
In full-time equivalent	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

() Yes	If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.	
() No		
	[X] NAP		

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators or persons sitting in a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	1 477
	[]NA []NAP

Comments The gross figure refers to lay judges. In district courts, a judge can hear and decide a criminal case if the maximum penal in offence is more than two years of imprisonment, if the the maximum penalty of an offence is more than two years of imprisonment, if it is heard and decided by a judge and two lay judges. 249-1. If such non-professional judges exist at first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases: Yes	In full time equivalent		[] NA [X] NAP	
which types of cases: Yes	n offence is up to two years of imprisonment. If the			
Tes No Echevinage criminal cases (severe) () () () (X) criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor) () () (X) () () (X) () () (X) [] family law cases () (X) () () (X) [] Social law cases () (X) () () () (X) () () () (X) () () () (X) [] Nap Comments - If "other", please specify: D50. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No Comments O50-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments D51. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] [] Na X NAP	_	exist at first	instance in your cou	intry, please specify for
criminal cases (severe) () () () (X) criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor) () (X) () (X) () () (X) commercial law cases () (X) () (which types of cases:		I	
criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor) family law cases () (X) () labour law cases () (X) () social law cases () (X) () commercial law cases () (X) () (X) () (X) () (X) () (Yes	No	Echevinage
family law cases () (X) () labour law cases () (X) () social law cases () (X) () commercial law cases () (X) () insolvency cases () (X) () other civil cases () (X) () Comments - If "other", please specify: 250. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No Comments 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases	criminal cases (severe)	()	()	(X)
labour law cases () (X) (Y) commercial law cases () (X) (Y) commercial law cases () (X) (Y) insolvency cases () (X) (Y) comments - If "other", please specify: D50. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No comments 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases [] Other than oriminal cases	criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	()	(X)	()
social law cases () () (X) () commercial law cases () () (X) () insolvency cases () () (X) () other civil cases () (X) () comments - If "other", please specify: 250. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No comments 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases comments 251. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:	family law cases	()	(X)	()
commercial law cases () (X) () insolvency cases () (X) (X) () other civil cases () (X) (X) () other civil cases () (X) (X) () () (X	labour law cases	()	(X)	()
insolvency cases () (X) () other civil cases () (X) () [] NAP Comments - If "other", please specify: () Yes () Yes (X) No Comments O50-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments O51. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:	social law cases	()	(X)	()
other civil cases () (X) () []NAP Comments - If "other", please specify: () Yes () Yes (X) No Comments O50-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments O51. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:	commercial law cases	()	(X)	()
Comments - If "other", please specify: 1050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No Comments 1 Other than criminal cases Comments	insolvency cases	()	(X)	()
Domments - If "other", please specify: Do Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No Comments Do Do - 1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments Do Do - 1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] The than criminal cases Do Do - 1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] The than criminal cases Do Do - 1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] The than criminal cases Do Do - 1. If yes, for which type of case(s)?	other civil cases	()	(X)	()
050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens? () Yes (X) No Comments 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments 051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:	[] NAP			
() Yes (X) No Comments 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments 051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] [] NA [X] NAP	Comments - If "other", please specify:			
Comments 050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments 051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] []NA [X]NAP	050. Does your judicial system include	e trial by jury	with the participation	on of citizens?
O50-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments O51. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] [] NA [X] NAP	() Yes			
050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)? [] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments 051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] []NA [X]NAP	(X) No			
[] Criminal cases [] Other than criminal cases Comments 251. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] [] [] NA [X] NAP	Comments			
[] Other than criminal cases Comments D51. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [] []NA [X]NAP	050-1. If yes, for which type of cas	se(s)?		
Ostation Comments Ostation State Ostation St	[] Criminal cases			
051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference: [[] Other than criminal cases			
[] NA [X] NAP	Comments			
[]NA [X]NAP	051. Number of citizens who were inv	olved in such	juries for the year o	of reference:
Comments	[] NA			
	Comments			

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2	2 131	488	1 643
+ 3 + 4 + 5)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with			
judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having	[X] NA [] NAP	[X]NA	[X]NA
autonomous competence and whose decisions	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
could be subject to appeal			
2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the			
judges such as registrars (case file preparation,	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
assistance during the hearing, court recording,	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
helping to draft the decisions)			
3. Staff in charge of different administrative			
tasks and of the management of the courts	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA
(human resources management, material and	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
equipment management, including computer			
systems, financial and budgetary management,			
training management)			
4. Technical staff			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Other non-judge staff			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify: The total non-judge staff includes office staff 1435, summoners 263, trainee district judges 136 and referendaries 297.

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts	2 131	488	1 643
(1+2+3)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	1 751	399	1 352
first instance level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at	234	51	183
second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP

3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	146 []NA	38 []NA []NAP	108 []NA	
Comments		[] I vi ii	[] I van	
053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or sim	nilar bodies) i	n your judicial syste	em, please specify in	n which
fields do they have a role:	,		, 1	
[] legal aid				
[] family cases				
[] payment orders				
[] registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)	ases)			
[] enforcement of civil cases				
[] enforcement of criminal cases				
[] other cases not mentioned (please describe in	comment)			
[] non-litigious cases				
Comments - Please briefly describe their status and d	luties:			
054. Have the courts outsourced certa	in services ur	nder their responsibi	lities to external pro	oviders?
(X)Yes		•	•	
() No				
Comments				
054-1. If yes, please specify which	n services hav	ve been outsourced:		
[X] IT services				
[] Training of staff				
[X] Security				
[] Archives				
[X] Cleaning				
[X] Other types of services (please specify):	Office stationery s	upplies		
Comments Other types of services: Office stationery	supplies			
C1. Please indicate the sources for ans	swering quest	tions 46, 47, 48, 49	and 52	
Sources: The Ministry of Justice.				
3.3. Public prosecution				
3.3.1.Public prosecutors and staff				

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	393	169	224
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	393	169	224
-	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance			
(court of appeal) level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(court of appear) level	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court			
level	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
ICVCI	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1	13	8	5
+2+3)	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	[] 5 18 32	<u> </u>	()
first instance level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at			
second instance (court of appeal) level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at			
Supreme Court level	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutor General and 11 heads of the local prosecution offices.

New heads of prosecution offices have been appointed and more of them are females.

057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?

(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify their title and functions: If a prosecutor has decided not to prosecute, the injured party has the right to self bring a charge for the offence in order to have the case heard by a court. The Chancellor of Justice of the Government and the Parliamentary Ombudsman may also prosecute or order the charges to be brought in matters falling within the scope of their supervisory authority.

057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):

[2]			
[]NA	a aa	1 0 11	
059. If yes, is their number including indicated under question 55?	led in the nun	iber of public prose	ecutors that you have
() Yes			
(X) No			
[]NAP			
Comments			
059-1. Do prosecution offices have s	pecially traine	ed prosecutors in de	omestic violence and sexua
violence?	-	-	
(X)Yes			
() No			
Comments There are four prosecutors specialised in individuals) and more than 10 prosecutors who are	=		iolence offences (specific crimes again
060 Number of staff (non-mublic mas		ahad ta tha muhlia.	
060. Number of staff (non-public pro	•	-	•
December of the reference year) (with time equivalent and for permanent perm		•	arr, see question 32) (in rur
time equivalent and for permanent po		·	ъ 1
	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors)	164	10	154
attached to the public prosecution service	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Comments More staff has been recruited.			
The number of males has increased.			
C2. Please indicate the sources for an	nswering ques	tions 55, 56 and 60)
Sources: Ministry of Justice and The Office of	the Prosecutor Ger	neral.	
•			
3.4. Gender equality			
3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilit	ating gender	equality	
		<u>-</u>	
061-2. Are there specific provisions:	for facilitating	g gender equality w	rithin the framework of the
procedures for recruiting:	_		
	v	es, please specify	No

(X) General legislation on

Legislation on gender equality

judges

()

prosecutors	(X) General legislation on Legislation on gender equality	()
non-judge staff	(X) General legislation on Legislation on gender equality	()
lawyers	(X) General legislation on Legislation on gender equality	()
notaries	(X) General legislation on Legislation on gender equality	()
enforcement agents	(X) General legislation on Legislation on gender equality	()

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: General legislation on Legislation on gender equality

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting:

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	()	(X)
prosecutors	()	(X)
non-judge staff	()	(X)
lawyers	()	(X)
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	()	(X)

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify:

3.4.2 At national level

061-4. Do you have, at national level, one or more recent surveys or reports related to - wholly or partly - the distribution males/females within the judicial system concerning:

	Yes	No
judges	(X)	()
prosecutors	(X)	()
non-judge staff	(X)	()

lawyers	(X)	()
notaries	()	(X)
enforcement agents	(X)	()

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? The courts, the prosecution service and the enforcement service collect statistics on the distribution of males and females.

For the distribution of males and females within the prosecution service, please see answers 55, 56 and 60.

For the distribution of male and female judges and non-judge staff within the courts, please see answers 46, 47 and 52.

According to the statistics of the Finnish Bar Association, in 2018 there were in total 2143 attorneys-at-law out of which 68 % were males and 32 % females. Please note that there are also other lawyers in Finland.

According to the enforcement authorities statistics the personnel distribution by gender was as follows in November 2018: chief bailiffs of regional enforcement offices / head bailiffs of enforcement units: male 65%, female 35%, enforcement officers: male 52%, female 48% and office personnel: female 94%, male 6%.

061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females equality within the judicial system?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?

061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:

	Yes, please specify	No
the recruitment of judges	()	(X)
the promotion of judges	()	(X)
the recruitment of prosecutors	()	(X)
the promotion of prosecutors	()	(X)
the recruitment of non-judge staff	()	(X)
the promotion of non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments The Ombudsman for Equality is an independent authority whose main duty is to supervise compliance with the Act on Equality between Women and Men. However, he supervises all public authorities and private employers and not just the justice system.

061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution:

(title, date, nature of the te	ext)		

[X] NAP

061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution	n
specifically dedicated to gender equality)	

[X] NAP

061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

(e.g. block a decision or allow an appeal)		
(e.g. brock a decision of anow an appear)		

[X] NAP

3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	()	(X)
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	()	(X)
for courts' non-judge staff	()	(X)

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:

	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	()	(X)
Workload distribution	()	(X)
Working hours	()	(X)

Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space	()	(X)
Replacement of absent persons	()	(X)
Organisation of the hearings	()	(X)
Other	()	(X)
Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concre ituation changed since the reference year, please specify in the com	-	g to the various possibilities mentioned? If the
061-9. In order to improve gender balance in acc	cess to differer	t judicial professions and equality
n promotion and in access to functions of responsible.	nsibility, what	are the measures, in your country,
have been already implemented (please specify):		
are planned (please specify):		
	_	
Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, pleas	se specify in the cor	nments.
,	, and the second	
[X] NAP		
061-10. In your judicial system, and eventually b	based on evalu	ation, studies or official reports,
what are the main causes of inequalities in:		-
recruitment procedures (please specify):		
promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsible	ility (please specify)	:
Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please	se specify in the con	nments.
		Page 28 of 98

061-11. In your courts, is there particular attention given to gender issues regarding the public and users of justice, in particular:

	Yes, please specify	No
judges and court staff are more chosen among males or females according to the type of cases	()	(X)
the composition of hearings with several judges is always mixed	(X)	()
statistics exist concerning males and females who initiate a case/victims, accused persons, etc.	()	(X)

Comments - if you have additional comments please specify. If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. In certain types of cases, such as sexual offences and child custody disputes there are both male and female judges and lay judges allocated to decide the cases.

3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	(X) defined and coordinated at national
	level by one institution
	() defined and coordinated at national
	level by several institutions
	() defined and coordinated at
	unit/stakeholder level
	() other
IT Governance	(X) governed on national level by one
	institution
	() governed on national level by several
	institutions
	() organised at unit/stakeholder level
	() other

Comments The Ministry of Finance has a public administration ICT function that guides the entire public administration of ICT. The Ministry of Justice draws up a strategy for its own administration based on policies by the Ministry of Finance.

065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

() administrative, technical and scientific staff only
$(\ X\)\ mixed\ teams\ of\ judicial\ staff\ (judges/prosecutors/etc.)\ and\ administrative/technical/scientific\ staff\ (judges/prosecutors/etc.)$
() other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented): There is ICT administrative and judicial staff in the Ministry of Justice who are responsible of the strategies and the governance of the judicial system modernisation.

065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () Non
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) Non
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) Non

Comments - please also describe in case of "other alternatives"

065-3. Is there a device of detection and promotion of innovations regarding IT coming from personal and/or local/court level initiatives?

()	X) Yes
() No

Comments (please specify projects that have experienced national developments) An information management expert at the Ministry of Justice collects development needs and changes in operations that can be supported by the ICT. Development needs are discussed twice a year. There are also development teams gathered from the professionals in the field who plan improvements to information systems

065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?

()	Yes
(X)	No

065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):

[] Business processes
[] Workload
[] Human resources
[] Costs
[] Other, please specify

Comments (please specify examples of the impact)

3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary?

he Data Protection Ombudsmandividuals.	in supervises th	e legality of pr	ocessing persoi	nal data and the	e implementation	on of the data p	protection rights
5.3 Centralised datab	ases for de	ecision su	pport				•
2-4. Is there a centrali	sed nation	al database	of court de	ecisions (c	ase-law, et	c.)?	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,	
(X) Yes							
) Non							
mments							
0.60 4 1 TC 1	• 6	1 (11)	• 6	,•			
062-4-1. If yes, pleas	se specify t	the follows	ng informa	tion:			
	For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
Civil and/or commercial	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes all	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	() No	() No	() No	(X) No
	() Yes	(X)Yes	(X) Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	(X)No	() No	() No				
Criminal	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes all	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	() No	() No	() No	(X) No
	() Yes	(X)Yes	(X) Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
	(X)No	() No	() No				
Administrative	() Yes all	() Yes all	() Yes all	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	judgements	judgements	judgements	() No	() No	() No	(X) No
	(X) Yes	() Yes	(X) Yes				
	some	some	some				
	judgements	judgements	judgements				
1	() No	(X)No	() No				

062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

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Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist): Before introducing new IT systems, they are

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.) The courts follow the GDPR legislation. The Office

065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

(X) Yes

() No

(X) Yes

() No

subject to security audit and an impact assessment of data protection.

() No	
Comments	
062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following	ing information:
[] Linkage with other European records of the same r	nature
[X] Content directly available through computerised n	neans for judges and/or prosecutors
[X] Content directly available for purposes other than	criminal (civil and administrative matters)
	access The head of the court authorises the access and the ICT Centre adds
3.5.4 Writing assistance tools	
062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for	which the content is coordinated at national level?
(models or templates, paragraphs already pre	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify	
062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following	
	Availability rate
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA (X) 100%
Criminal	() 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)
062-8. Are there voice recording tools?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
	dered to be old-fashioned technology. Witness statements are recorded in
	sed by a higher court handling the appeal. Voice recognition tools are

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(X) Yes

062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

	Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers recording tools	Voice recognition feature	
Civil and/or commercial	() in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [X]NA	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter	() Yes () Pilot testing (X) No	
Criminal	() in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [X]NA	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter	() Yes () Pilot testing (X) No	
Administrative	() in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter [X]NA	(X) in all courts () in most of the courts () in some courts / some pilot phases () not available for this matter	() Yes () Pilot testing (X) No	

062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelties? Availability rate:

(X) 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
() 50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
() 10-49% - in some courts only
() 1-9% - in one court only
() 0% (NAP) - No access
[] NA

Comments

3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS)? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

()	X)	Yes
()]	No

063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/conn ection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() accessible to parties () publication of decision online () both (X) not accessible at all [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	() Fully integrated including BI () Integrated (X) Not integrated but connected () Not connected at all
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() accessible to parties () publication of decision online () both (X) not accessible at all [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	() Fully integrated including BI () Integrated (X) Not integrated but connected () Not connected at all
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() accessible to parties () publication of decision online () both (X) not accessible at all [] NA [] NAP	E TATAD	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Fully integrated including BI () Integrated (X) Not integrated but connected () Not connected at all

063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

			Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	() 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% (X) 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

063-6. Budgetary and financial man	agement systems of c	courts	
	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among

() 0% (NAP)

(X) 100%

() 50-99%

() 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)

() 100%

() 50-99%

() 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) (X) Yes

() No

() Yes

(X) No

() Yes

(X) No

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

Justice expenses management

Other (please specify in comments)

063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

()	X)	Yes
()	No

Comments The courts and the prosecutors offices use Business Objects XI software (BOXI) which is now updated to Business Objects Board software (BOB). In administrative courts, Power BI software which is integrated to case management system is being tested.

063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tools deployment			Tool integrated in
rate	monitoring at	monitoring at court	the CMS
	national level	local level	

For judges	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	
For prosecutors	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA	
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NA [] NAP	

3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court users

064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

(2	()	res
()]	No

Comments

064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	() Yes (X) No []NA	(X) Yes () No []NA []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NA []NAP

Administrative	(X) 100%	() Yes	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
		50-99%	(X) No	() No	() No
	()	10-49%	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	()	1-9%	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
	()) 0% (NAP)			
Comments - if it exist in other	16.3	_		1	
064-3. Is it possible to	o request legal aid	by electro	onic means?		
(X) Yes					
() No					
Comments					
064-3-1. If yes, pl	ease specify the f	ollowing i	nformation:		
7 71	1 7	J		Requesting leg	al aid electronically
				reducents res	
Availability rate				(X) 100%	
				() 50-99% () 10-49%	
				() 10-49%	
				() 0% (NAP)	ı
				[] NA	
Formalisation of the re	quest in paper form re	mains manda	tory	() Yes	
				(X) No	
				[] NAP	
Specific legislative fram	mework regarding requ	uests for lega	l aid by electronic	(X) Yes	
means				() No	
				[]NAP	
Granting legal aid is al	so electronic			(X) Yes	
				() No	
				[] NA [] NAP	
Information available i	n CMS			(X) Yes	
				() No	
				[] NA [] NAP	
064.4.7.1.	•.	,	• • •	_	1
064-4. Is it possible to		•	_		
(a judicial meeting re	lates to stages pric	or to a cou	rt hearing, with	n a view to med	iation or
conciliation)					
(X) Yes					
() No					
Comments					
064-4-1. If yes, pl	ease specify the f	allowing i	nformation		
00 1-4 -1. 11 yes, pr	case specify the fi	onowing ii	mormanon.		
					Page 37 of 98
					i age or or so

	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[X]	[]	[X]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]
Criminal	[X]	[]	[X]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]
Administrative	[X]	[]	[X]	[] SMS [X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]

064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

(X) Yes
() No

Communication between court and parties not represented by lawyer

(X) Yes
() No

Comments The documents can be sent by e-mail.

064-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tool deployment rate	concerned	according to the trial phases or if other, please	Specific legal framework
		specify in a comment)	

Civil and/or commercial	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) - for this matter	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes
Criminal	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) - for this matter [] NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes
Administrative	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP) - for this matter [] NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management [X] Transmission of court decisions	[X] E-mail [] Specific computer application [] Other	[X]Yes

064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

	Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	Specific legal framework
Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	[X] 100% [] 50-99% [] 10-49% [] 1-9% [] 0% (NAP)	[X] E-mail [X] Specific computer application [] Other	[X] Yes

Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	[] 100%	[] E-mail	[] Yes
	[] 50-99%	[] Specific	
	[] 10-49%	computer application	
	[] 1-9%	[] Other	
	[X] 0% (NAP)		
	[] NA		
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	[] 100%	[X] E-mail	[] Yes
	[] 50-99%	[] Specific	
	[] 10-49%	computer application	
	[] 1-9%	[] Other	
	[] 0% (NAP)		
	[X]NA		
Judicial police services	[X] 100%	[X] E-mail	[] Yes
-	[] 50-99%	[] Specific	
	[] 10-49%	computer application	
	[] 1-9%	[] Other	
	[] 0% (NAP)		
	[] NA		
_			

064-9. Are there online processing devices of specialised litigation? (low value litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in "comments" section)

(X) Yes
() No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists. Citizens and companies may file an application for a summons concerning an undisputed debt to the district court online by using the electronic services.

064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)

(X) Yes
() No

Comments There are videoconferencing devices in all courts in Finland. However, videoconferencing is mainly used in civil and criminal matters. A preparatory hearing before the main hearing can be organised using videoconferencing. Parties and witnesses can be heard using videoconferencing in the main hearing. Decisions on whether a person will be kept detained are commonly given using videoconferencing with the judge(s) and a prosecutor or a policeman being present at the court and the detained person and his/her counsel being in the prison. The use of these devices reduces the need to transfer detained parties to the court, reduces travel time and travel costs of the parties and their counsels and ensures that the court hearings can be organised as the parties do not have to travel to the court handling the case but to the court nearest to them. A legislative iniative to video record the witness statements in the district courts and to watch the video recordings in the courts of appeal is being prepared at the Ministry of Justice.

064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees' transfers to the court):

Deployment rate (chose one only)	0 1	Specific legislative framework
----------------------------------	------------	--------------------------------

Civil and/or commercial	[X] 100%	[X] Prior to the	[X] Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[] 0% (NAP)	[X] After the	
	[] NA	hearing	
Criminal	[X] 100%	[X] Prior to the	[X] Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[] 0% (NAP)	[X] After the	
	[] NA	hearing	
Administrative	[X] 100%	[X] Prior to the	[X]Yes
	[] 50-99%	hearing	[] No
	[] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[] 1-9%	hearing	
	[] 0% (NAP)	[X] After the	
	[] NA	hearing	

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

(X) Yes
() No

Comments Nowadays only the sound of the witness statements is recorded. A legislative iniative to video record the witness statements in the district courts and to watch the video recordings in the courts of appeal is being prepared at the Ministry of Justice.

064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Sound () Video () Both []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Sound () Video () Both []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X) Sound () Video () Both []NA []NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NA [] NAP

064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

	Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	(X)Yes	() General law only
	() No	(X) General and specialised
		law
		() Specialised law only
Criminal	(X)Yes	() General law only
	() No	(X) General and specialised
		law
		() Specialised law only
Administrative	(X)Yes	() General law only
	() No	(X) General and specialised
		law
		() Specialised law only

Comments

3.6.Performance and evaluation

3.6.1. National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality
systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

()	X) Yes
() No
Con	nments - If yes, please specify:

067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

	Yes / No
within the courts	() Yes (X) No
within the public prosecution services	() Yes (X) No

Comments

3.6.2.Performance and quality objectives at court level/public prosecution services

077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

()	X) Ye
() No

Comments

078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined

for courts:	
[X] number of incoming cases	
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)	
[X] number of resolved cases	
[X] number of pending cases	
[X] backlogs	
[X] productivity of judges and court staff	
[] satisfaction of court staff	
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	
[] costs of the judicial procedures	
[X] number of appeals	
[X] appeal ratio	
[X] clearance rate	
[X] disposition time	
[] other (please specify):	
Comments Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary. The Minist Justice collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, pleaase see for example Courts statistics 2018 (in Finnish): http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-745-8	ry of
077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality	
indicators?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments	
078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:	
[X] number of incoming cases	
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)	
[X] number of resolved cases	
[X] number of pending cases	
[X] backlogs	
[X] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	
[X] satisfaction of prosecution staff	
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)	
[] costs of the judicial procedures	
[] clearance rate	
[] disposition time	

[] percentage of convictions and acquittais
[] other (please specify):
Comments
073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined
indicators?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:
(X) Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:
073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this
court?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?
[X] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)
[] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
[] Other (please specify):
Comments The evaluation is used for later allocation of resources in the courts but the evaluation is not the main criteria when allocating the resources.
073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution
services based primarily on the defined indicators?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:
() Annual
(X) Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify: When necessary.

	eation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation
	this public prosecution service?
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments	
073-6. If yes, w	hich courses of action are taken?
[] Identifying to	the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
[] Reallocating re	esources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
[] Reengineering	g of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
[] Other (please	specify):
Comments	
079. Who is respon	nsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible)
[] High Judicial Coun	
[X] Ministry of Justice	
[] Inspection authority	y
[] Supreme Court	
[] External audit body	
[] Other (please speci	fy):
Comments	
079-1. Who is resp	onsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services
(multiple options p	
[] Public prosecutoria	l Council
[] Ministry of Justice	
[X] Head of the organi	sational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[X] Prosecutor General	1/State public prosecutor
[] External audit body	
[] Other (please speci	fy):
Comments	
3.6.3. Measuring	courts' / public prosecution services activity
070 Do vou **********************************	welve maniton against activities (nonformance and quality) concernings
_	arly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:
[X] number of incomin	
[X] length of proceeding	
[X] number of resolved	
[X] number of pending	, Cases
[X] backlogs	

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[X] productivity of judges and court staff		
[] satisfaction of court staff		
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the	courts)	
[] costs of the judicial procedures		
[X] number of appeals		
[X] appeal ratio		
[X] clearance rate		
[X] disposition time		
[] other (please specify):		
Comments		
070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecu	tion activities (performa	nce and quality)
concerning:		
[X] number of incoming cases		
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)		
[X] number of resolved cases		
[X] number of pending cases		
[] backlogs		
[X] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff		
[X] satisfaction of prosecution staff		
[] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the	by the public prosecution)	
[] costs of the judicial procedures		
[] clearance rate		
[] disposition time		
[] percentage of convictions and acquittals		
[] other (please specify):		
Comments		
071. Do you monitor the number of pending cas	es and cases that are not	t processed within a
reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:		
[X] civil law cases		
[X] criminal law cases		
[X] administrative law cases		
Comments		
072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicia	al proceedings?	
o. 2. 20 you moment watering time during judicit		No
	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No

within the courts	(X) The time the case is pending in a court is monitored.	()
within the public prosecution services	(X)	()
Comments Within the courts, the time the case is pending in a cour	t is monitored.	
3.6.4.Information regarding courts /public pro	osecution services activ	<u>rity</u>
080. Is there a centralised institution that is resp	onsible for collecting sta	tistical data regarding the
functioning of the courts?		
(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institu	ution):The Ministry of Justice	
() No		
Comments The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding statistics.	g the functioning of the courts and	publishes the annual operational
080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on	the functioning of each of	court:
(X) Yes, on internet		
() No, only internally (in an intranet website)		
() No		
Comments Please see for example courts' statistics 2018 (in Finnish	h): http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-95	2-259-745-8
080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is re	sponsible for collecting s	tatistical data regarding
the functioning of the public prosecution service	es?	
() Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institu	tion):	
(X) No		
Comments The Office of the Prosecutor General collects data regard	rding the prosecution service.	
080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on	the functioning of each p	public prosecution
service?		
() Yes, on internet		
() No, only internally (in an intranet website)		
(X) No		
Comments		
081. Are individual courts required to prepare a	n activity report (that inc	ludes, for example, data
on the number of resolved cases or pending case	es, the number of judges	and administrative staff,
targets and assessment of the activity)?		
(X) Yes		
() No		
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its	audience (i.e. to whom the report	is intended):
081-1. If yes, please specify in which form t	his report is released:	

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[X] Internet
[X] Intranet (internal) website
[X] Paper distribution
Comments
081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:
(X) Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
Comments
081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?
(X) Yes () No
Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended): The Office of the Prosecutor General reports the situation, statistics and other significant matters and possible changes concerning the prosecution service to the Ministry of Justice twice a year. The first report is from January to June and the second report the whole past year.
081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:
[] Internet
[X] Intranet (internal) website
[X] Paper distribution
Comments
081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:
() Annual
() Less frequent
(X) More frequent
Comments Twice a year.
3.6.5 Courts administration
082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please specify:

082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding
the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number
and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors
083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of
resolved cases in a month or year)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?
[] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
[] Legislative power
[] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
[X] President of the court
[] Other (please specify):
Comments
114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:
() Annual
() Less frequent
() More frequent
083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the
number of decisions in a month or year)?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments
083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor
[] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

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Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor	
[] Public prosecutorial Council	
[X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor	
[] Other (please specify):	
Comments	
120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?	
() Yes	
(X)No	
Comments	
120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:	
() Annual	
() Less frequent	
() More frequent	
Comments	
C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:	
Fair trial	
.1.Principles	
4.1.1.Principles of fair trial	<u> </u>
084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is rattending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?	ıot
[] [X]NA []NAP	
Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.	
085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge, if a party considers that the judge is a	ot
impartial?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - Please could you briefly specify:	

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085-1. Ratio between the total number of initiated procedures of challenges and total number of finalised challenges (in the reference year):
[X]NA
Comments
086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the
European Convention on Human Rights?
[X] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)
[X] For civil procedures (timeframe)
[X] For criminal procedures (timeframe) [] NAP
Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations):
086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a decision on violation of human
rights by the European Court of Human Rights?
(X)Yes
() No
[] NAP
Comments
D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.
Sources: The Ministry of Justice.
4.2.Timeframe of proceedings 4.2.1. General information
4.2.1. General information
4.2.1. General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:
4.2.1. General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding: [X] civil cases
4.2.1. General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding: [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases
4.2.1. General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding: [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases
4.2.1. General information 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding: [X] civil cases [X] criminal cases [X] administrative cases [] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

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[X] criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)	
[] administrative cases	
[] There is no simplified procedure	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written o	rder
and without the full reasoning of the judgement?	
[] civil cases	
[] criminal cases	
[] administrative cases	
Comments - If yes, please specify: No.	
089. Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for	
processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their	
conclusions and on dates of hearings)?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	_
4.2.2. Case flow management – first instance	

091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law	154 229	499 995	529 974	124 250	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	6 487	8 244	8 427	6 304	
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	121 848	457 303	484 490	94 661	
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
(2.1 2.2 2.3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

2.1. General civil (and	121 848	457 303	484 490	94 661	
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP			
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[] NAF				
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA				
(2.211 / 2.212 / 2.212)	[X] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases	20 765	24 593	27 608	17 750	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP				
4. Other cases	5 129	9 855	9 449	5 535	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP				

Comments The number mentioned in category 3 includes cases dealt by the administrative courts, the Market Court and the Insurance Court.

The number of administrative cases increased dramatically in 2016 due to the asylum crisis. Accordingly, more judges were hired to deal with cases and make the procedure more effective. The limits in which cases have to be handled have also been shortened in order to reduce the number of pending cases. To tackle this crisis, a legislative reform decentralized the asylum cases from one administrative court (Helsinki) to three other administrative courts as well.

As to "civil and commercial litigious cases", we can notice a very high Clearance Rate for 2016 due to the fact that in 2016 the number of incoming civil cases decreased and courts were able to deal with pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases decreased between 2016 and 2018.

092. If courts deal with "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", please indicate the case categories included:

. 2.1 General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases: The number includes cases dealt in the summary proceedings (uncontested payment orders), divorce cases and petitions. Enforcement cases: The enforcement authorities have the competence to decide on enforcement cases, not the courts. Cases mentioned here are appeals of enforcement measures to the district courts.

093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. 4 Other: The number includes land right law cases, temporary procedural remedy cases, adjustment of the debts of a private individual cases, restructuring of enterprises cases and bankruptcy cases dealt cy courts. The number includes also all the cases dealt with by the Labour Court.

094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases	18 668	58 716	56 001	21 383	
(1+2+3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Cilimia Cases	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases" please specify: There is no particular explanation regarding the decreased clearance rate of criminal cases.

4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance



097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases		Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	1 456 [] NA	2 739 [] NA	2 905 [] NA	1 290 [] NA	[X] NA
Cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)	1 267	2 163	2 310	1 120	
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					

		1			
2. Non litigious cases	138	529	550	117	
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
(2.1 2.2 2.3)	[] NAP				
2.1. General civil (and	138	529	550	117	
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[] NAP				
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA				
(2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3)	[X] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[] NA				
Cases	[X] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA				
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
4. Other cases	51	47	45	53	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP				

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify In 2017, the number of incoming cases has decreased for example due to some procedural changes and the courts have been

able to resolve more pending cases. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2018 has decreased.

098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases	2 329	5 577	5 272	2 634	
(1+2+3)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

2. Misdemeanour and / or mi	nor					
criminal cases	[] NA					
Cililinal cases	[X] NAP					
3. Other cases						
	[] NA					
	[X] NAP					

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify.

4.2.4. Case flow management – Supreme Court



099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4) 3648	cases an 2 om the case the e Court
cases (1+2+3+4) 1. Civil (and commercial) 1. Inapplications cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3) 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) 2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2,2+2.3) 1. Non litigious land registry	
litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3) 2. Non litigious cases [] NA	
enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3) 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) 2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.1+2.2+2.2.3) []NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP []NA []NAP []NAP	
enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3) 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) []NA [[]NA []NAP [[]NA []NAP [[]NA []NAP [[]NA [[]NA [[]NA [[]NA [[]NA []NAP [[]NA [[]NA [[]NA []NAP [[]NAP []NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP []NAP []NAP [[]NAP []NAP []	
without administrative law cases, see category 3) 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) [] NA [
see category 3) 2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) [] NA [X] NAP [
2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3) []NA [X]NAP	
(2.1+2.2+2.3) [] NA [X] NAP [
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [X]NAP	
2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) []NA [[]NA [
commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) []NA [X]NAP	
e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [] NA [
request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) []NA []NA []NA []NA []NA []NA []NA []N	
non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) []NA []NA []NA []NA [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP	
etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) []NA []NA []NA []NA [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP	
administrative law cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (1)NA [1]NA [1]N	
category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NAP [] NA [X] NAP [] NAP [] NA [X] NAP [] NA	
and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NAP [X] NAP	
2.2 and 2.3) 2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NAP [X] NAP	
2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) []NA []NA []NA []NA []NA [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP	
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [] NA [] NAP	
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3) [] NA [] NAP	
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry	
ITINA ITINA ITINA ITINA ITINA ITINA	
ITINA ITINA ITINA ITINA ITINA ITINA	
ICASES	
[X]NAP [X]NAP [X]NAP []NAP	
2.2.2 Non-litigious business	
registry cases [] NA [] NA [] NA [] NA [X] NAP [X] NAP [X] NAP [X] NAP	

2.2.3. Other registry cases					
2.2.3. Ouler registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP			
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NAP			
3. Administrative law cases	3 057	6 199	5 902	3 354	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Other cases	232	355	424	163	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify The total of incoming other than criminal cases decreased slightly in 2018 compared to 2017. The number of administrative law cases decreased slightly in 2018 but is still high. The general increase is mostly a consequence of the asylum crisis and the fact that cases from the administrative courts have reached the highest instance in 2017 and 2018.

099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

099-1-1. If yes, please indicate the number of:

cases received by the Highest court? [0]

cases closed by this procedure? [0]

Comments The numbers of cases is NA.

100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases	416	887	1 050	253	
(1,2,2)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
Cilimat cases	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify

4.2.5. Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases

101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year
Litigious divorce cases	11 444	18 001	17 579	11 866
8	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases			529	
1 7	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Insolvency	1 745	2 801	2 654	1 892
,	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case			369	
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide			20	
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Cases relating to asylum seekers	5 191	2 332	5 198	2 325
refugee status under the 1951 Geneva	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
Convention)	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
Cases relating to the right of entry and	1 340	2 412	1 720	2 032
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
stay for aliens	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP

Comments In 2016, the number of incoming cases relating to asylum seekers increased dramatically due to the asylum crisis. In 2018, the number of incoming cases relating to asylum seekers was considerably lower than in 2016.

For the decreased number of resolved cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens, the only explanation is the general bigger case load in the administrative courts.

101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with judicial remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. In Finland, a person who has got a declined decision concerning asylum or permit of residence or has been refused the entry by the Finnish Immigration Service has

the right to appeal the decision to the administrative court. The decision may be appealed further to the Supreme Administrative Court if the court grants a leave of appeal. The person has the right to get a legal counsel and possibly legal aid.

102. Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for

judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
Civil and commercial		96	198			
litigious cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Litigious divorce case		238	102	63		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Employment dismissal case		375				
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Insolvency		263	73	175		
·	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Robbery case		198	201	161		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Intentional homicide		123	243	172		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

. A marriage may be dissolved by a court decision (divorce). A divorce can be granted after a reconsideration period of six months or immediately if the spouses have lived separated for the past two years without interruption and can prove that with an official document. When handling a divorce case, the court does not examine the reasons for a divorce application. A divorce case becomes pending in the district court by a written application for a divorce which can be filed either by the spouses jointly or one spouse alone. If a spouse alone has applied for a divorce, the other spouse is notified about the application and then handling the case is postponed until further notice. Once the reconsideration period has ended, the spouses jointly or one spouse alone may file an application for a final divorce. The application must, however, be filed within one year from the beginning of the reconsideration period. Then the district court can grant the spouses a divorce.

104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102? Please give a description of the calculation method.

. The length of court proceedings is calculated from the day when the case becomes pending in a court of until the day when the judgment or decision is given. Timeframes are calculated via automated case management system which provides information about the duration of procedures in every single case as necessary.

4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution

Comments - If yes, please specify:

105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

[] to conduct or supervise police investigation
[] to conduct investigations
[X] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
[X] to charge
[X] to present the case in court
[X] to propose a sentence to the judge
[X] to appeal
[] to supervise the enforcement procedure
[X] to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
[] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
[] other significant powers (please specify):
Comments
106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:
[] civil cases
[] administrative cases
[] insolvency cases

107. Cases processed by the public prosecutor - Total number of first instance criminal cases:

	Received during the reference year	during the reference year (see Q108 below)	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases brought to court
Total number of first instance cases	91 059	29 299	23	58 430
processed by the public prosecutor	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
processed by the public prosecutor	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP

Comments With regard to the observed decrease in the number of cases "concluded by a penalty", there were 507 penalty notices given by the prosecutor in 2016 but only 23 in 2018.

107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were brought to court by the prosecutor through this procedure?

	Number of guilty plea procedures
Total	
	[X]NA

Before the court case	
	[X] NA
	[]NAP
During the court case	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments There were less than 100 plea bargaining cases in 2018. The exact number is not available.

108. Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor.

	Number of cases
Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor	29 299
(1+2+3+4)	[] NA [] NAP
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	[X]NA []NAP
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	[X]NA []NAP
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	[X] NA
4. Other	[X]NA

Comments The number of discontinued cases includes the number of cases in which the prosecutor has waived the charges before the trial and restricted the pre-trial investigation in a way that the case is not considered for charges.

109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

D2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 107-1 and 108.

Sources: The Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Prosecutor General.

5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1.Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1.Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?
[] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
[] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
[] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
[X] other (please specify):By the courts and the Judicial Appointments Board.
Comments
111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are judges initially/at the beginning of their career
recruited and nominated by:
[] an authority made up of judges only
[] an authority made up of non-judges only
[X] an authority made up of judges and non-judges
Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:
112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments
113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)
[] Competitive test / Exam
[X] Other procedure (interview or other)
[] No special procedure
Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):
113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)
[X] Years of experience
[X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
[X] Performance (quantitative)
[X] Assessment results
[X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
[] Other
[] No criteria
Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):
5.1.2.Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors
115. What is the status of public prosecution services?
[] statutory independent
[X] under the authority of the Minister of Justice or another central authority

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[] other (please specify):
Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (transfer, appointment).
115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not,
addressed to a public prosecutor?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
116. How are public prosecutors recruited?
[] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
[] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
[] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
[X] other (please specify):
Comments
117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of
their career recruited by:
[X] an authority composed of public prosecutors only
[] an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
[] an authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors
Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:
118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?
(X) Yes
() No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors
Comments
119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)
[] Competitive test / exam
[X] Other procedure (interview or other)
[] No special procedure
Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam):
119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:
[X] Years of experience
[X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
[X] Performance (quantitative)
[X] Assessment results
[X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

[X] Other
[] No criteria
Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "othe
5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors
121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:68
() No
Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:
[] For disciplinary reasons
[X] For organisational reasons
[] For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards):
[] No
Comments
122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how
long is this period?
() Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
(X) No
Comments
123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:68
() No
Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?
() Yes, duration of the probation period (in years):
(X)No
Comments
125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?
[] NA [X] NAP

Comments A judge may be appointed for a fixed term duties or is on annual holiday. A court may appoint a cases to be considered or if this is necessary for anoth As of 2017, all chief judges are appointed for a fixed beyond the mandatory age of retirement for judges procupations. Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court	judge for a fixed term ner special reason. term of seven years at rovided in law. The ter	also if this is necessary of	lue to the number or nature of the m of a chief judge may not extend
125-1. Is it renewable?			
() Yes			
() No			
[X]NAP			
Comments			
126. If the mandate for public prosecu what is the length of the mandate (in y		n undetermined pe	riod (see question 123),
[]			
[]NA			
[X]NAP			
Comments			
126-1. Is it renewable?			
() Yes			
() No [X] NAP			
Comments			
E1. Please indicate the sources for ans	swering the ques	stions in this chapt	er:
Sources: The Ministry of Justice and the Office	of Prosecutor General		
5.2.Training			
5.2.1.Training of judges			•
5.2.1.11ammig of judges			
127. Types of different trainings offer	ed to judges:		
	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school,	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
traineeship in the court)	(X) No	() No	(X) No
mameesmp m me court)	1 /	\ /	\ \ -/

() Yes

(X) No

General in-service training

(X) Yes

() No

() Yes

(X) No

In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on ethics	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No

128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed)
	[] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or	[X] Regularly (for example every
administrative issues)	year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training on ethics	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges:

5.2.2. Training of prosecutors

129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes	() Yes (X) No
General in-service training	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No

In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	() Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	() No	(X) No
In-service training on ethics	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	(X) Yes

130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)	[X] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed)
In-service training on ethics	[] No training proposed [] Regularly (for example every year)
	[] Occasional (as needed) [X] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors:

131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
One institution for judges	[]	[]	[]
One institution for prosecutors	[]	[]	[]
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[]	[]	[]

131-0. If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
One institution for judges	LINA
	[] NA [X] NAP
One institution for prosecutors	[] NA
	[X]NAP
One single institution for both judges and prosecutors	[] NA
	[X]NAP

Comments

131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

. Judges attend training courses organised by the Ministry of Justice, the Judicial Training Board and the courts themselves.
Prosecutors attend training courses organised by the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Ministry of Justice and the prosecutors
offices

131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff

	Number of training of in days organised, we learning	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)
Total		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Only for judges		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Only for prosecutors		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Only for other non-judge staff		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff		
_	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Other common training		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments:

Sources: The Ministry of Justice and the Office of Prosecutor General.
·

5.3. Practice of the profession

5.3.1. Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
First instance professional judge at the	63 000			
beginning of his/her career	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	132 000			
Highest Appellate Court (please	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
indicate the average salary of a judge at				
this level, and not the salary of the Court President)				
Public prosecutor at the beginning of	48 800			
his/her career	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme				
Court or the Highest Appellate	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Instance (please indicate the average	[11]			
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).				

Comments

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Special pension	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Housing	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Other financial benefit	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No

Comments

Research and publication	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Arbitrator	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Consultant	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Cultural function	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Political function	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Mediator	(X)Yes	(X) Yes
	() No	() No
Other function	(X) Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
ecify. 37. Can public prosecutors combi	uthorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other functi
ecify. 37. Can public prosecutors combi	uthorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other funct
ecify. 37. Can public prosecutors combi	uthorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other funct
ecify. 37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities?	ne their work with any of the fol), please specify. If "other funct lowing other
omments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. and secify. 37. Can public prosecutors combinanctions/activities? Teaching	ine their work with any of the fol With remuneration), please specify. If "other function lowing other Without remuneration
ecify. 37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities? Feaching	the ine their work with any of the fol With remuneration (X) Yes), please specify. If "other funct lowing other Without remuneration (X) Yes
37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities?	with remuneration (X) Yes () No), please specify. If "other function lowing other Without remuneration (X) Yes () No
37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities? Feaching Research and publication	with any of the fol With remuneration (X) Yes (No (X) Yes), please specify. If "other function lowing other Without remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes
37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities? Feaching Research and publication	with any of the fol With remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No), please specify. If "other function lowing other Without remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No
87. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities? Teaching Research and publication Arbitrator	with orisation needed to perform these activities The their work with any of the fol With remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No (Yes), please specify. If "other function lowing other Without remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No (Y) Yes () No (Y) Yes
37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities? Teaching Research and publication Arbitrator	with remuneration (X) Yes () No), please specify. If "other function lowing other Without remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No (Yes () No (Yes (X) No
37. Can public prosecutors combinations/activities? Teaching	with remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No (Yes () No (Yes (X) No (Yes (X) No (Yes (X) No (Yes), please specify. If "other function Without remuneration (X) Yes () No (X) Yes () No (Yes () No () Yes (X) No () Yes

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

With remuneration

(X) Yes

() No

Without remuneration

(X) Yes

() No

134. If "other financial benefit", please specify:

[X] NAP

Teaching

Political function	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
Mediator	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Other function	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. au specify: District Prosecutors shall not act as an atte General. Secondary occupations not requiring periods.	orney-at-law or a counsel without the peri	mission of the Office of the Prosecutor
139. Productivity bonuses: do judge	s receive bonuses based on th	e fulfilment of quantitative
objectives in relation to the number	of resolved cases (e.g. number	er of cases resolved over a give
period of time)?		
() Yes		
(X) No		
Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions a	and possibly the amounts:	_
5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics		•
138-1. If yes, how is this institut() only by judges() by judges and other legal professional() other, please specify:	s	
Comments		
138-2. Are the opinions of this is	nstitution / body publicly avai	ilable?
() Yes		
() No		
[] NAP		
Comments - Please describe the work of this instit	ution / body, the frequency of opinions, e	tc.
138-3. Is there in your country an in	stitution / body giving opinio	ns on ethical questions of the
conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involve	ment in political life, use of s	ocial media by prosecutors, etc.
() Yes		
(X) No		
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13	8-4. If yes, how is this institution / body formed
() only by prosecutors
() by prosecutors and other legal professionals
() other, please specify:
Comme	nts
13	8-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?
() Yes
() No
[] N	AP
Commer	nts - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.
5.4.Dis	ciplinary procedures
5.4.1	Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions
140 %	Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options
possib	
[X](Court users
[X]I	Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
[X]I	High Court / Supreme Court
[] F	ligh Judicial Council
[][Disciplinary court or body
[X]	Ombudsman
[]P	arliament
[]E	executive power (please specify):
[X]	Other (please specify):The Chancellor of Justice
[]T	This is not possible
Comme	nts
141. V	Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple
option	s possible):
[X]	Citizens
[]H	lead of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
[X] I	Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
[] P	ublic prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
[][Disciplinary court or body
[X](Ombudsman

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiate public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding count the proceedings only once and for the main	is undertake	
5.4.2.Number of disciplinary procedures and		mafamanaa yyaan aasinat indasa and
Comments 5 4 0 N 1 1 C 1: 11 1 1	, •	
[X] Other (please specify):Chancellor of Justice		
[] Executive power (please specify):		
[] Professional body		
[X] Ombudsman		
[] Disciplinary court or body		
[] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)		
[X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor		
[] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior		
[] Supreme Court		
143. Which authority has disciplinary power ov	er public pro	secutors? (multiple options possible):
Comments		
[X] Other (please specify):The Chancellor of Justice		
[] Executive power (please specify):		
[] Parliament		
[X] Ombudsman		
[] Disciplinary court or body		
[] High Judicial Council		
[X] Higher Court / Supreme Court		
[X] Court		
142. Which authority has disciplinary power ov	er judges? (m	ultiple options possible)
Comments		
[] This is not possible		
[X] Other (please specify):The Chancellor of Justice		
[] Executive power (please specify):		
[] Professional body		

[X] NA

Total number (1+2+3+4)

[X] NA [] NAP

1. Breach of professional ethics		
•	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Criminal offence	30	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Other	635	185
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: The Parliamentary Ombudsman initiated 199 disciplinary proceedings against judges and the Chancellor of Justice 466 (out of which 356 complaints, 80 disciplinary proceedings initiated after randomly checking criminal judgments and 30 notifications from the police and the courts of appeal to the Chancellor of Justice regarding suspected criminal offences committed by judges). The category 'criminal offence' includes notifications from the police and the courts of appeal to the Chancellor of Justice regarding suspected criminal offences committed by judges. The category 'other' includes all the other cases for which exact data on which grounds they were initiated is not available.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman initiated 47 disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors, The Chancellor of Justice 101 and the Office of the Prosecutor General 37.

145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)		
Total Hamber (total 1 to 10)	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
1 Dandara 1	41	12
1. Reprimand	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
	[] IVAF	[] IVAE
2. Suspension		
_	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases		
5. Willidrawai Irom cases	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
	[A]NAI	[A]NAI
4. Fine		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
5 Tamporary radication of colors		
5. Temporary reduction of salary	[] NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
	[71]1711	[A]IMI
6. Position downgrade		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location		
7. Transfer to anomer geographical (court) location	[] NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP
	[]	I a Jana
8. Resignation		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

9. Other	6	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
10. Dismissal		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. The Parliamentary Ombudsman pronounced 11 sanctions against judges and the Chancellor of Justice 36.

The Parliamentary Ombudsman pronounced 4 sanctions against prosecutors, the Chancellor of Justice 3 and the Office of the Prosecutor General 5.

E3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145:

Sources: The Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Chancellor of Justice Office, the Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsman and the Office of the Prosecutor General.

6.Lawyers

6.1. Profession of lawyer

6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	3 965	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments In 2018, the total number of 3965 lawyers includes 2143 attorneys-at-law, 1603 licensed legal counsels and 219 public legal aid lawyers. These lawyers can represent a client in court. The title of attorney-at-law is protected by law and can only be used by lawyers accepted into the Finnish Bar Association.

In addition, in-house lawyers can represent their company in court. Lawyers working for trade unions can represent a client in a district court and in the Labour Court in disputes regarding employment relationship. Lawyers working for public authorities can represent the public authority in court. The total number of these in-house lawyers, trade union lawyers and lawyers working for public authorities is not available.

147. Does this figure include "legal advisors" who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

T 7	/	_
Yes	()

No(X)

Comments

148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[]

Comments The exact number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court is not available.

149. Do lawyers have a monopoly on legal representation in (multiple options are possible):

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	[]	[]	[]
Dismissal cases	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Defendant	[]	[]	[]
Criminal cases – Victim	[]	[]	[]
Administrative cases	[]	[]	[]

[X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' monopoly: Lawyers do not have a monopoly on legal representation. It is not mandatory to have a lawyer to represent you in court but one can represent himself/herself.

149-0. If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client in court:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Family member	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No
Self-representation	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes
Trade union	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes
Other	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s): It is not mandatory to have a lawyer to represent you in court but one can represent himself/herself. Attorneys-at-law, licensed legal counsels and public legal aid lawyers can represent a client in court. In addition, in-house lawyers can represent their company in court. Lawyers working for trade unions can represent a client in a district court and in the Labour Court in disputes regarding employment relationship. Lawyers working for public authorities can represent the public authority in court.

149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

[X] Arbitration / mediation

[X] Proxy / representation

[X] Property manager
[X] Real estate agent
[X] Other law activities (please specify):
Comments
149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?
[X] Self-employed lawyer
[X] Staff lawyer
[X] In-house lawyer
Comments
150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:
[X] a national bar association
[] a regional bar association
[] a local bar association
Comments
151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:
152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments - If yes, please specify:
F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:
Sources: The Ministry of Justice and the statisctics of the Finnish Bar Association, the Licenced Legal Counsel Board and the Finnish Lawyers Association.

6.1.2.Practicing the profession

154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the
foreseeable amount of fees)?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
156. Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those
freely negotiated)?
[X] Yes, laws provide rules
[X] Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
[] No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules
Comments
6.1.3.Quality standards and disciplinary procedures
157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?
(X)Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?
158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:
[X] the bar association
[] the Parliament
[X] other (please specify):Professional and ethical standards for the licenced legal counsels are in the Act on Licenced Legal Counsels
Comments
159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:
[X] the performance of lawyers
[X] the amount of fees
Comments - Please specify:
160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?
[] a judge
[] Ministry of Justice
[X] a professional authority
[] other (please specify):

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161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	615
	[] NA
	[]NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	
1	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	
1,	[X]NA
	[]NAP
3. Criminal offence	
V	[X] NA
	[]NAP
4. Other	
4. Oulei	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1+2+3+4+5)$	159
	[] NA [] NAP
1. Reprimand	136
	[]NA
2. Suspension	0
	[]NA
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[]NA [X]NAP
4. Fine	13
	[] NA [] NAP
5. Other	10
	[] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. Most of the initiated disciplinary proceedings do not call for any action. Accordingly, there is a considerable difference between the number of initiated disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions. The sanctions include an admonishment, a warning, a fine, disbarring from the Finnish Bar Association and cancelling the licence of a licensed legal counsel. Lawyers can appeal the decision at the Helsinki Court of Appeal.

Category '1 Reprimand' includes 93 admonishments and 43 warnings. Category '4 Other' includes 3 disbarments and 7 cancellations of the licence of a a licensed legal counsel.

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

7.1 Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

() No				
Comments				
163-1. In some fields, does the	judicial system	provide for man	datory media	tion with a mediator
[] Before/instead of going to court				
[] Ordered by the court, the judge, the	public prosecutor or a	public authority in the	course of a judicia	l proceeding
[X] No mandatory mediation		•	v	
Comments - If there is mandatory mediation	on, please specify which	fields are concerned:		
163-2. In some fields, does the	legal system pro	ovide for manda	tory informati	ive sessions with a
mediator?	regur system pro	101 111	001	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
() Yes				
(X) No				
Comments - If there are mandatory inform	ative sessions, please sp	pecify which fields are	concerned:	
164. Please specify, by type of	cases, who prov	ides court-relate	ed mediation s	services:
1 3/ 3/31	_			
	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases		(other than the court)		
Civil and commercial cases	Private mediator (X) Yes () No	(other than the	Judge (X) Yes () No	Public prosecutor () Yes (X) No
Civil and commercial cases	(X)Yes	(other than the court) (X) Yes	(X) Yes	() Yes
Civil and commercial cases Family cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes	() Yes (X) No []NAP () Yes
	(X) Yes () No [] NAP	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No
Family cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes	() Yes (X) No []NAP () Yes
	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (Yes () Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases Administrative cases Labour cases including employment	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases Administrative cases	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (Yes () Yes (X) No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases Administrative cases Labour cases including employment	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes (X) No	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No
Family cases Administrative cases Labour cases including employment dismissals	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes () No [] NAP () Yes () No	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes (X) No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases Administrative cases Labour cases including employment dismissals	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP
Family cases Administrative cases Labour cases including employment dismissals	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes () No [] NAP () Yes () No	(other than the court) (X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes (X) No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (Yes (X) No [] NAP (Yes (X) No	(X) Yes () No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP (X) Yes () No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP () Yes (X) No [] NAP

165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?

()	X) Yes
() No
[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options)::

166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of mediators			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments

167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total $(1+2+3+4+5+6)$	1 671	2 206	1 566
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases	505	746	570
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Family cases	1 034	1 260	842
•	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Administrative cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment	132	200	154
dismissal cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
uisiiissai cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
5. Criminal cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source: The number of finished court-related mediations includes cases in which the mediation has started before 2018 and which have been concluded 2018.

168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

- [X] Mediation other than court-related mediation
- [X] Arbitration

[X] Other ADR (please specify): Comments			
	•	166	
G1. Please indicate the source for ar	iswering question	100:	
Source: The Ministry of Justice.			
8.Enforcement of court decisions			
8.1.Execution of decisions in civil ma	atters		
8.1.1.Functioning			
169. Do you have enforcement agen	ts in your judicial	system?	
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments			
170. Number of enforcement age	ents		
	Total	Male	Female
		215	
Number of enforcement agents	589	317 [] NA	272 [] NA
Comments			
171. Are enforcement agents (m	ultiple options are	nossible).	
[] judges	unupic options are	possible).	
[] bailiffs practising as private profession	nals under the authority (control) of public authorities	as.
[X] bailiffs working in a public institution	·	control) of public authorities	20
[] other			
Comments - Please specify their status and powers			
171-1. Do enforcement agents ha	ave the monopoly	in exercising their	profession?
(X) Yes			
() No			
Comments - Please indicate any useful clarification regarding the competition they have to deal with:	ns regarding the content	of the enforcement agents'	monopoly or on the opposite

171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

[X] Conciliation (if different from mediation)

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure of immovable properties	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No
Seizure of remunerations	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No []NAP
Seizure of motorised vehicles	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No [] NAP
Eviction measures	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No [] NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No []NAP
Other	(X) Yes with monopoly () Yes without monopoly () No

Comments Other proceedings:

- Enforcement of child visiting rights (right of a child to visit a parent).
- Empowered to pass over of artificial arrangements (a plea that property belongs to a third party does not prevent the attachment of the property if: 1) it is observed that the position of the third party is based on a financial or other arrangement that has been given a legal form that does not correspond to the actual nature or purpose of the matter, taking into consideration the powers available to the debtor comparable to the authority as owner, measures comparable to those of an owner, the benefits received by the debtor from the arrangement and the other corresponding factors, and 2) such a legal form is apparently being used to avoid enforcement or to retain the property beyond the reach of the creditors, and 3) the applicant's receivable shall probably not otherwise be collected from the debtor within a reasonable time.
- Freezing of assets at an early stage of criminal proceedings in collaboration with the police and Customs.
- Enforcement of the EU and UN sanctions.

171-3. Apart of the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

[X] Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents

[X] Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction
[] Seizure of goods
[] Recording and reporting of evidence
[] Court hearings service
[] Provision of legal advice
[] Bankruptcy procedures
[] Performing tasks assigned by judges
[] Representing parties in courts
[] Drawing up private deeds and documents
[] Building manager
[X] Other
Comments Other activities: enforced collection of tax debts
172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the
profession is not organised):
[X] a national body
[] a regional body
[] a local body
[]NAP
Comments
174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for court users?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?
() Yes
(X) No

[] Debt recovery

176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)? (X) Yes
() No
Comments Enforcement fees are promptly regulated by the legislation.
H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170
Source: Annual Nationwide Enforcement Statistics and data from the Human Resources Unit.
8.1.2.Efficiency of enforcement services
177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments
178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?
[] professional body
[] judge
[X] Ministry of Justice
[] public prosecutor
[X] other (please specify): The Finnish National Administrative Office for Enforcement, the Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman
Comments "Other": The Finnish National Administrative Office for Enforcement, the Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman
179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? Annual negotiations between the local enforcement authorities and the National Administrative Office for Enforcement take place as a part of the method called 'Management by results'. The quality standards are defined in the course of negotiations. The main standards used are the length of proceedings and the efficiency of the special collecting (e.g. tracing of the benefit proceeds of crime). Targets defined for the long term are for example the reduction of the number of debtors and the reduction of the collection charges. Unfortunately, the annual report has not been published in English since 2014. For the annual report of 2014 please see the link:https://valtakunnanvoudinvirasto.fi/material/attachments/vvv2/vvvliitteet/englishpublications/dqEv5oEGF/Annual_Report_2014_Finnish_Enforcement_Authority.pdf
180. If yes, who is responsible for establishing these quality standards?
[] professional body

[] judge	
[] Ministry of Justice	
[X] other (please specify): The Finnish National Administrative Office for Enforcemen	t
Comments	
181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions	rendered against public
authorities, including supervising such execution?	
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement proce	dure is conducted by the
enforcement agent?	
(X) Yes	
() No	
Comments - If yes, please specify: The Legal Unit of the Finnish National Administrative citizens' letters concerning the activities of the enforcement authorities and claims for dam conducted is also monitored by following the data in the Nationwide Enforcement Register	ages. How the enforcement procedure is
183. What are the main complaints made by users concerning the	e enforcement procedure? Please
indicate a maximum of 3.	
[] no execution at all	
[] non execution of court decisions against public authorities	
[] lack of information	
[] excessive length	
[X] unlawful practices	
[] insufficient supervision	
[] excessive cost	
[X] other (please specify):harsh behaviour	
Comments	
184. Has your country prepared or established concrete measures	s to change the situation
concerning the enforcement of court decisions - in particular reg	arding decisions against public
authorities?	
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If yes, please specify:	
185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedure	edures:
	Existence of the system

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for civil cases	(X) Yes () No
for administrative cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments

186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify	the
decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):	

Γ	X] NA
() more (please specify):
() between 11 and 30 days
() between 6 and 10 days
() between 1 and 5 days

Comments Location of a court and enforcing court decisions by the enforcement authority are separate issues in Finland. Nowadays most enforcement requests are submitted online. When the enforcement request has arrived to the enforcement authority, a notification is sent to the debtor indicating the debt that is to be collected and informing the debtor of all other details.

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	292
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	
2.1 or professional madequacy	[X] NA
	[] NAP
3. For criminal offence	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
4 Other	
4. Other	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: The number of disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2018 was in total 292 including the Chancellor of Justice 65 cases, the Parliamentary Ombudsman 151 cases and the National Administrative Office for Enforcement: 76 cases out of which 46 were for breach of professional ethics which includes complaints concerning the activities of the enforcement authorities and 30 claims for compensation for damage.

188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

Number of sanctions pronounced	

Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	36
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	20 []NA []NAP
2. Suspension	[X] NA
3. Withdrawal from cases	[] NAP
4. Fine	[] NAP
5. Other	[] NAP 10 [] NA [] NAP
sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons: The number of sanctions princluding the Chancellor of Justice 1 sanction, the Parliamentary Ombude Enforcement 21 sanctions out of which in 11 reprimands and 10 cases in disciplinary proceedings do not result in any action. In most of the cases authorities are not found to be incorrect. H1. Please indicate the sources for answering quest.	Isman 14 sanctions and the National Administrative Office for a which compensation for damages was paid. Most of the , no action is taken because the activities of the enforcement
Source: Statistical data administrated by the Finnish National Adm	
8.2.Execution of decisions in criminal matters 8.2.1.Functioning of execution in criminal matte	rs
189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement	— it of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple
options possible)	
[] Judge	
[] Judge	
[] Judge [] Public prosecutor	
[] Judge[] Public prosecutor[X] Prison and Probation Services	
 [] Judge [] Public prosecutor [X] Prison and Probation Services [] Other authority (please specify): 	monitoring functions).
 [] Judge [] Public prosecutor [X] Prison and Probation Services [] Other authority (please specify): Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or specify):	monitoring functions).
[] Judge [] Public prosecutor [X] Prison and Probation Services [] Other authority (please specify):	monitoring functions).
[] Judge [] Public prosecutor [X] Prison and Probation Services [] Other authority (please specify):	ed by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

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Legal Register Centre.
191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?
() 80-100%
(X) 50-79%
() less than 50%
Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question: The Ministry of Justice

9. Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1. Number and status of notaries

192. Number and type of notaries in your country. If you do not have notaries skip to question 197.

	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)			
(- · - · · ·)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from			
public authorities)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
P	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2. Professionals appointed by the State			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3. Public officials			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Other			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify the status:

192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple options possible):

	X] diploma
[] professional experience/professional training
[] exam
[] appointment procedure by the State
[] other (please specify):

Comments A public notary must have a Master of Laws degree completed in Finland.

192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

[X] yes, please indicate the age of retirement:68

[] no	o, please specify the duration of the appointment:
Commen	nts - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:
194. V	What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):
[] W	Vithin some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)
[X]A	Authentication
[X]C	Certification of signatures
[]L	egality control of documents submitted by the parties
[] M	Mediation
[] T	aking of oaths
	Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):A public notary handles for example protests of bills of the opening and closing of safe-deposit boxes as well as the monitoring of lotteries.
	nts "Other": A public notary handles for example protests of bills of exchange, the opening and closing of safe-deposit boxes as the monitoring of lotteries.
194-1.	Do notaries have the exclusive rights when exercising their profession:
[] W	Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)
[X]A	Authentication
[X]C	Certification of signatures
[]L	egality control of documents submitted by the parties
[] M	Mediation
[] Ta	aking of oaths
[]0	Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):
	nts - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or on the opposite regarding petition they have to deal with:
194-2.	In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?
[]R	teal estate transaction
[] Fa	amily law
[] Si	uccession law
[]C	Company law
[X]L	Legality control of gambling activities
[X]C	Other
Commen	nts
194-3.	Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?
[] In	n establishing authentic instruments
[] In	n recording authentic instruments (archives)
[]0	Other activity (please cpecify):
Commen	nts

(X) Yes
() No
Comments
196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple
options possible)?
[] professional body
[] court
[X] Ministry of Justice
[] public prosecutor
[X] other (please specify):The Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman
Comments Other: The Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman
196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:
Sources: The Ministry of Justice
10.Court interpreters
10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter
10.1.1.Status of court interpreters
197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments

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195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?

[] NA [X] NAP
Comments
200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial
proceedings?
(X) Yes
() No
Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):
201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?
[] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
[X] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
[] No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters
Comments
J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199
Sources: The Ministry of Justice
11.Judicial experts
11.1.Profession of judicial expert
11.1.1.Status of judicial experts
11.1.1.Status of judicial experts 202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible):
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible):
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible): [X] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible): [X] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation, [X] experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal, [] "legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible): [X] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation, [X] experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal, [] "legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision).
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible): [X] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation, [X] experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal, [] "legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision). [] Other (please specify):
202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible): [X] experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation, [X] experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal, [] "legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision). [] Other (please specify):

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Comments - Please indicate any useful comment regarding these lists or databases an oath? How is his/her skill evaluated? By whom?):	of experts, if they do exist (e.g. : Does the expert take
202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?	
[] Ministry of justice	
[] Courts	
[] Independent body (association of judicial experts)	
[] Other	
Comments No one as judicial experts are not registered.	
202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time	?
() Yes, for how long	
(X) No	
Comments	
203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?	
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:	
203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training	ng?
	Obligation of training
Initial training	() Yes (X) No
Continuous training	() Yes (X) No
Comments	
203-2. If yes, does this training concern:	
[] judicial proceedings	
[] the profession of expert	
[] other	
Comments	
204. Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal no	orms?
() Yes	
(X) No	
Comments	
204-1. On the occasion of a task entrusted to him/her, does	the judicial expert have to report any

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(X) No

(X) No			
Comments			
205. Number of accredited	or registered judicial exp	perts:	
	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Comments			
205-1. Who sets the expert			
206. Are there binding providucial proceedings? (X) Yes () No	visions regarding the exe	ercise of the function	on of judicial expert within
judicial proceedings? (X) Yes			
judicial proceedings? (X) Yes () No	particular the given time to provid	e a technical report to the	judge:
judicial proceedings? (X) Yes () No Comments - If yes, please specify, in page 2.	particular the given time to provid	e a technical report to the j	judge:
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potential conflicts of interest?

Comments

207. Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?
[] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
[X] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
[] No, please specify which authority selects judicial experts
Comments
207-1. Does the judge control the progress of the expertise?
() Yes
(X) No
Comments
K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205
Sources: The Ministry of Justice.
2.Reforms in judiciary
2.1.Foreseen reforms
12.1.1.Reforms
208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning
of justice? Are there foreseen reforms? Please inform whether these reforms are under preparation
or have only been envisaged at this stage. Have innovative projects been implemented? If
possible, please observe the following categories:
1. (Comprehensive) reform plans -
2. Budget -
3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -,
management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of
new buildings) As of 1 January 2019, the district courts were be centralised by decreasing the number of the courts from 27 to 20. A
court can have more than one office. The number of the district courts' offices was be reduced from 57 to 36 offices. As of 1 September 2019, undisputed civil cases (for example debt collection, unpaid rents, other small debts and eviction cases) which

are handled and decided in summary proceedings will be centralised from all 20 district courts to nine district courts.

A structural reform of the Prosecution Service has been done. In May 2016, the Ministry of Justice appointed a working group to prepare necessary provisions for a structural reform of the Prosecution service in Finland. A working group was established for a period ending at the end of the year 2017. The working group consisted of members from the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Prosecutor General and representatives of the Prosecutors' Association. The main goal for the project was that the Prosecution Service becomes one national office divided into five regional units instead of being divided into 11 separate prosecutors' offices. This reform will enable the Prosecutor General to supervise more consistently the unity of the prosecution practices in Finland which is the base for due process and the equality of citizens. It will also make easier to centralize administrative functions as well as some criminal proceedings. The number of prosecutors or assistants is not reduced in this reform and it does not affect the powers of the prosecutors. The working group finished its work and delivered its report to the Ministry of Justice in June 2017. The new Act on Prosecution Service was accepted in November 2018 and it will come into effect as of 1 of October 2019.

3.1. Access to justice and legal aid The organisation of legal aid offices has been renewed recently. Since 1 October 2016, legal aid services have been organised into six legal aid and public guardianship districts which function as agencies. In this structural reform, the responsibility for administrative tasks of the legal aid offices was centralised so that the administrative staff working at the districts attend to them instead of the staff of the legal aid offices. The Ministry of Justice is assessing whether it would be feasible to further centralise administrative tasks performed by the legal aid and public guardianship districts to a single administrative unit of a national legal aid and public guardianship agency. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice is assessing whether some of the tasks related to the substance of legal aid could be performed or directed at national level.

As of 1 January 2019, the state legal aid offices provide financial and debt counselling services. A person may turn to any legal aid office irrespective of his or her municipality of residence. It is also possible to receive counselling services as a remote service. The services are provided free of charge. Financial and debt counsellors can assist in reviewing the person's overall financial situation, planning finances and drawing up debt settlement proposals for creditors. A counsellor may also be present at settlement negotiations conducted with creditors. Financial and debt counselling services provide assistance in applying for debt adjustment at the district court and in drawing up a payment schedule and other necessary reports and documents. Legal counselling has been developed into a more customer-oriented service that is easier to use. Legal advice may be requested at a legal aid office anonymously through an electronic chat service. It has been possible to apply for legal aid online since 2010. A meeting or a telephone appointment with a legal aid office may also be booked online. Remote services will be used more extensively especially in situations where a legal aid office is disqualified from handling a case and where the realisation of the linguistic rights of a client so require. If a legal aid office cannot provide a service, the client may be provided legal aid as a remote service from another legal aid office. Moreover, the staff of a legal aid office may be contacted through a remote connection from a home computer or a joint service point or through a mobile device.

4. High Judicial Council The National Courts Administration will be established as of 1.1.2020. The objectives of the reform are among others to emphasise the independence of the courts and impartiality of the judiciary and clarify and make the judicial governance more effective, helping the courts to focus on their key functions instead of administration. The central administration of the courts will be transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the National Courts Administration. The National Courts Administration is an independent agency and will be in charge of for example the budget, premises, ICT and training of the courts and establishment of judge and other personnel positions at the courts. The National Courts Administration will serve the entire court system. The Ministry of Justice will continue to be responsible for the government-level tasks concerning the court system, such as the strategic and financial steering and drafting legislation.

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc			
6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities A reformed Act on			
Administrative Judicial Procedure will come into force as of 1 January 2020. Purpose of the Administrative Law Reform was to			
clarify regulations on administrative procedure by making it more informative and precise.			
Preparation of Arbitration Act reform is in progress at the Ministry of Justice. This reform aims to modernize current legislation on arbitration.			
Preparation of reform regarding sexual offences legislation is in progress at the Ministry of Justice. This reform aims to modernize			
legislation on sexual offences.			
A project on video recording of witness statements in the district courts and watching the recordings instead of re-hearing the			
witnesses in the courts of appeal is in progress at the Ministry of Justice.			
7. Enforcement of court decisions The organisation of Finnish Enforcement Authority is currently being reformed. Work tasks are			
centralized. Citizens' access to digital customer service is improved and work tasks are automated while all information is converted to			
digital format.			
8. Mediation and other ADR -			
9. Fight against crime -			
9.1. Prison system -			
9.2 Child friendly justice -			

9.3. Violence against partners -	
10. New information and communication technologies As of 1 September 2019 summons in undisputed civil cases via electronic services and only private individe applications for summons in person, by post or by e-mail. As of 1 April 2019, the authorities must offer citizens/companies an opportunity digital services or other electronic means of data transmission. If the authorities offer citizens/companies the opportunity to use an electronic messaging service of method to receive these messages or documents. The Population Register Center e-government services are available (suomi.fi). The are two large IT development projects in progress called the AIPA project as project is to provide the prosecutors offices and the courts with an information symanagement, allowing cross-administrative e-cooperation with other authorities. document management systems for the prosecution offices and the general court a so called data bank is available to pre-trial investigation authority for electronic file. All authorities and parties will be able to Access the material, the AIPA project 2021. The purpose of the HAIPA project is similar to the AIPA project: to implement administrative courts and the special courts to enhance and streamline operational methods. HAIPA will be completed at the end of the year 2020. There are also projects regarding artificial intelligence in progress. The ANOPPI two language technology-based artificial intelligence tools for automatic anonymother official decisions issued by authorities. With the assistance of the new apple	iduals representing themselves can submit their to submit electronic messages and documents using send messages or documents electronically, they must or other adequately secure electronic data transfer has developed a portal for citizens through which all and the HAIPA project. The purpose of the AIPA system that streamlines the processes of document. The task of the project is to develop new case and see For the purpose of managing cases and documents, as pre-trial material, and producing and managing case ject is in progress and will be completed in November an integrated information system for the all management processes supporting new working a project led by the Ministry of Justice will implement hisation and content description of court decisions and
be improved, for example for the purposes of decision-making and research. In addition, there is an information platform project that develops new ways of p management systems to develop statistics. The project also decides on the organic completed at the end of the year 2020.	
11. Other -	