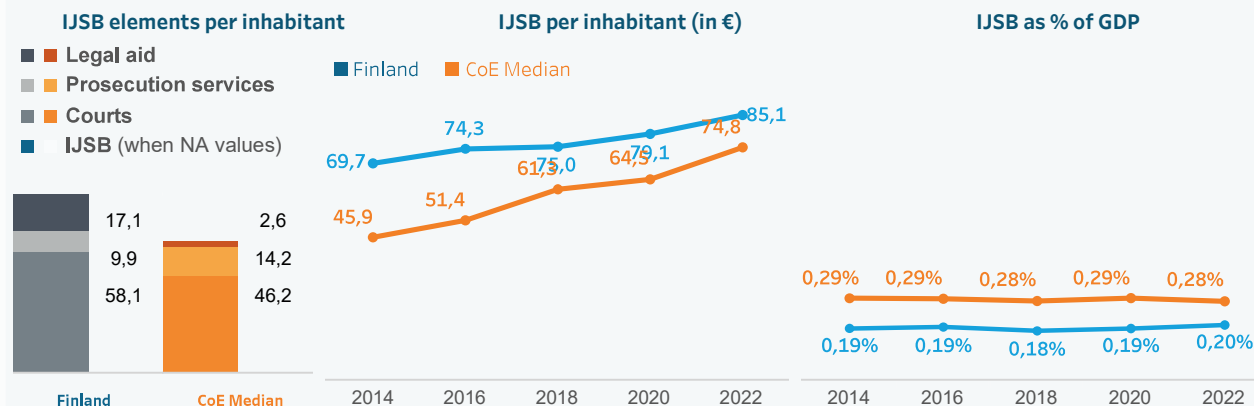## Inhabitants
**5 563 970**

## GDP per capita
**43 049 €**
CoE Median 27 406 €

## Average gross annual salary
**47 696 €**
CoE Median 22 878 €

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)

### IJSB elements per inhabitant
- Legal aid
- Prosecution services
- Courts
- IJSB (when NA values)

| | Finland | CoE Median |
|---|---|---|
| | 17,1 | 2,6 |
| | 9,9 | 14,2 |
| | 58,1 | 46,2 |

### IJSB per inhabitant (in €)
■ Finland  ■ CoE Median

Finland: 69,7 (2014), 74,3 (2016), 75,0 (2018), 74,8 (2020), 85,1 (2022)
CoE Median: 45,9 (2014), 51,4 (2016), 61,9 (2018), 64,9 (2020), 79,1

### IJSB as % of GDP
CoE Median: 0,29% (2014), 0,29% (2016), 0,28% (2018), 0,29% (2020), 0,28% (2022)
Finland: 0,19% (2014), 0,19% (2016), 0,18% (2018), 0,19% (2020), 0,20% (2022)

## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

### 1st instance DT

| Civil | Criminal | Administrative |
|---|---|---|
| **327** | **164** | **281** |

days to solve a case

| | 1st Instance | 2nd Instance | Highest Instance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil | 327 | 218 | 151 |
| Criminal | 164 | 198 | 159 |
| Administrative | 281 | NAP | 203 |

■ 1st Instance  ■ 2nd Instance  ■ Highest Instance

**Budget :** In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Finland amounts to 473 653 935 €, i.e. 85,1 € per inhabitant (above the CoE median). As a percentage of GDP, Finland's budget stands at 0,20%, which falls below the CoE median. Notably, Finland allocated 20,1% of this budget to legal aid (17,1 € per inhabitant), significantly exceeding the CoE median. Finland is among the states that allocate the most significant legal aid funds on a per-case basis and the number of cases for which legal aid is granted is also above the CoE median.

**Professionals and gender balance:** The number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants is slightly above the CoE median, while the other professionals are below the respective CoE medians (especially the lawyers which are less than half the CoE median). Gender representation for the total number of judges and prosecutors is in favour of women. This is not the case for the Court presidents and the Heads of prosecution services, highlighting the glass ceiling phenomenon for these categories.

**Minors:** Finland is part of few States/entities that don't have a general rule restricting minors giving evidence. A minor may be heard for evidentiary purposes if the court deems this appropriate, of essential significance and if it would not harm the minor.

**Support to victims:** A state-covered support person may be appointed to a victim of violent or sexual crimes, in addition to his/her legal representation. Moreover, the 2020-2023 Programme for Combating Violence against Women included a total of 32 measures (also addressing honour-related and digital violence). Overall, the programme focused on preventing violence against women and, in particular, improving the skills of pre-trial and judicial authorities.
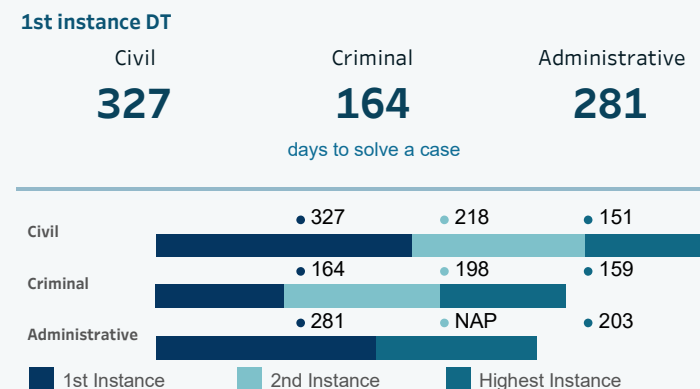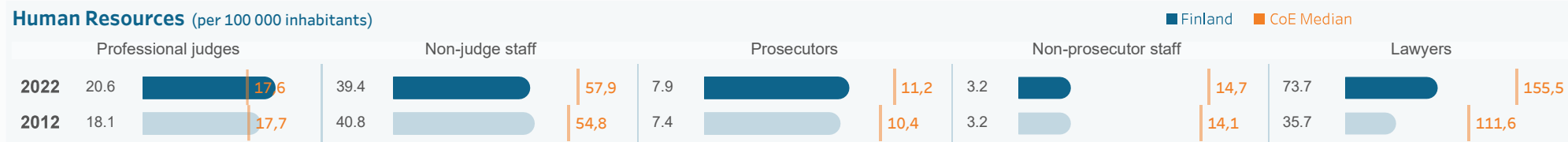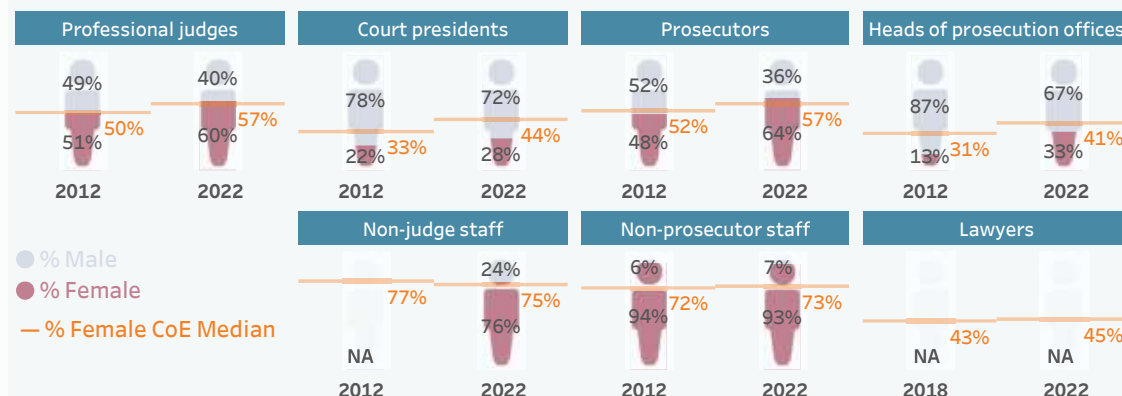
**Efficiency :** Courts show to be the least efficient in civil and commercial litigious cases across all three tiers, while the highest efficiency is observed in the two combined administrative instances.
The Disposition Time slightly increased for all instances and case types, except for the first instance criminal cases and the highest instance administrative cases.
The highest Disposition Time is reported for the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases (327 days, well above the CoE median). Conversely, the third instance cases of the same matter record the lowest Disposition Time.
Finally, the total criminal cases (all three instances combined) have a Disposition Time above the CoE median, the maximum being 198 days for the second instance courts.
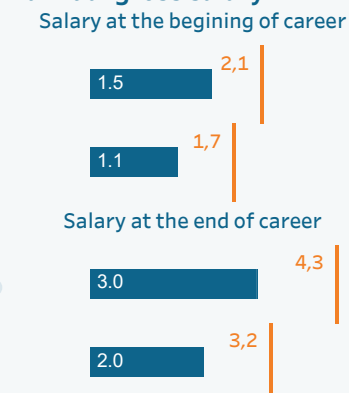
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

■ Finland  ■ CoE Median

| | Professional judges | | Non-judge staff | | Prosecutors | | Non-prosecutor staff | | Lawyers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2022** | 20.6 | 17.6 | 39.4 | 57,9 | 7.9 | 11,2 | 3.2 | 14,7 | 73.7 | 155,5 |
| **2012** | 18.1 | 17,7 | 40.8 | 54,8 | 7.4 | 10,4 | 3.2 | 14,1 | 35.7 | 111,6 |

## Gender Balance

### Professional judges
| 2012 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| 49% / 51% (50%) | 40% / 60% (57%) |

### Court presidents
| 2012 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| 78% / 22% (33%) | 72% / 28% (44%) |

### Prosecutors
| 2012 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| 52% / 48% (52%) | 36% / 64% (57%) |

### Heads of prosecution offices
| 2012 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| 87% / 13% (31%) | 67% / 33% (41%) |

### Non-judge staff
| 2012 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| NA | 24% / 76% (75%), 77% |

### Non-prosecutor staff
| 2012 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| 6% / 94% (72%) | 7% / 93% (73%) |

### Lawyers
| 2018 | 2022 |
|---|---|
| NA 43% | NA 45% |

● % Male
● % Female
— % Female CoE Median

## Absolute gross salaries

### Salary at the beginning of career
Judges: 46 812 € — **70 628 €**
Prosecutors: 42 249 € — **50 880 €**

### Salary at the end of career
Judges: 100 367 € — **141 720 €**
Prosecutors: 70 090 € — **95 000 €**

## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

### Salary at the begining of career
| Finland | CoE Median |
|---|---|
| 1.5 | 2,1 |
| 1.1 | 1,7 |

### Salary at the end of career
| Finland | CoE Median |
|---|---|
| 3.0 | 4,3 |
| 2.0 | 3,2 |

## Training of Justice Professionals

### Average number of live training participations per professional*

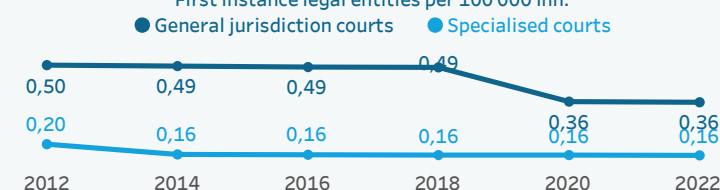| | | CoE Median |
|---|---|---|
| For judges | 2.1 | 1,9 |
| For prosecutors | 2.0 | 1,3 |
| For non-judge staff | 0.4 | 0,4 |
| For non-prosecutor staff | 4.0 | 0,4 |

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

16%  25%
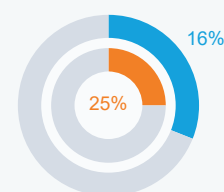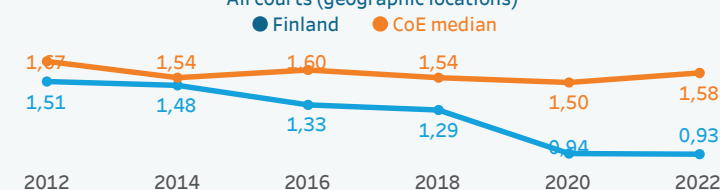
● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

### First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.
● General jurisdiction courts  ● Specialised courts

| 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0,50 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,36 | 0,36 |
| 0,20 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 |

### All courts (geographic locations)
● Finland  ● CoE median

| 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,67 | 1,54 | 1,60 | 1,54 | 1,50 | 1,58 |
| 1,51 | 1,48 | 1,33 | 1,29 | 0,94 | 0,93 |

* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

## CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

**Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100**
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing
**Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365**
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts
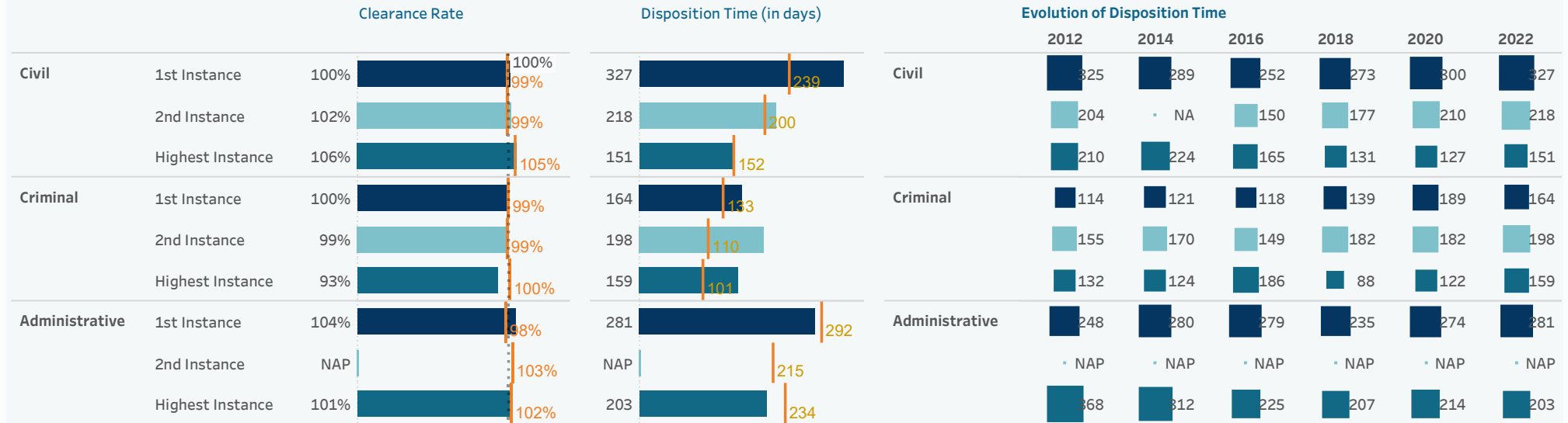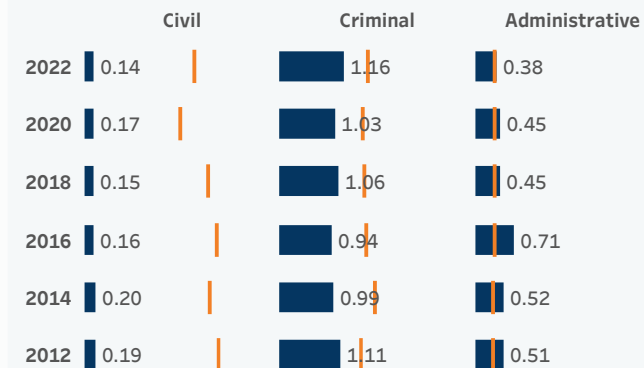
- Finland
- CoE Median

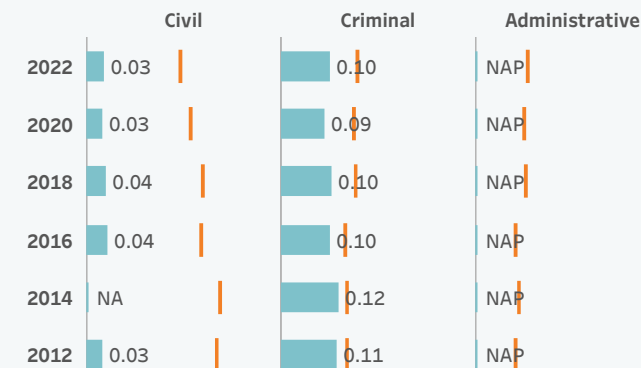**Instance**
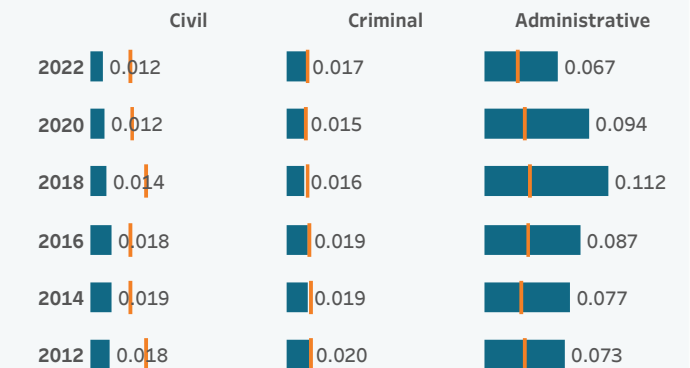- 1st Instance
- 2nd Instance
- Highest Instance

### Clearance Rate

| | | Finland | CoE Median |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil | 1st Instance | 100% | 99% |
| | 2nd Instance | 102% | 99% |
| | Highest Instance | 106% | 105% |
| Criminal | 1st Instance | 100% | 99% |
| | 2nd Instance | 99% | 99% |
| | Highest Instance | 93% | 100% |
| Administrative | 1st Instance | 104% | 98% |
| | 2nd Instance | NAP | 103% |
| | Highest Instance | 101% | 102% |

### Disposition Time (in days)

| | | Finland | CoE Median |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil | 1st Instance | 327 | 239 |
| | 2nd Instance | 218 | 200 |
| | Highest Instance | 151 | 152 |
| Criminal | 1st Instance | 164 | 133 |
| | 2nd Instance | 198 | 110 |
| | Highest Instance | 159 | 101 |
| Administrative | 1st Instance | 281 | 292 |
| | 2nd Instance | NAP | 215 |
| | Highest Instance | 203 | 234 |

### Evolution of Disposition Time

| | | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil | 1st Instance | 325 | 289 | 252 | 273 | 300 | 327 |
| | 2nd Instance | 204 | NA | 150 | 177 | 210 | 218 |
| | Highest Instance | 210 | 224 | 165 | 131 | 127 | 151 |
| Criminal | 1st Instance | 114 | 121 | 118 | 139 | 189 | 164 |
| | 2nd Instance | 155 | 170 | 149 | 182 | 182 | 198 |
| | Highest Instance | 132 | 124 | 186 | 88 | 122 | 159 |
| Administrative | 1st Instance | 248 | 280 | 279 | 235 | 274 | 281 |
| | 2nd Instance | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP | NAP |
| | Highest Instance | 368 | 312 | 225 | 207 | 214 | 203 |

## Incoming Cases

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

| | Civil | Criminal | Administrative |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 0.14 | 1.16 | 0.38 |
| 2020 | 0.17 | 1.03 | 0.45 |
| 2018 | 0.15 | 1.06 | 0.45 |
| 2016 | 0.16 | 0.94 | 0.71 |
| 2014 | 0.20 | 0.99 | 0.52 |
| 2012 | 0.19 | 1.11 | 0.51 |

### Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

| | Civil | Criminal | Administrative |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 0.03 | 0.10 | NAP |
| 2020 | 0.03 | 0.09 | NAP |
| 2018 | 0.04 | 0.10 | NAP |
| 2016 | 0.04 | 0.10 | NAP |
| 2014 | NA | 0.12 | NAP |
| 2012 | 0.03 | 0.11 | NAP |

### Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

| | Civil | Criminal | Administrative |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.067 |
| 2020 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.094 |
| 2018 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.112 |
| 2016 | 0.018 | 0.019 | 0.087 |
| 2014 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.077 |
| 2012 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.073 |

## Public Prosecution Services

**Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor**

| Year | Finland | CoE Median |
|------|---------|-----------|
| 2012 | 211.34 | 266 |
| 2014 | 232.53 | 244 |
| 2016 | 215.74 | 205 |
| 2018 | 231.70 | 190 |
| 2020 | 233.96 | 234 |
| 2022 | 192.86 | 204 |
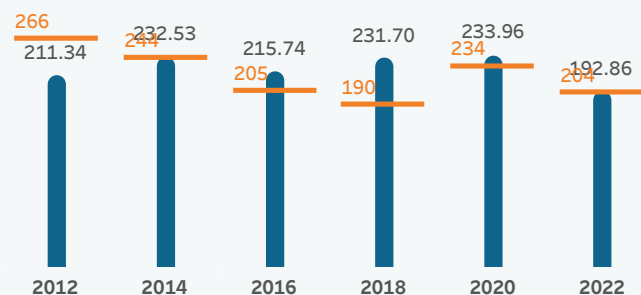
**Distribution of processed cases in %**

| | Finland | CoE Median |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Discontinued during the reference year | 39% | 57% |
| Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor | 0% | 5% |
| Cases brought to court | 61% | 32% |
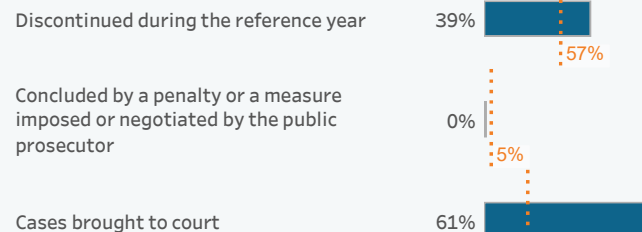
**Distribution of discontinued cases in %** — ■ Finland ■ CoE Median

| | Finland | CoE Median |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Discontinued because the offender could not be identified | NAP | 38% |
| Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation | 0% | 35% |
| Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity | 67% | 12% |
| Discontinued for other reasons | 33% | 18% |
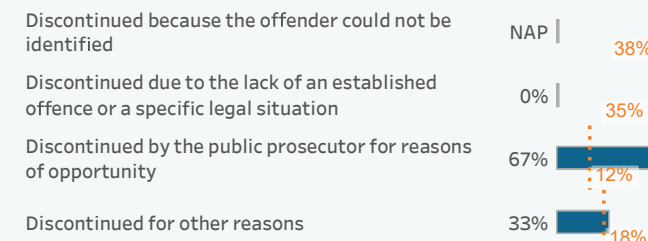
Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.
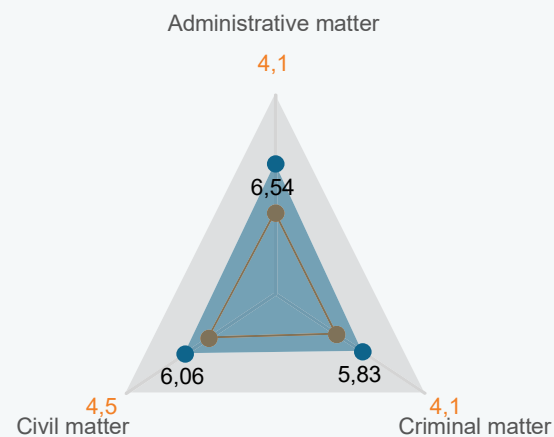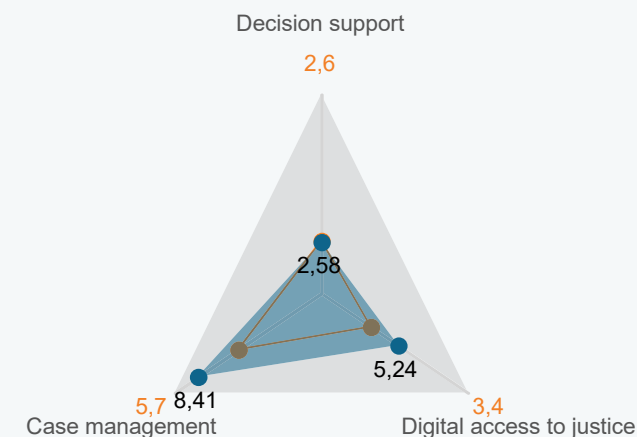
## ICT Deployment and Usage Index
**(from 0 to 10)**

Total deployment rate : **6,15**

4,16

Total usage rate : **5,95**

(experimental)

**Deployment index by matter** (0 to 10)

Administrative matter 4,1 / 6,54

Civil matter 4,5 / 6,06

Criminal matter 4,1 / 5,83

**Deployment index by category** (0 to 10)

Decision support 2,6 / 2,58

Case management 5,7 / 8,41

Digital access to justice 3,4 / 5,24

## Judiciary Related Websites

| Legal texts | Case-law of the higher court/s | Information about the judicial system |
|---|---|---|
| https://www.finlex.fi/fi/ | https://www.finlex.fi/fi/ | https://oikeus.fi/en/index/judicialadministration.html |