



Inhabitants
9 104 772

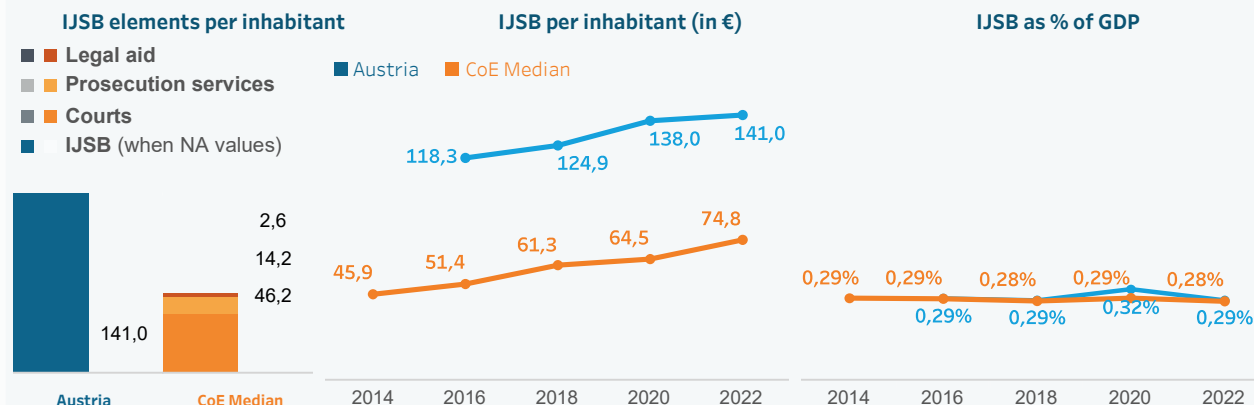


GDP per capita
49 400 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
37 725 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



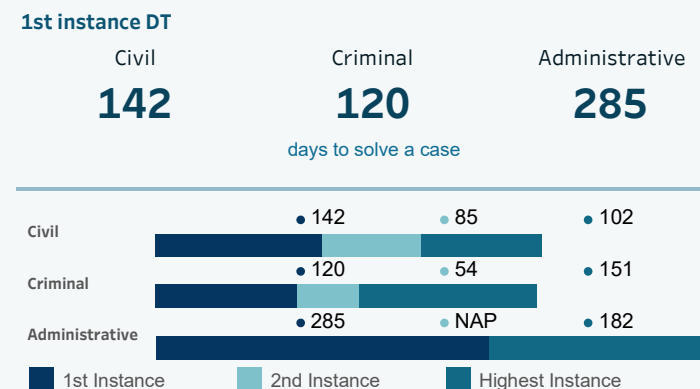
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Austria (1 283 952 301 €) of 141 € per inhabitant, remains high above the CoE median. As a % of GDP (0,29%), it stays slightly above the CoE median. The legal aid budget per inhabitant is aligned to the CoE median. In Austria, courts are financed by court fees and not by means of general taxation. In 2022, Austria's court fees, representing 138% of the judicial system budget, fully cover its judicial costs. A major part of court fees results from services provided by automated land and business registers.

Court users: Victims have the right to have their special protection needs assessed as soon as possible subject to their age, psychological and health condition, the type and circumstances of the offence. In any case, victims with special protection needs are those whose sexual integrity might have been violated; those exposed to domestic violence; and minors. As of 2022, courts can order a violent offender to participate in a violence prevention counselling.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Austria has an ICT Deployment index of 7,0, which belongs to the highest group in Europe. The ICT index is strongest in the category "Digital access" showing a focus on the development of e-services in courts. Indeed, except for parties not represented by a lawyer, lawyers, notaries, court experts, interpreters and others are obliged to use the electronic system.

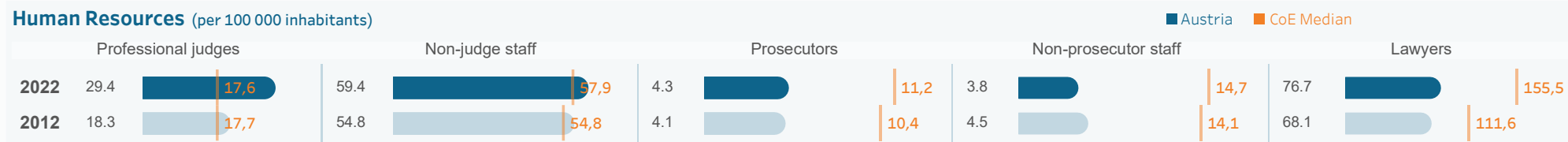
Non-judge and non-prosecutor staff: Rechtspfleger can issue court orders in certain first-instance civil matters. They are bound to the instructions of the judge who may grant appeals against these orders. There is also the legal remedy of requiring submission of the case to a judge. Besides, Bezirksanwälte are judicial officers allowed to act for the public prosecutor's offices under the supervision of a prosecutor, with less competences.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

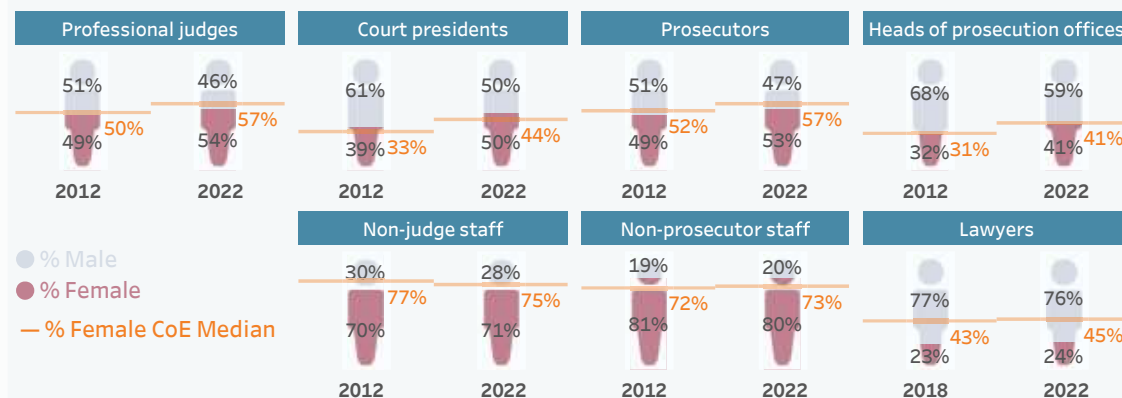


Efficiency : The efficiency of Austrian courts remains stable. The 2nd instance remains the most efficient. Civil and commercial litigious cases, along with criminal cases across all three instances, are the most efficient areas of law. In particular, second instance criminal cases are the most efficient level and area of law. In contrast, the highest Disposition Time is recorded in first instance administrative cases, similar to 2020, albeit with a noticeable improvement. Except for 1st instance criminal cases which Disposition Time constitutes the CoE median, for all matters in all instances the Disposition Time is below the respective CoE medians.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

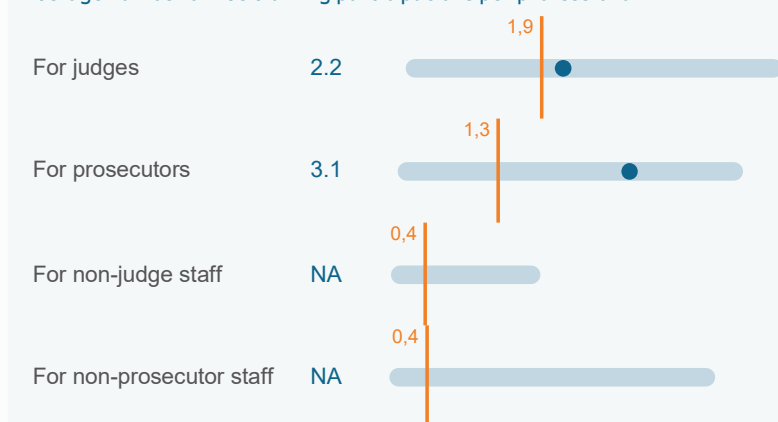


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

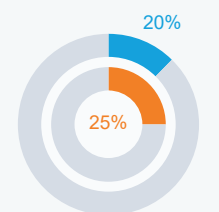


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

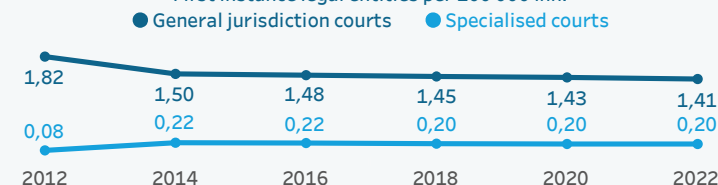


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

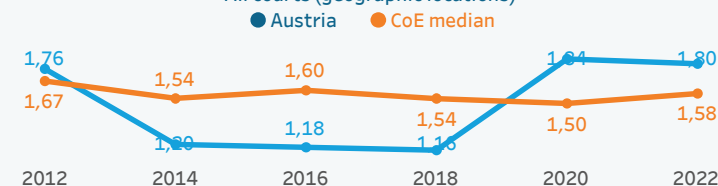


- Specialised courts
- Courts of general jurisdiction
- CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* 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

Austria

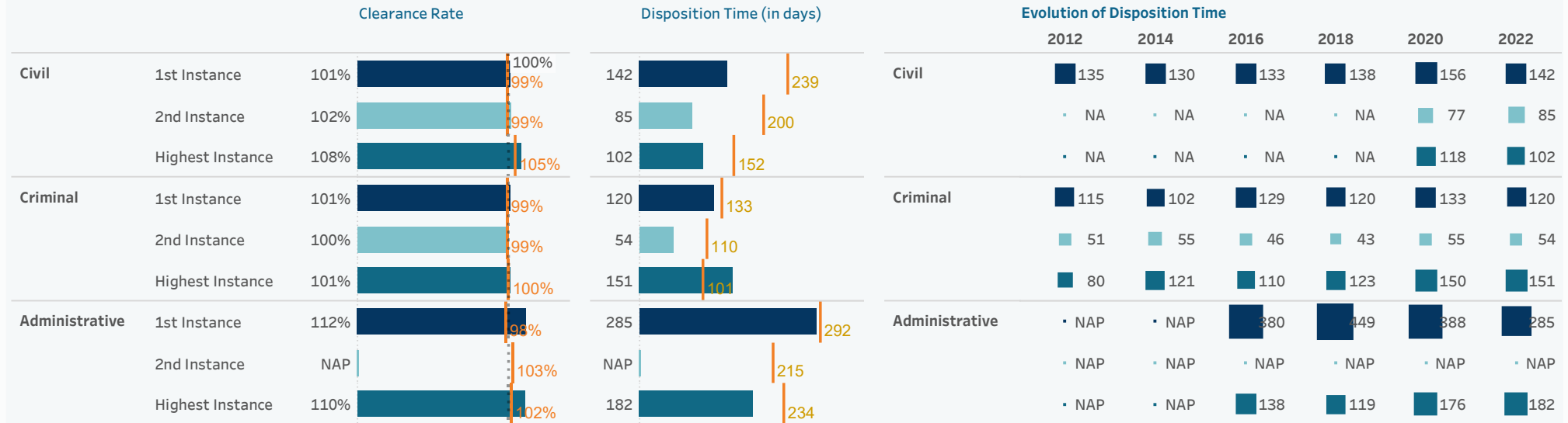
CoE Median

Instance

1st Instance

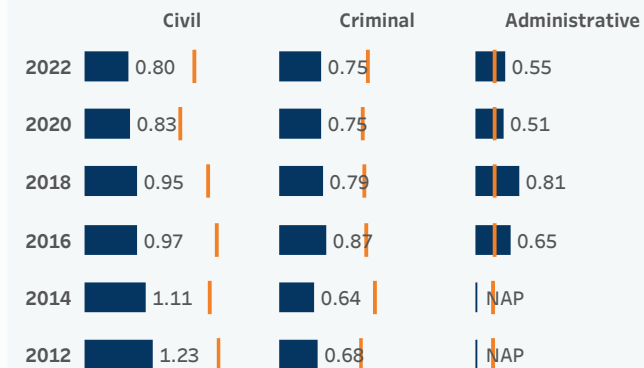
2nd Instance

Highest Instance

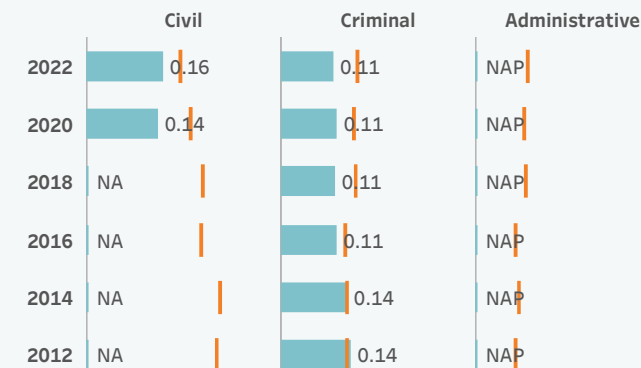


Incoming Cases

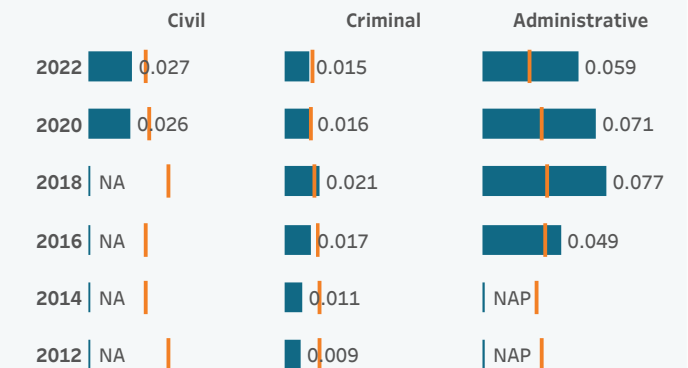
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

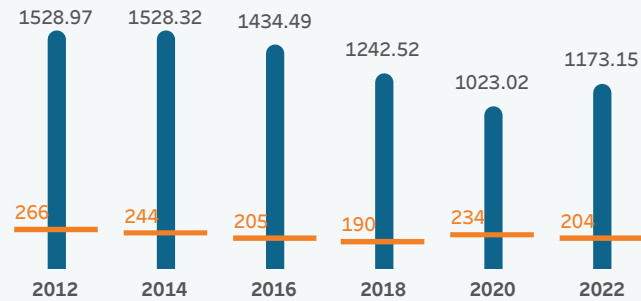


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

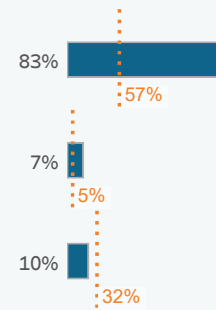


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

Cases brought to court



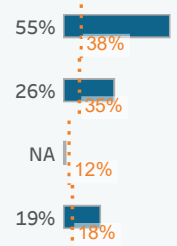
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

Discontinued for other reasons

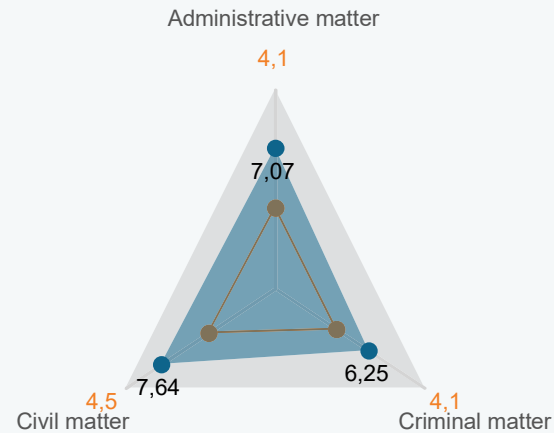


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

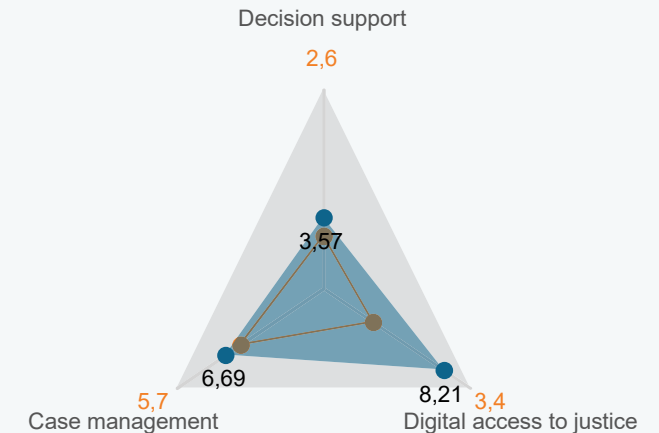
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **7,01**Total usage rate : **5,17**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.ris.bka.gv.at

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.ris.bka.gv.at

Information about the judicial system

https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/dokumente_und_recht/geri..