

# CEPEJ Study on the judicial systems in the EU Member States - Country fiche

## Judiciary at a glance in Latvia

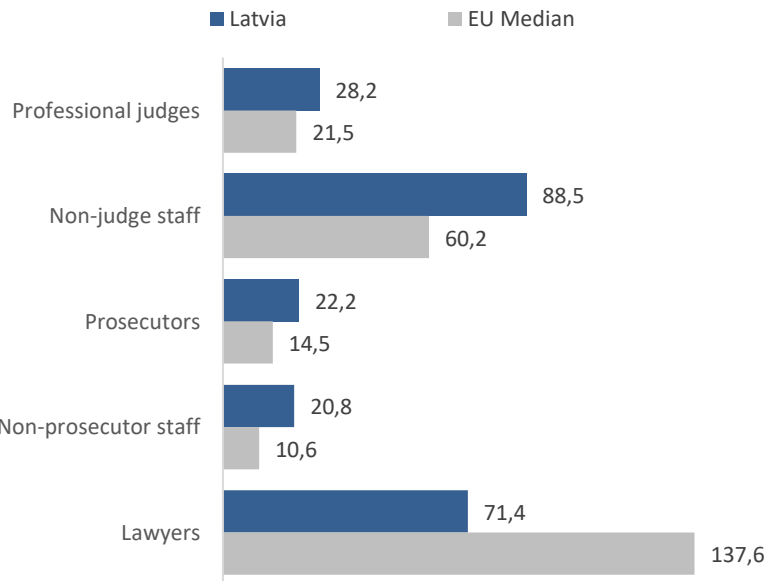
(2023 data)

### General data

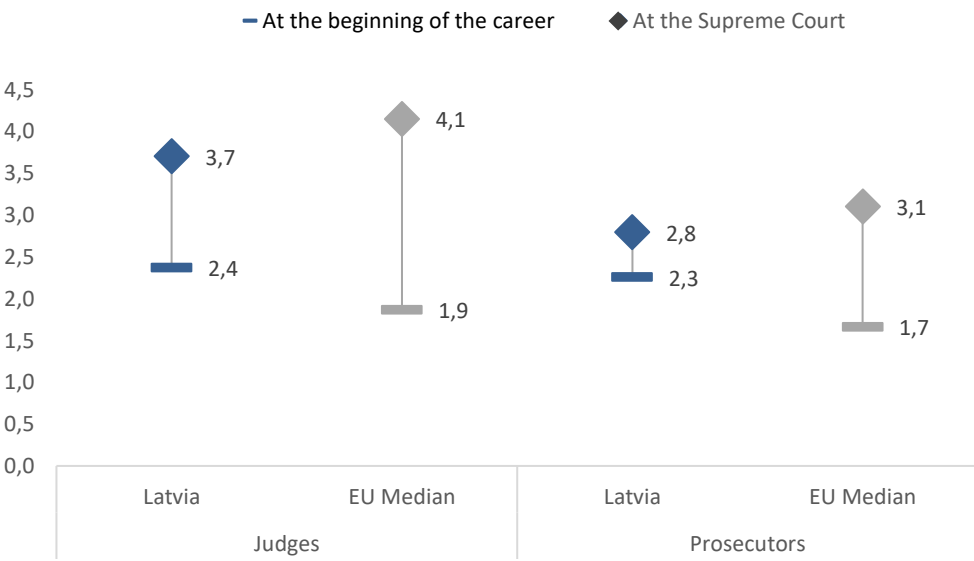
**Population:** 1 871 882      **GDP per capita:** 21 444 €      **Average annual salary:** 18 444 €

### Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

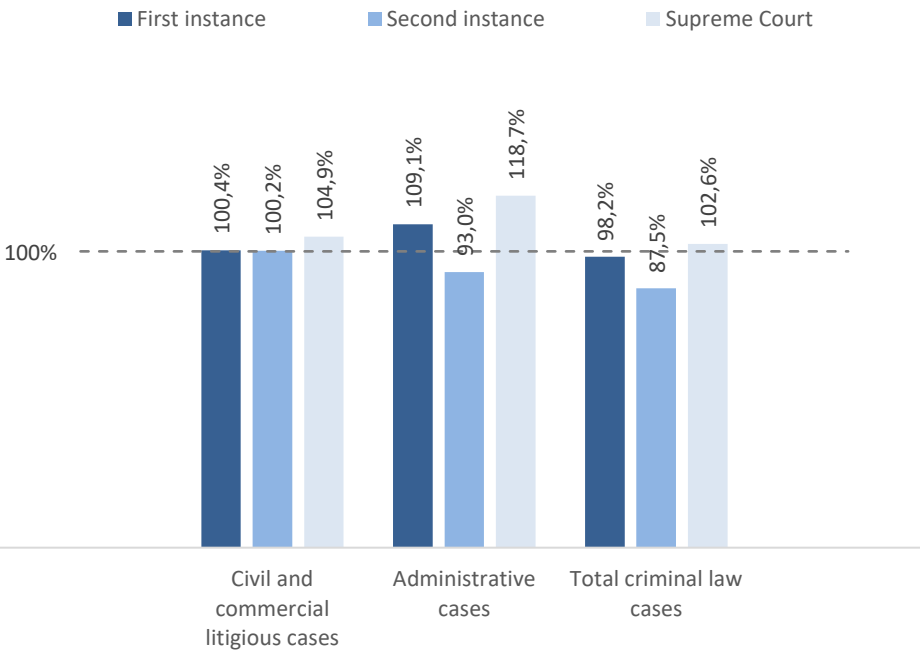


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2023

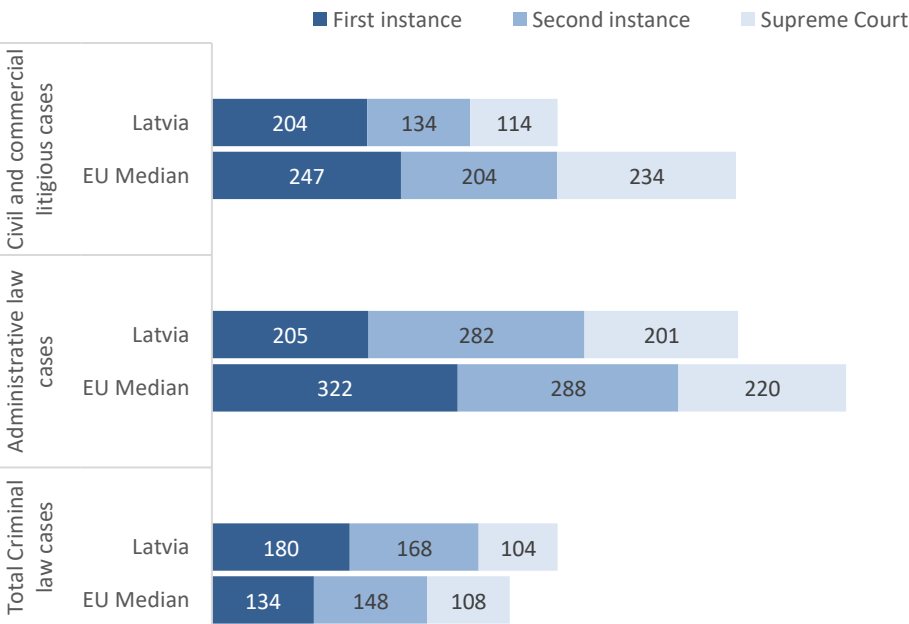


### Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2023 (%)

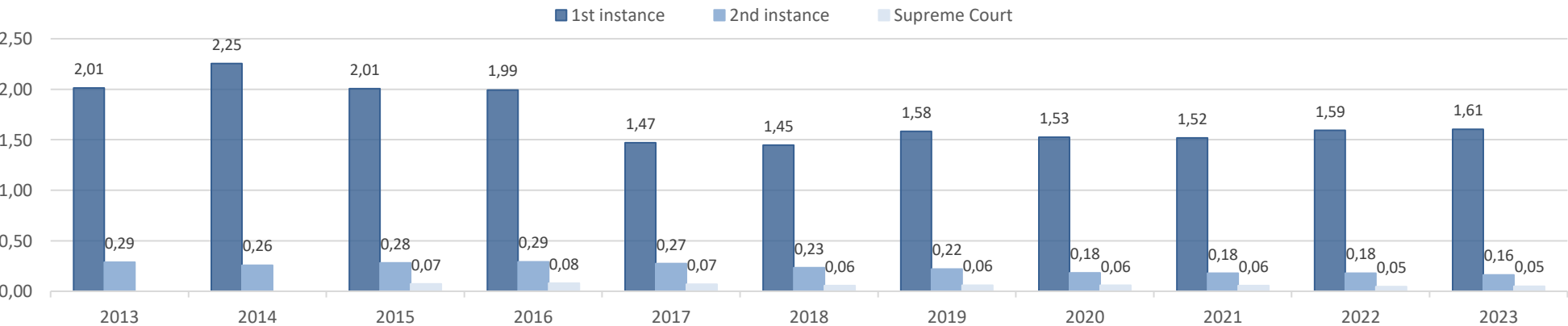


DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2023 (days)



### Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants














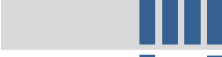






























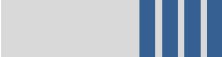









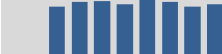



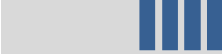











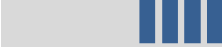







Incoming Civil (and commercial) litigious cases per 100 inhabitants\*



\* Please note that the Supreme Court data prior to 2014 were not collected.



Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Latvia

Economic and demographic data	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	Variations	
													2013-2023	2022-2023
Population	2 023 825	2 001 468	1 969 000	1 968 957	1 950 116	1 919 968	1 907 675	1 893 223	1 875 757	1 883 008	1 871 882		 -7,5%	 -0,6%
GDP per capita	11 575	12 065	12 329	12 762	13 855	15 136	15 928	15 497	17 454	20 709	21 444		 85,3%	 3,5%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	0,70	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
Average annual salary							12 912	13 716	15 324	16 476	18 444			 11,9%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
Professional judges	23,77	24,38	25,04	25,55	25,13	NA	27,31	29,05	29,05	28,31	28,15		 18,5%	 -0,5%
Non-judge staff	78,76	78,84	77,15	80,35	78,76	NA	87,96	88,00	86,10	87,52	88,52		 12,4%	 1,1%
Public prosecutors								24,35	23,94	24,27	22,17			 -8,7%
Non-prosecutors staff								20,97	19,03	20,02	20,83			 4,1%
Lawyers	66,01	68,10	69,22	62,52	70,25	63,44	71,13	72,36	72,02	71,75	71,43		 8,2%	 -0,4%
Mediators	NAP	1,20	1,93	2,18	2,36	2,71	2,52	2,64	2,67	2,55	2,72		NAP	 6,9%
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends 2012-2021	2013-2023	2022-2023
Civil and commercial litigious cases	2,01	2,25	2,01	1,99	1,47	1,45	1,58	1,53	1,52	1,59	1,61		 -20,3%	 0,8%
Administrative law cases	0,14	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,08		 -40,9%	 -15,9%
Total criminal law cases									0,51	0,47	0,50			 5,3%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends 2012-2021	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	109%	98%	109%	107%	119%	103%	102%	96%	103%	99%	100%		 -8,80	 1,14
CR administrative law cases	163%	144%	106%	95%	100%	105%	105%	107%	93%	107%	109%		 -54,18	 1,98
CR total criminal law cases								91%	108%	103%	98%			 -4,78
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	247	255	238	217	208	236	213	239	216	209	204		 -17,5%	 -2,4%
DT administrative law cases (days)	203	155	200	228	249	248	225	220	256	200	205		 0,8%	 2,3%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								192	192	171	180			 5,6%
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
Civil and commercial litigious cases	1,49	1,55	1,42	1,27	1,00	0,97	0,94	0,96	0,92	0,90	0,90		 -42,1%	 -0,5%
Administrative law cases	0,13	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,06	0,05		 -29,7%	 -12,4%
Total criminal law cases								0,38	0,29	0,23	0,24			 6,1%
Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				96%	103%	104%	99%	108%	103%	96%	100%			 4,36
CR administrative law cases				137%	129%	107%	91%	120%	93%	100%	93%			 -6,91
CR total criminal law cases								101%	98%	93%	87%			 -5,13
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				124	100	104	119	118	117	140	134			 -4,0%
DT administrative law cases (days)				210	152	169	215	158	223	215	282			 31,5%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								81	99	135	168			 24,4%
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				146%	95%	108%	104%	121%	100%	107%	105%			 -1,78
CR administrative law cases				92%	89%	90%	113%	114%	121%	117%	119%			 1,89
CR total criminal law cases								95%	91%	113%	103%			 -10,87
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				153	206	204	187	115	144	138	114			 -17,0%
DT administrative law cases (days)				270	359	459	327	286	254	241	201			 -16,4%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								99	142	92	104			 12,3%

1. Judicial organisation in Latvia (2023 data)

As of 2023, Latvia has 15 courts recognized as legal entities, including 12 general jurisdiction courts and 3 specialized courts. The structure of first-instance general jurisdiction courts experienced a minor change compared to 2022. Specifically, the Rezekne Court and Daugavpils Court merged to form the Latgale District Court.

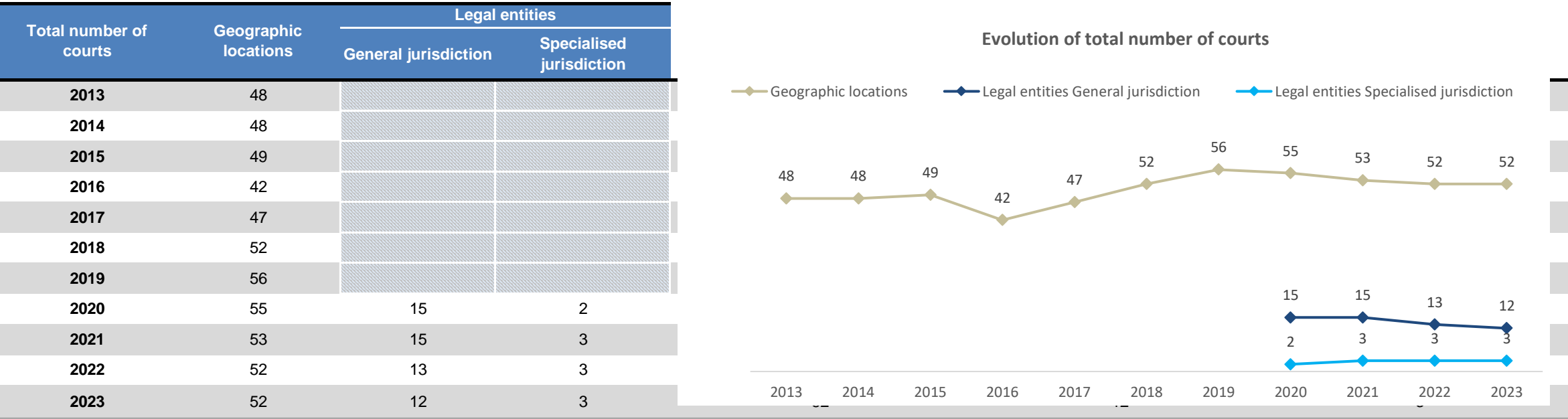
Among the 12 general jurisdiction courts, 6 operate as first-instance courts. Notably, the Riga City Court was established on August 1, 2022, through the merger of three courts within the Riga city area. For statistical purposes, the number of first-instance general jurisdiction courts remains consistent with 2021 data, excluding the Riga City Court as a single entity in Riga.

There are 5 courts of second instance and one Supreme Court within the general jurisdiction framework. Latvia's 3 specialized courts consist of the Economic Court, operational since March 31, 2021, and two administrative courts. While these are considered part of the general jurisdiction system in Latvia, they are categorized as “specialized courts” according to the CEPEJ methodology.

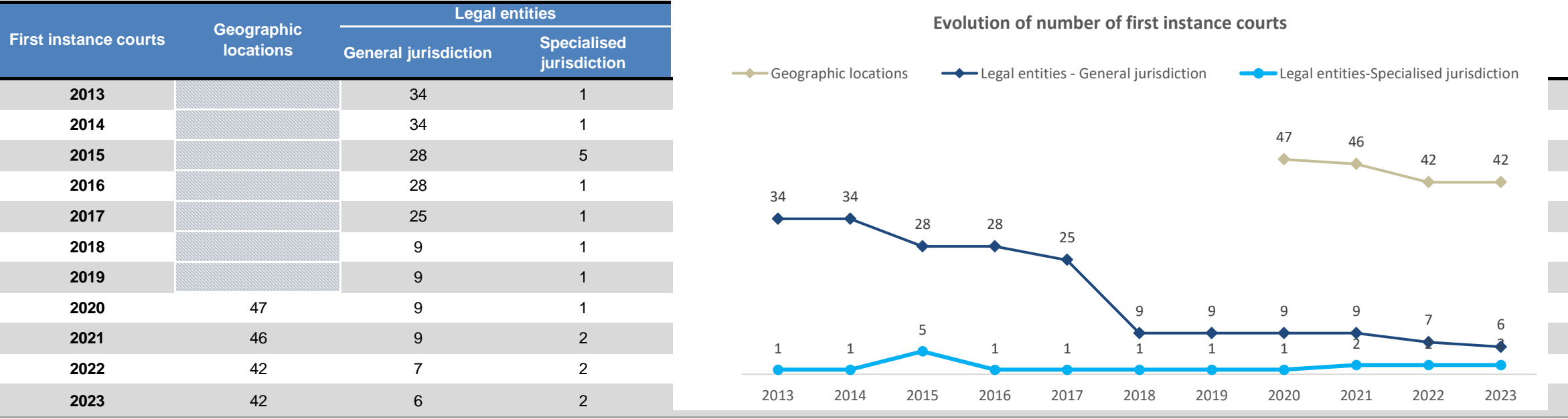
In terms of geographic distribution, there are 52 court locations in Latvia, 42 of which are first-instance courts. It is worth noting that the Administrative District Court and the Administrative Regional Court share a building in Riga. A similar arrangement exists in the Vidzeme region, where the Vidzeme Regional Court Madona Courthouse and the Vidzeme District Court are co-located in the same building.

Latvia also has a Constitutional Court, which adjudicates matters relating to the conformity of laws and regulatory enactments with the Constitution, as well as other issues within its jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution and relevant laws. The Constitutional Court is not included in the total count of courts in Latvia.

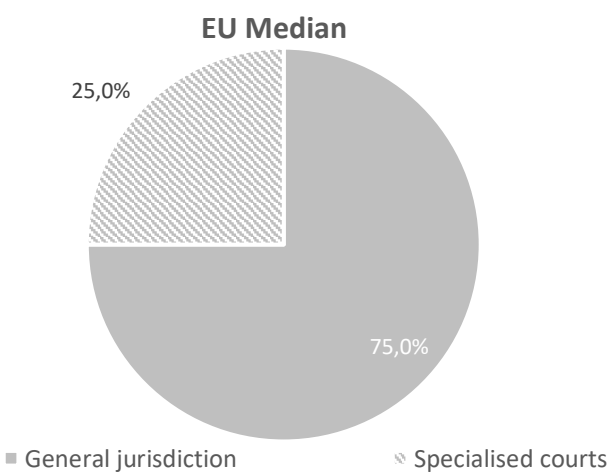
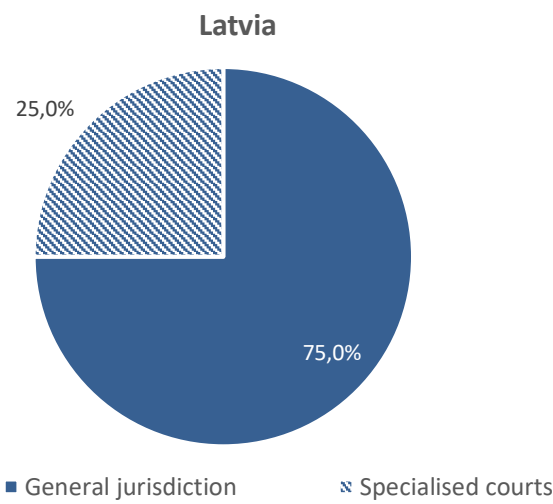
Evolution of total number of courts



Evolution of number of first instance courts



Distribution of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Latvia is 75,0% - 25,0% (distribution tendency in EU: 75,0% - 25,0%). Latvia

constitutes the EU median.

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	2	1
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	NAP	NAP
Family courts	NAP	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP
Administrative courts	1	1
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP
Military courts		
Juvenile courts	NAP	NAP
Other specialised courts	1	NAP

Among the three specialised courts, two are first instance courts - the Administrative District court and the Economic court, while the Administrative Regional court is a second instance court.

On 1 July 2020, amendments to the Law on Judicial Power came into force, providing for the establishment of the Economic Court, which has jurisdiction under civil and criminal law to handle cases of corruption, economic crimes, and complex commercial disputes.

The Administrative District Court in Riga and the Administrative Regional Court are located in one building.

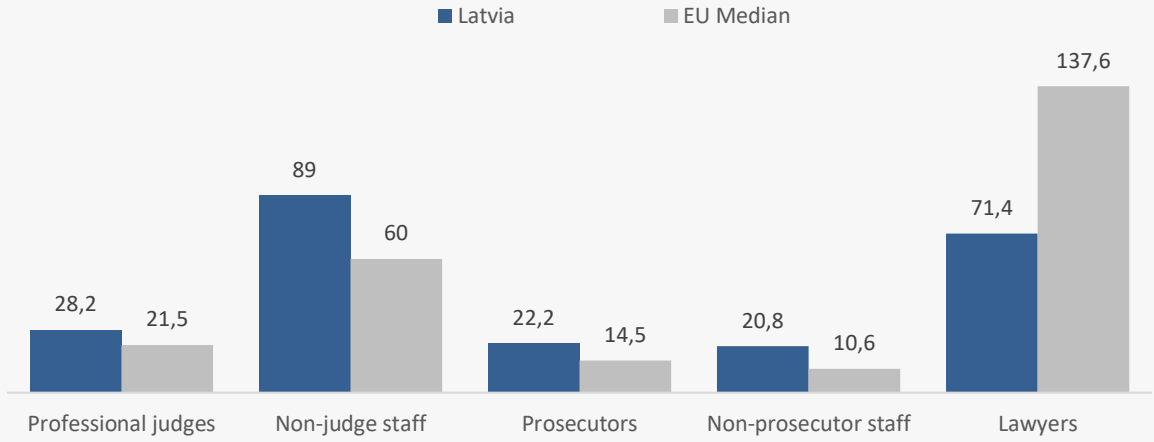
2. Professionals of justice in Latvia (2023 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	527	28,2	21,5
Non-judge staff	1 657	89	60
Prosecutors	415	22,2	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff	390	20,8	10,6
Lawyers	1 337	71,4	137,6

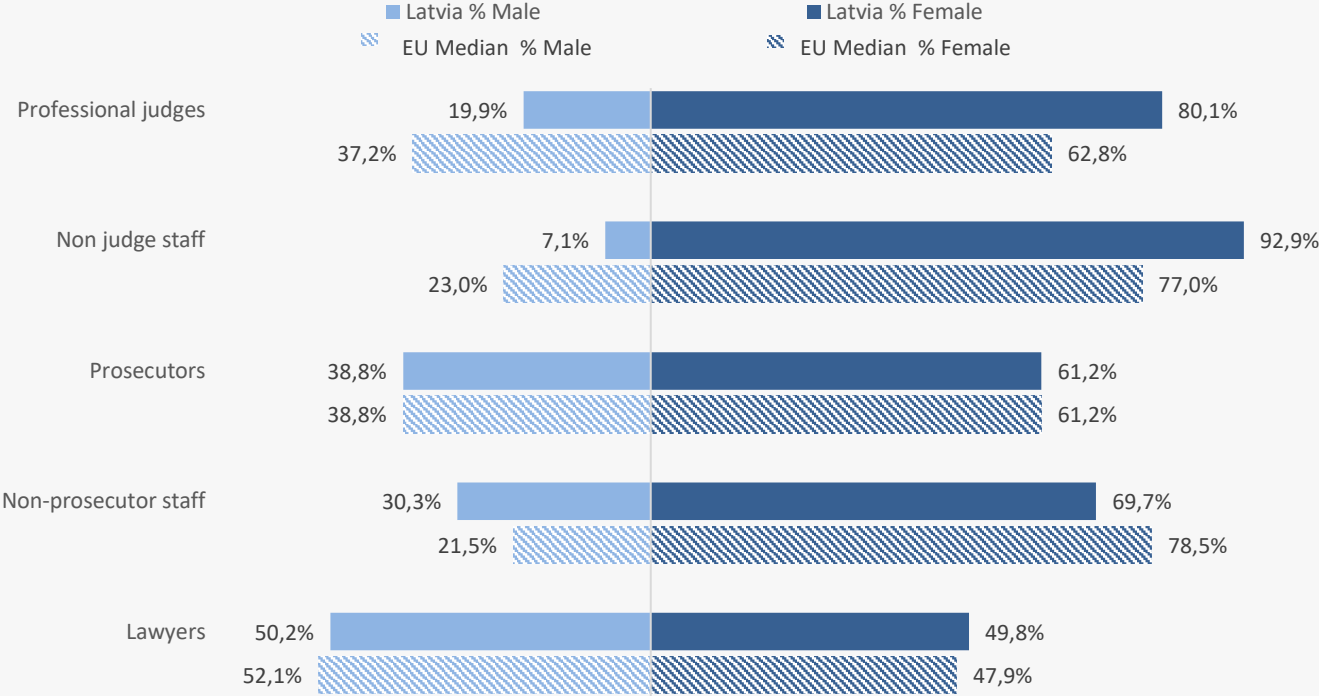
Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	19,9%	80,1%
Non judge staff	7,1%	92,9%
Prosecutors	38,8%	61,2%
Non-prosecutor staff	30,3%	69,7%
Lawyers	50,2%	49,8%

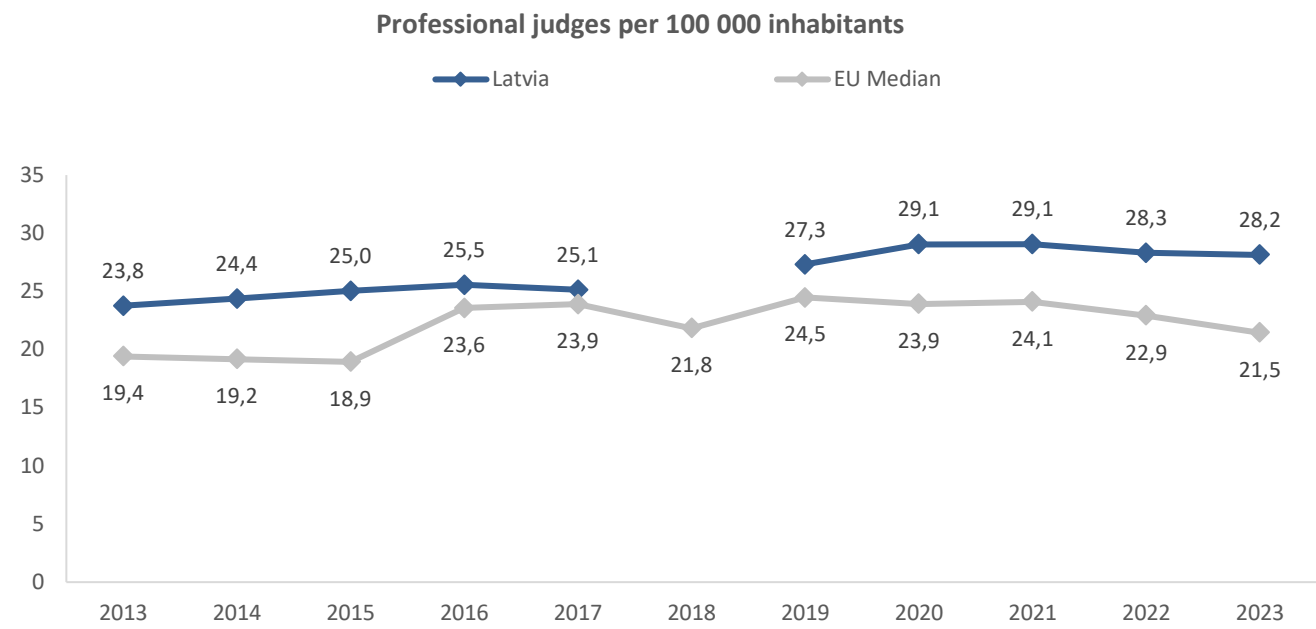
Judicial professionals: Gender balance



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2012 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2013	481	23,8	19,4
2014	488	24,4	19,2
2015	493	25,0	18,9
2016	503	25,5	23,6
2017	490	25,1	23,9
2018	NA	NA	21,8
2019	521	27,3	24,5
2020	550	29,1	23,9
2021	545	29,1	24,1
2022	533	28,3	22,9
2023	527	28,2	21,5

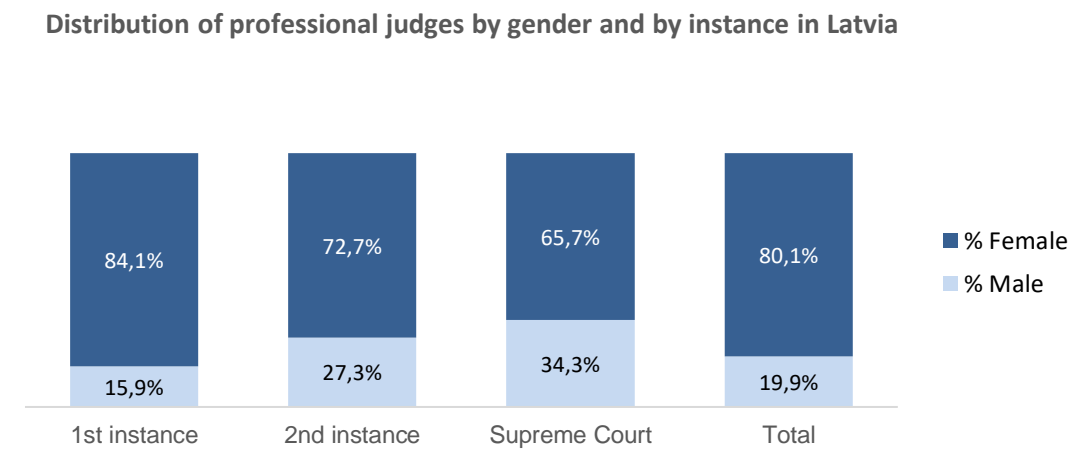
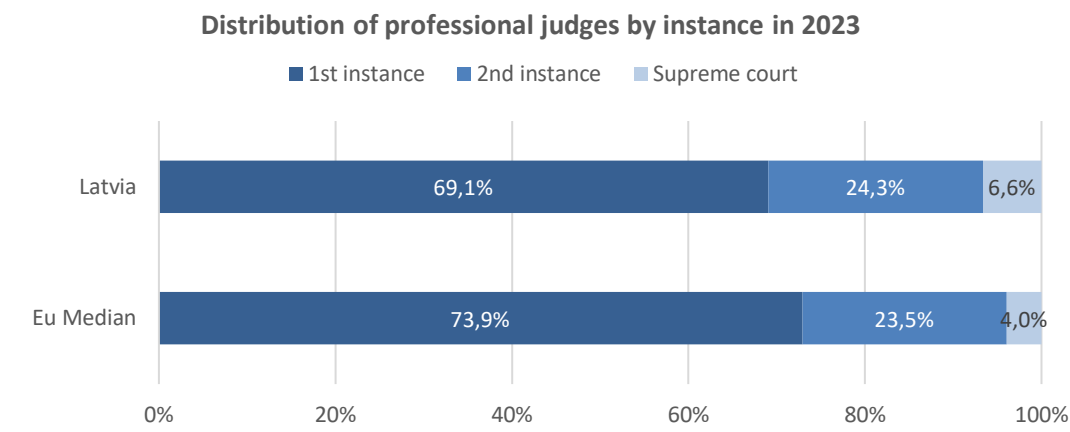


According to 2023 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Latvia is 527, which is -1,1% less than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Latvia, there are 28,2 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	364	69,1%	58	306	15,9%	84,1%
2nd instance	128	24,3%	35	93	27,3%	72,7%
Supreme Court	35	6,6%	12	23	34,3%	65,7%
Total	527		105	422	19,9%	80,1%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 422, which represents 80,1% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 364 are sitting in the first instance courts (of which 306 are female); 128 are sitting in the second instance courts (of which 93 are female) and 35 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of which 23 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similiar trend is observed in Latvia.

As regards the distribution of male/female, it has to be specified that female judges are the majority at all three instances (above 65%).

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2023	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	364	NA	NA	39	NAP
2nd instance	128	62	45	21	NAP
Supreme Court	34	13	9	12	NAP
Total	526	NA	NA	72	NAP

In Latvia, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible for some categories only as presented in the graph below.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2023	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	10,7%	NAP
2nd instance	48,4%	35,2%	16,4%	NAP
Supreme Court	38,2%	26,5%	35,3%	NAP
Total	NA	NA	13,7%	NAP



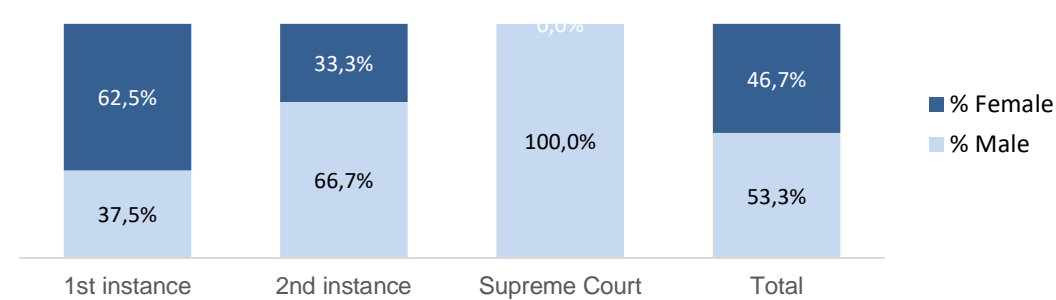
First instance courts of general jurisdiction do not explicitly distinguish between the specialization of judges on the basis of the main types of cases, therefore there is not possible to distinguish number of judges by case type (civil and/or commercial cases and criminal cases). Although there is a separate group of judges in the district (city) courts, which primarily hear cases of certain categories.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	8	53,3%	3	5	37,5%	62,5%
2nd instance	6	40,0%	4	2	66,7%	33,3%
Supreme Court	1	6,7%	1	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	15		8	7	53,3%	46,7%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Latvia



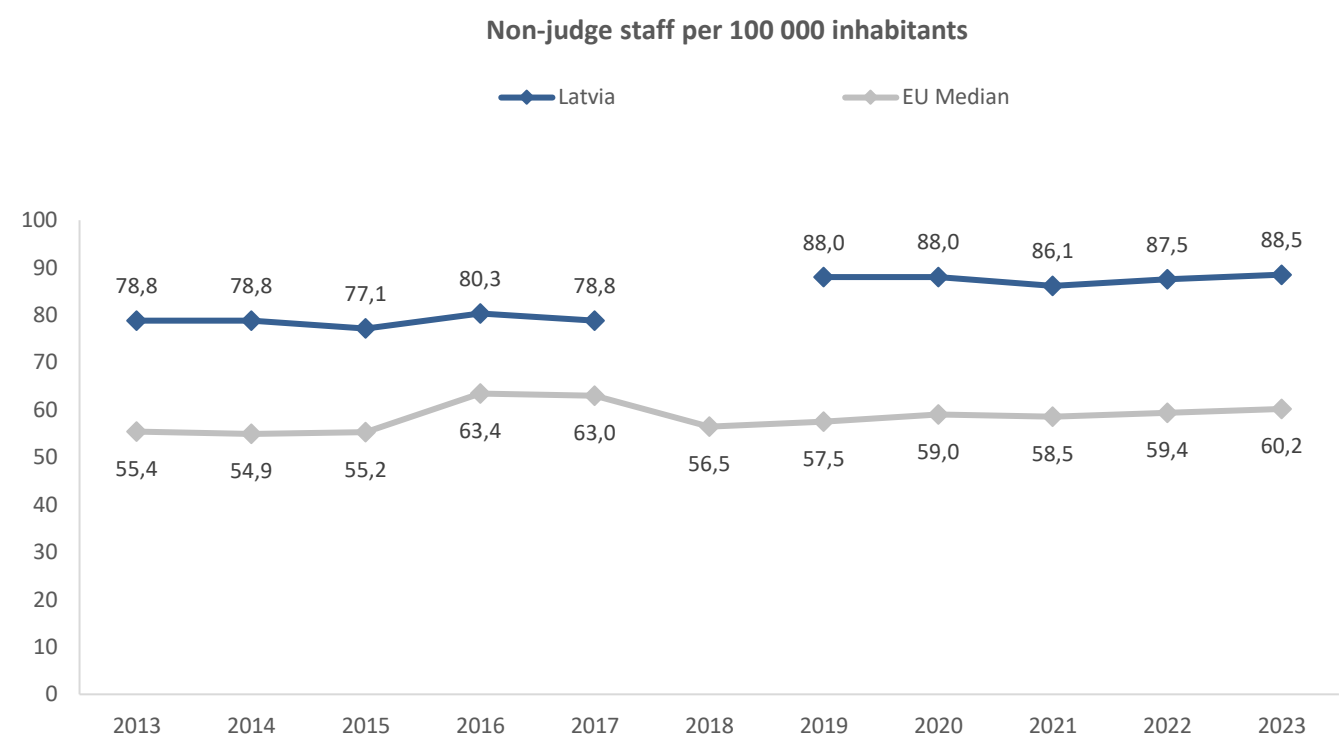
In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 7, which represents 46,7% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 8 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 5 are female); 6 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 2 are female) and 1 is sitting in Supreme Court and he is a man.

In 2023 two first instance courts were merged in one court (Latgale District Court), therefore the number of first instance court presidents differs from 2022 data. That is why there are also changes in the gender ratio.

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2013	1 594	78,8	55,4
2014	1 578	78,8	54,9
2015	1 519	77,1	55,2
2016	1 582	80,3	63,4
2017	1 536	78,8	63,0
2018	NA	NA	56,5
2019	1 678	88,0	57,5
2020	1 666	88,0	59,0
2021	1 615	86,1	58,5
2022	1 648	87,5	59,4
2023	1 657	88,5	60,2



In 2023, Latvia has 1 657 non-judge staff (of which 1 539 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals an increase of 0,5%.

In 2023, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has increased (from 87,5 in 2022 to 88,5 in 2023).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 28,3 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2022 to 28,2 in 2023.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2023

	Absolute number	in %
Total	1 657	
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	1 041	62,8%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	471	28,4%
Technical staff	128	7,7%
Other	17	1,0%

In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

- 1 041 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 986 are Female);
- 471 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 448 are Female);
- 128 technical staff (of which 91 are Female);
- 17 other (of which 14 are Female);

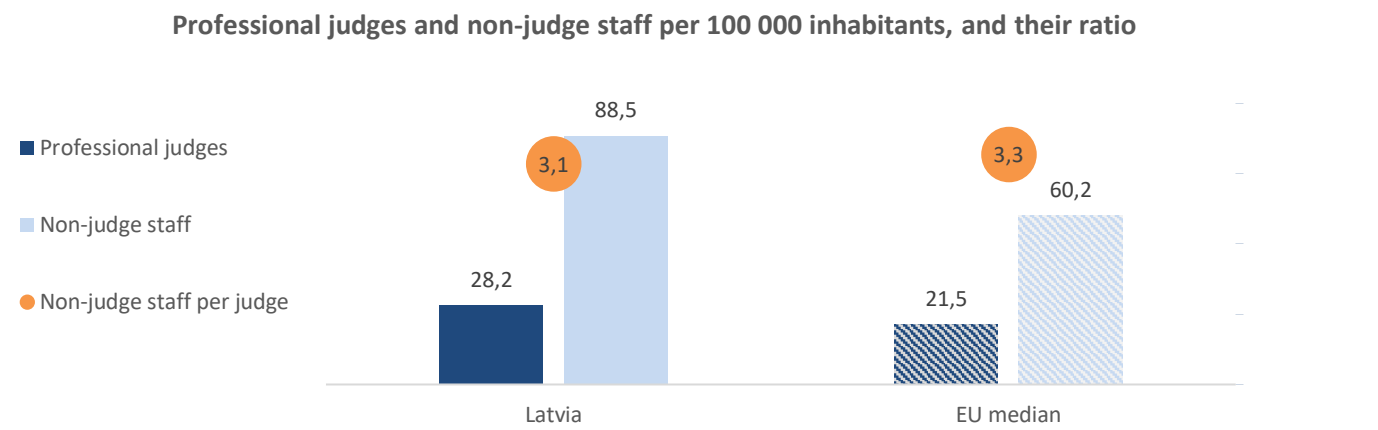
The category "Other non-judge staff" pertains to the Supreme Court, specifically including the division of case-law and research, the division responsible for the regime of secrecy, and the secretariat staff of the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council's operations are supported by its secretariat, which functions as a division within the Supreme Court. Consequently, the Judicial Council's activities are funded through the Supreme Court's budget.

Variations observed across different staff categories reflect changes in court personnel.



Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

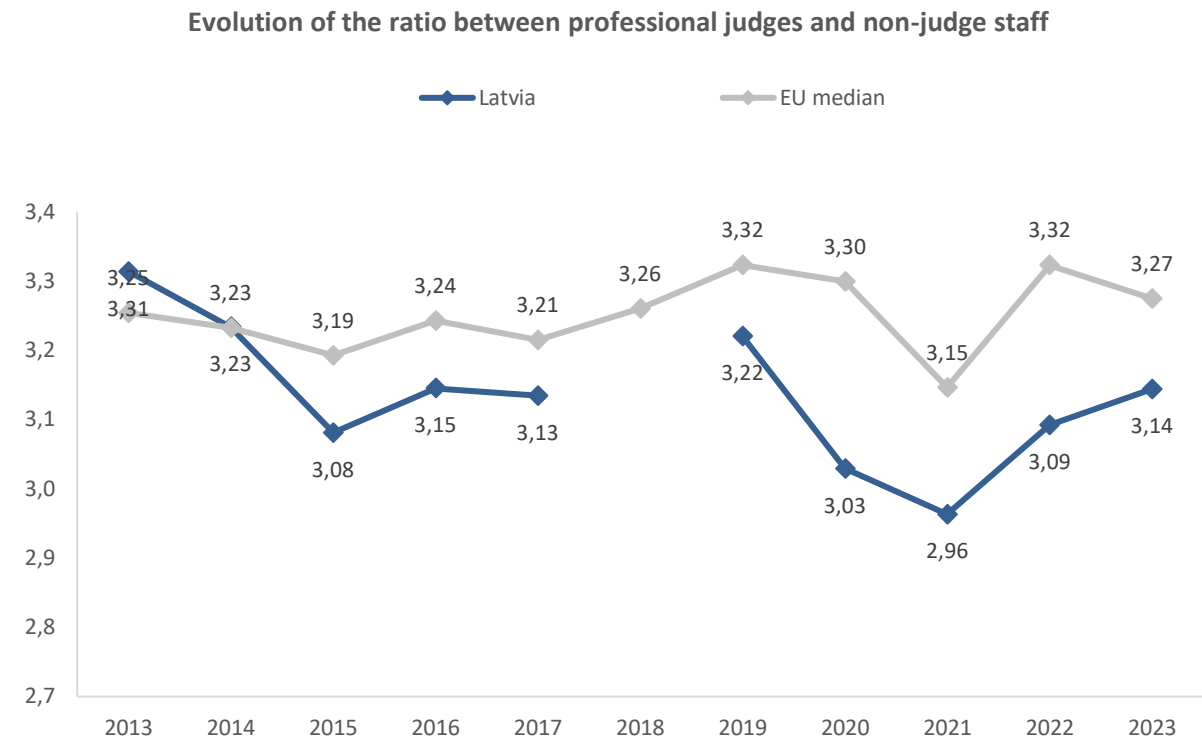
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Latvia	EU median
Professional judges	28,2	21,5
Non-judge staff	88,5	60,2
Non-judge staff per judge	3,1	3,3



In Latvia, there are 28,2 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,1 non-judge staff per judge. There has been a small increase compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 3,1 non-judge staff per judge.

Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

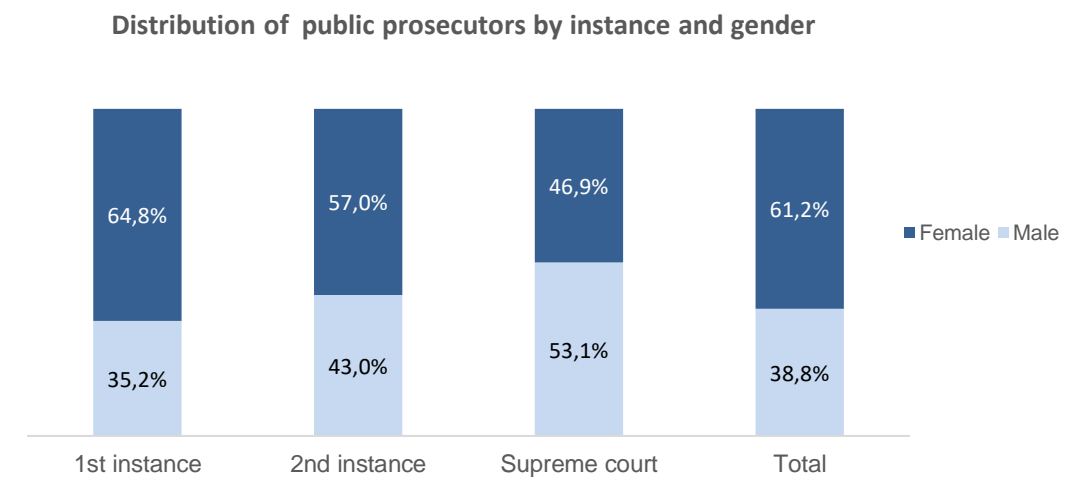
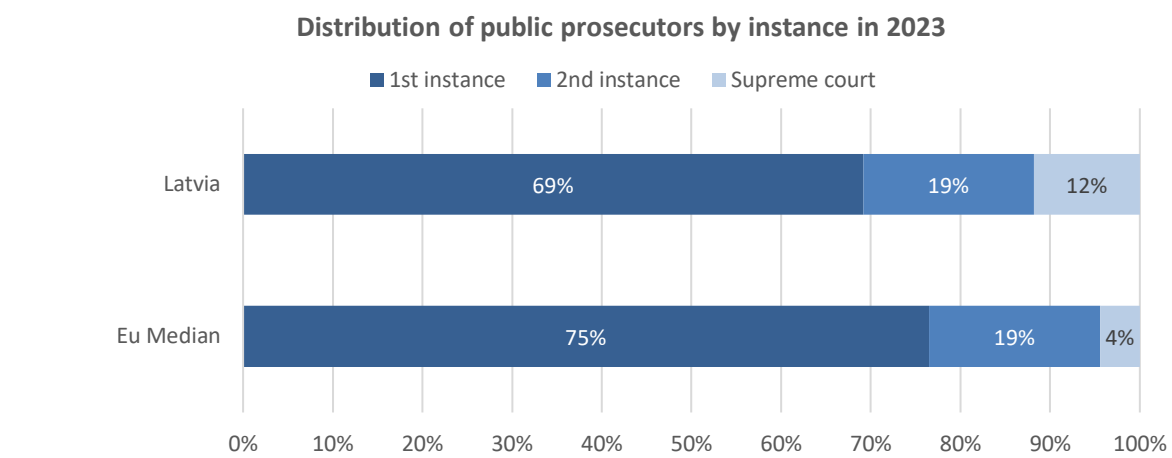
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Latvia	Latvia	Latvia	EU median
2013	23,8	78,8	3,31	3,25
2014	24,4	78,8	3,23	3,23
2015	25,0	77,1	3,08	3,19
2016	25,5	80,3	3,15	3,24
2017	25,1	78,8	3,13	3,21
2018	NA	NA	NA	3,26
2019	27,3	88,0	3,22	3,32
2020	29,1	88,0	3,03	3,30
2021	29,1	86,1	2,96	3,15
2022	28,3	87,5	3,09	3,32
2023	28,2	88,5	3,14	3,27



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	287	69,2%	101	186	35,2%	64,8%
2nd instance	79	19,0%	34	45	43,0%	57,0%
Supreme court	49	11,8%	26	23	53,1%	46,9%
Total	415		161	254	38,8%	61,2%



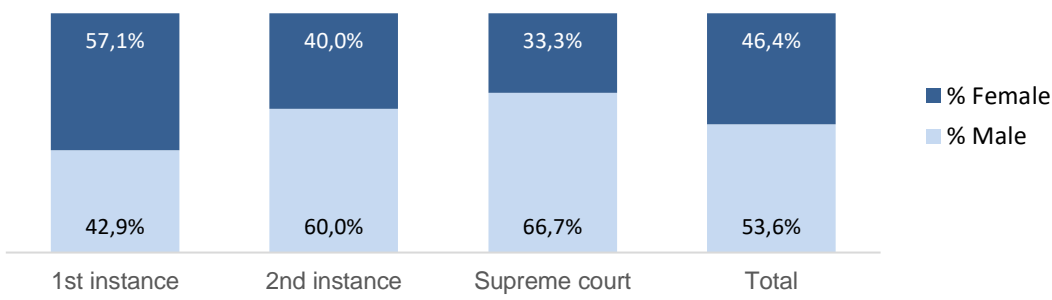
In this cycle, the total number of Female prosecutors (all instances) is 254, which represents 61,2% of the total number of prosecutors. The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 287 in first instance (of which 186 are female); 79 are in second instance (of which 45 are female) and 49 in final instance (of which 23 are female). As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female prosecutors constitute the majority at first and second instance, but not at the level of the Supreme court.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	14	50,0%	6	8	42,9%	57,1%
2nd instance	5	17,9%	3	2	60,0%	40,0%
Supreme court	9	32,1%	6	3	66,7%	33,3%
Total	28		15	13	53,6%	46,4%

Distribution of Heads of prosecution services by gender and by instance in Latvia



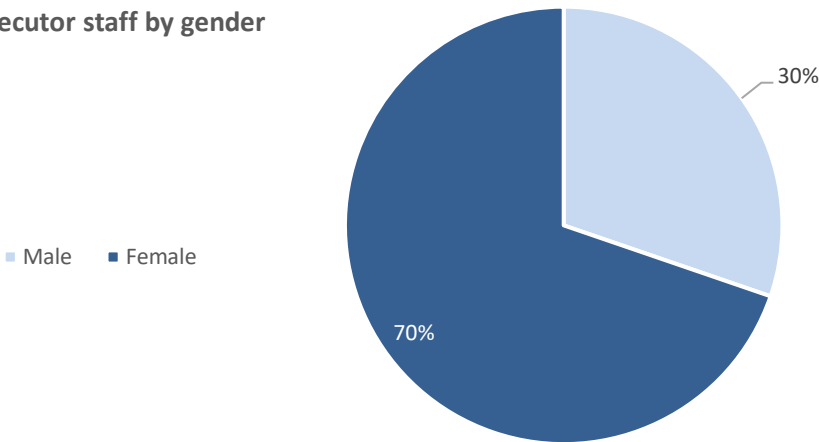
In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution services (all instances) is 13, which represents 46,4% of the total number of Heads of prosecution services.

The total number of Heads of prosecution is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 14 at first instance level (of which 8 are female); 5 at second instance level (of which 2 are female) and 9 at the highest instance level (of which 3 are female).

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2020	397	111	286
2021	357	103	254
2022	377	109	268
2023	390	118	272

Non-prosecutor staff by gender

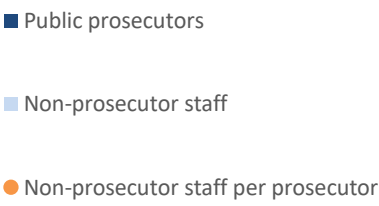


Total number of staff- 390 that consists of- 121 - non prosecutor staff (whose task is to assist the prosecutor such as registrars (case preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions); 178 in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the prosecution offices; 91 technical staff.

Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Latvia	EU median
Public prosecutors	22,2	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff	20,8	10,6
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	0,9	1,1

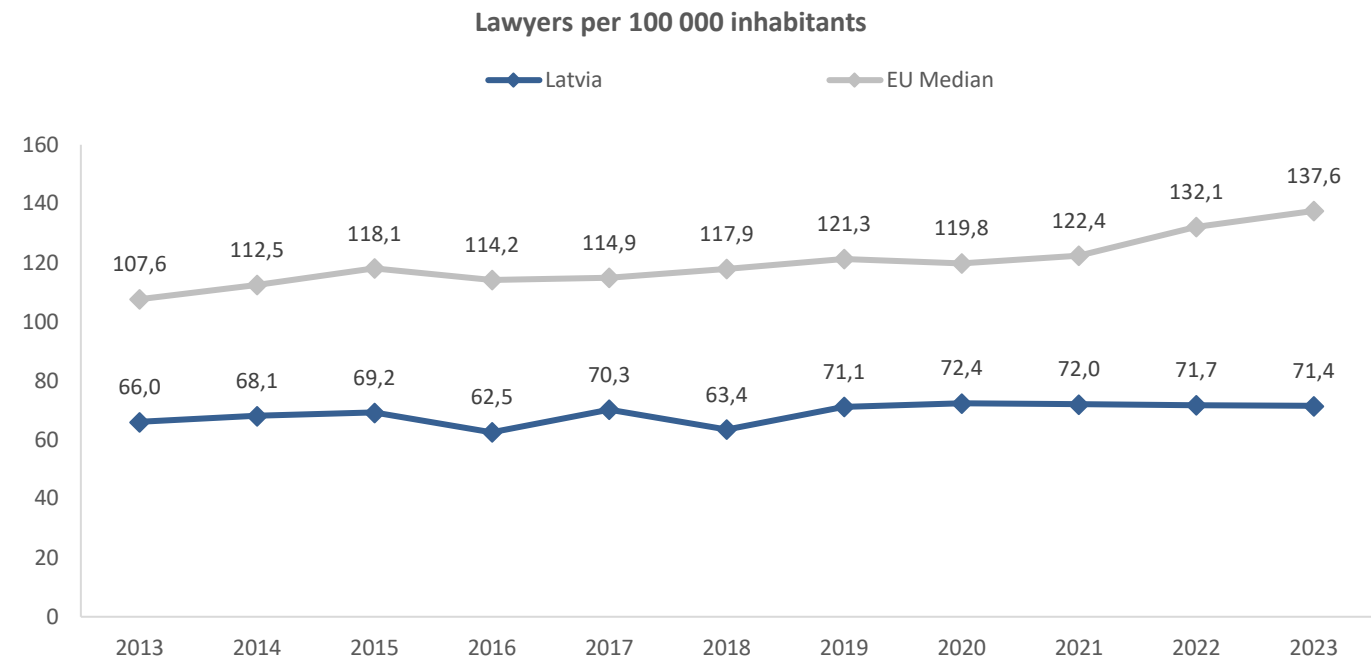
Public prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff per 100 000 inhabitants, and their ratio



In 2023, in Latvia, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 0,9 was rather below the EU median of 1,1

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2013	1 336	66,0	107,6
2014	1 363	68,1	112,5
2015	1 363	69,2	118,1
2016	1 231	62,5	114,2
2017	1 370	70,3	114,9
2018	1 218	63,4	117,9
2019	1 357	71,1	121,3
2020	1 370	72,4	119,8
2021	1 351	72,0	122,4
2022	1 351	71,7	132,1
2023	1 337	71,4	137,6

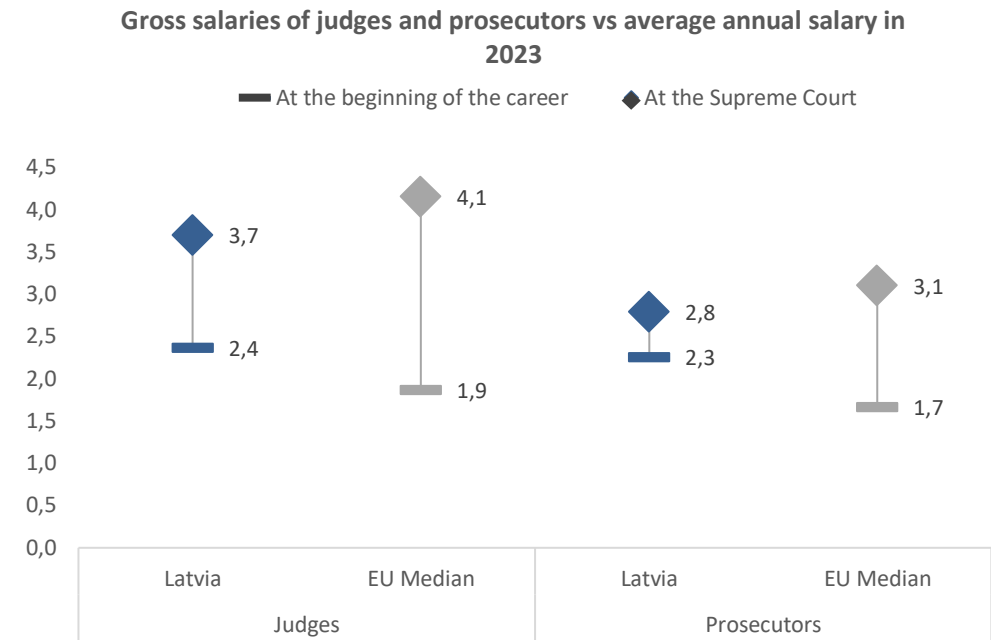


In 2023, there are 1 337 lawyers, which is -1,0% less than in 2022.  
There are 666 female lawyers which is 50% of the total.

Latvia has 71,4 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is below the EU median of 137,6 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at beginning of a career and at the highest instance

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Latvia		Latvia	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	43 680€	30 565€	2,4	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	68 244€	47 415€	3,7	4,1
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	41 628€	29 157€	2,3	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	51 456€	35 899€	2,8	3,1



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 25 759€ to a maximum of 144 856€.

According to 2023 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Latvia is 43 680€, which is rather below the EU median of 58 128€. (-25% below)

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 2,4 times higher. (the EU median is 1,9)

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 58 623€ to 266 974€. Latvia's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is -42% below the EU median of 118 595€

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 25 759€ to a maximum of 101 592€.

In 2023, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Latvia of 41 628€ is slightly below the EU median of 49 953€. (-17% below )

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 2,3 times higher. (the EU median is 1,7)

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 51 456€ and the maximum is 199 670€. Latvia is the country with minimum absolute gross salary in the EU.

The salaries of Supreme Court judges and prosecutors are not influenced by their seniority within the Supreme Court or Prosecutor's Office. All Supreme Court judges, except the court chairman and department chairpersons, receive remuneration as outlined in the Law on Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities. Judges who receive a positive evaluation in the regular professional activity assessment are eligible for a service supplement to their monthly salary.

This supplement does not apply to judges of the Constitutional Court and is granted as follows: 5% of the monthly salary after six years of service in office; and 10% of the monthly salary after ten years of service in office.

3. System of compensating users in Latvia (2023 data)

System for compensating users

2023	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	24	33	76 368 €
Excessive length of proceedings	NA	NA	NA
Non-execution of court decisions	NAP	NAP	NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	NA	NA	NA
Wrongful conviction	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
2021	39	NAP	97 212 €
2022	22	50	104 314 €
2023	24	33	76 368 €

In Latvia, there is no compensation in the category “Non-execution of court decisions”. In civil proceedings it is possible for individuals in Latvia to bring an action against the State for damages caused by the malfunctioning, or abnormal functioning, of the justice system (for example in case of excessive length of proceedings). The basis for bringing such an action is Article 92 of the Constitution of Latvia, which states that "Everyone, where his or her rights are violated without basis, has a right to commensurate compensation."

Number of requests for compensation are these that are received by the Ministry of Justice, There is no data about the number of the requests received by the prosecutor's office. Number of compensations granted - the compensation shall be disbursed by the Ministry of Justice accordance also with the decision of the prosecutor's office on the compensation from the State basic budget resources intended for such purpose.

The Ministry of Justice informs that the total amount of compensation in 2023 consists of non-pecuniary damages 23 738 euros, damages 43 081,76 euros, state social insurance contributions 6032,35 euros and personal income tax compensation 3515,59 euros.

The Ministry of Justice also informs that the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the compensation is regulated in the Law on compensation for damage caused in criminal proceedings and administrative violations.

According to Article 15 of this law, the calculation for non-pecuniary damages due to unjustified detention involves dividing the monthly minimum wage by 30 to determine a daily rate, rounding down to the nearest whole number, and multiplying the result by two. For example, compensation for one unjustified detention day in 2023 was 40 euros ((620 euros : 30 = 20,66 euros); 20 euro x 2 x 1 day = 40 euros).

#### 4. Performance of courts in Latvia (2023 data)

● **Efficiency indicators**

◦ Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

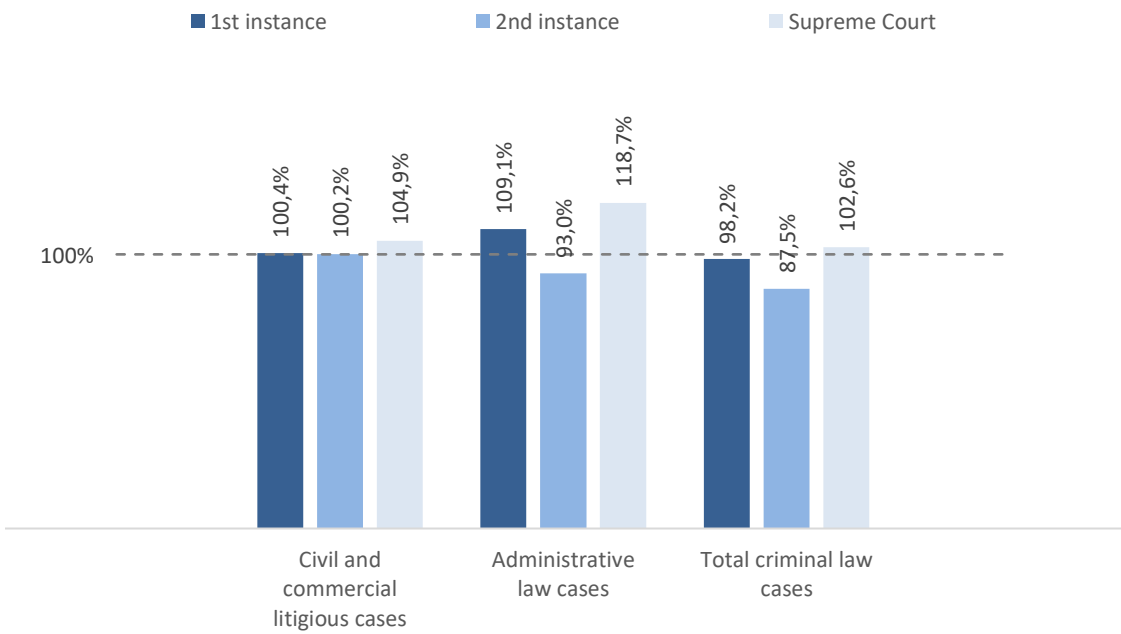
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

The Disposition Time determines the estimated number of days necessary for a pending case to be solved in a court.

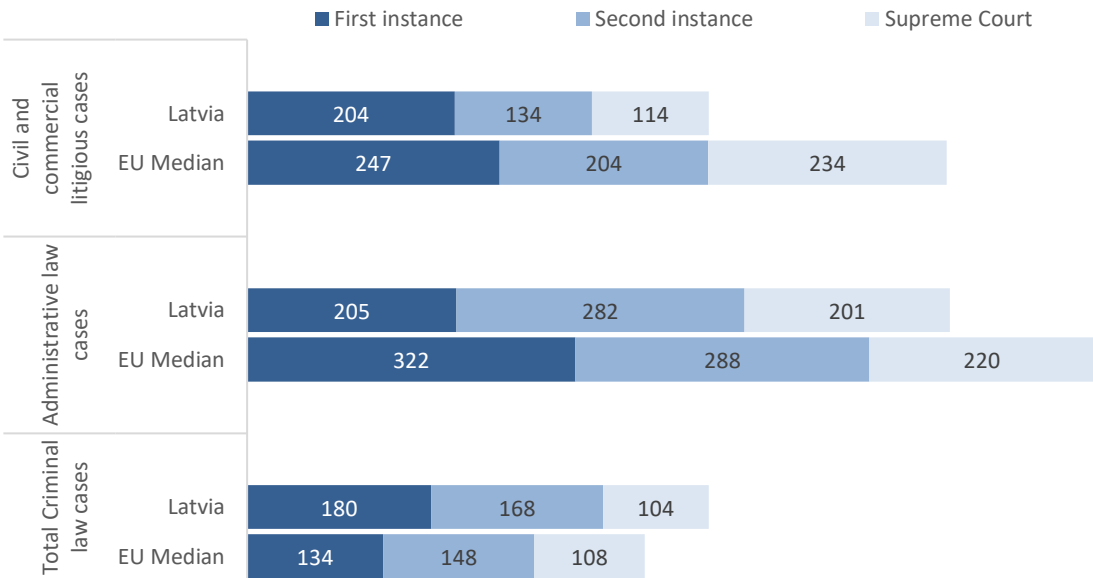
**Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter**

Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter		Civil and commercial litigious cases		Administrative law cases		Total criminal law cases	
		Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
Clearance Rate (%)	1st instance	100,4%	96,6%	109,1%	100,9%	98,2%	99,6%
	2nd instance	100,2%	101,3%	93,0%	97,7%	87,5%	100,0%
	Supreme Court	104,9%	102,9%	118,7%	106,0%	102,6%	99,0%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	204	247	205	322	180	134
	2nd instance	134	204	282	288	168	148
	Supreme Court	114	234	201	220	104	108

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2023 (%)



DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2023 (days)



At the first instance, the Clearance Rate is above 100 % in civil and commercial litigious cases and in administrative law cases, while it is below 100% for criminal law cases. At the second instance the Clearance Rate is also above 100% for civil and commercial litigious cases only. It is well below 100% for the administrative law cases and the criminal law cases. At the third instance the Clearance Rate is above 100% for all three areas. Overall, Latvia handles its caseload well, especially in higher courts, and effectively reduces backlog in most areas.

As to the Disposition Time, Latvia is below the EU Median for civil and commercial litigious cases and for administrative cases for all the instances. Latvia Disposition Time is above the EU Median for criminal law cases, except at the third instance level.

Since 2019, the number of non-litigious civil cases has grown significantly, largely due to amendments to the Civil Procedure Law effective from late 2021. These changes streamlined the submission of applications for enforcement of obligations via warning procedures, driving the increase.

While pending cases were high at the end of 2022 and early 2023, the short review period mandated by the Civil Procedure Law has helped balance received and resolved cases over time. However, the rise in older pending cases (over two years) is partly due to the resumption of in-person hearings after COVID-19 restrictions, which had shifted many cases to written procedures.

Fluctuations in case numbers also stem from court mergers in 2022 and 2023 and adjustments in how cases are consolidated or separated.

The Supreme Court has prioritized timely resolutions in line with Council of Justice guidelines, improving case outcomes.

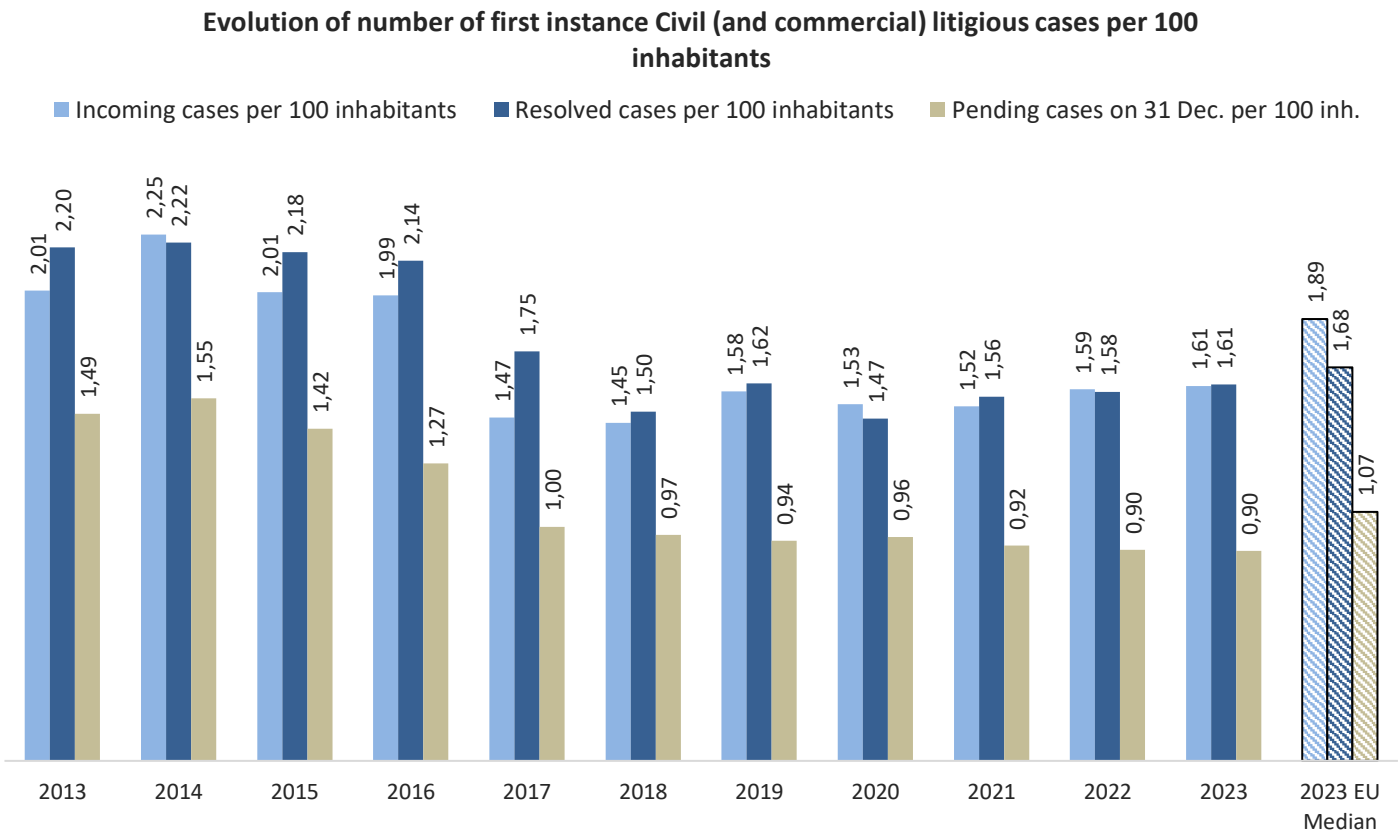
For administrative cases, the backlog has decreased due to fewer incoming cases and improved processing measures.



First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases

Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2013	2,01	2,20	1,49
2014	2,25	2,22	1,55
2015	2,01	2,18	1,42
2016	1,99	2,14	1,27
2017	1,47	1,75	1,00
2018	1,45	1,50	0,97
2019	1,58	1,62	0,94
2020	1,53	1,47	0,96
2021	1,52	1,56	0,92
2022	1,59	1,58	0,90
2023	1,61	1,61	0,90
2023 EU Median	1,89	1,68	1,07



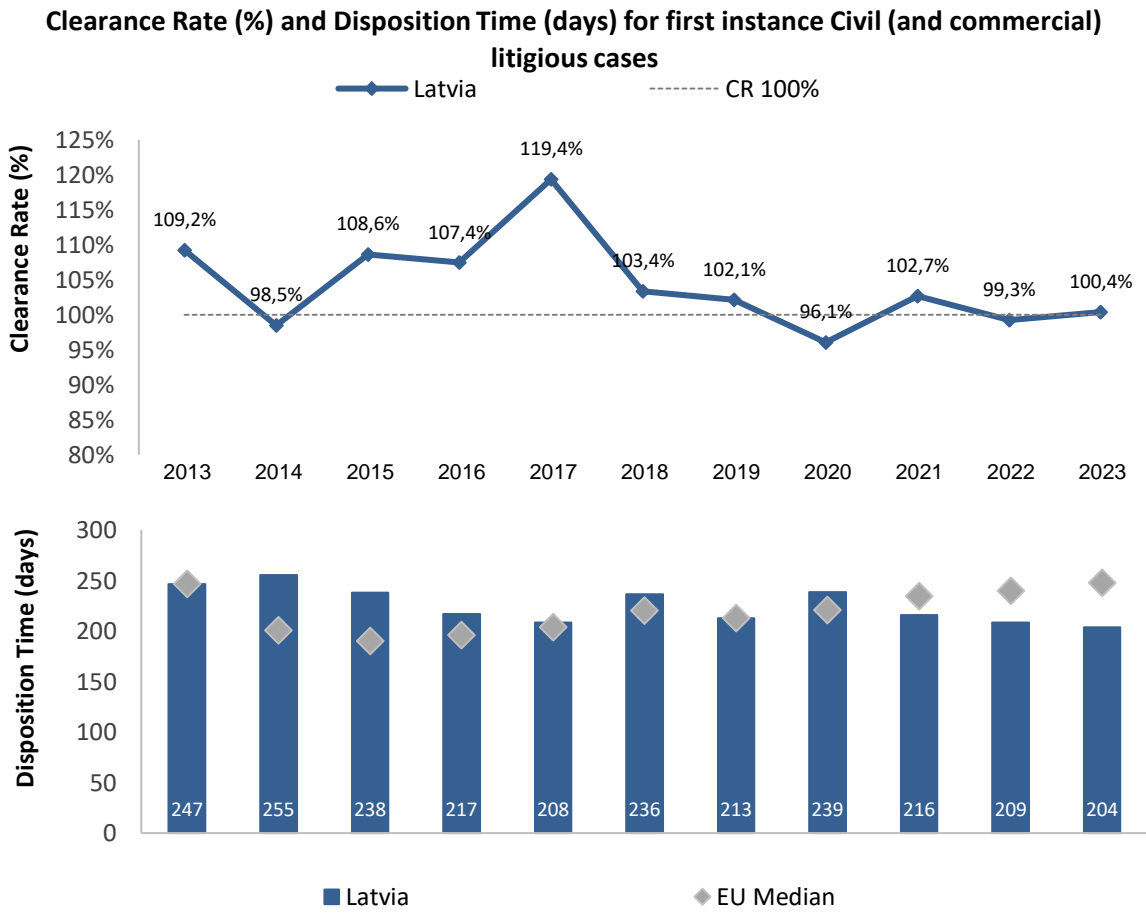
The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Latvia (1,61 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below EU median (1,89 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Latvia (1,61 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below EU median (1,68 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Latvia (0,90 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below EU median (1,07 per 100 inhabitants).

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2013	109,2%	101,2%	247	247
2014	98,5%	101,8%	255	201
2015	108,6%	102,3%	238	190
2016	107,4%	102,0%	217	196
2017	119,4%	101,3%	208	204
2018	103,4%	101,2%	236	220
2019	102,1%	99,9%	213	213
2020	96,1%	98,5%	239	221
2021	102,7%	102,5%	216	234
2022	99,3%	100,5%	209	239
2023	100,4%	96,6%	204	247



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 100,4% in 2023 Latvia seems to be able to deal with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has increased by 1,1 points.

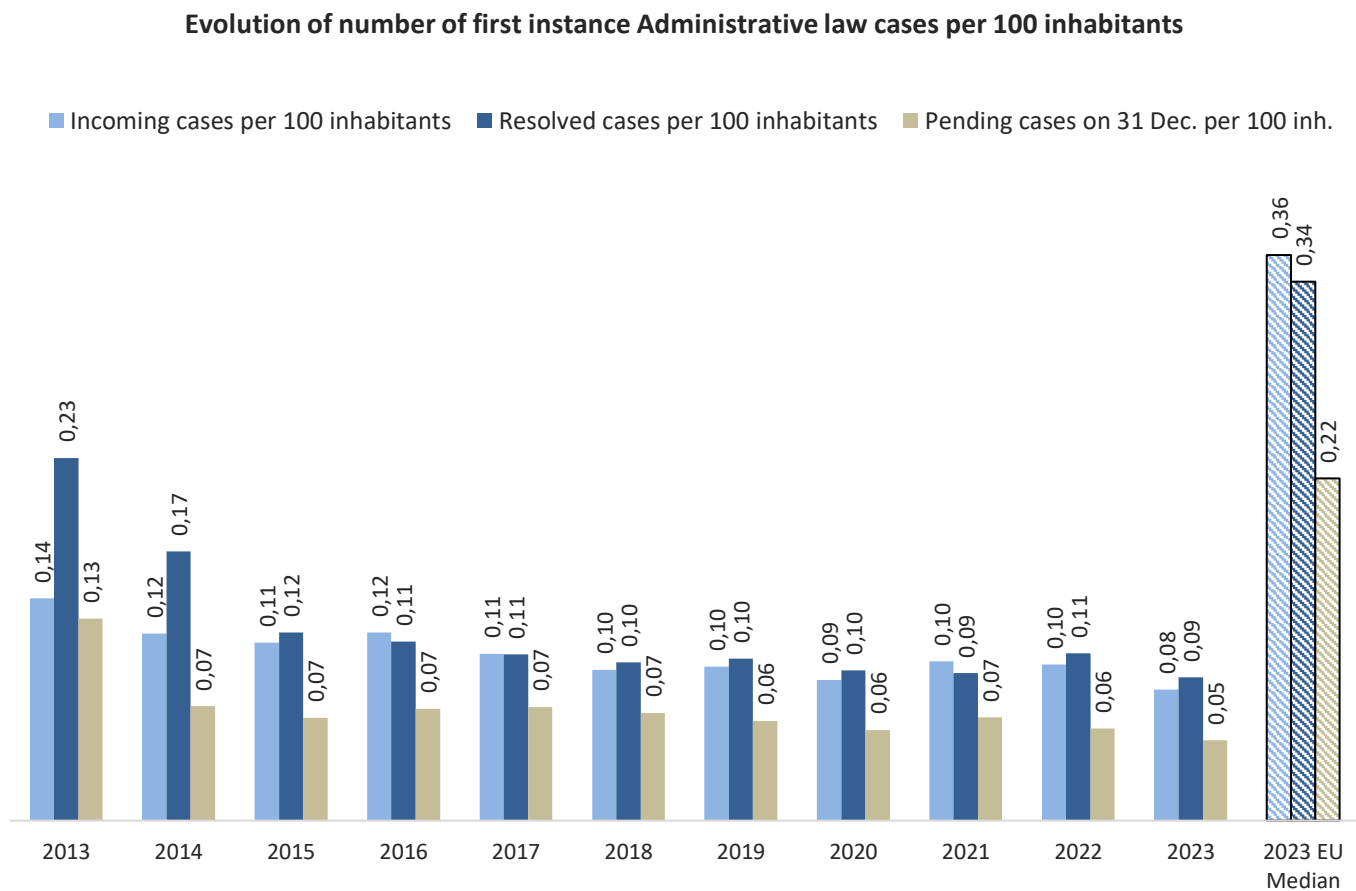
In 2023, first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 204 days, which is slightly below EU median of 247 days.

The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a -2,4% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Administrative law cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Administrative law cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2013	0,14	0,23	0,13
2014	0,12	0,17	0,07
2015	0,11	0,12	0,07
2016	0,12	0,11	0,07
2017	0,11	0,11	0,07
2018	0,10	0,10	0,07
2019	0,10	0,10	0,06
2020	0,09	0,10	0,06
2021	0,10	0,09	0,07
2022	0,10	0,11	0,06
2023	0,08	0,09	0,05
2023 EU Median	0,36	0,34	0,22



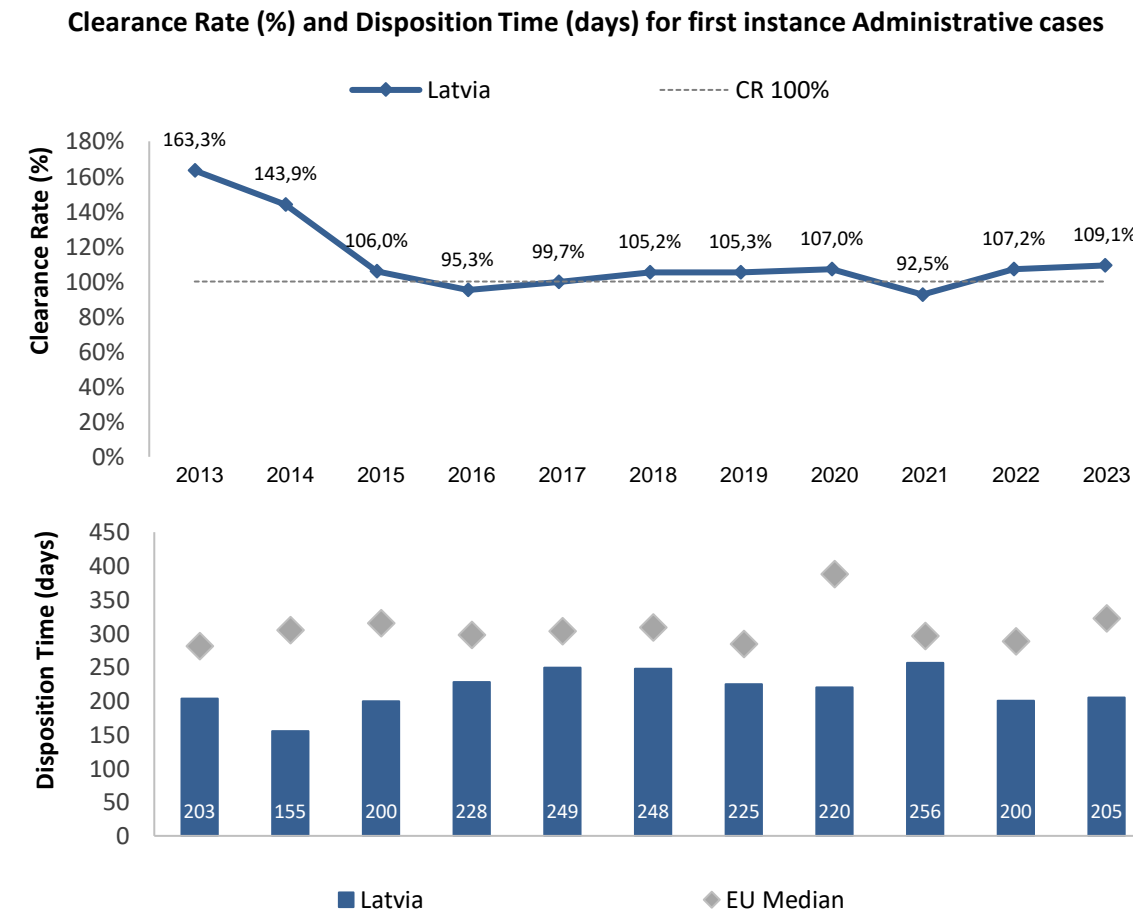
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2023 in Latvia (0,08 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (0,36 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2023 in Latvia (0,09 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2023 in Latvia (0,05 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (0,22 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2013	163,3%	100,3%	203	281
2014	143,9%	99,6%	155	305
2015	106,0%	103,7%	200	315
2016	95,3%	103,0%	228	297
2017	99,7%	102,1%	249	303
2018	105,2%	99,7%	248	308
2019	105,3%	102,1%	225	284
2020	107,0%	100,1%	220	388
2021	92,5%	101,7%	256	296
2022	107,2%	98,8%	200	288
2023	109,1%	100,9%	205	322



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 109,1% in 2023 Latvia seems to deal efficiently with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has increased by 2,0 points.

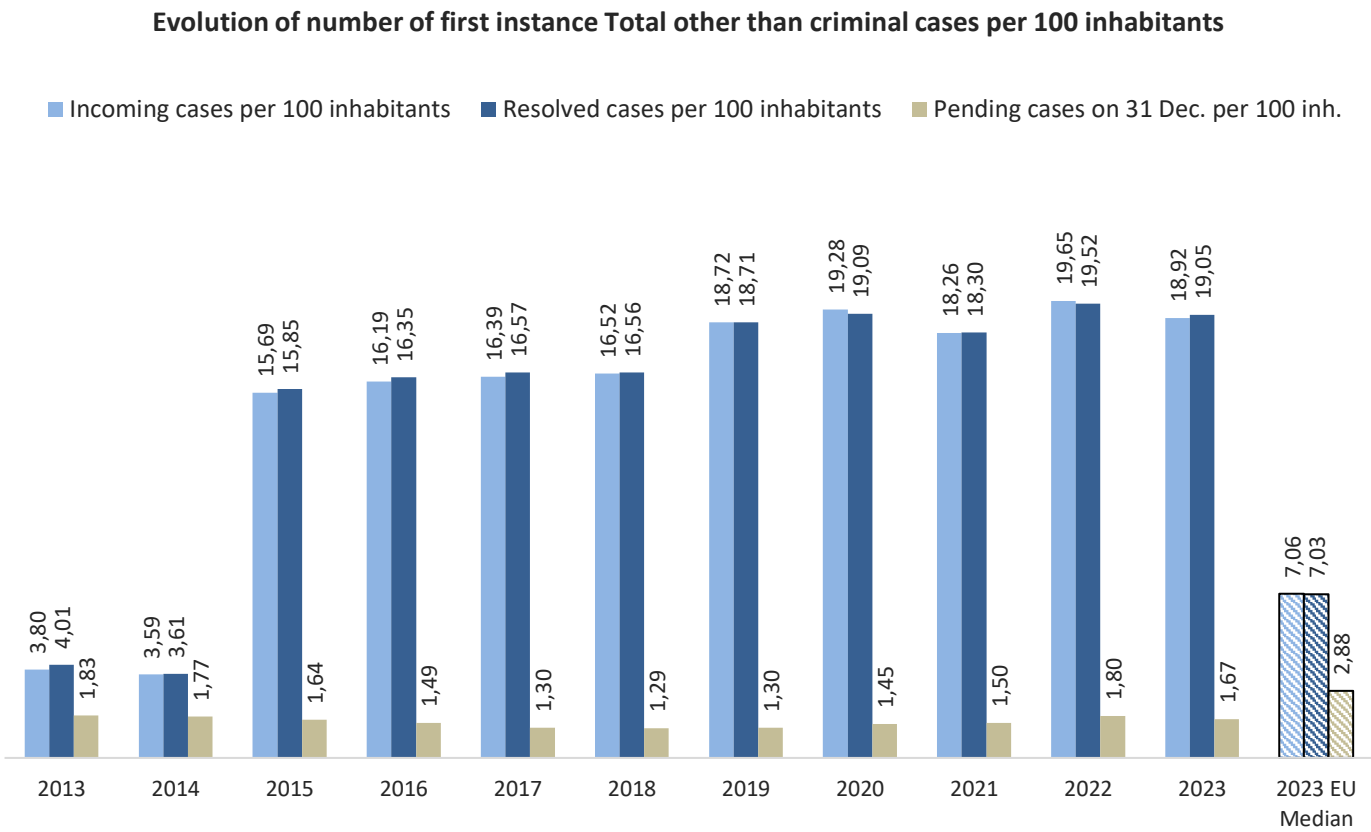
In 2023, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 205 days, which is somewhat below EU median of 322 days.

The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a 2,3% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Total of other than criminal cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2013	3,80	4,01	1,83
2014	3,59	3,61	1,77
2015	15,69	15,85	1,64
2016	16,19	16,35	1,49
2017	16,39	16,57	1,30
2018	16,52	16,56	1,29
2019	18,72	18,71	1,30
2020	19,28	19,09	1,45
2021	18,26	18,30	1,50
2022	19,65	19,52	1,80
2023	18,92	19,05	1,67
2023 EU Median	7,06	7,03	2,88



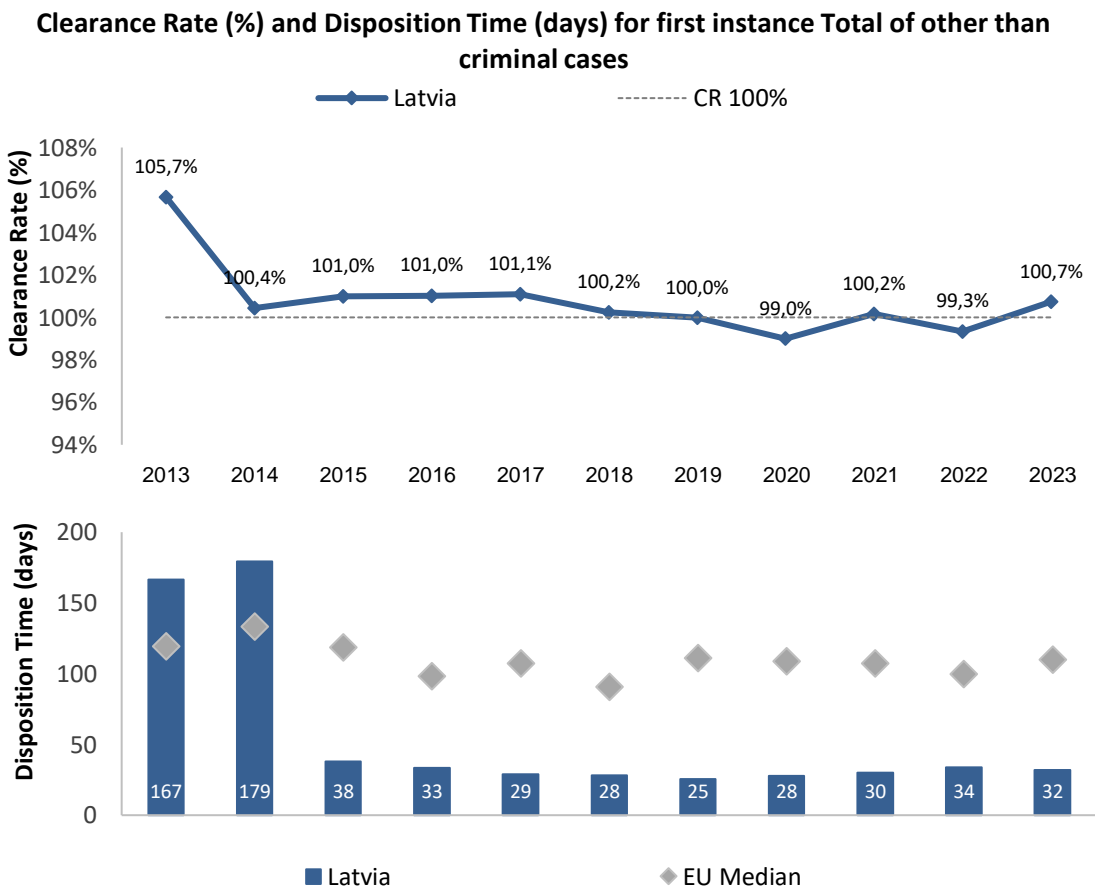
The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Latvia (18,92 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (7,06 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Latvia (19,05 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (7,03 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Latvia (1,67 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below EU median (2,88 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2013	105,7%	100,7%	167	119
2014	100,4%	101,9%	179	133
2015	101,0%	101,0%	38	119
2016	101,0%	101,5%	33	98
2017	101,1%	100,6%	29	107
2018	100,2%	100,6%	28	91
2019	100,0%	99,8%	25	111
2020	99,0%	98,7%	28	109
2021	100,2%	101,2%	30	107
2022	99,3%	99,8%	34	100
2023	100,7%	99,9%	32	110



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 100,7% in 2023 Latvia seems to be able to deal with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has increased by 1,4 points.

In 2023, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 32 days, which is significantly below EU median of 110 days.

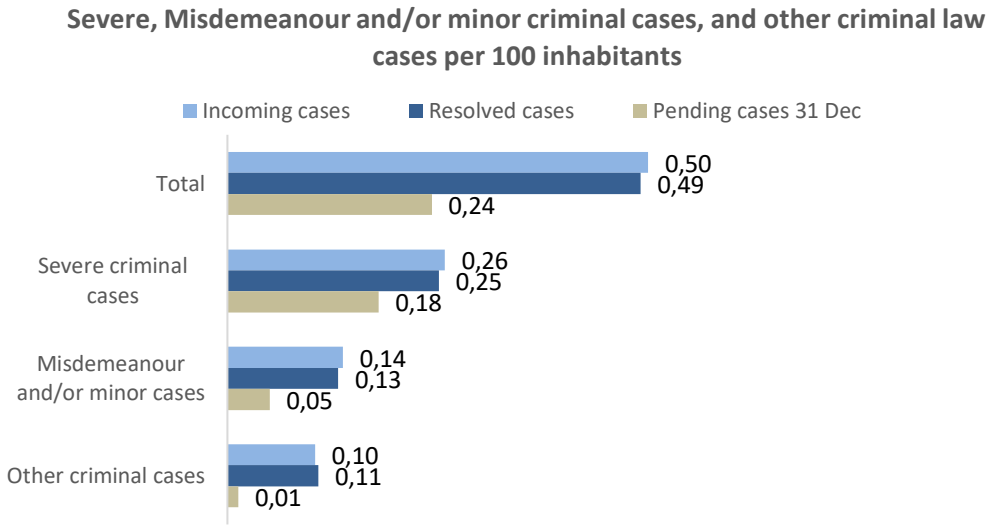
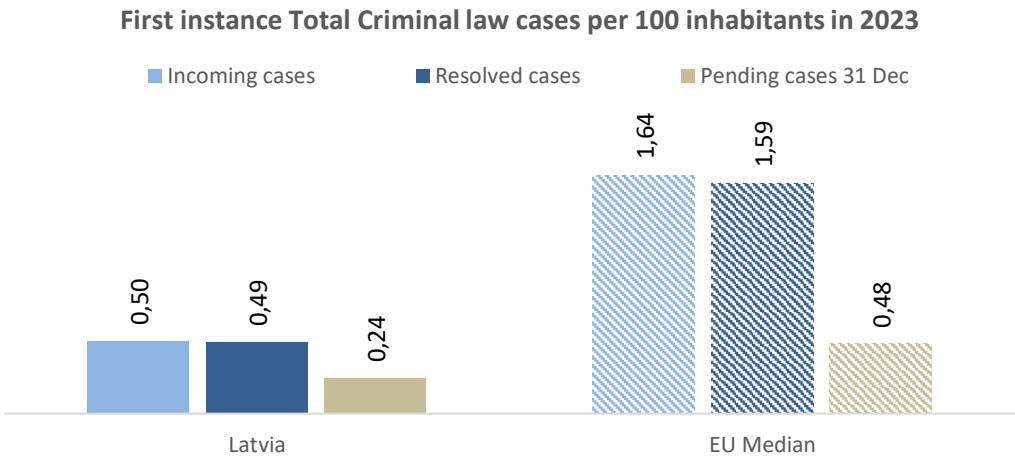
The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a -5,0% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	4 442	9 350	9 186	4 542
Severe criminal cases	3 291	4 835	4 700	3 359
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	837	2 566	2 462	940
Other criminal cases	314	1 949	2 024	243

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	0,24	0,50	0,49	0,24
Severe criminal cases	0,18	0,26	0,25	0,18
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,04	0,14	0,13	0,05
Other criminal cases	0,02	0,10	0,11	0,01



The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2023 in Latvia (0,50 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (1,64 per 100 inhabitants).

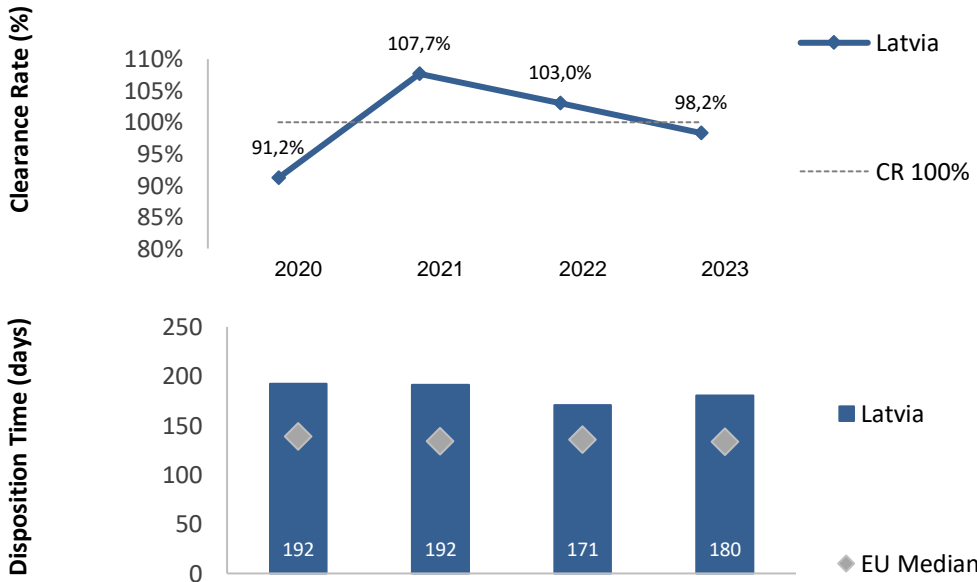
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2023 in Latvia (0,49 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (1,59 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2023 in Latvia (0,24 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below EU median (0,48 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total criminal law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2020	91,2%	95,2%	192	139
2021	107,7%	100,0%	192	134
2022	103,0%	100,0%	171	136
2023	98,2%	99,6%	180	134

Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for First Instance Total criminal law cases



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 98,2% in 2023 Latvia seems to be able to deal with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -4,8 points.

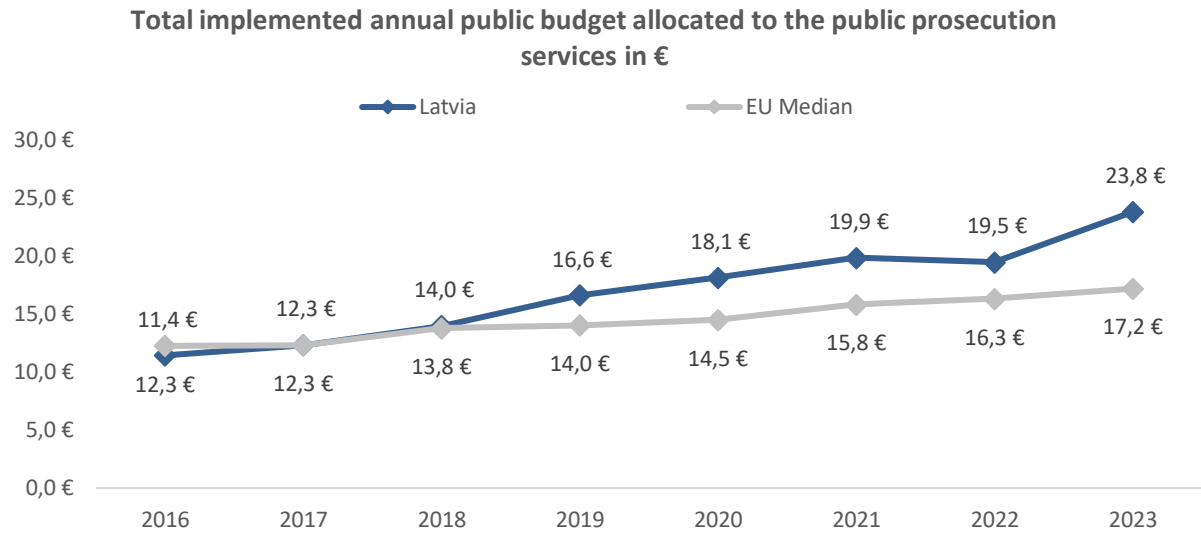
In 2023, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 180 days, which is somewhat above EU median of 134 days.

The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a 5,6% increase of the Disposition Time.

5. Public prosecution services in Latvia (2023 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2016	22 533 408 €	11,4 €	12,3 €
2017	24 053 679 €	12,3 €	12,3 €
2018	26 860 729 €	14,0 €	13,8 €
2019	31 714 248 €	16,6 €	14,0 €
2020	34 357 696 €	18,1 €	14,5 €
2021	37 234 561 €	19,9 €	15,8 €
2022	36 664 603 €	19,5 €	16,3 €
2023	44 571 922 €	23,8 €	17,2 €



Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2020	59 344 €	0,03 €	0,01 €
2021	47 799 €	0,03 €	0,02 €
2022	36 812 €	0,02 €	0,01 €
2023	106 482 €	0,06 €	0,02 €

The data on the budget for public prosecution pertains solely to the State budget allocated for prosecution activities.

Expenditures for the Prosecutor's Office have risen, accompanied by an increase in the number and scope of training programs. The Prosecution Office of the Republic of Latvia has requested additional budget allocations for various training activities, including language courses, professional ethics and integrity discussions, and communication skills enhancement. As a result, the training budget has seen a notable increase. The budget increase was also influenced by the implementation of the EC co-financed BALTICS project, which provided training for prosecutors in the field of financial and economic crime investigation. The Prosecutor's Office allocated a budget of EUR 28,930 to fund this project.

The decrease in spending on training activities is attributed to several initiatives being financed through European Commission projects. As specified in the Explanatory Note, EU funding is excluded from the budget analysis in Q13. Furthermore, during the training period in 2022, several activities for prosecutors were financed through the "Justice for Growth" project run by the Court Administration.

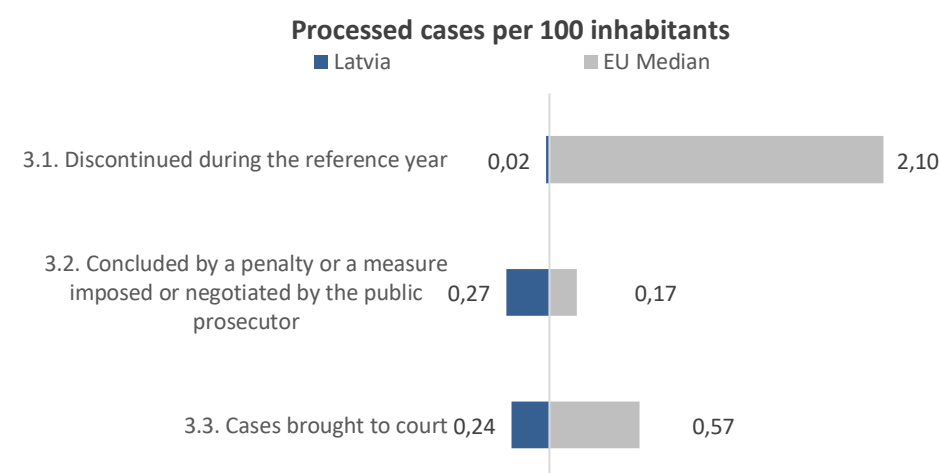
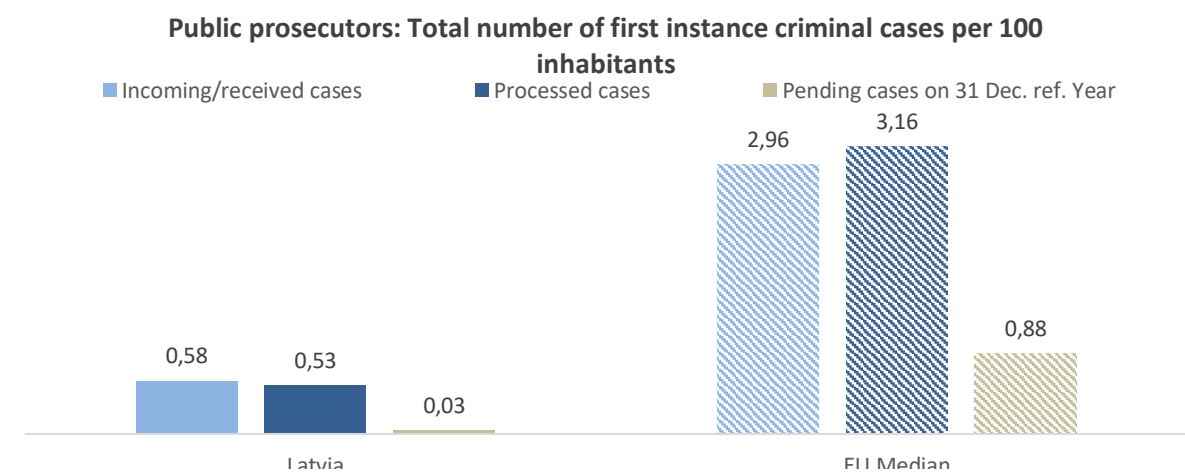
The budget for public prosecution pertains exclusively to the State budget allocated for prosecution activities. Expenditures for the Prosecutor's Office have increased, primarily due to the expansion in the number and scope of training programs. Additional budget allocations were requested for various training activities, including language courses, professional ethics and integrity discussions, and communication skills enhancement. A significant portion of the budget increase is also attributed to the implementation of the EC co-financed BALTICS project, which provided training for prosecutors in financial and economic crime investigation, with EUR 28,930 allocated to fund this project. Additionally, several training activities in 2022 were financed through the "Justice for Growth" project by the Court Administration, further reducing reliance on State budget funds. Notably, EU-funded initiatives, as specified in the Explanatory Note, are excluded from the budget analysis in Q13.

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *		Per 100 inhabitants	
	Latvia	% Variation 2022 - 2023	Latvia	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	556	▼ -10,8%	0,03	0,92
2. Incoming/received cases	10 911	▲ 1,1%	0,58	2,96
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	9 886	▼ -5,8%	0,53	3,16
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	394	▼ -70,6%	0,02	2,10
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	0	▼ -100,0%	0,00	0,66
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	84	▲ 78,7%	0,00	0,79
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	284	▼ -49,8%	0,02	0,13
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	26	▼ -96,4%	0,00	0,35
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	5 104	▲ 7,6%	0,27	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	4 462	▲ 1,1%	0,24	0,57
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	597	▲ 7,4%	0,03	0,88

\* Please note that these figures include traffic offence cases.

The data used for this analysis was obtained from the Prosecution Information System (ProIS), downloaded in February 2023. The same dataset is utilized in the Annual Report of the Prosecution Office submitted to Parliament. A notable discrepancy exists between the number of pending cases reported on 31 December in the previous CEPEJ questionnaire and the data from ProIS. This is because ProIS operates as a "living" system, where data input is not frozen at the year's end; cases can still be marked as pending between August 2022 and February 2023. Furthermore, structural reforms effective 1 November 2021 significantly impacted case dynamics. These reforms consolidated first-instance prosecution offices, making them responsible for all types of criminal offences previously handled by Judicial Region offices. This change increased the volume and legal complexity of cases, contributing to a backlog.

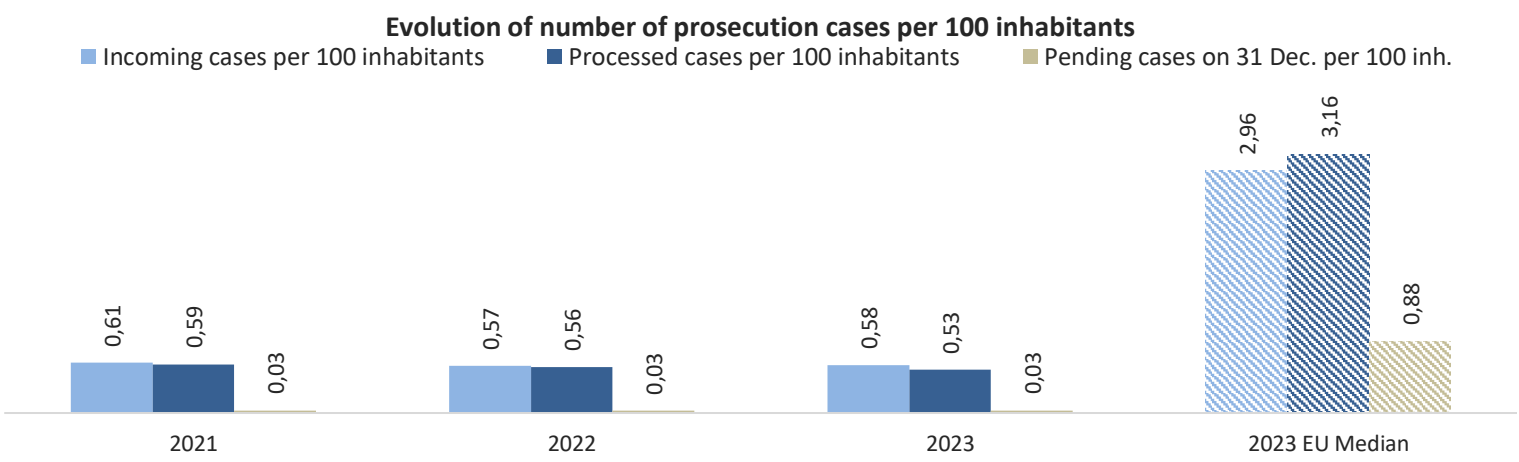






◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Processed cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2021	0,61	0,59	0,03
2022	0,57	0,56	0,03
2023	0,58	0,53	0,03
2023 EU Median	2,96	3,16	0,88



The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Latvia (0,58 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (2,96 per 100 inhabitants).

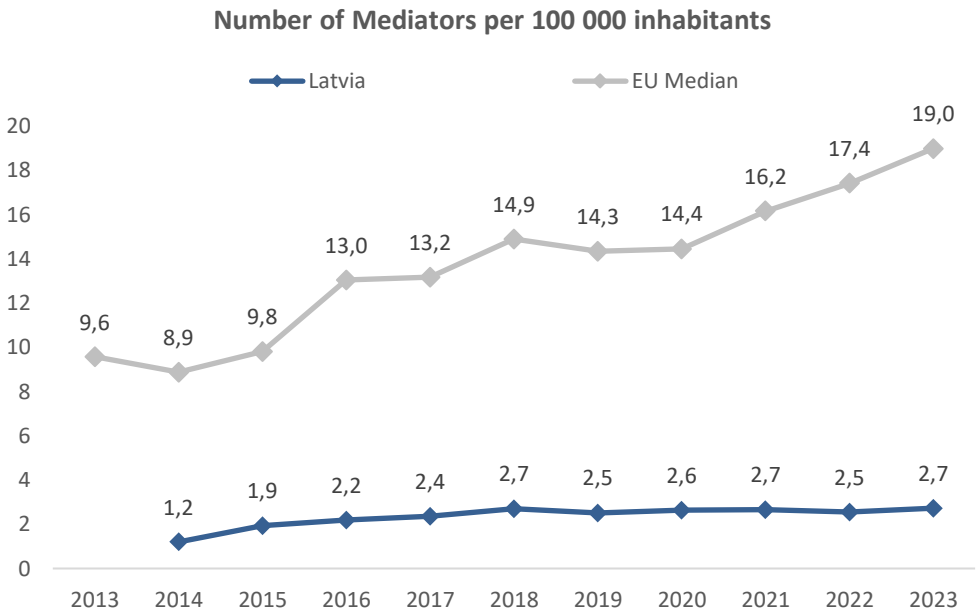
The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Latvia (0,53 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (3,16 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Latvia (0,03 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (0,88 per 100 inhabitants).

## 6. Mediators and notaries in Latvia (2023 data)

### Number of mediators in 2023

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2013	NAP	NAP	9,6
2014	24	1,2	8,9
2015	38	1,9	9,8
2016	43	2,2	13,0
2017	46	2,4	13,2
2018	52	2,7	14,9
2019	48	2,5	14,3
2020	50	2,6	14,4
2021	50	2,7	16,2
2022	48	2,5	17,4
2023	51	2,7	19,0



In 2023, there are 51 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 2,7 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation of the number of mediators between 2022 and 2023 is about 6,3%.

According to Mediation Law a certified mediator may be a natural person who: has reached 25 years of age; has an impeccable reputation; has acquired an education document attesting a State recognised higher education; have knowledge of the official language at the highest level; has attended a mediator's training course; has obtained a mediator's certificate.

A certification examination of a mediator and an attestation examination of a certified mediator shall be organised by the Council of Certified Mediators.

### Number of notaries in 2023

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
Total	105	5,6	7,3
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	NA
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	105	5,6	7,5
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	1,6
4.Other	NAP	NAP	10,8

In 2023, there are 105 notaries which represents 5,6 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

In respect of their official duties, sworn notaries are equivalent to State officials, belonging to the court system.



7. ICT tools of courts in Latvia (2023 data)

The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2023 can be summarised to:

Writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	75-95 %	75-95 %	75-95 %

Features of the writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Templates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically generated text	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically suggested decision	Yes	Yes	Yes
Speech-to-text	No	No	No
Electronic signature	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other special functionality	No	No	No

Recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %

Features of the recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Audio recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Video recording	No	No	No
Systematic recording for all hearings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically indexed recording	No	No	No
Automatic transcript from recording	No	No	No
Possibility to request a copy of the recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other special functionality	No	No	No

In all cases the audio protocol is mandatory according to the legal acts. There are used also TIX or AVR tool, in which the most important places in the audio protocol are tagged. The audio protocol is developed in pdf format or mp4.

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Latvia  
(2023 data)

In Latvia, national-level quality standards are established for the judicial system, including quality systems and policies for the judiciary. Specialized personnel within the public prosecution services oversee the implementation of these standards.

For Judges: the response is partly “yes” because, under the Law on Judicial Power (Section 27.1.), a Chief Judge must plan and set court objectives, including average adjudication timeframes, before each calendar year in collaboration with judges. These standards account for court resources, ensuring the right to adjudication within a reasonable timeframe and upholding principles of fair trial. The Chief Judge approves these standards, monitors actual adjudication times, and reports to the Board of Justice by February 1 annually. To strengthen judicial efficiency, the Supreme Court’s Division of Case-law and Research has developed guidelines for writing judgments in civil and administrative cases for first-instance and appellate courts. As part of this effort, judges were interviewed, and courts provided examples of effective and critical judgment writing.

For Prosecutors: On February 6, 2023, the Council of the Prosecutor General adopted the decision “On measures for the implementation of the quality management system in the Prosecution Office in 2023–2027.” On January 15, 2020, the “Visitors Service Standards of District (City) and Regional Courts” were approved. This document outlines principles for judicial reception and information services, promoting professionalism and service values among court staff. To ensure high-quality investigation supervision, efficient criminal case resolution, and a consistent criminal penalty policy, internal legal acts require timely reporting to senior officials regarding the handling of criminal proceedings. Prosecutors bear responsibility for their duties, with obligations to report to supervising or senior prosecutors as specified by the Prosecutor General’s orders. During evaluations (either annually through new rating systems or at least every five years), the Office of the Prosecutor General assesses district-level prosecutors’ quality and efficiency, monitoring results through a designated department.

Systems for measuring and evaluating courts' performance

A regular monitoring system of court activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	✓
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Number of appeals	✓
Number of pending cases	✓	Appeal ratio	✓
Backlogs	✓	Clearance rate	✓
Productivity of judges and court staff	✓	Disposition time	✓
Satisfaction of court staff	✓	Other	✗

The indicators “productivity of judges and court staff” and “number of appeals” are taken into account when assessing the professional activity of a judge, because the objective of the assessment of the professional activities of a judge is to promote the continuous professional growth of a judge throughout his or her career, thereby improving the quality of the work of the judge and the court. An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by court’s president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by court’s president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

According to the Law on Judicial Power, when adjudicating, judges are independent and are subject only to the law. Therefore, judges set targets by themselves. However, the President of the court monitors the workload of the judges in the court as a whole, assigning cases to another judge if necessary.

Systems for measuring and evaluating public prosecution services' performance

A regular monitoring system of public prosecution services activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Clearance rate	✗
Number of pending cases	✓	Disposition time	✓
Backlogs	✓	Percentage of convictions and acquittals	✓
Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	✓	Other	✓
Satisfaction of prosecution staff	✗		

The category "other refers to discontinued/closed criminal cases, the quality of the final decisions made by prosecutors, the reasons for protests submitted by prosecutors, and the examination results, as well as crime trends in specific categories of criminal offenses (e.g., money laundering, human trafficking, sex crimes, violent crimes, etc.).

As noted in previous comments, different quantitative performance targets have been assessed and monitored. The data in the monthly reports provided by public prosecutors allows (and has allowed in previous years as well) tracking of the disposition time. However, no standards have been set, such as defining what duration would be considered too long. With the new system, this indicator (disposition time), among others, is now used to evaluate the professional performance of the prosecutor, although only in comparison with other prosecutors.

In Latvia, there is a system to regularly evaluate the activity of each public prosecutor both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	✗
Temporary salary reduction	✗
Reflected in the individual assessment	✗
Other	✗

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	✗
Temporary salary reduction	✗
Reflected in the individual assessment	✗
Other	✗

Latvia has never implemented quantitative performance targets, meaning there have not been predefined numerical goals at the start of the year or month. Instead, there has been an ongoing evaluation of prosecutors' overall performance.

The prosecutor provides a monthly report on the statistical indicators of his or her work. In addition, the statistical indicators of the individual work of the public prosecutor (statistical indicators for the monitoring of the investigation, prosecution, maintenance of the State prosecution and other functions of the public prosecutor) are also analysed during the process of assessing the professional activities of prosecutors (not less than once every five years).

During 2023 the number of processed (closed, brought to court and concluded by a penalty imposed/negotiated by the prosecutor) cases was assessed and monitored, but no standard was set for how many cases should be completed. The new system for evaluating the professional performance of prosecutors (effective as of 1st January 2024) provides that the quantitative indicator of the work performed by the district-level prosecutor is evaluated every year.

During 2023 the number of processed (closed, brought to court and concluded by a penalty imposed/negotiated by the prosecutor) cases was assessed and monitored, but no standard was set for how many cases should be completed.

Latvia

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	2 023 825	2 001 468	1 969 000	1 968 957	1 950 116	1 919 968	1 907 675	1 893 223	1 875 757	1 883 008	1 871 882	-7,5%	-0,6%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	11 575	12 065	12 329	12 762	13 855	15 136	15 928	15 497	17 454	20 709	21 444	85,3%	3,5%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services													
(Q66, Q67, Q77, Q78, Q77-1, Q78-1, Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1, Q73-2, Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5, Q73-6, Q70, Q70-1, Q71, Q72, Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)													
66 Qlty standards formulated_jud system	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.4 number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.5 backlogs							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.8 satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures							True	True	False	False	False	False	
070.1.10 number of appeals							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.11 appeal ratio							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.12 clearance rate							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.5 Backlogs									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff									False	False	False	False	
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)									False	False	False	False	
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures									False	False	False	False	
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate									False	False	False	False	
070-1.1.11 Disposition time									False	False	True	True	
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.13 Other									False	False	True	True	
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases									True	True	True	True	
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases									True	True	True	True	
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases									True	True	True	True	

Latvia

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts									True	True	True		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services									False	False	False		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors									True	True	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)									False	False	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									False	False	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									False	False	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									True	True	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									False	False	NAP		
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual									False	False	False		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent									True	True	False		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent									False	False	False		
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities									18	16	15	-	-6,3%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									15	13	12	-	-7,7%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	34	34	28	28	25	9	9	9	9	7	6	-82,4%	-14,3%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									5	5	5	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities									3	3	3	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	100,0%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
43.1.4 Labour courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.5 Family courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0,0%	0,0%
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NA	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	-	0,0%
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts									NAP	NA	NA	-	-

Latvia

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
43.2.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations									46	42	42	-	0,0%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	48	48	49	42	47	52	56	55	53	52	52	8,3%	0,0%

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings													
First instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
91.1.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	41 425	35 793	37 504	32 312	29 430	25 433	24 757	23 847	28 669	31 451	34 096	-17,7%	8,4%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	33 818	30 395	31 407	28 001	25 078	19 522	18 609	17 006	18 059	16 792	17 191	-49,2%	2,4%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			4 671	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 836	5 628	9 515	13 422	15 802	-	17,7%
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	3 185	4 213	4 671	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 836	5 628	9 515	8 530	10 954	243,9%	28,4%
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 892	4 848	-	-0,9%
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 892	4 848	-	-0,9%
91.1.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	4 422	2 510	1 426	1 293	1 405	1 412	1 312	1 213	1 095	1 237	1 103	-75,1%	-10,8%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	76 869	71 939	308 909	318 677	319 637	317 227	357 072	365 086	342 598	369 949	354 094	360,6%	-4,3%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	40 747	45 127	39 504	39 260	28 652	27 778	30 196	28 907	28 464	29 977	30 050	-26,3%	0,2%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			267 173	277 057	288 911	287 606	325 004	334 482	312 229	338 098	322 478	-	-4,6%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	33 257	28 691	29 066	29 479	43 123	42 345	44 727	59 368	76 178	86 531	84 003	152,6%	-2,9%
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			238 107	247 578	245 788	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 567	238 475	-	-5,2%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	238 107	247 578	245 788	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 567	238 475	-	-5,2%



Latvia

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.8 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.9 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	2 865	2 387	2 232	2 360	2 074	1 843	1 872	1 697	1 905	1 874	1 566	-45,3%	-16,4%
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	81 225	72 254	312 004	321 955	323 093	317 970	357 017	361 417	343 170	367 478	356 682	339,1%	-2,9%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	44 500	44 438	42 910	42 183	34 197	28 712	30 836	27 766	29 231	29 759	30 173	-32,2%	1,4%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			266 729	277 524	286 829	287 320	324 210	331 836	312 176	335 711	324 800	-	-3,3%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	32 046	28 718	30 719	29 550	41 571	42 059	43 933	56 722	76 125	84 100	85 398	166,5%	1,5%
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			236 010	247 974	245 258	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 611	239 402	-	-4,9%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	236 010	247 974	245 258	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 611	239 402	-	-4,9%
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.8 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.9 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	4 679	3 436	2 365	2 248	2 067	1 938	1 971	1 815	1 763	2 008	1 709	-63,5%	-14,9%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	37 069	35 478	32 312	29 430	25 444	24 690	24 812	27 516	28 097	33 922	31 267	-15,7%	-7,8%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	30 065	31 084	28 001	25 078	19 533	18 588	17 969	18 147	17 292	17 010	16 827	-44,0%	-1,1%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			3 018	2 947	4 499	4 785	5 630	8 274	9 568	15 809	13 480	-	-14,7%
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	4 396	4 186	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 785	5 630	8 274	9 568	10 961	9 559	117,4%	-12,8%
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 848	3 921	-	-19,1%
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 848	3 921	-	-19,1%
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-



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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
91.4.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	2 608	1 461	1 293	1 405	1 412	1 317	1 213	1 095	1 237	1 103	960	-63,2%	-13,0%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Clearence rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	105,7%	100,4%	101,0%	101,0%	101,1%	100,2%	100,0%	99,0%	100,2%	99,3%	100,7%	(4,94)	1,40
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	109,2%	98,5%	108,6%	107,4%	119,4%	103,4%	102,1%	96,1%	102,7%	99,3%	100,4%	(8,80)	1,14
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	100,1%	99,8%	100,2%	99,3%	99,9%	99,8%	99,2%	100,0%	99,3%	100,7%	-	1,43
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	96,4%	100,1%	105,7%	100,2%	96,4%	99,3%	98,2%	95,5%	99,9%	97,2%	101,7%	5,30	4,47
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	NAP	99,1%	100,2%	99,8%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,4%	-	0,37
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	99,1%	100,2%	99,8%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,4%	-	0,37
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	163,3%	143,9%	106,0%	95,3%	99,7%	105,2%	105,3%	107,0%	92,5%	107,2%	109,1%	(54,18)	1,98
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	167	179	38	33	29	28	25	28	30	34	32	-80,8%	-5,0%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	247	255	238	217	208	236	213	239	216	209	204	-17,5%	-2,4%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	53	4	4	6	6	6	9	11	17	15	-	-11,9%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	50	53	36	36	40	42	47	53	46	48	41	-18,4%	-14,1%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-15,0%
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-15,0%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT Other registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	203	155	200	228	249	248	225	220	256	200	205	0,8%	2,3%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Second instance other than criminal cases (Q97)													
97.1.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				3 101	2 684	2 175	1 823	2 181	1 707	1 670	1 820	-	9,0%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 652	1 691	1 528	1 323	1 492	1 204	1 102	1 244	-	12,9%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				14	16	-	-	30	28	22	30	-	36,4%
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				14	16	-	-	19	11	10	1	-	-90,0%
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	17	12	29	-	141,7%
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	17	12	29	-	141,7%
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				1 435	977	647	500	659	475	546	546	-	0,0%
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				6 965	6 532	5 619	5 272	4 533	4 501	4 439	4 030	-	-9,2%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				5 719	5 331	4 464	4 170	3 427	3 337	3 385	3 054	-	-9,8%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				6	9	6	-	191	200	123	135	-	9,8%
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				6	9	6	-	91	83	37	58	-	56,8%
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100	117	86	77	-	-10,5%
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100	117	86	77	-	-10,5%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
97.2.7 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.8 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.9 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.10 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				1 240	1 192	1 149	1 102	915	964	931	841	-	-9,7%
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				7 209	7 066	5 895	5 151	5 007	4 538	4 288	3 987	-	-7,0%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				5 507	5 510	4 661	4 143	3 715	3 439	3 243	3 059	-	-5,7%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				4	24	6	-	193	206	115	146	-	27,0%
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				4	24	6	-	99	84	46	49	-	6,5%
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94	122	69	97	-	40,6%
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94	122	69	97	-	40,6%
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				1 698	1 532	1 228	1 008	1 099	893	930	782	-	-15,9%
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 857	2 150	1 899	1 944	1 707	1 670	1 821	1 751	-	-3,8%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 864	1 512	1 331	1 350	1 204	1 102	1 244	1 127	-	-9,4%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				16	1	-	-	28	22	30	19	-	-36,7%
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				16	1	-	-	11	10	1	10	-	900,0%
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17	12	29	9	-	-69,0%
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17	12	29	9	-	-69,0%
97.4.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
97.4.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				977	637	568	594	475	546	547	605	-	10,6%
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.5.1 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	NA	156	NA	22	26	27	30	-	11,1%
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	NA	97	NA	22	25	24	27	-	12,5%
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	NA	59	NA	-	1	3	3	-	0,0%
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				103,5%	108,2%	104,9%	97,7%	110,5%	100,8%	96,6%	98,9%	-	2,33
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				96,3%	103,4%	104,4%	99,4%	108,4%	103,1%	95,8%	100,2%	-	4,36
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				66,7%	266,7%	100,0%	-	101,0%	103,0%	93,5%	108,1%	-	14,65
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				66,7%	266,7%	100,0%	-	108,8%	101,2%	124,3%	84,5%	-	(39,84)
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94,0%	104,3%	80,2%	126,0%	-	45,74
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94,0%	104,3%	80,2%	126,0%	-	45,74
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				136,9%	128,5%	106,9%	91,5%	120,1%	92,6%	99,9%	93,0%	-	(6,91)
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				145	111	118	138	124	134	155	160	-	3,4%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				124	100	104	119	118	117	140	134	-	-4,0%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				1460	15	-	-	53	39	95	48	-	-50,1%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				1460	15	-	-	41	43	8	74	-	838,8%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	66	36	153	34	-	-77,9%
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	66	36	153	34	-	-77,9%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				210	152	169	215	158	223	215	282	-	31,5%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q99)													
99.1.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	1 698	1 614	1 651	1 500	1 158	1 017	851	-	-16,3%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 644	938	741	653	647	419	420	360	-	-14,3%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	-	1	2	2	5	5	-	0,0%
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	-	1	1	2	5	5	-	0,0%
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NA	-	1	1	2	5	5	-	0,0%
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NA	NAP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				671	760	869	958	851	737	592	486	-	-17,9%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NA	4	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	2 379	2 186	2 008	1 953	1 798	1 543	1 535	-	-0,5%
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 568	1 386	1 082	1 142	1 104	1 069	893	951	-	6,5%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	44	22	23	23	20	7	-	-65,0%
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	44	19	22	23	20	7	-	-65,0%
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NA	43	19	22	23	20	7	-	-65,0%
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NA	NAP	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				1 116	993	850	844	826	706	630	577	-	-8,4%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NA	210	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	2 463	2 149	2 159	2 295	1 939	1 709	1 695	-	-0,8%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				2 282	1 321	1 170	1 187	1 332	1 068	953	998	-	4,7%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				71	26	43	21	23	20	20	12	-	-40,0%
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				64	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	43	19	21	20	20	12	-	-40,0%
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NA	21	42	19	21	20	20	12	-	-40,0%
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				7	5	NAP	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				1 027	884	761	951	940	851	736	685	-	-6,9%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				69	232	175	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	1 614	1 651	1 500	1 158	1 017	851	691	-	-18,8%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				957	745	653	608	419	420	360	313	-	-13,1%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	1	2	2	5	5	-	-	-
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	1	1	2	5	5	-	-	-



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Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NA	1	1	2	5	5	-	-	-
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NA	NAP	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				760	869	958	851	737	592	486	378	-	-22,2%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NA	39	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.5.1 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	137	172	127	64	-	-49,6%
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				503	NA	NA	NA	13	5	5	15	-	200,0%
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	NA	NA	NA	124	167	122	49	-	-59,8%

Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				NA	103,5%	98,3%	107,5%	117,5%	107,8%	110,8%	110,4%	-	(0,33)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				145,5%	95,3%	108,1%	103,9%	120,7%	99,9%	106,7%	104,9%	-	(1,78)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	97,7%	95,5%	100,0%	87,0%	100,0%	171,4%	-	71,43
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	97,7%	100,0%	95,5%	87,0%	100,0%	171,4%	-	71,43
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NA	NA	97,7%	100,0%	95,5%	87,0%	100,0%	171,4%	-	71,43
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	100,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NA	NAP	66,7%	200,0%	-	-	-	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				92,0%	89,0%	89,5%	112,7%	113,8%	120,5%	116,8%	118,7%	-	1,89
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NA	83,3%	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				NA	239	280	254	184	191	182	149	-	-18,1%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				153	206	204	187	115	144	138	114	-	-17,0%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	8	35	32	91	91	-	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	8	19	35	91	91	-	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NA	9	19	35	91	91	-	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NA	NAP	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				270	359	459	327	286	254	241	201	-	-16,4%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NA	81	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-

First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								5 895	6 125	4 578	4 442	-	-3,0%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								4 052	5 350	3 389	3 291	-	-2,9%
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								1 843	775	956	837	-	-12,4%
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NAP	NAP	233	314	-	34,8%
094.2.1 Total -incoming								15 022	9 548	8 930	9 350	-	4,7%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								8 391	6 528	4 553	4 835	-	6,2%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								6 631	3 020	2 406	2 566	-	6,7%
094.2.4 Other - incoming								NAP	NAP	1 971	1 949	-	-1,1%
094.3.1 Total - resolved								13 696	10 279	9 200	9 186	-	-0,2%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								7 941	7 315	4 765	4 700	-	-1,4%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								5 755	2 964	2 530	2 462	-	-2,7%
094.3.4 Other - resolved								NAP	NAP	1 905	2 024	-	6,2%
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								7 221	5 394	4 308	4 542	-	5,4%



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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								4 502	4 563	3 177	3 359	-	5,7%
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								2 719	831	832	940	-	13,0%
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NAP	NAP	299	243	-	-18,7%
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								913	982	639	704	-	10,2%
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								898	973	628	674	-	7,3%
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								15	9	4	15	-	275,0%
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NAP	NAP	7	15	-	114,3%
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total								91%	108%	103%	98%	-	(4,8)
CR of Severe cases								95%	112%	105%	97%	-	(7,4)
CR of Misdemeanour cases								87%	98%	105%	96%	-	(9,2)
CR of Other								NAP	NAP	97%	104%	-	7,45
DT of Total								192	192	171	180	-	5,6%
DT of Severe cases								207	228	243	261	-	7,2%
DT of Misdemeanour cases								172	102	120	139	-	16,1%
DT of Other								NAP	NAP	57	44	-	-23,5%
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								650	612	691	881	-	27,5%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								450	442	487	634	-	30,2%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								200	170	172	224	-	30,2%
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NAP	NAP	32	23	-	-28,1%
098.2.1 Total -incoming								2 736	2 546	2 567	2 474	-	-3,6%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								1 344	1 557	1 438	1 543	-	7,3%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								1 392	989	921	702	-	-23,8%
098.2.4 Other - incoming								NAP	NAP	208	229	-	10,1%
098.3.1 Total - resolved								2 774	2 485	2 377	2 164	-	-9,0%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								1 352	1 508	1 291	1 211	-	-6,2%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								1 422	977	869	731	-	-15,9%
098.3.4 Other - resolved								NAP	NAP	217	222	-	2,3%
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								612	673	881	998	-	13,3%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								442	491	634	773	-	21,9%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								170	182	224	195	-	-12,9%
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NAP	NAP	23	30	-	30,4%
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								20	5	10	10	-	0,0%
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								20	5	10	10	-	0,0%
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								-	-	-	-	-	-
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total								101,4%	97,6%	92,6%	87,5%	-	(5,54)
CR o2 Severe cases								100,6%	96,9%	89,8%	78,5%	-	(12,58)
CR of Misdemeanour cases								102,2%	98,8%	94,4%	104,1%	-	10,36
CR of Other								NAP	NAP	104,3%	96,9%	-	(7,08)
DT of Total								81	99	135	168	-	24,4%
DT of Severe cases								119	119	179	233	-	30,0%
DT of Misdemeanour cases								44	68	94	97	-	3,5%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT of Other								NAP	NAP	39	49	-	27,5%
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								141	177	235	160	-	-31,9%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming								686	662	558	505	-	-9,5%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved								650	604	633	518	-	-18,2%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								177	235	160	147	-	-8,1%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								-	-	1	-	-	-
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
CR of Total								94,8%	91,2%	113,4%	102,6%	-	(10,87)
CR of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total								99	142	92	104	-	12,3%
DT of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other								NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year								490	362	623	556	-	-10,8%
2. Incoming/received cases								12 734	11 529	10 787	10 911	-	1,1%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)								12 255	11 147	10 498	9 886	-	-5,8%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)								1 545	1 424	1 341	394	-	-70,6%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified								16	10	7	-	-	-
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation								330	71	47	84	-	78,7%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity								242	655	566	284	-	-49,8%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons								957	688	721	26	-	-96,4%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor								2 337	3 210	4 742	5 104	-	7,6%
3.3. Cases brought to court								8 088	6 061	4 415	4 462	-	1,1%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year								362	616	556	597	-	7,4%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases								0,96	0,97	0,97	0,91	-	-6,9%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases								0,03	0,06	0,05	0,06	-	7,4%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total								1 630	1 586	1 334	1 183	-	-11,3%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	20 498 625 €	21 771 366 €	22 491 558 €	22 557 706 €	24 121 346 €	26 921 451 €	32 256 193 €	35 924 143 €	39 947 984 €	42 389 284 €	48 705 038 €	137,6%	14,90%
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	-	21 393 412 €	22 478 776 €	22 533 408 €	24 053 679 €	26 860 729 €	31 714 248 €	34 357 696 €	37 234 561 €	36 664 603 €	44 571 922 €	-	21,57%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	33 764 €	NA	59 344 €	64 817 €	36 812 €	134 789 €	-	266,16%
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	33 764 €	NA	59 344 €	47 799 €	36 812 €	106 482 €	-	189,26%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total								45	39	22	24	-	9,1%
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total								NAP	NAP	50	33	-	-34,0%
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total								103 420 €	97 212 €	104 314 €	76 368 €	-	-26,8%
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions		
												2013-2023	2022-2023	
Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users														
(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)														
Writing assistance tools														
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter											95-100 %			95-100 %
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											75-95 %			75-95 %
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											95-100 %			95-100 %
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											75-95 %			75-95 %
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											95-100 %			95-100 %
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											75-95 %			75-95 %
Features of the writing assistance tools														
Civil and/or commercial matter														
062-24.1.1.1 Templates											True	True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text											True	True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision											True	True		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text											False	False		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature											True	True		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality											False	False		
Administrative matter														
062-24.1.2.1 Templates											True	True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text											True	True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision											True	True		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text											False	False		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature											True	True		



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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates										True	True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text										True	True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision										True	True		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text										False	False		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature										True	True		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording										True	True		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording										False	False		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										True	True		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording										False	False		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording										False	False		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										True	True		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-		False	False		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording										True	True		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording										False	False		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										True	True		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording										False	False		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording										False	False		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										True	True		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-		False	False		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording										True	True		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording										False	False		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										True	True		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording										False	False		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording										False	False		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										True	True		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality										False	False		

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice													
(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)													
46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	481	488	493	503	490	NA	521	550	545	533	527	9,6%	-1,1%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	298	307	310	313	311	NA	360	380	376	370	364	22,1%	-1,6%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	133	134	136	143	143	NA	126	135	133	128	128	-3,8%	0,0%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	50	47	47	47	36	NA	35	35	36	35	35	-30,0%	0,0%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	113	111	180	110	105	NA	99	105	105	103	105	-7,1%	1,9%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	59	62	62	60	58	NA	59	63	64	60	58	-1,7%	-3,3%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	31	31	33	35	35	NA	28	31	30	32	35	12,9%	9,4%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	23	18	15	15	12	NA	12	11	11	11	12	-47,8%	9,1%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	368	377	313	393	385	NA	422	445	440	430	422	14,7%	-1,9%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	239	245	248	253	253	NA	301	317	312	310	306	28,0%	-1,3%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	102	103	103	108	108	NA	98	104	103	96	93	-8,8%	-3,1%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	27	29	32	32	24	NA	23	24	25	24	23	-14,8%	-4,2%
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									545	533	526	-	-1,3%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									380	370	364	-	-1,6%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									129	128	128	-	0,0%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									36	35	34	-	-2,9%
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									61	64	62	-	-3,1%
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial									13	14	13	-	-7,1%
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal									48	43	45	-	4,7%
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal									8	9	9	-	0,0%
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative									73	72	72	-	0,0%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									39	39	39	-	0,0%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									20	21	21	-	0,0%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative									14	12	12	-	0,0%
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	1 594	1 578	1 519	1 582	1 536	NA	1 678	1 666	1 615	1 648	1 657	4,0%	0,5%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	1 093	1 071	1 044	1 071	932	NA	1 032	1 040	1 007	1 141	1 041	-4,8%	-8,8%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	347	354	323	355	483	NA	530	498	491	360	471	35,7%	30,8%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	147	144	141	142	95	NA	99	113	102	129	128	-12,9%	-0,8%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	7	9	11	14	26	NA	17	15	15	18	17	142,9%	-5,6%
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	134	136	110	128	181	NA	179	130	108	112	118	-11,9%	5,4%
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	65	67	65	65	124	NA	130	88	45	57	55	-15,4%	-3,5%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	36	36	16	34	36	NA	19	18	25	17	23	-36,1%	35,3%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	29	30	18	26	13	NA	27	21	36	35	37	27,6%	5,7%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	4	3	11	3	8	NA	3	3	2	3	3	-25,0%	0,0%
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	1 460	1 442	1 409	1 454	1 355	NA	1 499	1 536	1 507	1 536	1 539	5,4%	0,2%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	1 028	1 004	979	1 006	808	NA	902	952	962	1 084	986	-4,1%	-9,0%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	311	318	307	321	447	NA	511	480	466	343	448	44,1%	30,6%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	118	114	123	116	82	NA	72	92	66	94	91	-22,9%	-3,2%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	3	6	-	11	18	NA	14	12	13	15	14	366,7%	-6,7%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									1 615	1 648	1 657	-	0,5%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									1 205	1 228	1 237	-	0,7%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									292	305	309	-	1,3%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									118	115	111	-	-3,5%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									108	112	118	-	5,4%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									66	68	68	-	0,0%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									23	26	32	-	23,1%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									19	18	18	-	0,0%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									1 507	1 536	1 539	-	0,2%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									1 139	1 160	1 169	-	0,8%
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									269	279	277	-	-0,7%
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									99	97	93	-	-4,1%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									449	457	415	-	-9,2%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									295	306	287	-	-6,2%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									90	89	79	-	-11,2%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									64	62	49	-	-21,0%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									184	187	161	-	-13,9%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									108	111	101	-	-9,0%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									43	42	34	-	-19,0%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									33	34	26	-	-23,5%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									265	270	254	-	-5,9%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									187	195	186	-	-4,6%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									47	47	45	-	-4,3%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									31	28	23	-	-17,9%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											False	-	-
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)										29	28	-	-3,4%
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)										14	14	-	0,0%
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)										6	5	-	-16,7%
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)										9	9	-	0,0%
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total										16	15	-	-6,3%
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.										7	6	-	-14,3%
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.										3	3	-	0,0%
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts										6	6	-	0,0%
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total										13	13	-	0,0%
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.										7	8	-	14,3%
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.										3	2	-	-33,3%
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts										300,0%	3	-	0,0%
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							-	397	357	377	390	-	3,4%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							-	111	103	268	118	-	-56,0%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							-	286	254	109	272	-	149,5%
004 Annual average salary in the country							12 912 €	13 716 €	15 324 €	16 476 €	18 444 €	-	11,9%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							32 340 €	34 104 €	35 808 €	36 948 €	43 680 €	-	18,2%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							50 520 €	56 093 €	57 302 €	57 712 €	68 244 €	-	18,2%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							31 668 €	33 396 €	35 064 €	36 192 €	41 628 €	-	15,0%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							43 195 €	41 411 €	43 479 €	44 880 €	51 456 €	-	14,7%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							22 656 €	23 859 €	25 164 €	29 826 €	30 565 €	-	2,5%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							35 052 €	39 690 €	39 909 €	40 047 €	47 415 €	-	18,4%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							22 198 €	23 376 €	24 654 €	25 428 €	29 157 €	-	14,7%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							30 059 €	28 842 €	30 427 €	31 392 €	35 899 €	-	14,4%
133.1.1.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.2.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.1.3.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.4.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.1.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.2.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.3.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		



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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	1 336	1 363	1 363	1 231	1 370	1 218	1 357	1 370	1 351	1 351	1 337	0,1%	-1,0%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man							714	697	684	684	671	-	-1,9%
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman							643	673	667	667	666	-	-0,1%
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	NAP	24	38	43	46	52	48	50	50	48	51	-	6,3%
166.2.1 Mediators - male							5	4	4	4	3	-	-25,0%
166.3.1 Mediators - female							43	46	46	44	48	-	9,1%
192.1.1 Number of notaries										106	105	-	-0,9%
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State										106	105	-	-0,9%
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male										17	19	-	11,8%
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male										17	19	-	11,8%
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female										89	86	-	-3,4%
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female										89	86	-	-3,4%
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female										NAP	NAP	-	-

Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%