



Population
8 932 664

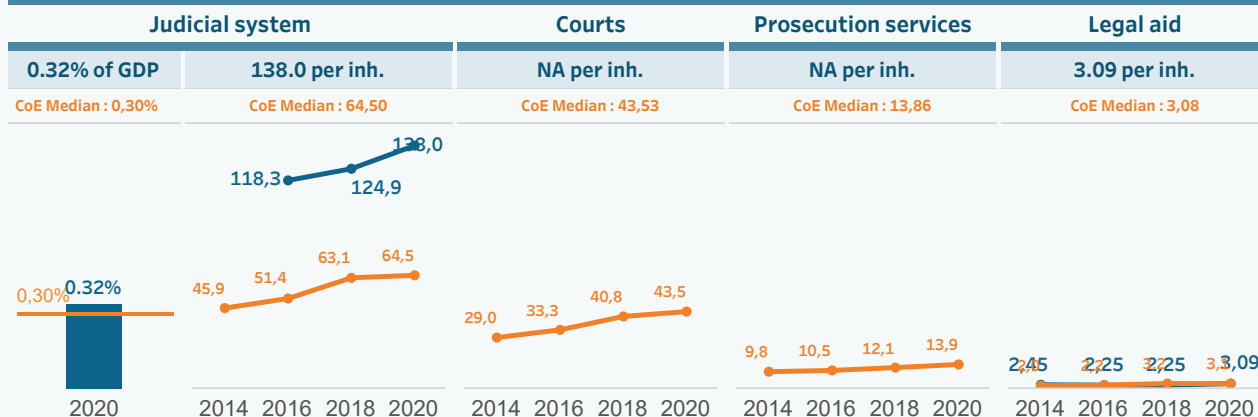


GDP per capita
42 502 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
35 072 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: There is one single budget for courts and prosecution services in Austria. In 2020, 1 232 658 898 € were spent on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 138 € per inhab. (well above the CoE median), and 0.32% of the GDP (slightly above the COE median). The legal aid budget is close to the CoE median, but it does not include court fees, translation and expert fees, covered by legal aid, which are included in the court budget.

Gender balance in judiciary

In Austria, the women judges and prosecutors are represented above 50% in the 1st instance but not higher instances (the 3rd instance judges are 36% women, same as the 2nd instance prosecutors). For court presidents and heads of prosecution this percent is 43% and 33% respectively. Austrian Action Plan for the judiciary is focusing on gender balance in specific provisions in the organizational laws, special programs, quota regulations, gender data on court users, an independent equal-treatment officers and other measures.

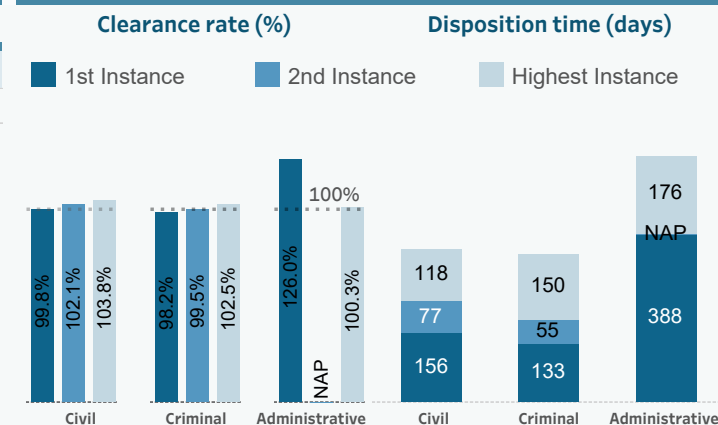
ICT in judiciary

The high ICT index of 8,1 further increased by 0,2 points since 2018. In 2020, additional 30 million € were used for digitalisation of courts from the state reserve budget. With the strategic initiative Justice 3.0, the Ministry of Justice initiated a process to involve all professional groups and representatives of Justice, with the objective to establish fully digital procedures at courts and prosecution offices.

Child-friendly justice

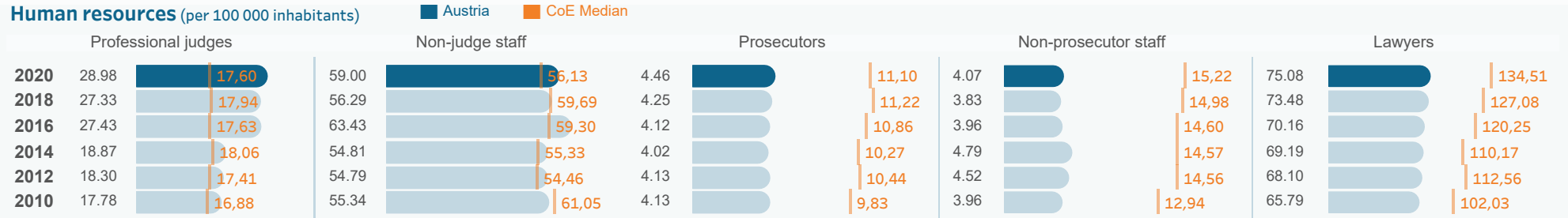
Austria has introduced in all courts child-friendly interrogation rooms a while ago. All criminal proceedings involving minors are carried out in such rooms. Trainings in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence in general and specifically for minor victims are part of the initial and continuous training of prosecutors.

Efficiency

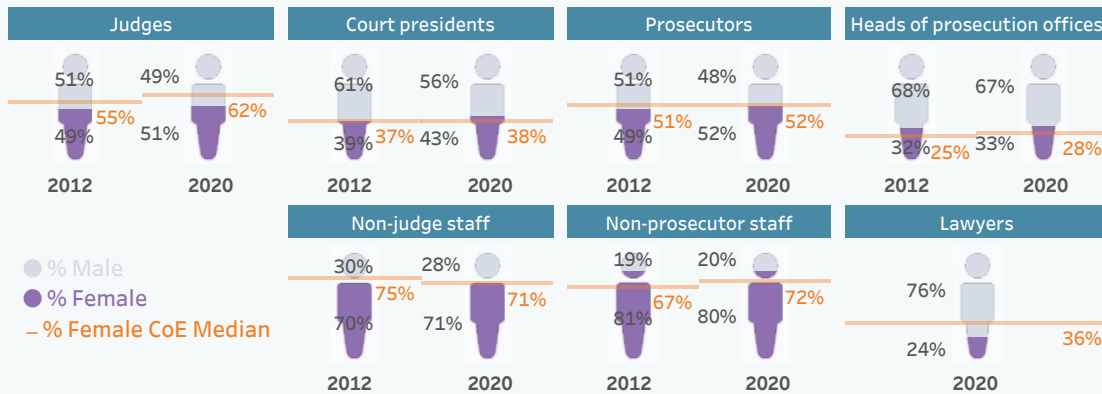


Efficiency: In 2020, the 2nd instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while criminal cases, combined for three instances, are the most efficient area of law. In particular, the most efficient level and area of law are the 2nd instance criminal cases. Contrary, the highest DT is calculated for first instance administrative cases. The DT indicator is below the respective CoE medians in all matters at all instances, except for 1st instance administrative cases and 3d instance criminal cases. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on courts' efficiency diverged among instances and court types but the increases in Disposition Times were not substantial. In Austria, judges have always had the opportunity to work from home. During the lockdowns, many judges used this option, while no courts were closed. The significant drop in incoming cases and held court hearings in April 2020 provided the opportunity to concentrate on finishing pending cases.

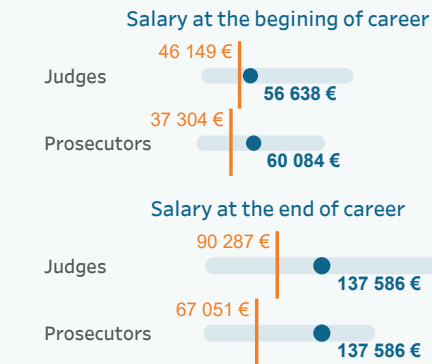
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



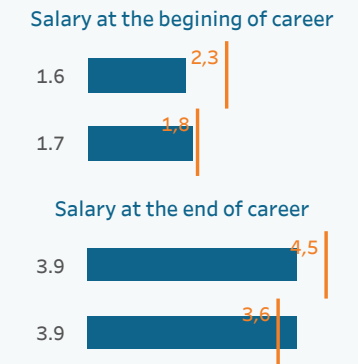
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

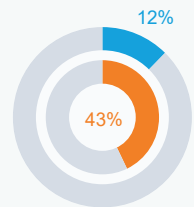


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

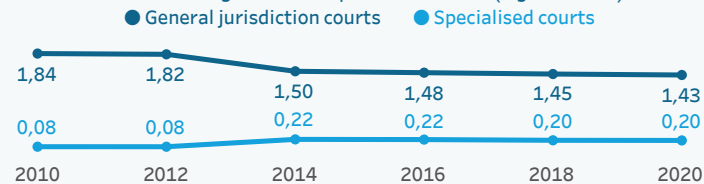


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

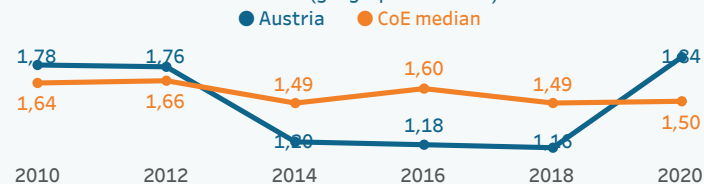
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	8.14	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	8.84	6.6
	Criminal	8.89	5.7
	Administrative	7.82	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	10.15	6.1
	Criminal	10.15	4.1
	Administrative	9.08	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.1	7.3
	Criminal	7.1	7.3
	Administrative	6.13	7.4
Decision support	Civil	7.93	7.0
	Criminal	8.46	7.3
	Administrative	7.07	7.2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

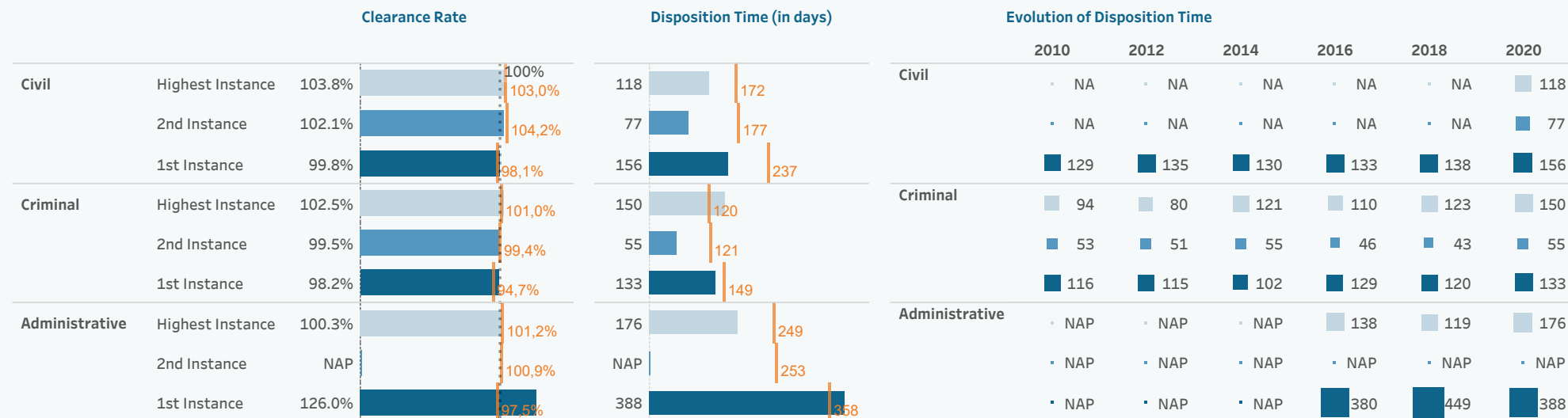
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

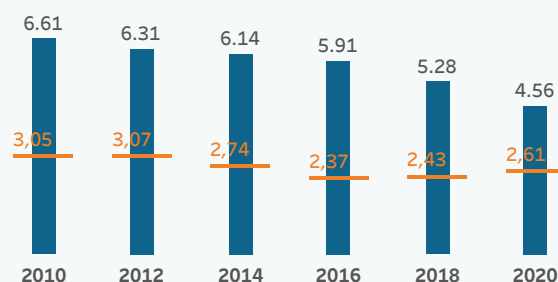
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

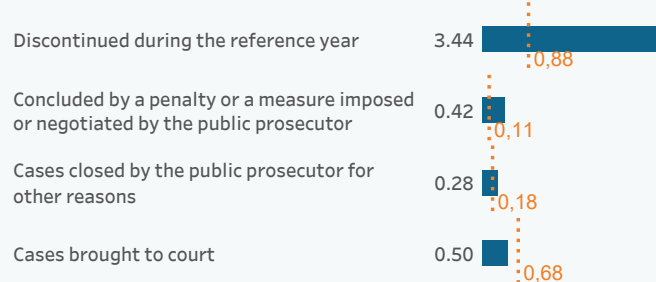


Public prosecution services

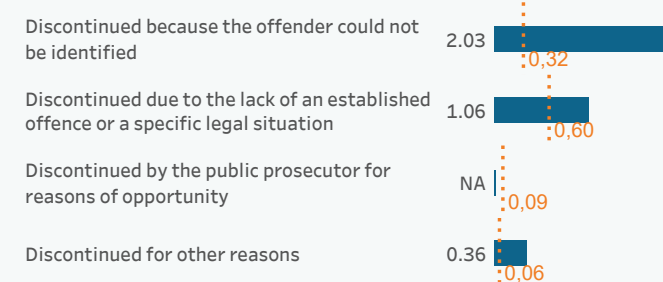
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.ris.bka.gv.at

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.ris.bka.gv.at; findok.bmf.gv.at; www.ogh.gv.at;
www.vwgh.gv.at; www.vfgh.gv.at

3. Information about the judicial system

www.justiz.gv.at; www.bmj.gv.at;
www.vwgh.gv.at/Service/formulare.html