



Population  
10 718 565

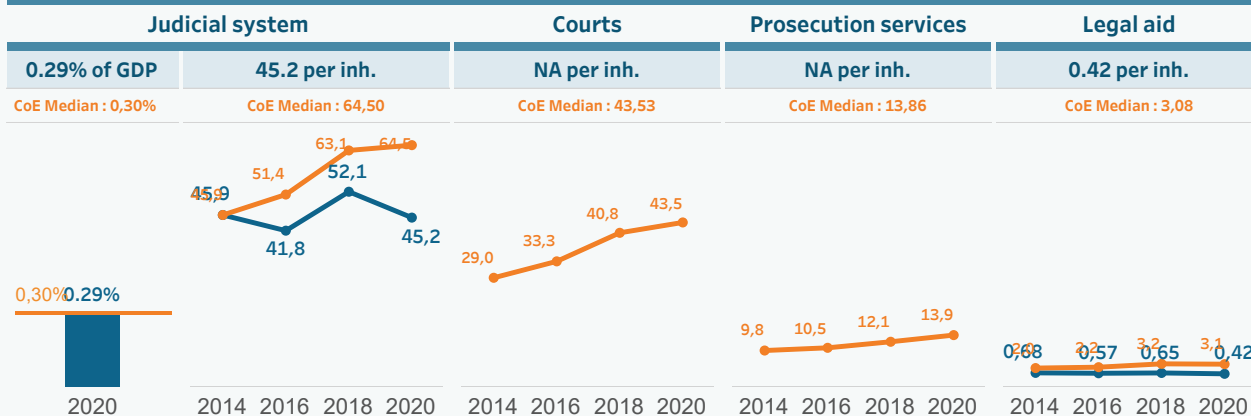


GDP per capita  
15 424 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
NA  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget :** In 2020, Greece spent 45.2€ per inhabitant on the implemented judicial system budget, which is less than the CoE median. This expenditure accounts for 0.29% of the GDP, which is also slightly less than the median. Since 2014, the budget spent on the judicial system fluctuated while the European median was constantly rising. Greece is not able to separate the public prosecution services budget from the courts' budget, hence no further analysis can be conducted.

#### Number of courts

Compared with the CoE median value of all court geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants, Greece appears to have the double number of locations where citizens can access courts in spite of decreasing trend from 2012. This implies a dense network of court premises across the country.

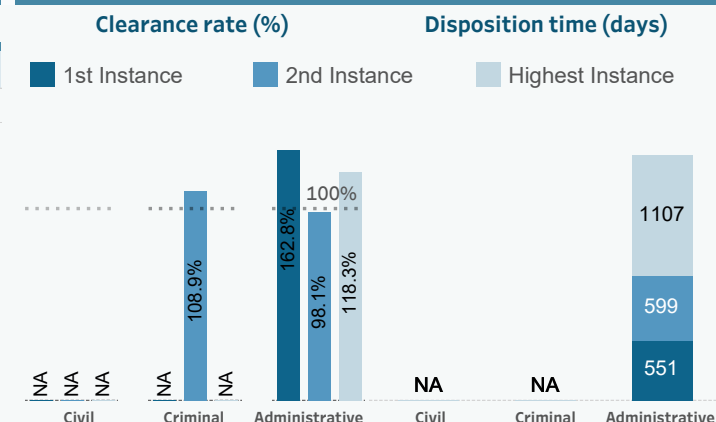
#### Professionals

The number of professional judges at the level of 36 judges per 100 000 inhabitants is far above the COE median. On the other hand, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has been decreasing steadily to the level of 39,2 per 100 000 inhabitants which is below the median value. Consequently, the ratio between judges and their supporting staff is almost one to one which is not commonly seen in European judicial systems (the COE median ratio indicates more than 3 staff members per judge). The number of prosecutors (6,95 per 100 000 inhabitants), in spite of increase, is still much below the COE median, whereas number of lawyers (416) continued rising to the level three times higher than the median.

#### ICT in judiciary

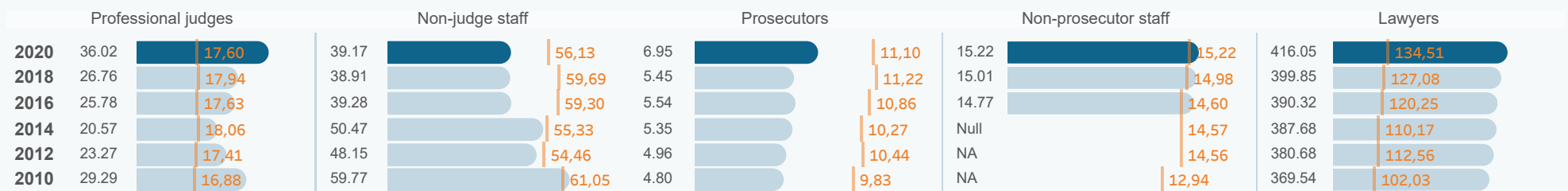
Greece has an ICT index of 5,1 which is much below the COE median. However, it should be noted that significant increase of 0,6 points was achieved in 2020, mainly due to improvements in both e-communication of courts and decision support.

### Efficiency

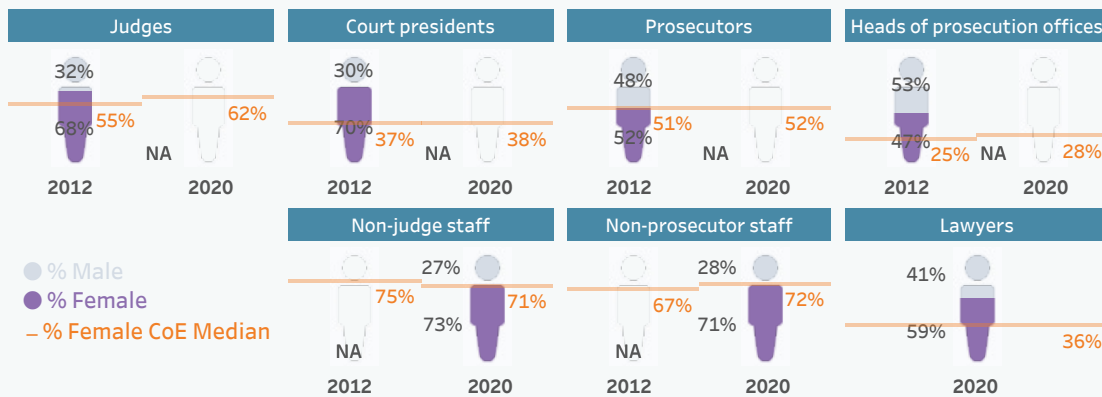


**Efficiency:** Due to COVID-19, courts operated under special conditions and dealt mainly with priority criminal cases. This reportedly had a negative effect on civil and commercial cases, but no further analysis of this impact can be conducted as caseload data are not available. The data provided for 2020 cover only the administrative domain where pandemic effects were visible in the 25% drop of incoming and resolved first instance cases. The administrative courts were most efficient in the first instance as they maintained very high CR of 162,8% and continued decreasing DT, much like in previous cycles. Similar positive trends can be observed for the second instance courts. However, it should be noted that DT in all three instances is still very high and much above the European median values which might be a cause of concern.

## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender balance

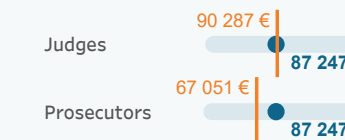


## Absolute gross salaries

## Salary at the beginning of career



## Salary at the end of career



## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

## Salary at the beginning of career

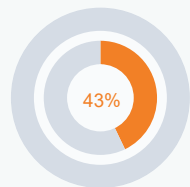


## Salary at the end of career



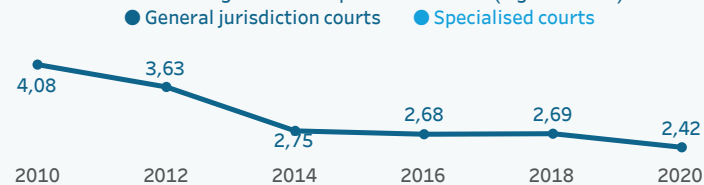
## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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

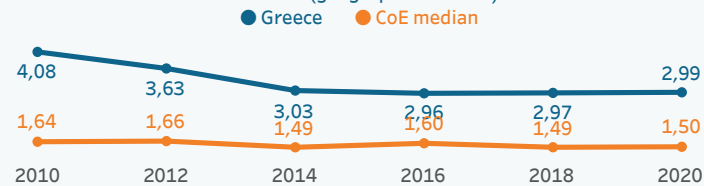


- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

## First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



## All courts (geographic location)

ICT in judiciary  
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	5.1	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	5.16	6.6
	Criminal	4.37	5.7
	Administrative	5.97	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	5.79	6.1
	Criminal	4.47	4.1
	Administrative	4.25	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	5	7.3
	Criminal	5	7.3
	Administrative	7.71	7.4
Decision support	Civil	2.92	7.0
	Criminal	2.46	7.3
	Administrative	8.61	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

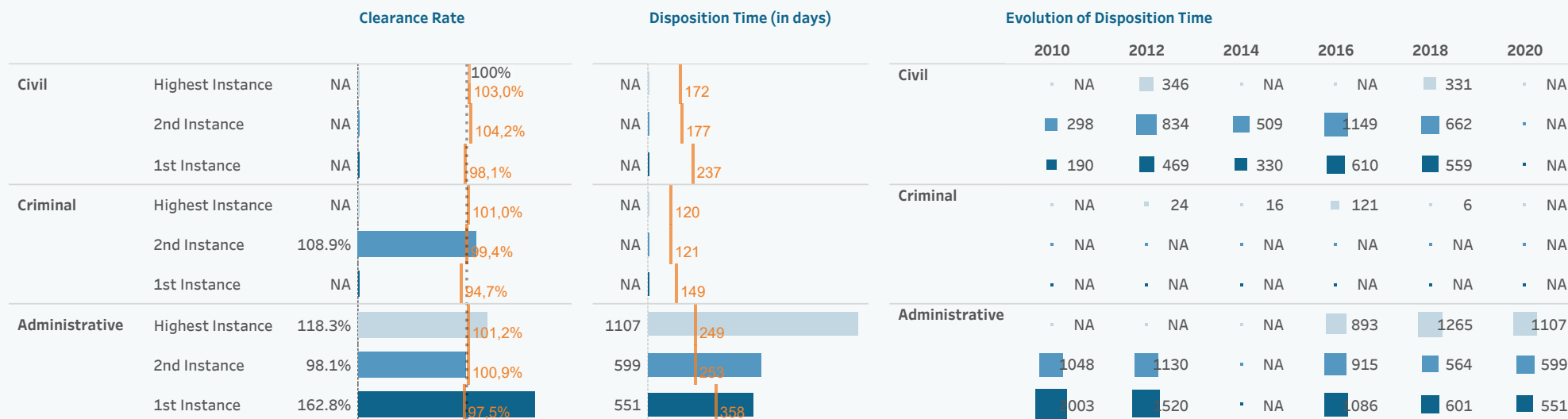
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

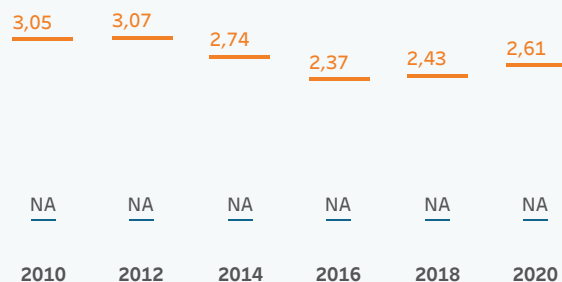
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

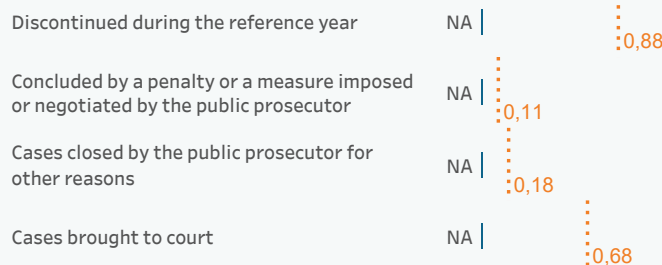


## Public prosecution services

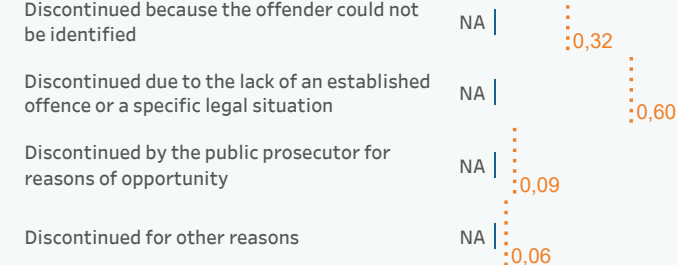
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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.ministryofjustice.gr](http://www.ministryofjustice.gr) [www.adjustice.gr](http://www.adjustice.gr) [www.elsyn.gov.gr](http://www.elsyn.gov.gr)  
[www.solon.gov.gr](http://www.solon.gov.gr) [www.ncris.gov.gr](http://www.ncris.gov.gr) [www.gov.gr](http://www.gov.gr)

## 2. Case-law of the higher court/s

[www.areiospagos.gr](http://www.areiospagos.gr) [www.adjustice.gr](http://www.adjustice.gr) [www.elsyn.gov.gr](http://www.elsyn.gov.gr)

## 3. Information about the judicial system

[www.ministryofjustice.gr](http://www.ministryofjustice.gr) [www.adjustice.gr](http://www.adjustice.gr) [www.elsyn.gov.gr](http://www.elsyn.gov.gr)  
[www.solon.gov.gr](http://www.solon.gov.gr) [www.ncris.gov.gr](http://www.ncris.gov.gr) [www.gov.gr](http://www.gov.gr)