



Population
634 730

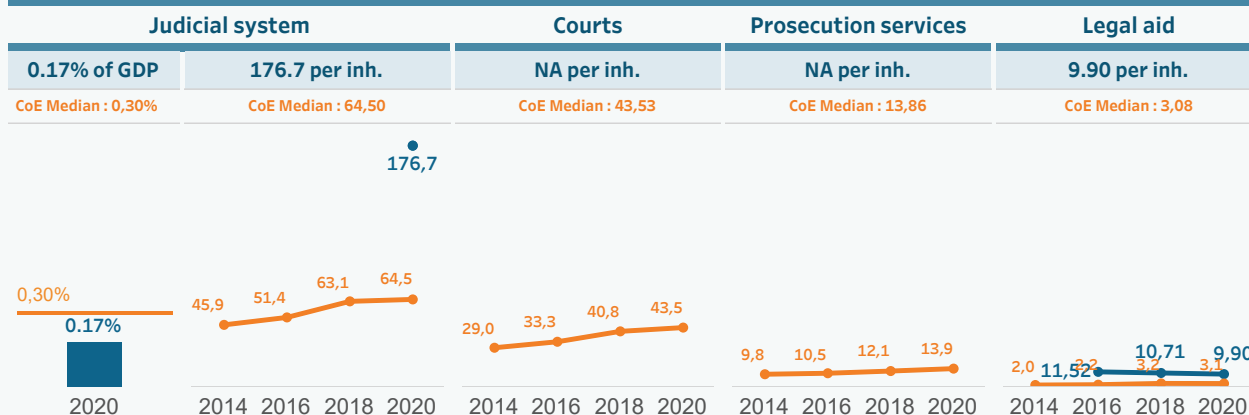


GDP per capita
101 056 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
63 015 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: Luxembourg spent 112 177 477€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 176.7€ per inhab. (significantly above the CoE median) and 0.17% of the GDP (below the CoE median). The budget of public prosecution services cannot be isolated from the one allocated to courts. The legal aid budget constitutes 5,6% of the judicial system budget and represents 9,90 € per inhab. Both values are above the respective CoE medians.

Access to justice

Luxembourg is amongst the few countries where no court fee or other tax is requested in connection with court proceeding. As already mentioned, the legal aid budget is relatively high. Besides, Luxembourg is among the States that provide the highest amount of legal aid per case. In terms of number of cases per 100 000 inhabitants granted with legal aid, Luxembourg is on the level of the CoE median.

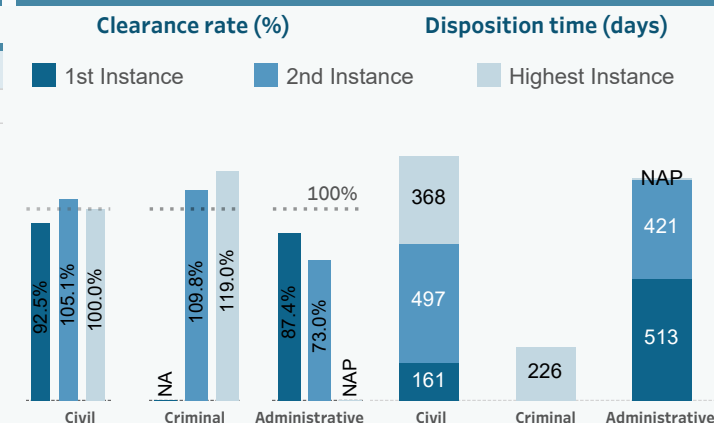
Training of judges and prosecutors

Luxembourg has a specific training agreement with the French, Belgian and German training institutions. Judges and prosecutors, once nominated, can attend specific training programs offered by the above-mentioned foreign institutions, but also national and private sector organized training programs, as well as seminars offered by the European Law Academy.

Gender balance

While women judges (69%) and prosecutors (50%) are well represented, women court presidents (33%) and heads of prosecution services (33%) are still underrepresented. The Gender Equality Delegate for judges and prosecutors, and a second one for other judicial staff, exist and ensure equal treatment between staff in terms of access to employment, training and professional promotion, and conditions of employment.

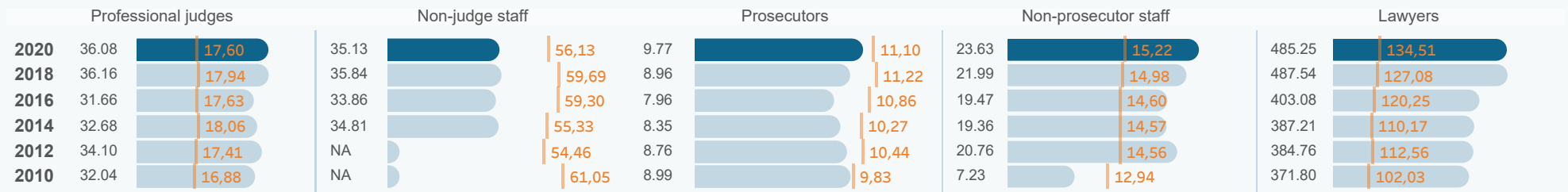
Efficiency



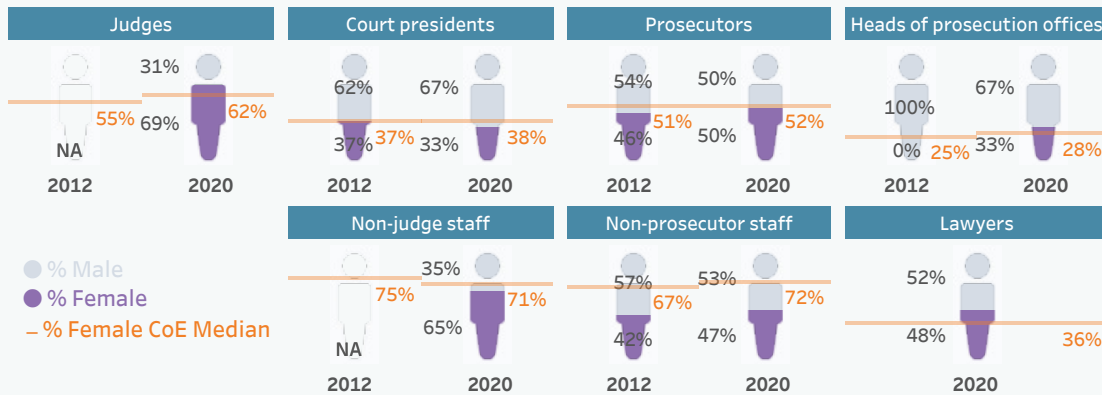
Efficiency: It is not possible to calculate the DT for criminal cases, except at the Supreme court (in Luxembourg: Cour de cassation). The DT indicator is below the respective CoE median only in 1st instance civil litigious cases. In 2020, administrative courts could not reach the 100% Clearance Rate threshold in both 1st, or 2nd instance. First instance administrative courts proved to be the slowest in 2020.

The COVID-19 influenced in a different way courts' efficiency. The incoming and resolved cases decreased for 1st instance administrative, and 2nd instance criminal and civil cases. In 2020, the DT of the Supreme court (Cour de cassation) decreased while it increased for first and second instance.

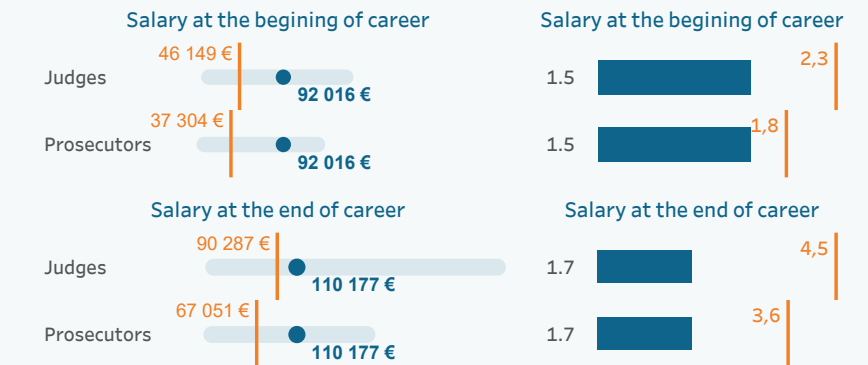
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

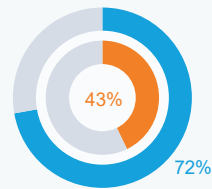


Absolute gross salaries

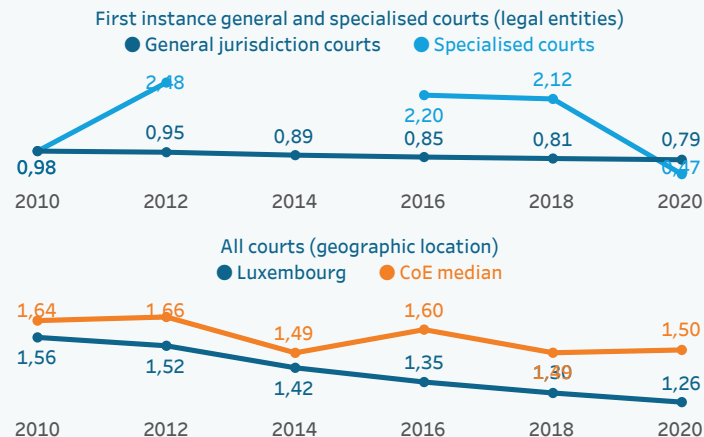


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median



ICT in judiciary

(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	5.83	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	4.53	6.6
	Criminal	5.67	5.7
	Administrative	3.81	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	2.85	6.1
	Criminal	4.85	4.4
	Administrative	1.69	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	5.65	7.3
	Criminal	5.65	7.3
	Administrative	5.16	7.4
Decision support	Civil	8.7	7.0
	Criminal	8.85	7.3
	Administrative	9.13	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

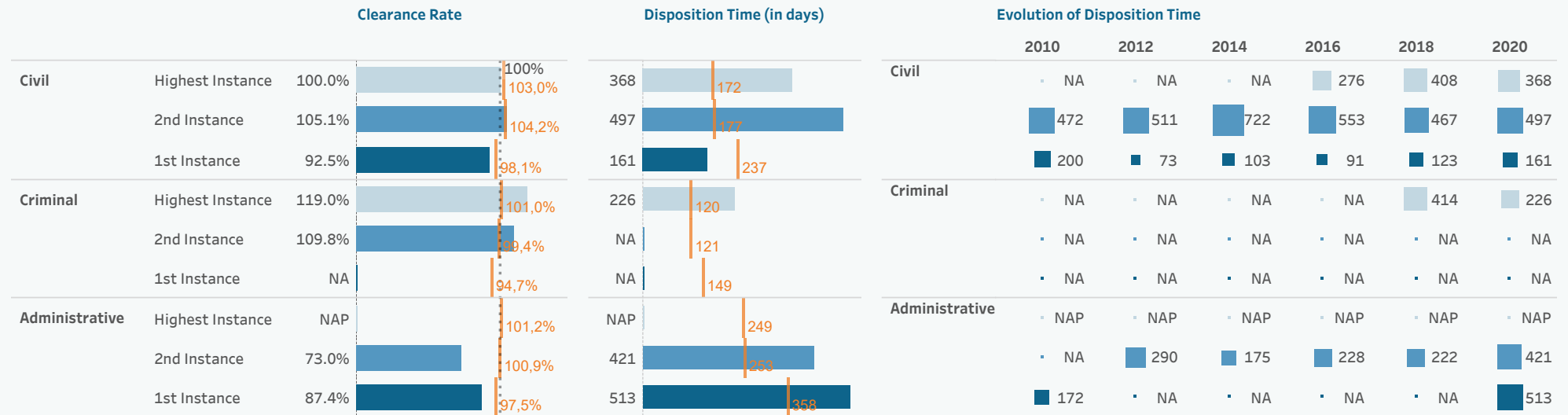
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

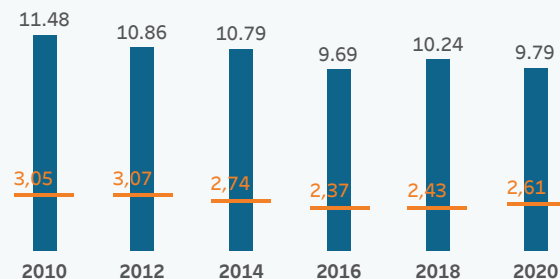
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

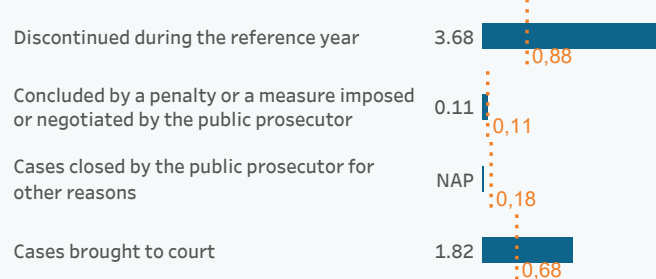


Public prosecution services

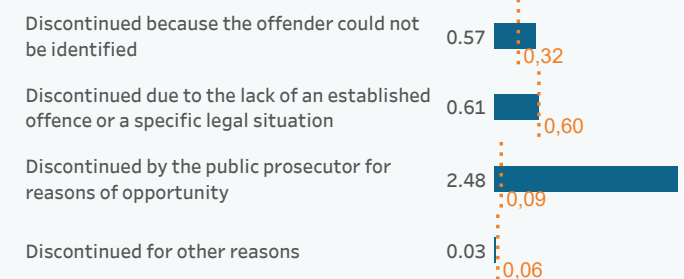
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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

<http://legilux.public.lu/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://justice.public.lu/fr/jurisprudence.html>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://justice.public.lu/fr.html>