



Inhabitants  
5 928 364

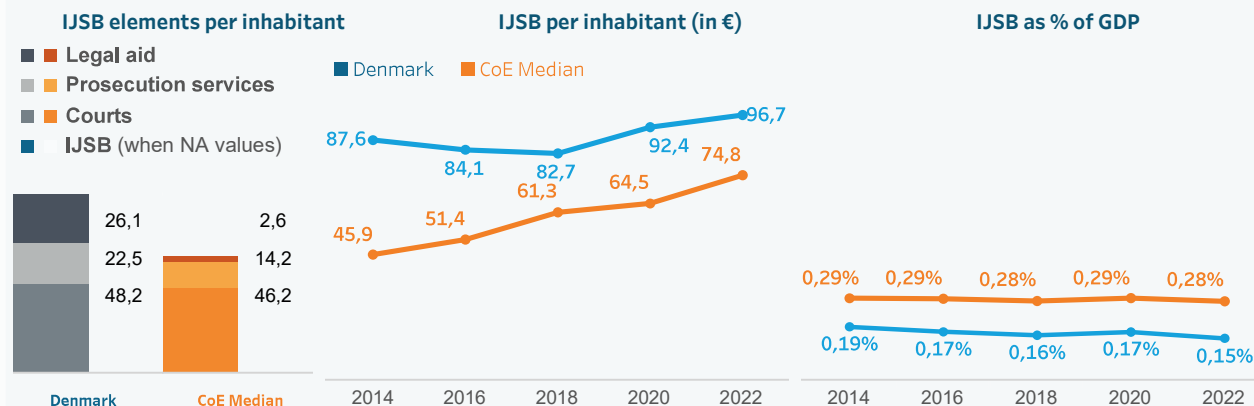


GDP per capita  
64 260 €  
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary  
43 335 €  
CoE Median 22 878 €

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



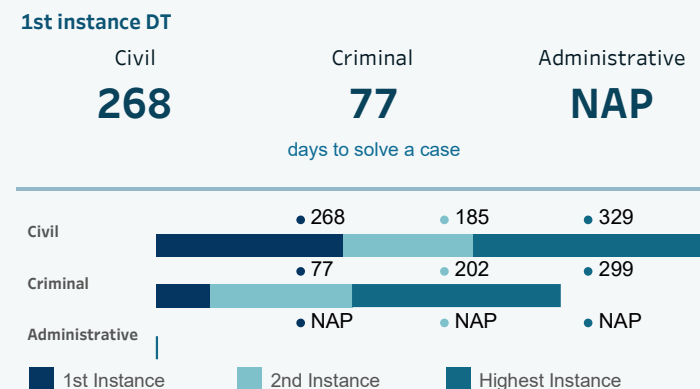
**Budget :** In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Denmark amounts to 573 346 079 €. This represents 96,7 € per inhabitant, well above the CoE median. On the other hand, this budget constitutes 0,15% of the GDP, making it one of the smallest in Europe. The court budget per inhabitant is 48,2 €, slightly above the CoE median, while the one of prosecution services remains above the CoE median. Denmark is among the European countries that allocate the highest amount of legal aid per inhabitant, with an expenditure of 26,1 €.

**Professionals:** Denmark is one of the countries to have Rechtspfleger. Rechtspfleger are competent among other tasks for management, information services, handling protocol department activities, managing cases, and other tasks.

**Minors:** Interrogations of children below 13 years (below 15 in case of sexual offence or murder), are typically conducted by a special trained police officer in specific child-friendly surroundings and they are audiovisually recorded and played in the court. Whilst voluntary, specialist training on "crimes against children" is provided to all Danish prosecutors, annually. Specific platforms for minors exist, either for educational purposes (history of the Danish justice system) or for minors in conflicted family situations.

**Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):** Denmark's ICT Deployment index of 5,2 is above the CoE median. It is strongest in category Case management. New tools related to the decision making process were developed, e.g., "Domsdatabasen" (listed in CEPEJ Resource Centre Cyberjustice and AI), is an open data base containing anonymous court rulings. It is a machine learning for pseudonymising court rulings to be published in a central database.

## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

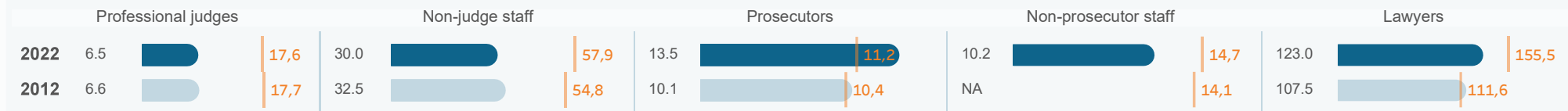


**Efficiency :** In 2022, first instance courts are the most efficient instance, maintaining consistency with the previous evaluation cycle. Similarly, the most efficient area of law remains the criminal one. Administrative cases are part of the general category of "civil litigious cases" and are estimated at 5,5% of the total of this category.

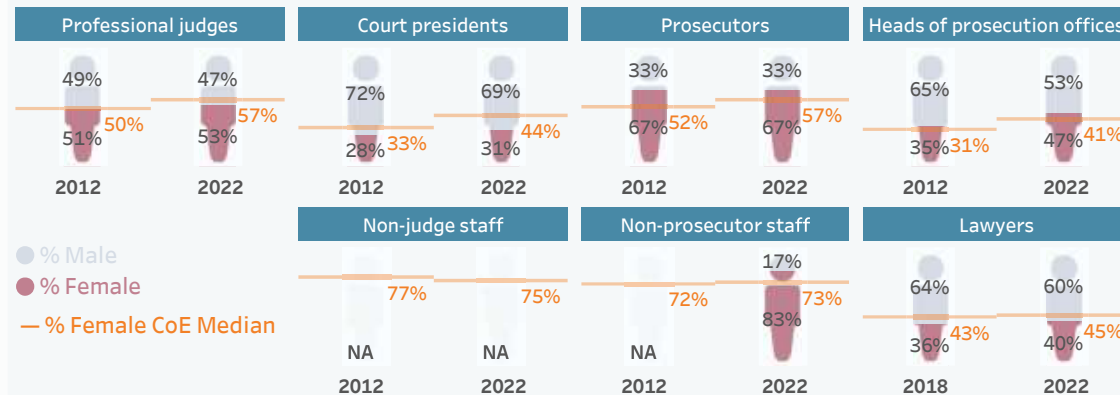
The lowest individual Disposition Time is reported in first instance criminal cases, while the highest is in the third instance civil and commercial litigious cases.

In comparison to 2020, Disposition Times across all instances and case types saw an increase. Indeed, in 2022 the courts were still dealing with a high number of pending cases in the aftermath of the covid-19 pandemic.

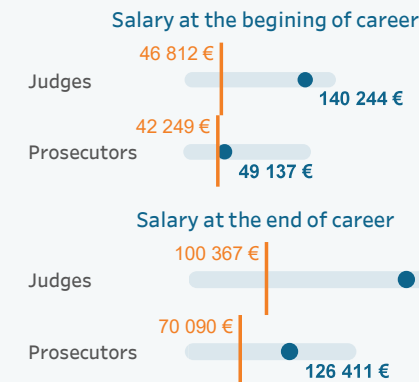
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance



## Absolute gross salaries

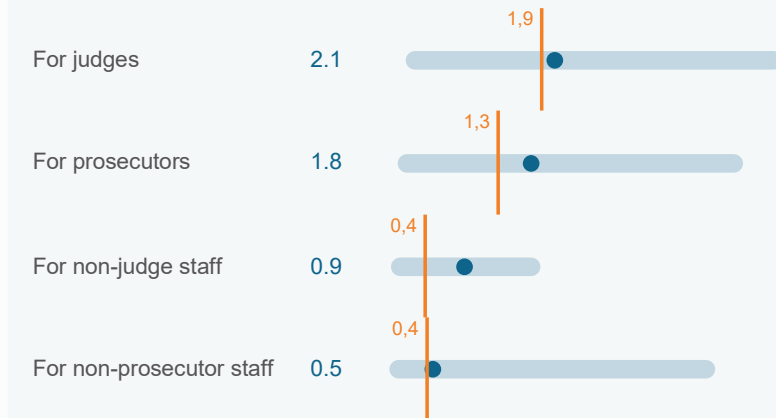


## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

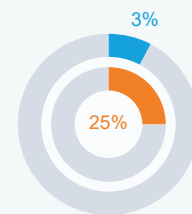


## Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional\*

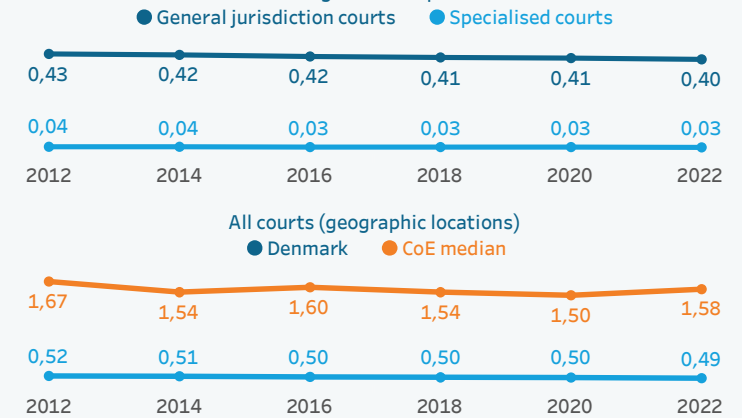


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



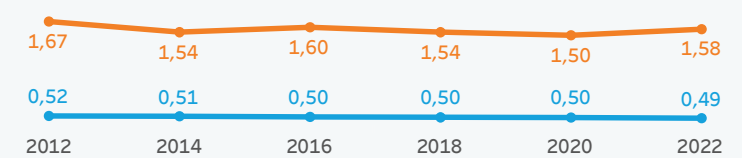
● Specialised courts  
● Courts of general jurisdiction  
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)

● Denmark ● CoE median



\* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

## CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

■ Denmark

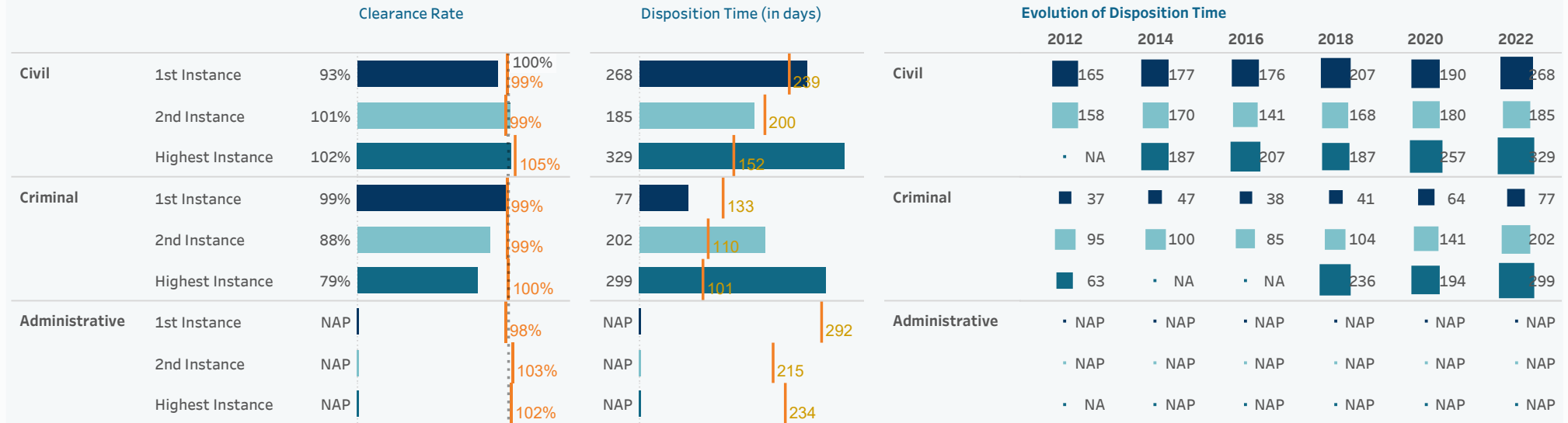
■ CoE Median

**Instance**

■ 1st Instance

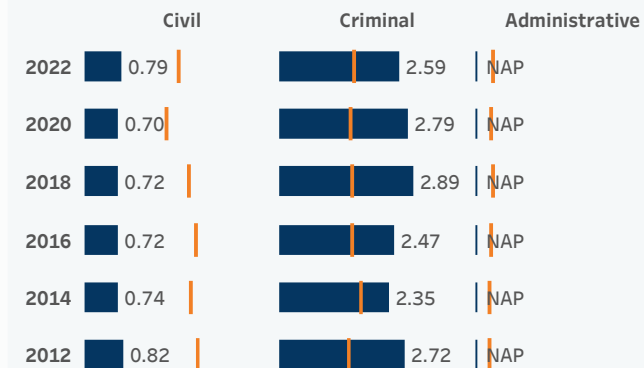
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

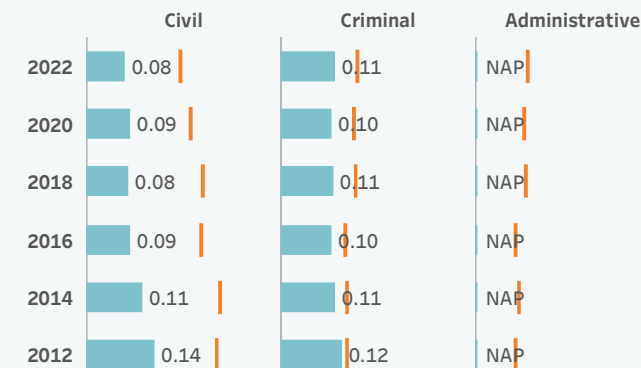


## Incoming Cases

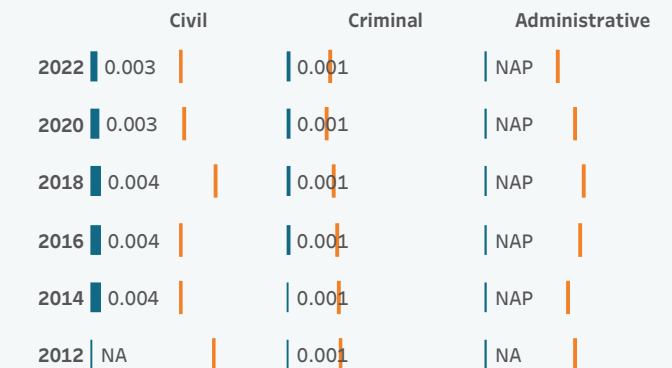
## Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



## Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

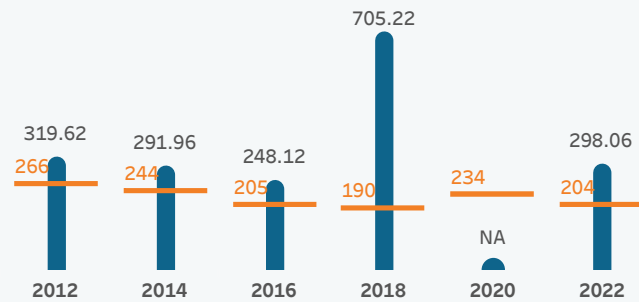


## Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

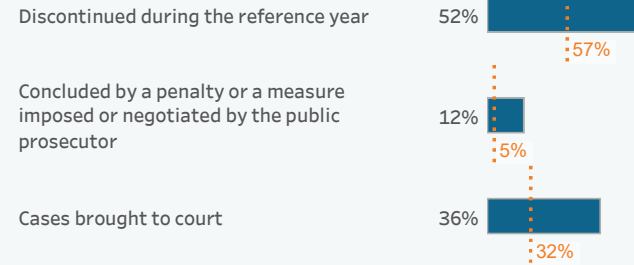


## Public Prosecution Services

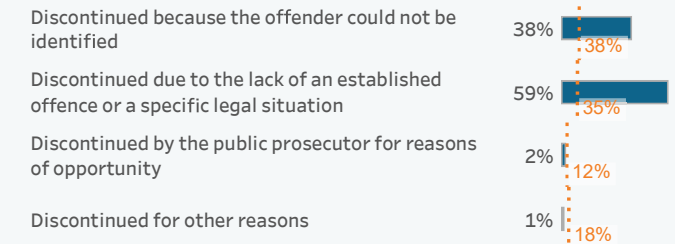
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



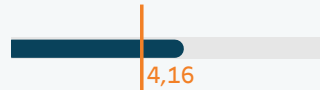
Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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

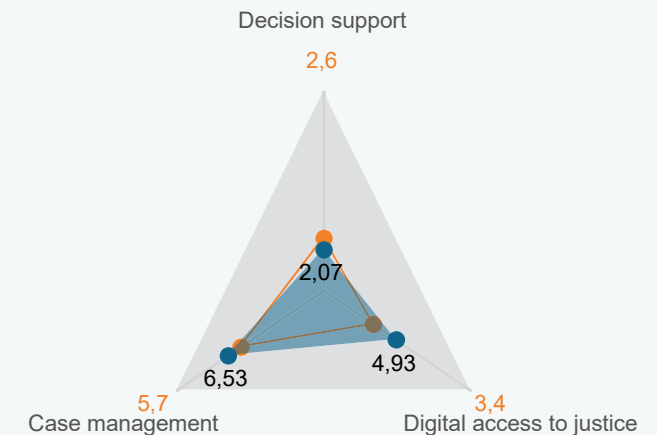
ICT Deployment and Usage Index  
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **5,19**Total usage rate : **4,67**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



## Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://domstol.fe1.tangora.com>

Information about the judicial system

<https://domstol.dk/om-os/organisation/>