



Inhabitants
84 358 845

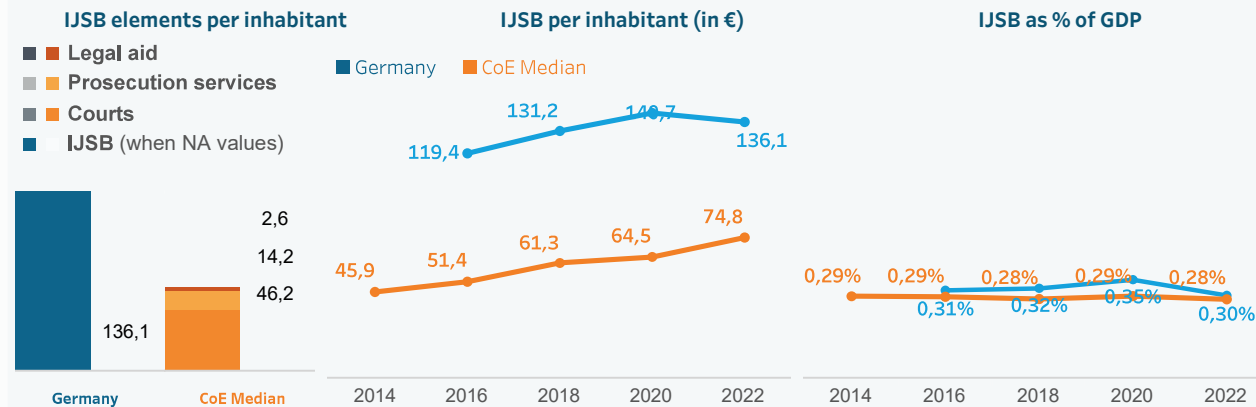


GDP per capita
46 020 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
56 334 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



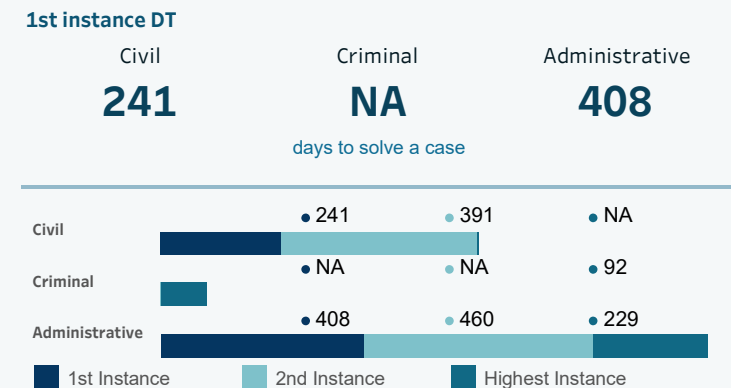
Budget : Germany's implemented budget for its judicial system is the highest in Europe for 2022, at 11 477 627 564 €, despite the slight decrease compared to 2020. Per inhabitant, this budget represented 136,1 €, which is considerably above the CoE median. As a % of GDP, it is slightly above the CoE median. The legal aid budget per inhabitant (6,7 €) remains above the CoE median, accounting for 4,9% of the judicial system budget. Germany significantly relies on court fees, constituting approximately 45% of its judicial system budget.

Professionals: In Germany, 16% of the non-judge staff consists of Rechtspfleger who rule in various case types mostly in the field of "voluntary jurisdiction". In parallel, official solicitors perform certain tasks of a public prosecutor, without restrictions within local courts and with some limits at federal state level. These peculiarities should be taken into consideration when analysing the ratio of non-judge/prosecutor staff per judge/prosecutor.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Germany has an ICT Deployment index of 5,3, well above the CoE median. Several innovative ICT tools are under implementation like AI-based project "OLGA" that assists judges in appeal proceedings in relation to claims against automotive manufacturers by analysing the contested decision of the first instance or "MAKI", a prototype of an AI-based judicial assistance that aims at helping judges by identifying differences between case files particularly in mass lawsuits, by proposing suitable procedural and material decisions.

Salaries of judges and public prosecutors: Although absolute salaries of German judges and prosecutors are higher than CoE median levels, the ratio of their salaries with the average national salary is among the lowest in Europe.

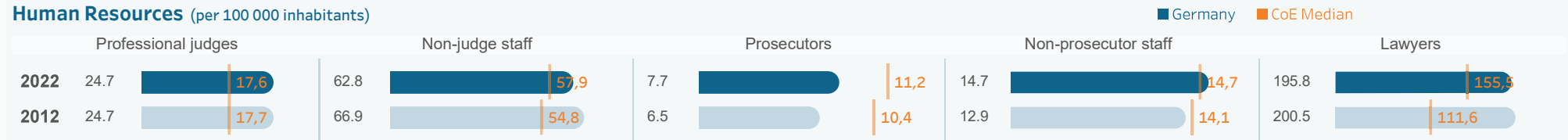
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



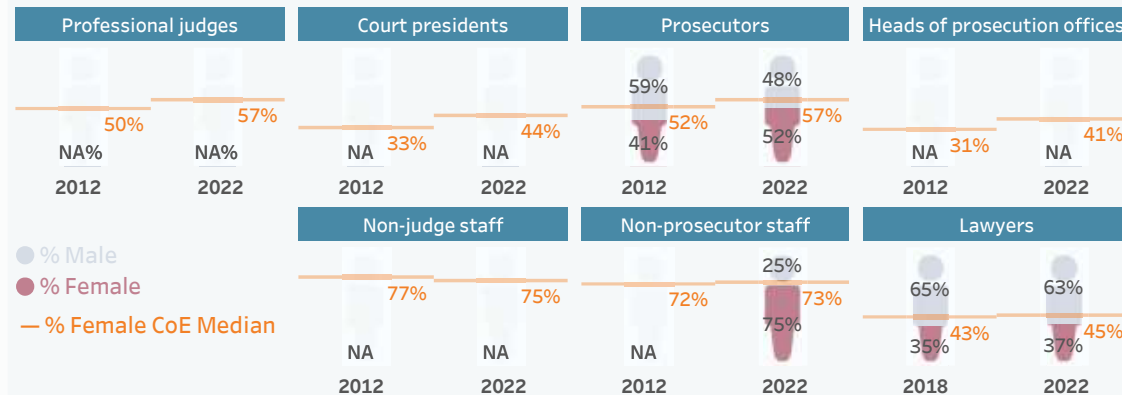
Efficiency : According to available data, the most efficient level and case type are the highest instance criminal cases, while the least efficient one is the 2nd instance of administrative cases, followed by the 1st instance of the same case type. Additionally, all case types, other than 1st instance administrative cases, witnessed an increase in DT compared to the 2020 data.

The most significant increase in DT is observed in 2nd instance civil litigious cases, most probably related to the flood of lawsuits brought against car manufacturers in connection with the "diesel emission scandal". The DT values are above the respective CoE medians, except for 3rd instance administrative and criminal cases.

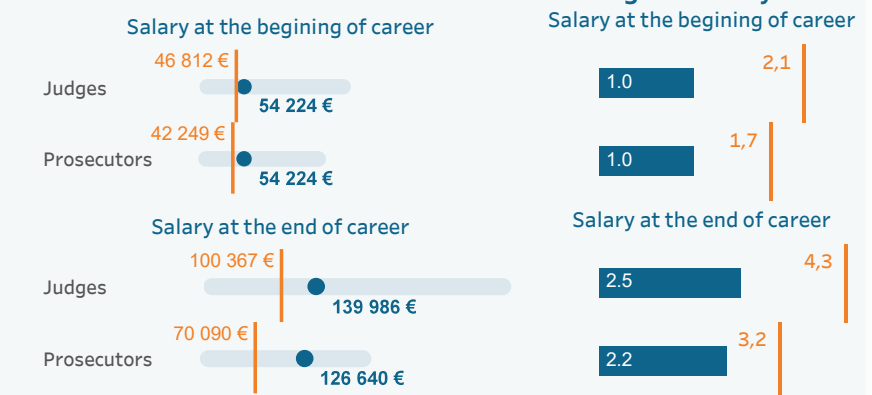
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

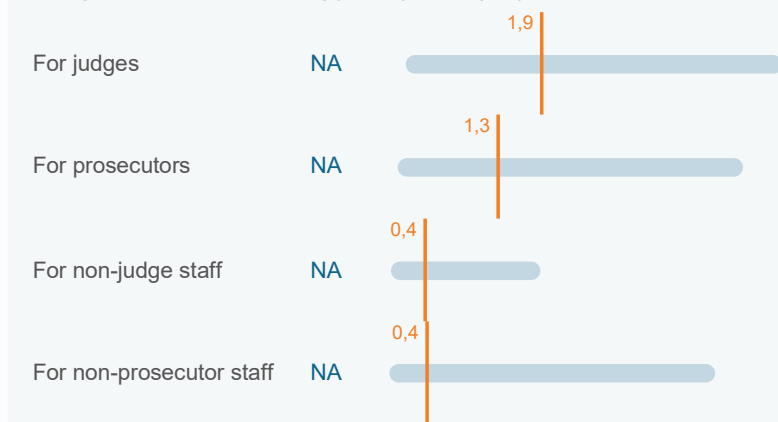


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

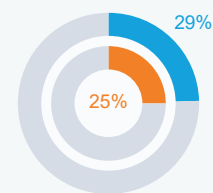


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

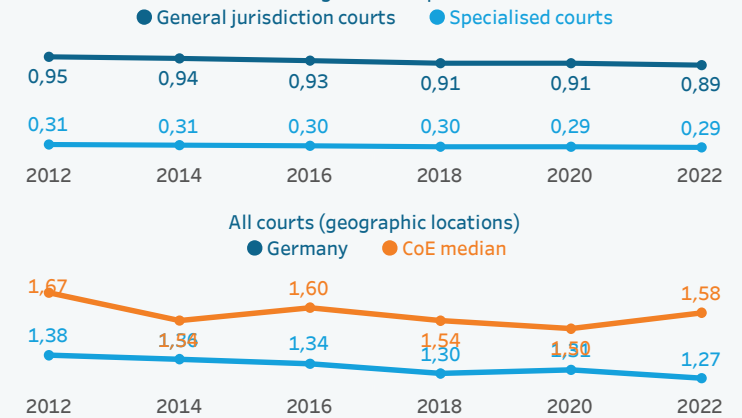


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



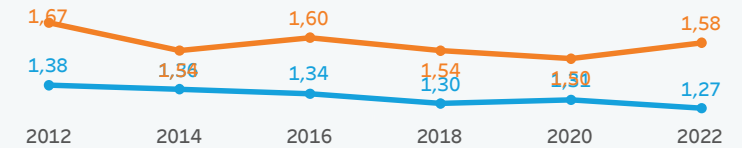
● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)

● Germany
● 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

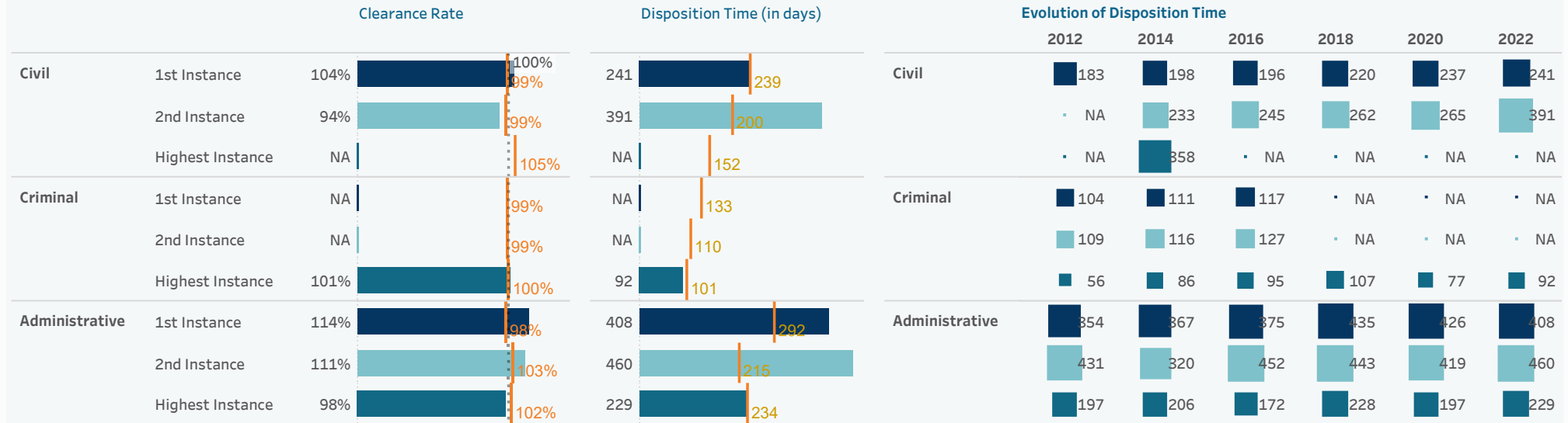
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

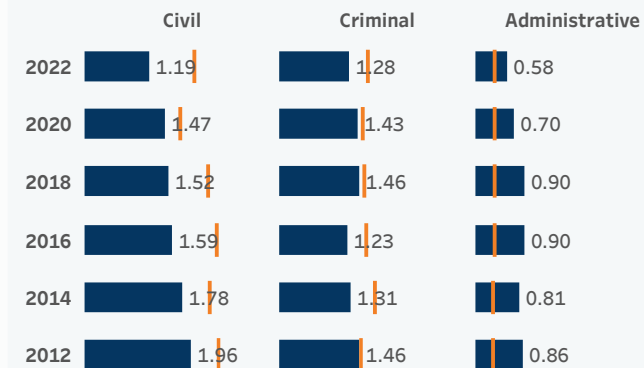
Germany
CoE Median

Instance
1st Instance
2nd Instance
Highest Instance

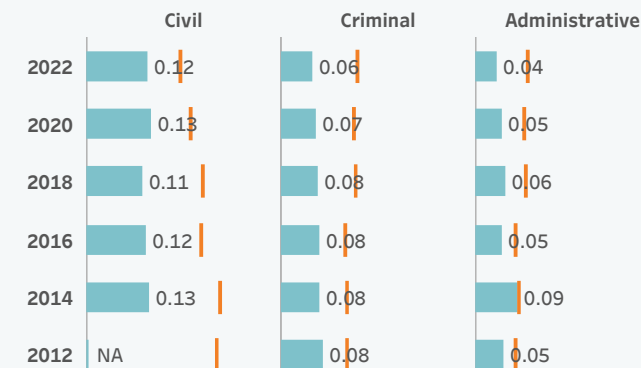


Incoming Cases

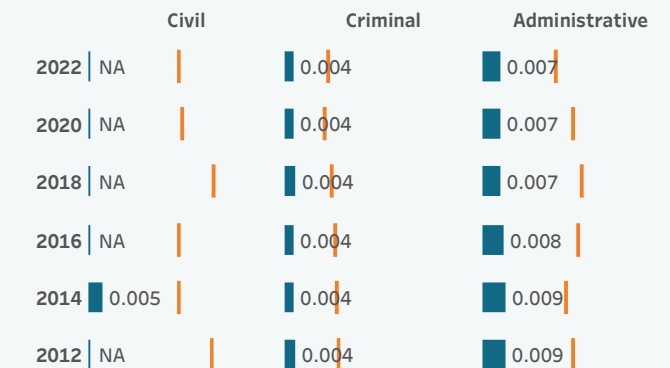
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

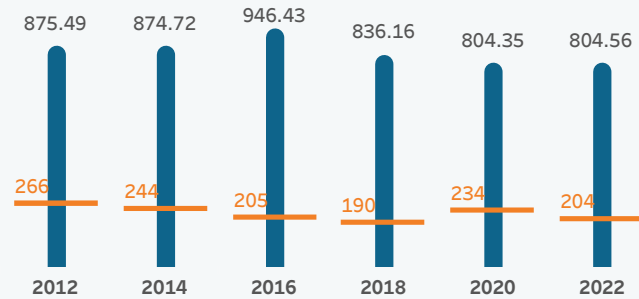


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

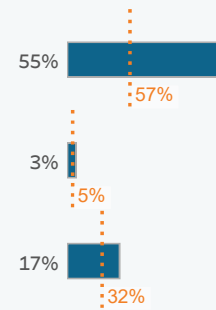


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

Cases brought to court



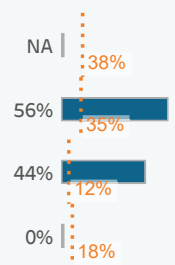
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

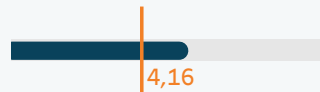
Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

Discontinued for other reasons



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.

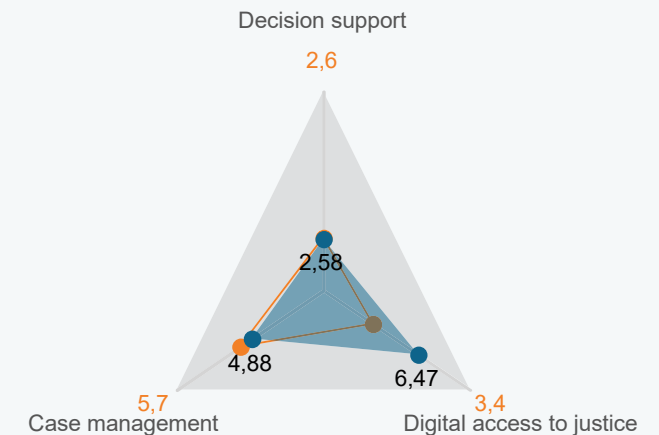
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **5,34**Total usage rate : **3,88**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de> (federal law)

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.rechtsprechung-im-internet.de> (federal courts)

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.bmj.de>