

CEPEJ Study on the judicial systems in the EU Member States - Country fiche

Judiciary at a glance in Latvia(2024 data)

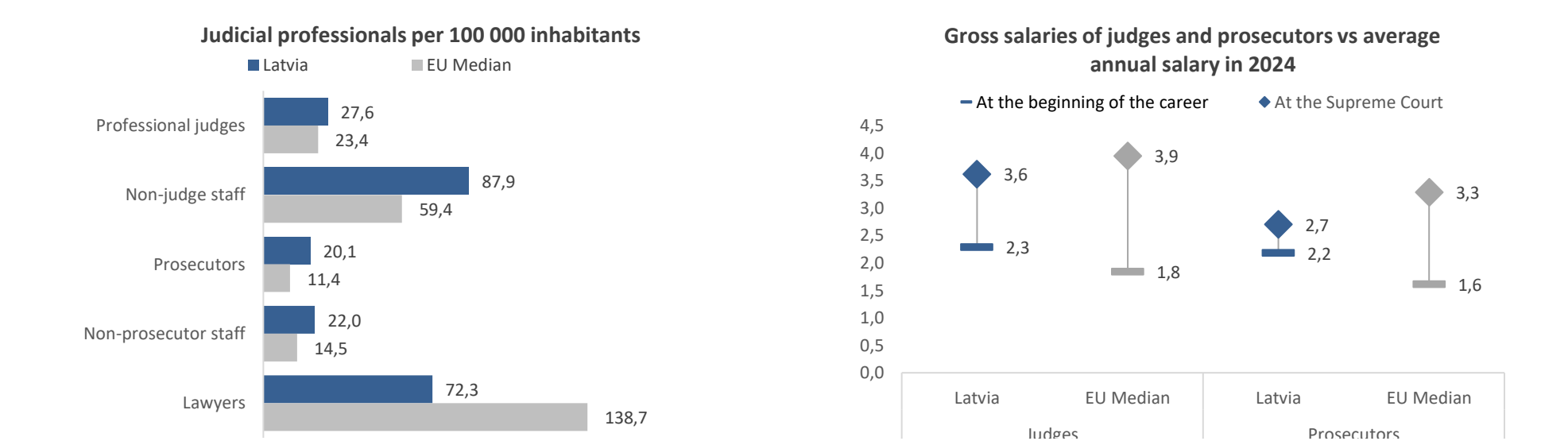
General data

Population:1 856 932

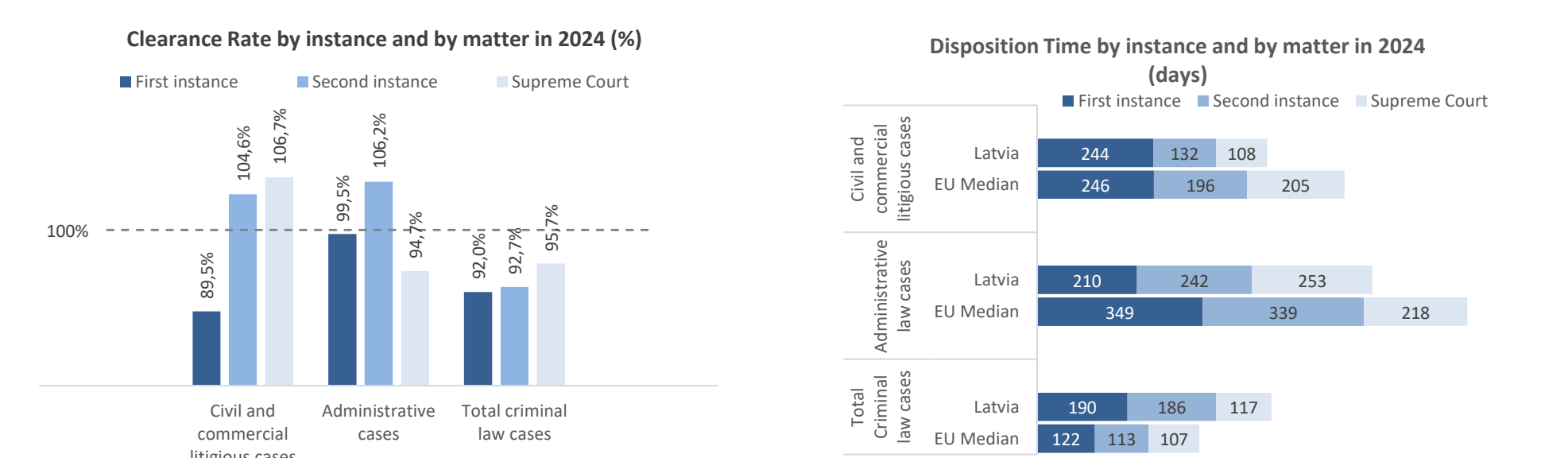
GDP per capita: 21 610 €

Average annual salary: 20 220 €

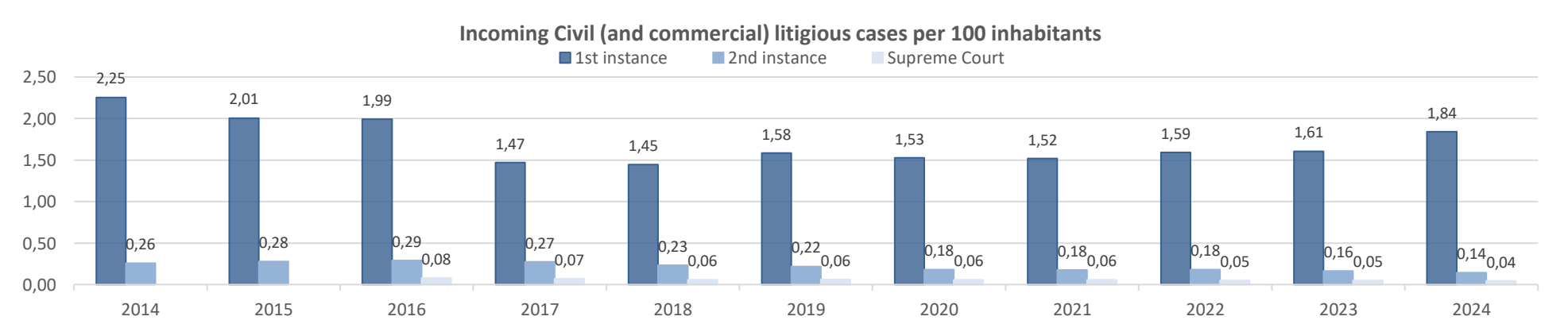
Professionals



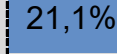
Efficiency



Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants



Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Latvia

Economic and demographic data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	Variations	
													2014-2024	2023-2024
Population	2 001 468	1 969 000	1 968 957	1 950 116	1 919 968	1 907 675	1 893 223	1 875 757	1 883 008	1 871 882	1 856 932		 -7,2%	 -0,8%
GDP per capita	12 065	12 329	12 762	13 855	15 136	15 928	15 497	17 454	20 709	21 444	21 610		 79,1%	 0,8%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
Average annual salary							13 716	15 324	16 476	18 444	20 220			 9,6%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024
Professional judges	24,38	25,04	25,55	25,13	NA	27,31	29,05	29,05	28,31	28,15	27,57		 13,1%	 -2,1%
Non-judge staff	78,84	77,15	80,35	78,76	NA	87,96	88,00	86,10	87,52	88,52	87,94		 11,5%	 -0,7%
Public prosecutors							24,35	23,94	24,27	22,17	20,09			 -9,4%
Non-prosecutors staff							20,97	19,03	NA	20,83	22,03			 5,7%
Lawyers	68,10	69,22	62,52	70,25	63,44	71,13	72,36	72,02	71,75	71,43	72,32		 6,2%	 1,3%
Mediators	1,20	1,93	2,18	2,36	2,71	2,52	2,64	2,67	2,55	2,72	3,18		 165,0%	 16,6%
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024
Civil and commercial litigious cases	2,25	2,01	1,99	1,47	1,45	1,58	1,53	1,52	1,59	1,61	1,84		 -18,3%	 14,8%
Administrative law cases	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,08	0,09		 -23,8%	 8,7%
Total criminal law cases							0,79	0,51	0,47	0,50	0,61			 21,1%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024 (percentage points)	2023-2024 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	98%	109%	107%	119%	103%	102%	96%	103%	99%	100%	90%		 -8,93	 -10,87
CR administrative law cases	144%	106%	95%	100%	105%	105%	107%	93%	107%	109%	99%		 -44,48	 -9,66
CR total criminal law cases							91%	108%	103%	98%	92%			 -6,23
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	255	238	217	208	236	213	239	216	209	204	244		 -4,2%	 20,1%
DT administrative law cases (days)	155	200	228	249	248	225	220	256	200	205	210		 35,4%	 2,5%
DT total criminal law cases (days)							192	192	171	180	190			 5,5%
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024
Civil and commercial litigious cases	1,55	1,42	1,27	1,00	0,97	0,94	0,96	0,92	0,90	0,90	1,10		 -28,9%	 22,9%
Administrative law cases	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,06	0,05	0,05		 -28,7%	 1,5%
Total criminal law cases							0,38	0,29	0,23	0,24	0,29			 19,7%
Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024 (percentage points)	2023-2024 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				103%	104%	99%	108%	103%	96%	100%	105%			 4,42
CR administrative law cases				129%	107%	91%	120%	93%	100%	93%	106%			 13,23
CR total criminal law cases							101%	98%	93%	87%	93%			 5,22
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				100	104	119	118	117	140	134	132			 -2,0%
DT administrative law cases (days)				152	169	215	158	223	215	282	242			 -14,2%
DT total criminal law cases (days)							81	99	135	168	186			 10,3%
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024 (percentage points)	2023-2024 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				95%	108%	104%	121%	100%	107%	105%	107%			 1,80
CR administrative law cases				89%	90%	113%	114%	121%	117%	119%	95%			 -24,00
CR total criminal law cases							95%	91%	113%	103%	96%			 -6,89
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				206	204	187	115	144	138	114	108			 -5,6%
DT administrative law cases (days)				359	459	327	286	254	241	201	253			 25,8%
DT total criminal law cases (days)							99	142	92	104	117			 13,3%

1. Judicial organisation in Latvia (2024 data)

As of 2024, Latvia has 15 courts recognised as legal entities, including 12 general jurisdiction courts and 3 specialised courts. The structure of first-instance general jurisdiction courts experienced no change compared to 2023.

Among the 12 general jurisdiction courts, 6 operate as first-instance courts. Notably, the Riga City Court was established on August 1, 2022, through the merger of three courts within the Riga city area. For statistical purposes, the number of first-instance general jurisdiction courts remains consistent with 2021 data, excluding the Riga City Court as a single entity in Riga.

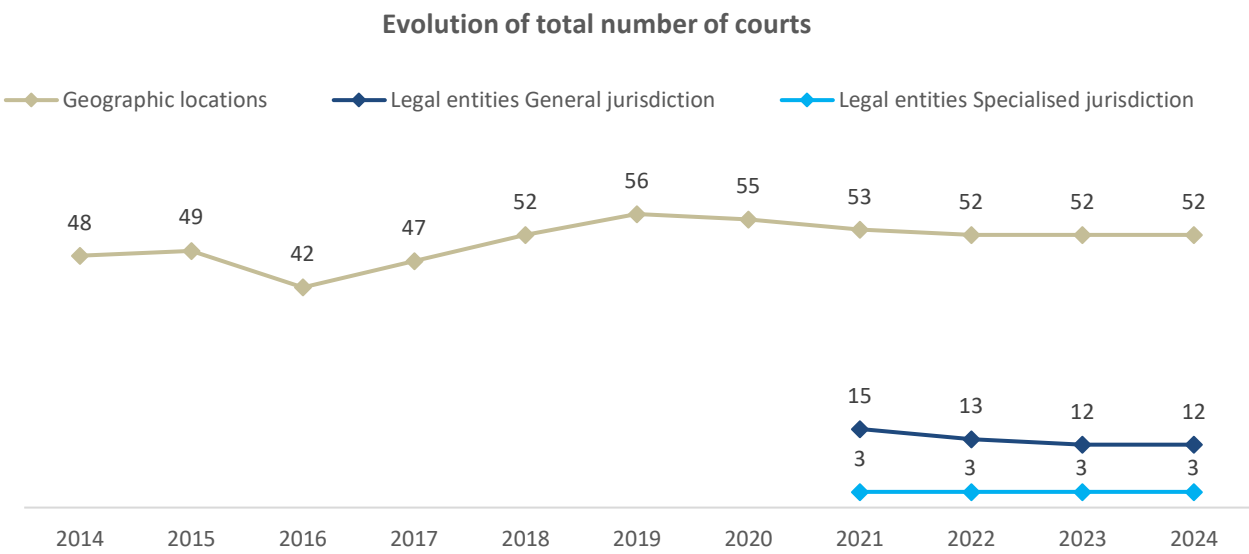
There are 5 courts of second instance and one Supreme Court within the general jurisdiction framework. Latvia's 3 specialised courts consist of the Economic Court, operational since March 31, 2021, and two administrative courts. While these are considered part of the general jurisdiction system in Latvia, they are categorised as “specialised courts” according to the CEPEJ methodology.

In terms of geographic distribution, there are 52 court locations in Latvia, 42 of which are first-instance courts. It is worth noting that the Administrative District Court and the Administrative Regional Court share a building in Riga. A similar arrangement exists in the Vidzeme region, where the Vidzeme Regional Court Madona Courthouse and the Vidzeme District Court are co-located in the same building.

Latvia also has a Constitutional Court, which adjudicates matters relating to the conformity of laws and regulatory enactments with the Constitution, as well as other issues within its jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution and relevant laws. The Constitutional Court is not included in the total count of courts in Latvia.

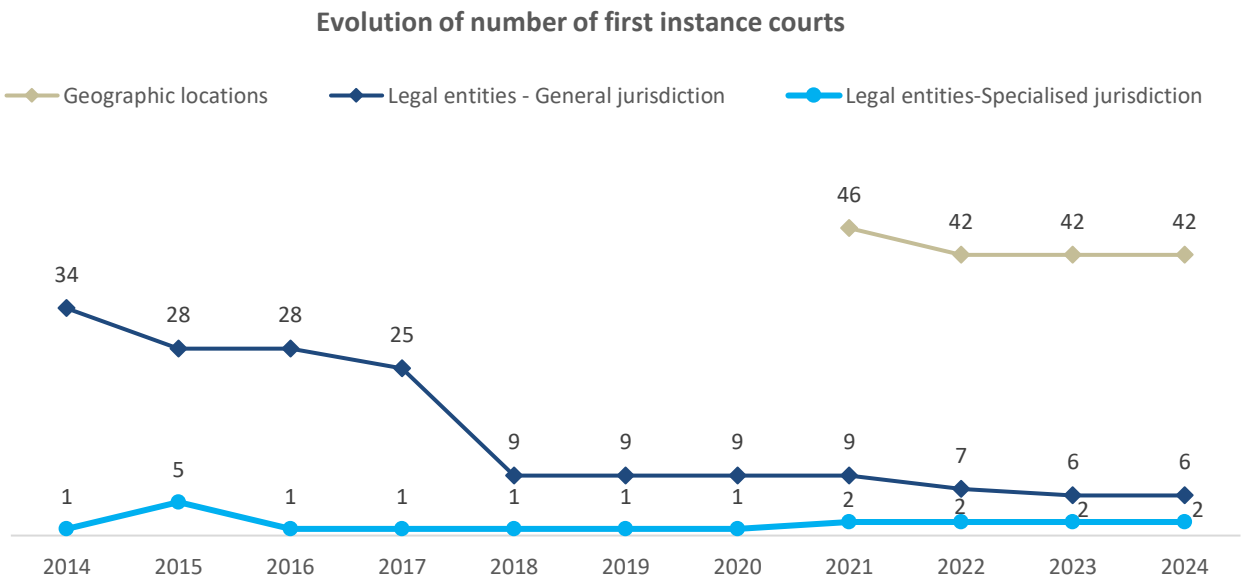
Evolution of total number of courts

Total number of courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2014	48		
2015	49		
2016	42		
2017	47		
2018	52		
2019	56		
2020	55		
2021	53	15	3
2022	52	13	3
2023	52	12	3
2024	52	12	3

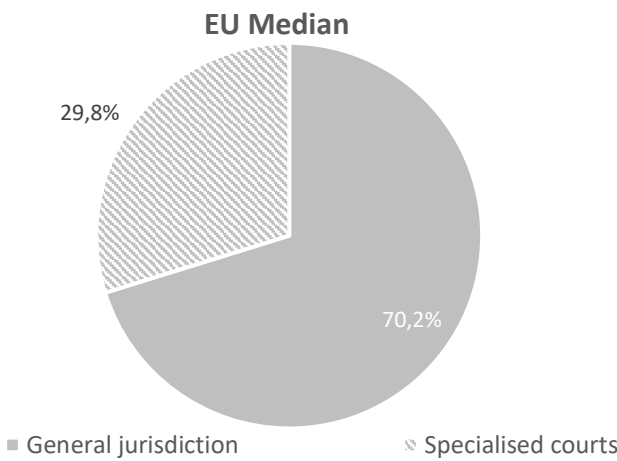
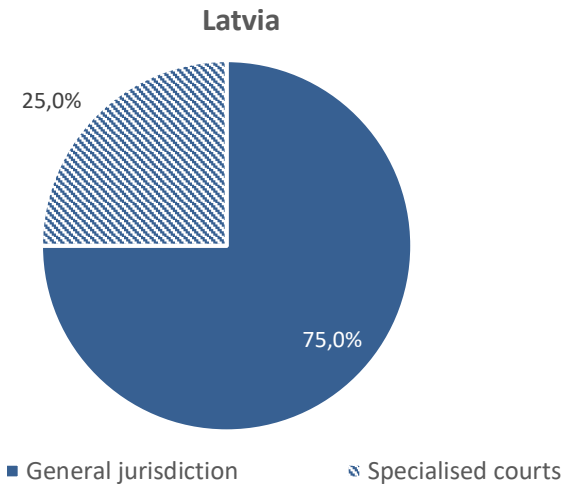


Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2014		34	1
2015		28	5
2016		28	1
2017		25	1
2018		9	1
2019		9	1
2020		9	1
2021	46	9	2
2022	42	7	2
2023	42	6	2
2024	42	6	2



Distribution of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Latvia is 75,0% - 25,0% (distribution tendency in EU: 70,2% - 29,8%).

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	2	1
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	NAP	NAP
Family courts	NAP	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP
Administrative courts	1	1
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP
Military courts		
Juvenile courts	NAP	NAP
Other specialised courts	1	NAP

Among the three specialised courts, two are first instance courts - the Administrative District court and the Economic court, while the Administrative Regional court is a second instance court.

On 1 July 2020, amendments to the Law on Judicial Power came into force, providing for the establishment of the Economic Court, which has jurisdiction under civil and criminal law to handle cases of corruption, economic crimes, and complex commercial disputes.

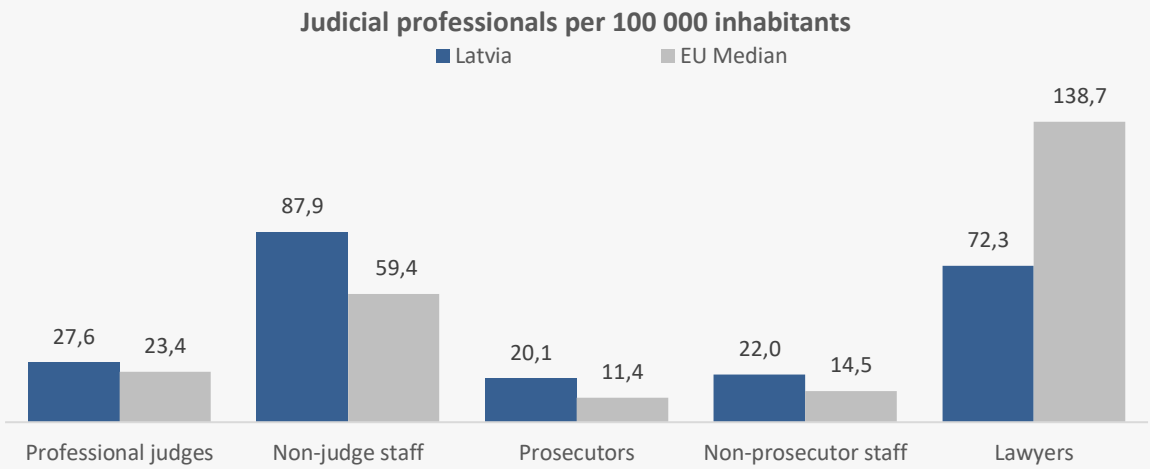
The Administrative District Court in Riga and the Administrative Regional Court are located in one building.

2. Professionals of justice in Latvia (2024 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

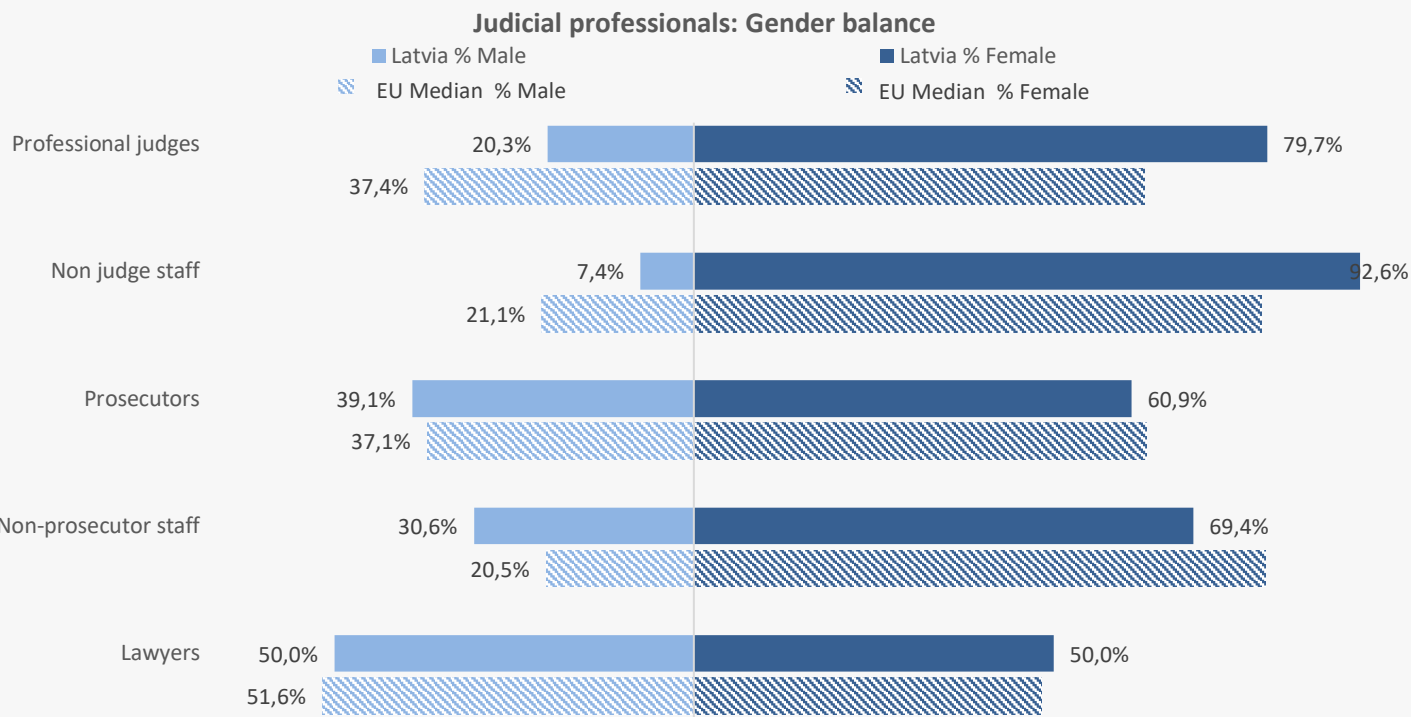
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	512	27,6	23,4
Non-judge staff	1 633	87,9	59,4
Prosecutors	373	20,1	11,4
Non-prosecutor staff	409	22,0	14,5
Lawyers	1 343	72,3	138,7



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

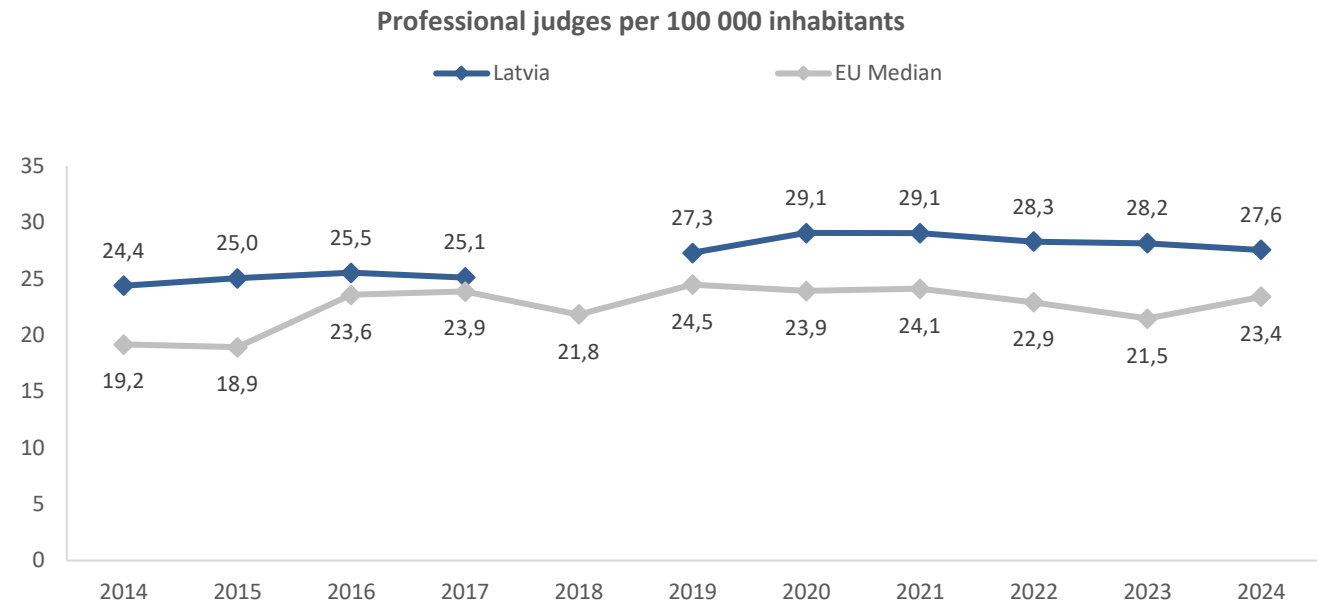
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	20,3%	79,7%
Non judge staff	7,4%	92,6%
Prosecutors	39,1%	60,9%
Non-prosecutor staff	30,6%	69,4%
Lawyers	50,0%	50,0%



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2014 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2014	488	24,4	19,2
2015	493	25,0	18,9
2016	503	25,5	23,6
2017	490	25,1	23,9
2018	NA	NA	21,8
2019	521	27,3	24,5
2020	550	29,1	23,9
2021	545	29,1	24,1
2022	533	28,3	22,9
2023	527	28,2	21,5
2024	512	27,6	23,4

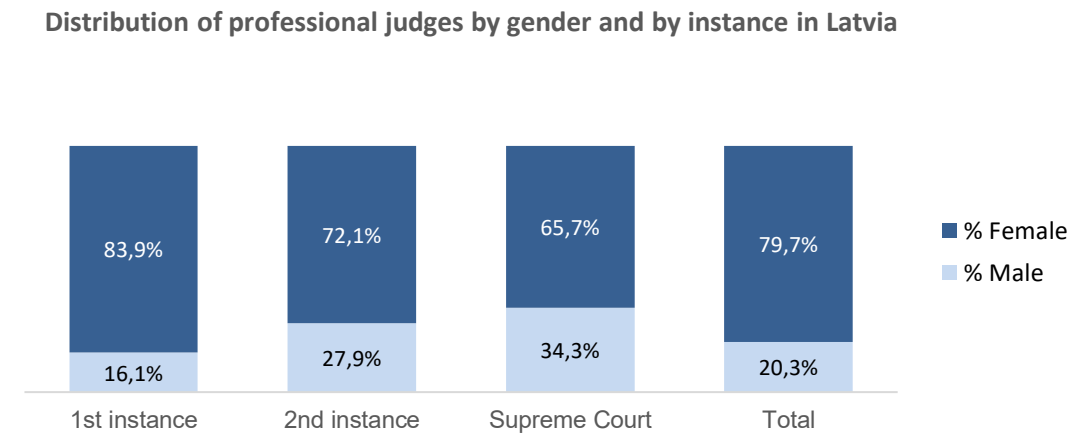
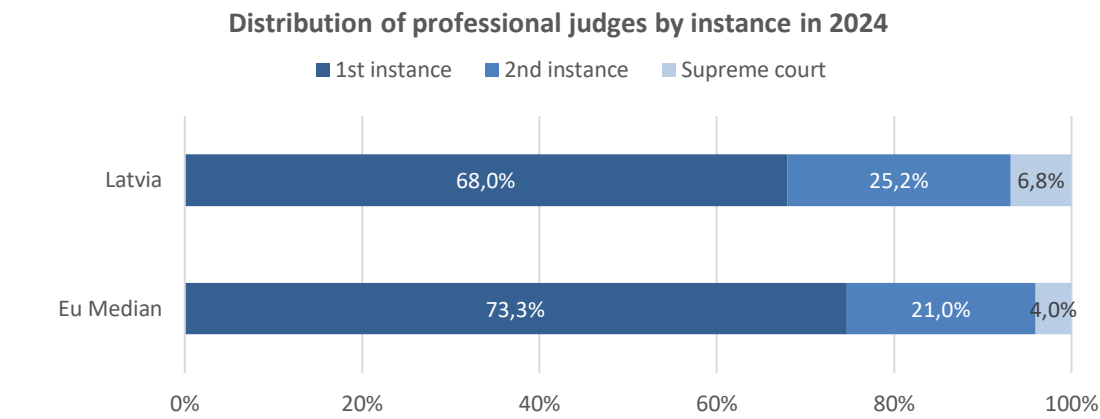


According to 2024 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Latvia is 512, which is -2,8% less than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Latvia, there are 27,6 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	348	68,0%	56	292	16,1%	83,9%
2nd instance	129	25,2%	36	93	27,9%	72,1%
Supreme Court	35	6,8%	12	23	34,3%	65,7%
Total	512		104	408	20,3%	79,7%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 408, which represents 79,7% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 348 are sitting in the first instance courts (of whom 292 are female); 129 are sitting in the second instance courts (of whom 93 are female) and 35 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of whom 23 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges p  per instance, a rahter similar trend is observed in Latvia

As regards the distribution male/Female, it has to be specified that female judges are the majority at all three instances (above 65%),

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2024	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	348	NA	NA	34	NAP
2nd instance	129	65	44	20	NAP
Supreme Court	35	15	9	11	NAP
Total	512	NA	NA	65	NAP

In Latvia, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is not possible.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2024	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	9,8%	NAP
2nd instance	50,4%	34,1%	15,5%	NAP
Supreme Court	42,9%	25,7%	31,4%	NAP
Total	NA	NA	12,7%	NAP

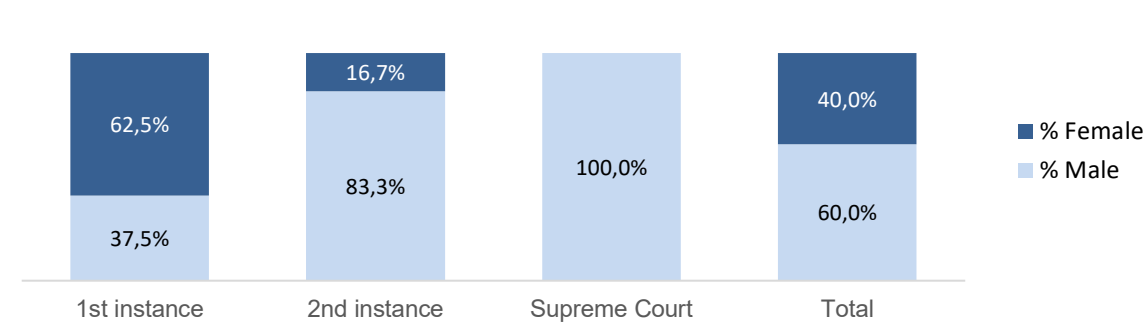
First instance courts of general jurisdiction do not explicitly distinguish between the specialisation of judges on the basis of the main types of cases, therefore it is not possible to distinguish number of judges by case type (civil and/or commercial cases and criminal cases). Although, there is a separate group of judges in the district (city) courts, who primarily hear cases of certain categories.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	8	53,3%	3	5	37,5%	62,5%
2nd instance	6	40,0%	5	1	83,3%	16,7%
Supreme Court	1	6,7%	1	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	15		9	6	60,0%	40,0%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Latvia

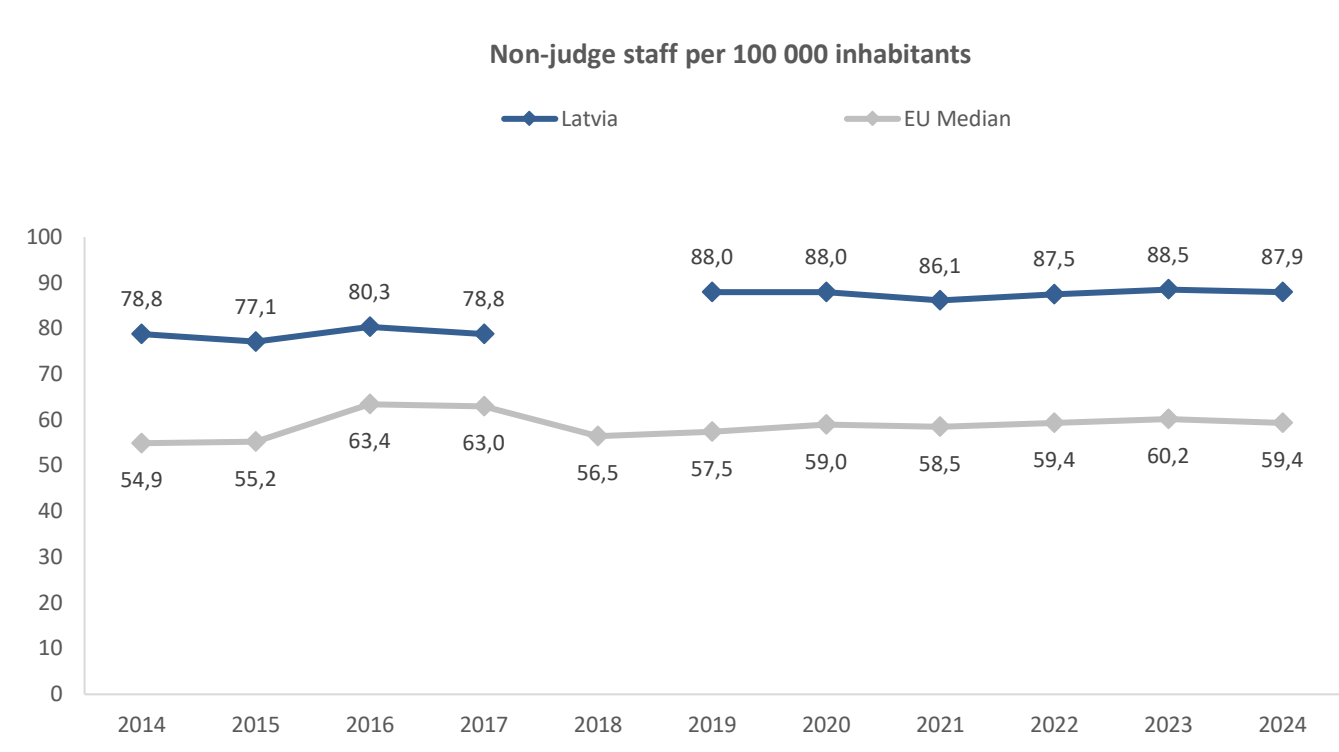


In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 6, which represents 40,0% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 8 are sitting in first instance courts (of whom 5 are female); 6 are sitting in second instance courts (of whom 1 is female) and 1 male court president is sitting in the Supreme Court.

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2014	1 578	78,8	54,9
2015	1 519	77,1	55,2
2016	1 582	80,3	63,4
2017	1 536	78,8	63,0
2018	NA	NA	56,5
2019	1 678	88,0	57,5
2020	1 666	88,0	59,0
2021	1 615	86,1	58,5
2022	1 648	87,5	59,4
2023	1 657	88,5	60,2
2024	1 633	87,9	59,4



In 2024, Latvia has 1 633 non-judge staff (of whom 1 512 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals a decrease of -1,4%.

In 2024, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has decreased (from 88,5 in 2023 to 87,9 in 2024).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants changed from 28,2 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2023 to 27,6 in 2024.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2024

	Absolute number	in %
Total	1 633	
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	1 018	62,3%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	467	28,6%
Technical staff	130	8,0%
Other	18	1,1%

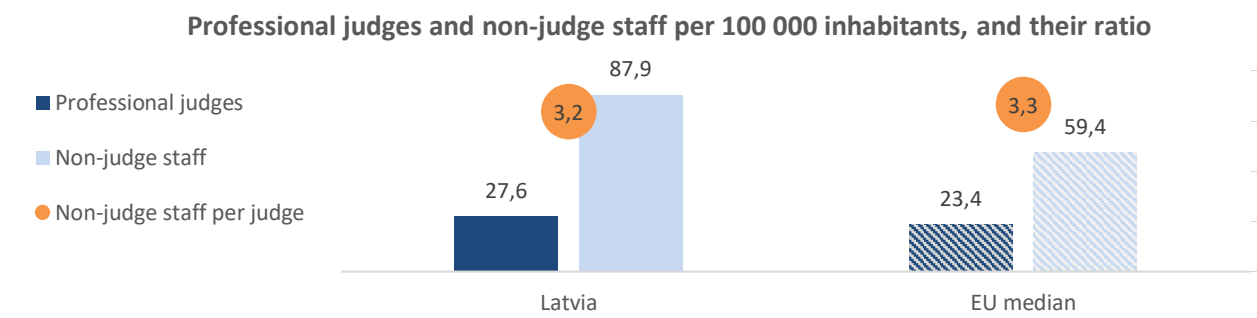
In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

- 1 018 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of whom 959 are Female);
- 467 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of whom 443 are Female);
- 130 technical staff (of whom 94 are Female);
- 18 other (of whom 16 are Female);

The category "Other non-judge staff" pertains to the Supreme Court, specifically including the division of case-law and research, the division responsible for the regime of secrecy, and the secretariat staff of the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council's operations are supported by its secretariat, which functions as a division within the Supreme Court. Consequently, the Judicial Council's activities are funded through the Supreme Court's budget.

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Latvia	EU median
Professional judges	27,6	23,4
Non-judge staff	87,9	59,4
Non-judge staff per judge	3,2	3,3

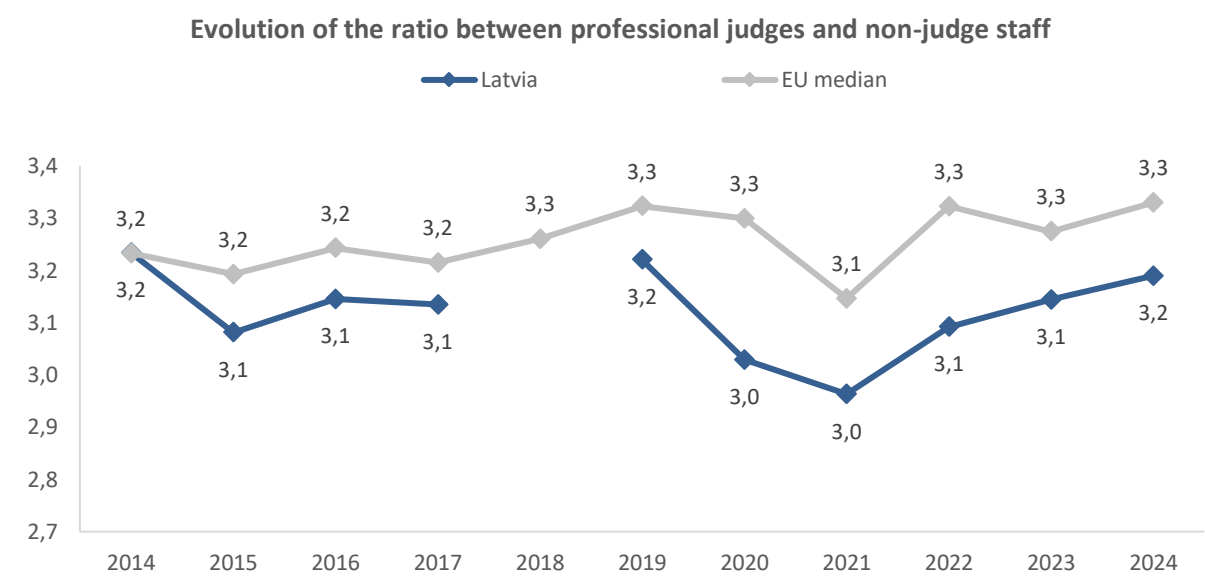


In Latvia, there are 27,6 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,2 non-judge staff per judge.

There has been a small increase compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 3,1 non-judge staff per judge.

Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

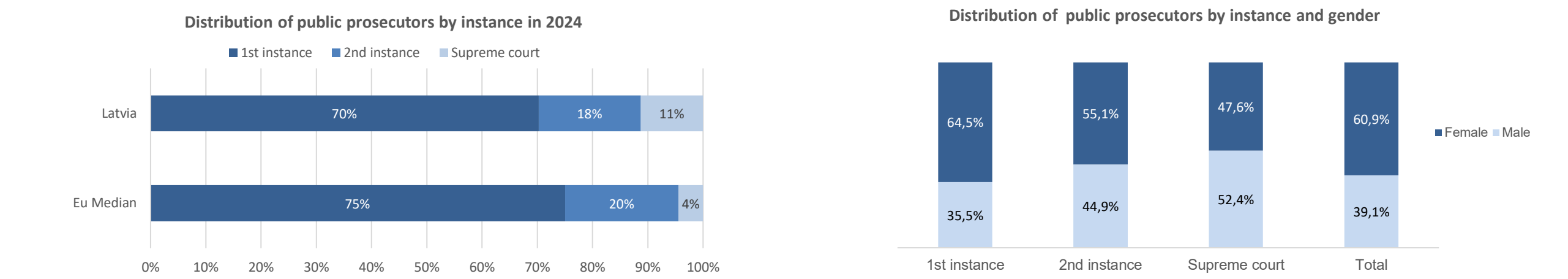
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Latvia	Latvia	Latvia	EU median
2014	24,4	78,8	3,2	3,2
2015	25,0	77,1	3,1	3,2
2016	25,5	80,3	3,1	3,2
2017	25,1	78,8	3,1	3,2
2018	NA	NA	NA	3,3
2019	27,3	88,0	3,2	3,3
2020	29,1	88,0	3,0	3,3
2021	29,1	86,1	3,0	3,1
2022	28,3	87,5	3,1	3,3
2023	28,2	88,5	3,1	3,3
2024	27,6	87,9	3,2	3,3



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	262	70,2%	93	169	35,5%	64,5%
2nd instance	69	18,5%	31	38	44,9%	55,1%
Supreme court	42	11,3%	22	20	52,4%	47,6%
Total	373		146	227	39,1%	60,9%



In this cycle, the total number of Female prosecutors (all instances) is 227, which represents 60,9% of the total number of prosecutors.

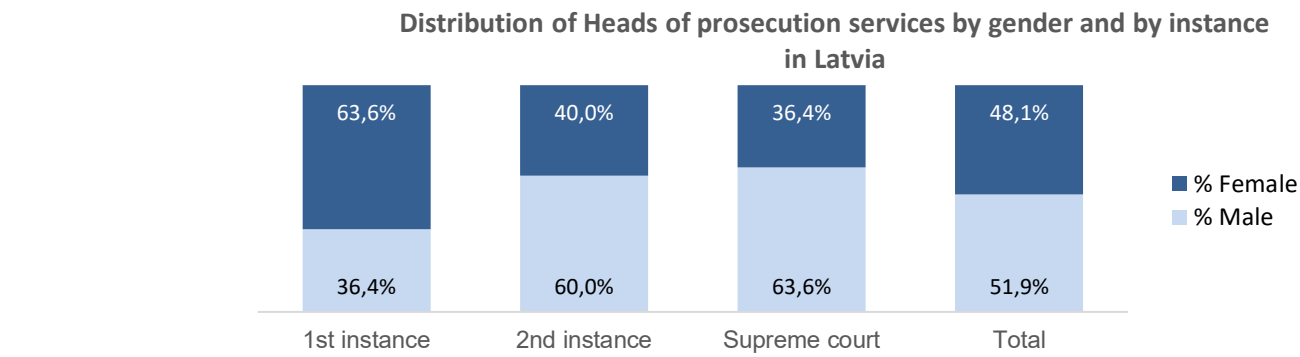
The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 262 in first instance (of whom 169 are female); 69 are in second instance (of whom 38 are female) and 42 in final instance (of whom 20 are female).

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female prosecutors constitute the majority at first and second instance, but not at the level of the Supreme court.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	11	40,7%	4	7	36,4%	63,6%
2nd instance	5	18,5%	3	2	60,0%	40,0%
Supreme court	11	40,7%	7	4	63,6%	36,4%
Total	27		14	13	51,9%	48,1%



In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution (all instances) is 13, which represents 48,1% of the total number of Heads of prosecution.

The total number of Heads of prosecution is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 11 at first instance level (of whom 7 are female); 5 at second instance level (of whom 2 are female) and 11 at the highest instance level (of whom 4 are female).

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2021	357	103	254
2022	NA	NA	NA
2023	390	118	272
2024	409	125	284

Total number of staff – 409 that consists of – 132 – non-prosecutor staff (whose task is to assist the prosecutor such as registrars (case preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions); 186 in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the prosecution offices; 91 technical staff.

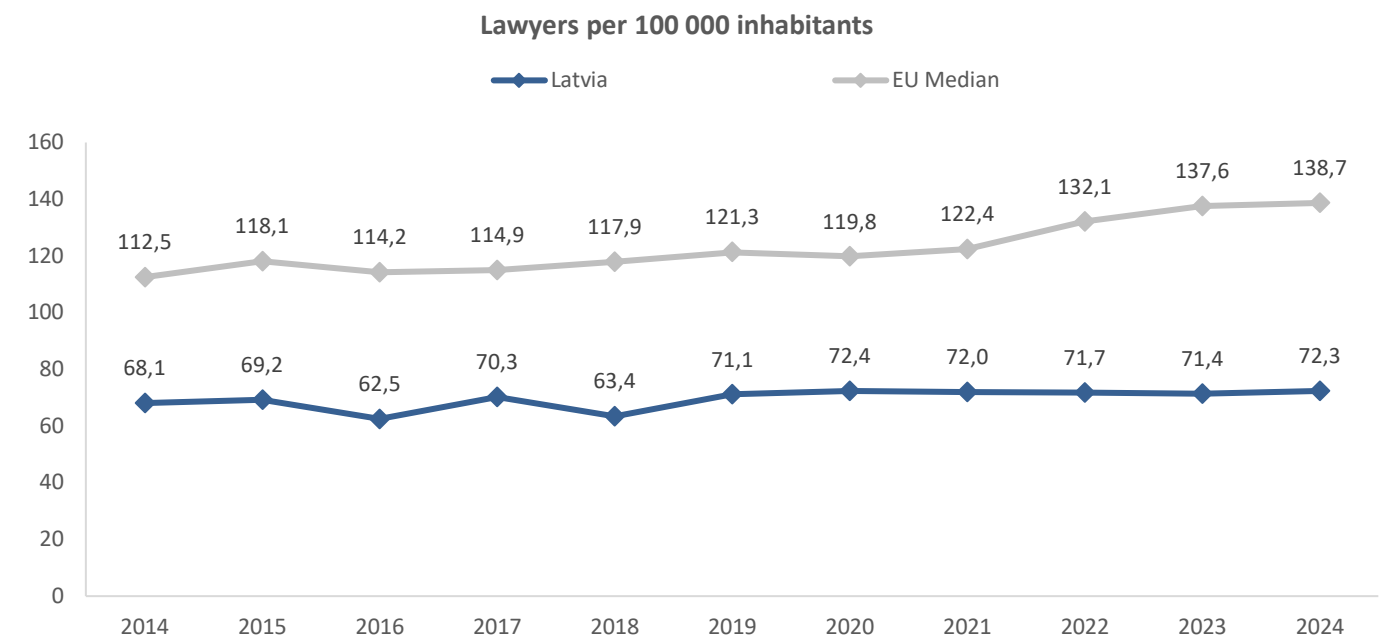
Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors



In 2024, in Latvia, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 1,1 matches the EU median of 1,1.

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2014	1 363	68,1	112,5
2015	1 363	69,2	118,1
2016	1 231	62,5	114,2
2017	1 370	70,3	114,9
2018	1 218	63,4	117,9
2019	1 357	71,1	121,3
2020	1 370	72,4	119,8
2021	1 351	72,0	122,4
2022	1 351	71,7	132,1
2023	1 337	71,4	137,6
2024	1 343	72,3	138,7

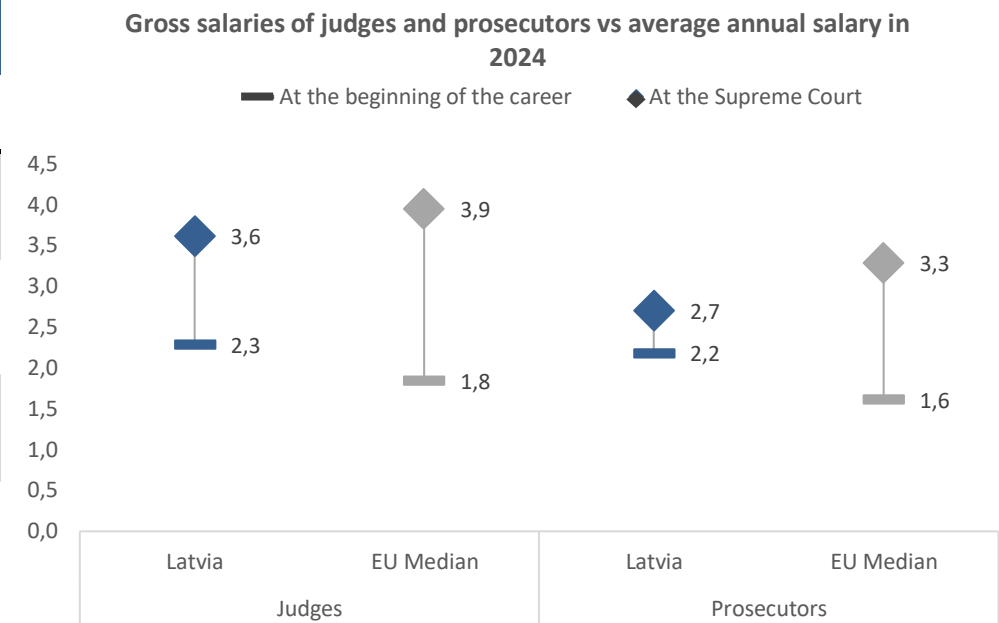


In 2024, there are 1 343 lawyers, which is 0,4% more than in 2023.
There are 672 female lawyers which is 50% of the total.

Latvia has 72,3 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is below the EU median of 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at beginning of a career and at the highest instance

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Latvia	Latvia	Latvia	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	46 296€	32 360€	2,3	1,8
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	73 096€	51 435€	3,6	3,9
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	44 124€	30 869€	2,2	1,6
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	54 552€	38 023€	2,7	3,3



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 24 043€ to a maximum of 153 676€.

According to 2024 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Latvia is 46 296€, which is rather below the EU median of 59 141€ (-22% below).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 2,3 times higher (the EU median is 1,8).

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 54 719€ to 298 911€. Latvia's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is -40% below the EU median of 121 338€.

For public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 24 043€ to a maximum of 106 135€.

In 2024, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Latvia of 44 124€ is slightly below the EU median of 52 922€ (-17% below).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career is 2,2 times higher (the EU median is 1,6).

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 51 013€ and the maximum is 254 088€. Latvia's absolute gross salaries for prosecutors at the highest level is -42% below the EU median of 94 385€.

The salaries of Supreme Court judges and prosecutors are not influenced by their seniority within the Supreme Court or Prosecutor's Office. All Supreme Court judges, except the court chairman and department chairpersons, receive remuneration as outlined in the Law on Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities. Judges who receive a positive evaluation in the regular professional activity assessment are eligible for a service supplement to their monthly salary.

This supplement does not apply to judges of the Constitutional Court and is granted as follows: 5% of the monthly salary after six years of service in office; and 10% of the monthly salary after ten years of service in office.

3. System of compensating users in Latvia (2024 data)

System for compensating users

2024	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	23	47	106 201 €
Excessive length of proceedings	NA	NA	NA
Non-execution of court decisions	NAP	NAP	NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	NA	NA	NA
Wrongful conviction	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
2022	22	50	104 314 €
2023	24	33	76 368 €
2024	23	47	106 201 €

In Latvia, there is no compensation in the category “Non-execution of court decisions”. In civil proceedings it is possible for individuals in Latvia to bring an action against the State for damages caused by the malfunctioning, or abnormal functioning, of the justice system (for example in case of excessive length of proceedings). The basis for bringing such an action is Article 92 of the Constitution of Latvia, which states that "Everyone, where his or her rights are violated without basis, has a right to commensurate compensation."

Number of requests for compensation - received at the Ministry of Justice. There is no data about requests received at prosecutor's office and the State Police. Number of compensations granted - the compensation shall be disbursed by the Ministry of Justice accordance also with the decisions of the prosecutor's office and the State Police on the compensation from the State basic budget resources intended for such purpose.

The Ministry of Justice informs that the total amount of compensation in 2024 consists of non-pecuniary damages 56 392,77 euros, damages 46 390,78 euros, state social insurance contributions 2433,94 euros and personal income tax compensation 983,06 euros.

The Ministry of Justice also informs that the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the compensation is regulated in a Law on compensation for damage caused in criminal proceedings and administrative violations.

According to Article 15 the compensation calculation method of non-pecuniary damages for one unjustified detention day is minimum wage for month divided by 30, then the result without decimal places is multiply by 2. For example compensation for one unjustified detention day in 2024 was 46 euros ((700 euros : 30 = 23 euros); 23 euro x 2 x 1 day = 46 euros).

4. Performance of courts in Latvia (2024 data)

• Efficiency indicators

◦ Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

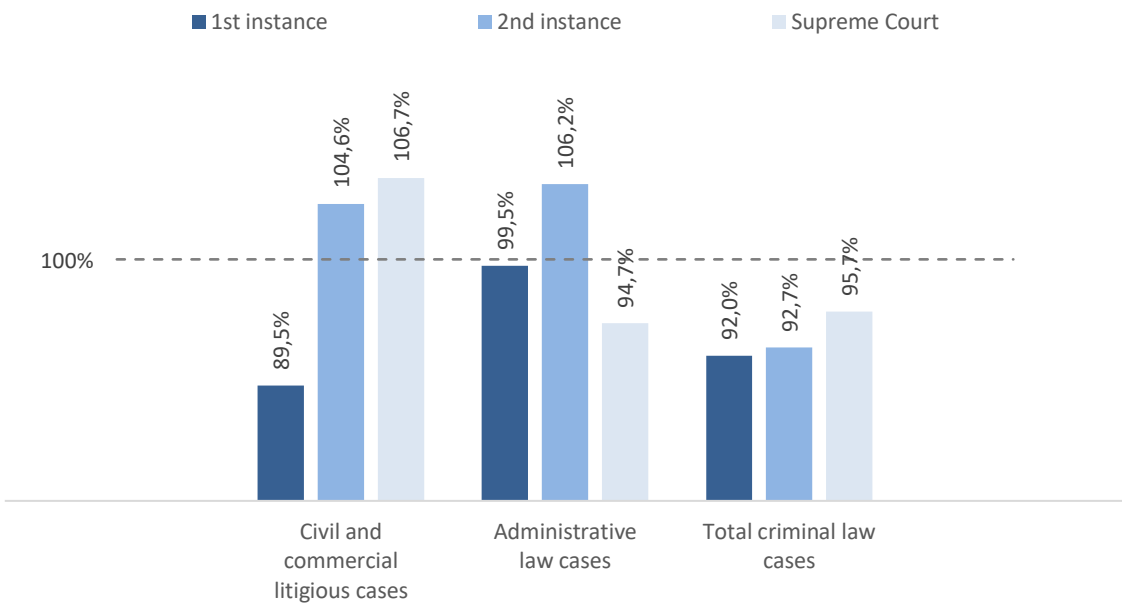
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

The Disposition Time determines the estimated number of days necessary for a pending case to be solved in a court.

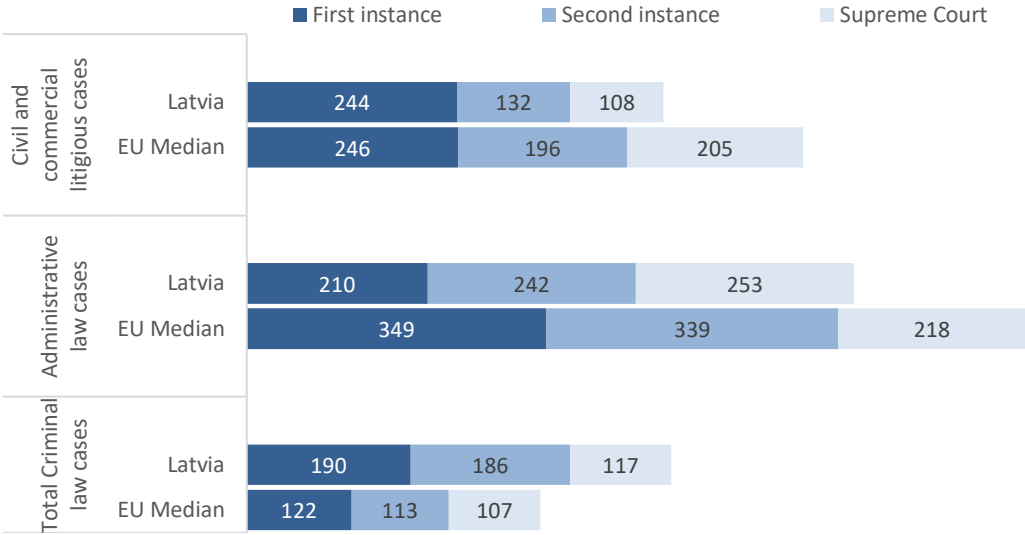
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter		Civil and commercial litigious cases		Administrative law cases		Total criminal law cases	
		Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
Clearance Rate (%)	1st instance	89,5%	97,6%	99,5%	97,2%	92,0%	98,9%
	2nd instance	104,6%	101,1%	106,2%	98,5%	92,7%	99,6%
	Supreme Court	106,7%	104,1%	94,7%	108,5%	95,7%	98,3%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	244	246	210	349	190	122
	2nd instance	132	196	242	339	186	113
	Supreme Court	108	205	253	218	117	107

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2024 (%)



Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2024 (days)



In 2024, the Disposition Time for Latvia for civil and commercial litigious cases for all three instances is below the EU median. The Disposition Time for administrative law cases for first and second instances are also below the EU median, while for the third instance is above the EU median. The Disposition Tme for criminal law cases is above the EU median for all three instances.

The Clearance Rate at the first instance is below 100% for civil and commercial law cases (89,5%), for administrative law cases (99,5%) and for criminal law (92%).

At the second instance, the Clearance Rate is above 100% for civil and commercial litigious cases and for administrative law cases, but below 100% for criminal law cases.

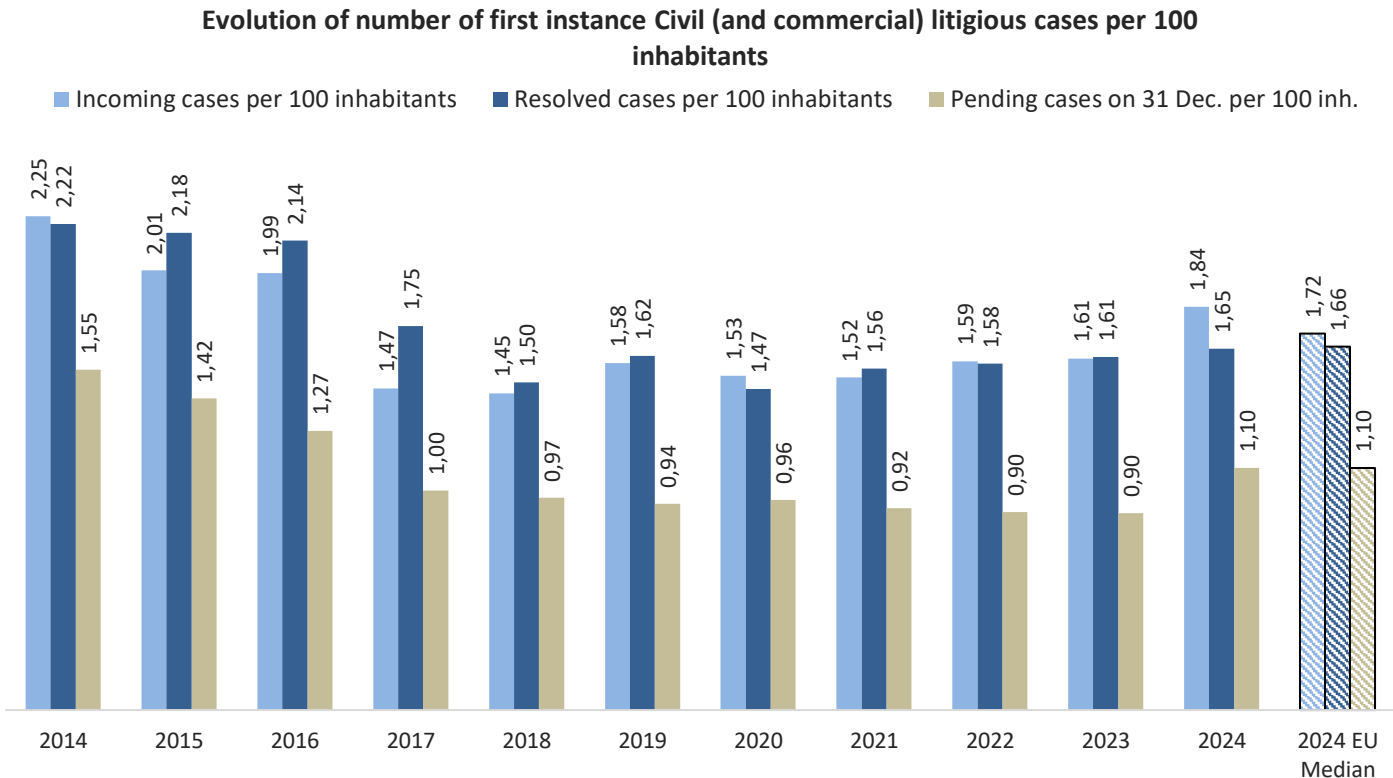
At the highest instance, the Clearance Rate is above 100% only for civil and commercial law cases and below 100% for adminisitrative and criminal law cases.

On 1 January of the reference year, a decrease of 22% in pending administrative law cases is observed. This is related to the fact that in 2023, the Supreme court placed increased focus on reducing the backlog of cases, including temporarily reallocating one senator's position to administrative cases. However, in 2024, the reallocation of the judicial position is cancelled, and by the end of 2024, the case backlog returns to its previous level.

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2014	2,25	2,22	1,55
2015	2,01	2,18	1,42
2016	1,99	2,14	1,27
2017	1,47	1,75	1,00
2018	1,45	1,50	0,97
2019	1,58	1,62	0,94
2020	1,53	1,47	0,96
2021	1,52	1,56	0,92
2022	1,59	1,58	0,90
2023	1,61	1,61	0,90
2024	1,84	1,65	1,10
2024 EU Median	1,72	1,66	1,10



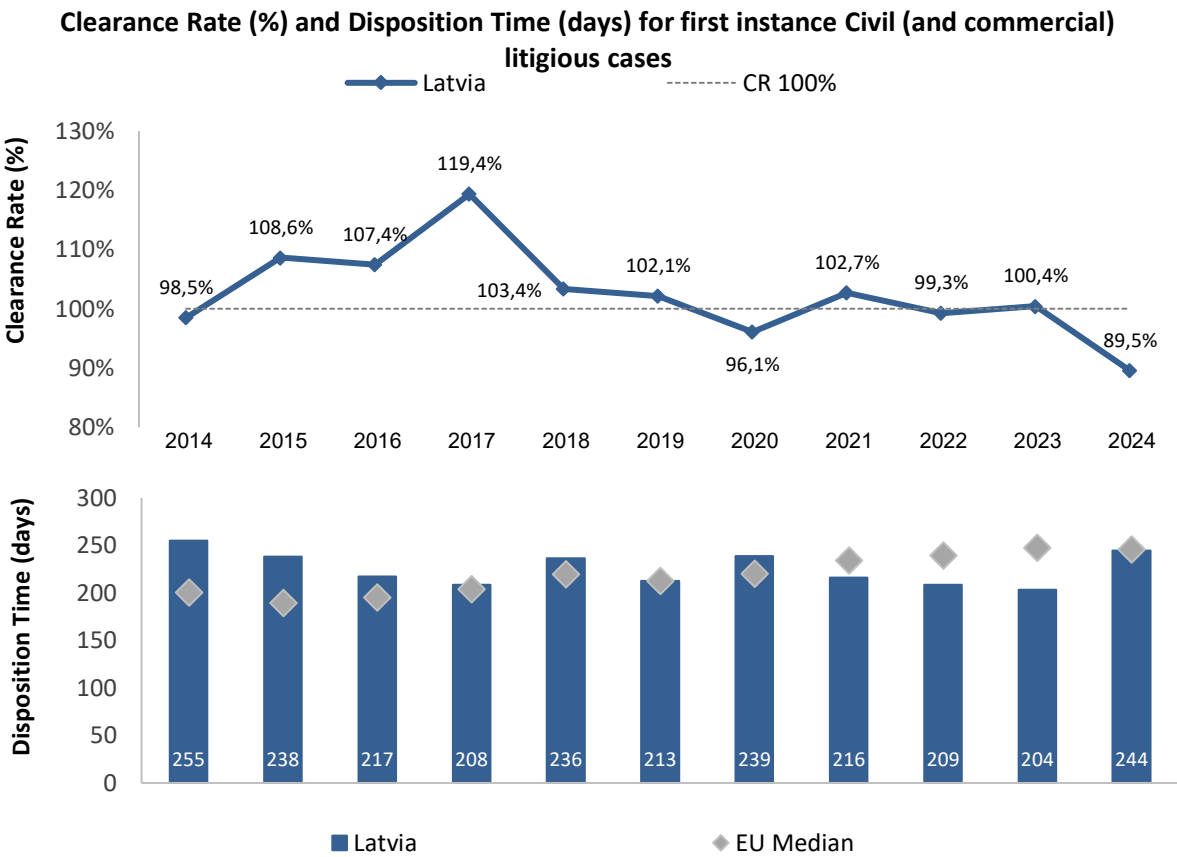
The number of incoming cases in 2024 in Latvia (1,84 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly above the EU median (1,72 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2024 in Latvia (1,65 per 100 inhabitants) is very close to below the EU median (1,66 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2024 in Latvia (1,10 per 100 inhabitants) matches the EU median (1,10 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2014	98,5%	101,8%	255	201
2015	108,6%	102,3%	238	190
2016	107,4%	102,0%	217	196
2017	119,4%	101,3%	208	204
2018	103,4%	101,2%	236	220
2019	102,1%	99,9%	213	213
2020	96,1%	98,5%	239	221
2021	102,7%	102,5%	216	234
2022	99,3%	100,5%	209	239
2023	100,4%	96,6%	204	247
2024	89,5%	97,6%	244	246



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 89,5% in 2024 Latvia seems to deal poorly with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -10,9 points.

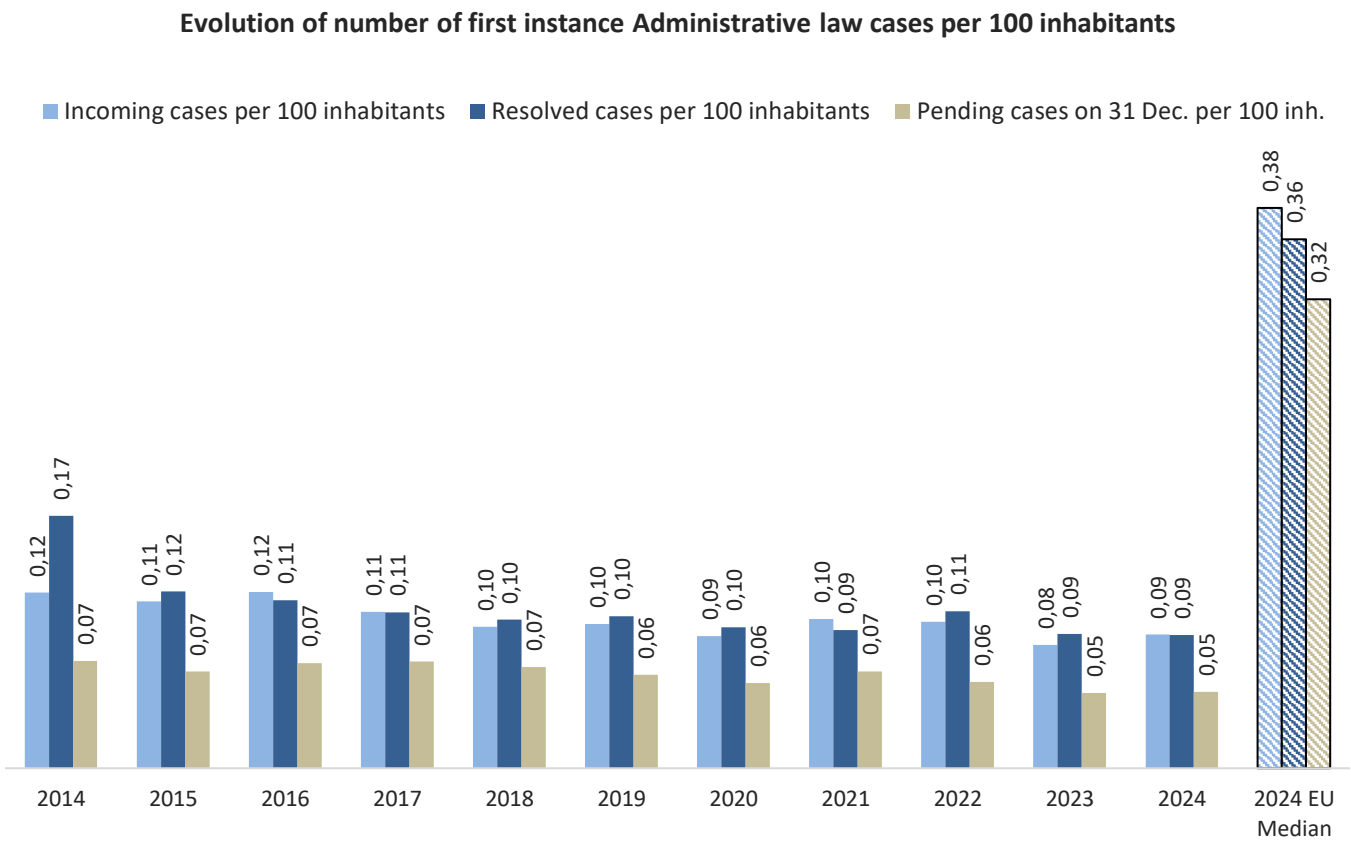
In 2024, first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 244 days, which is very close to below EU median of 246 days.

The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a 20,1% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Administrative law cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Administrative law cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2014	0,12	0,17	0,07
2015	0,11	0,12	0,07
2016	0,12	0,11	0,07
2017	0,11	0,11	0,07
2018	0,10	0,10	0,07
2019	0,10	0,10	0,06
2020	0,09	0,10	0,06
2021	0,10	0,09	0,07
2022	0,10	0,11	0,06
2023	0,08	0,09	0,05
2024	0,09	0,09	0,05
2024 EU Median	0,38	0,36	0,32



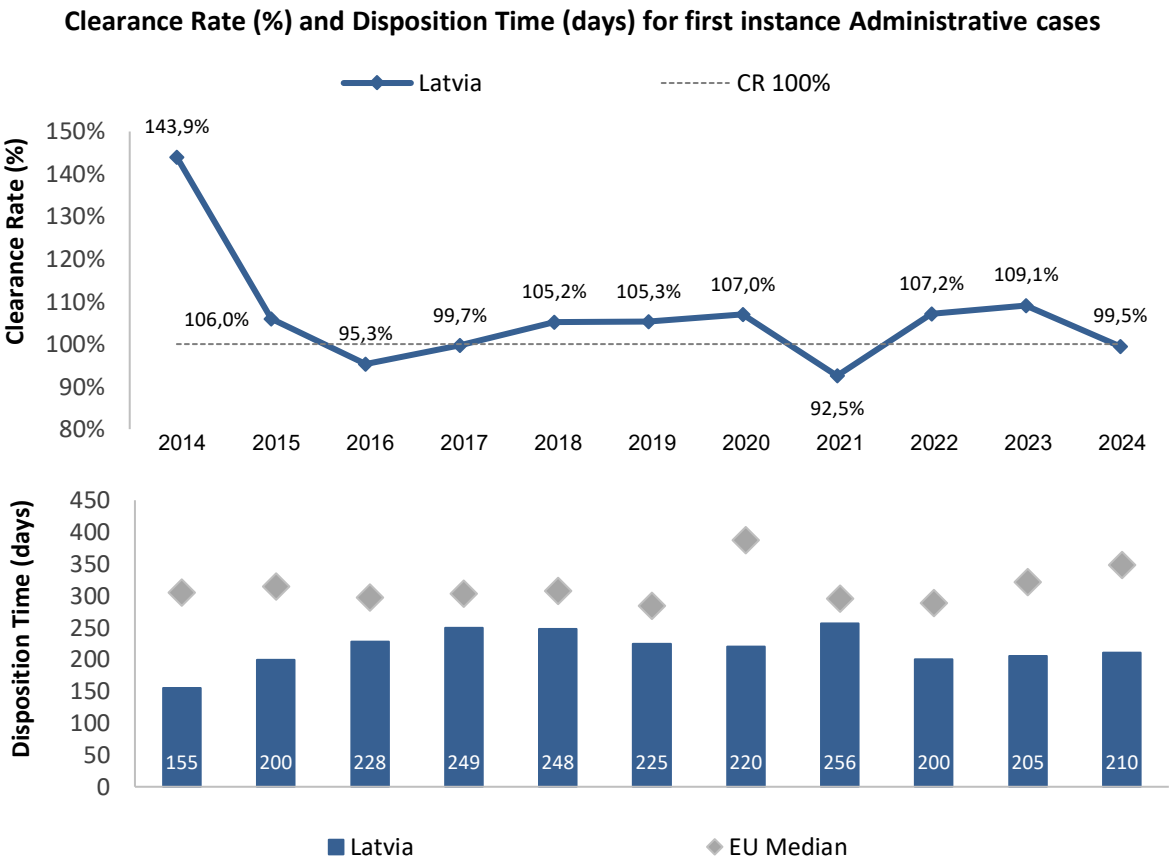
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2024 in Latvia (0,09 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,38 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2024 in Latvia (0,09 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,36 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2024 in Latvia (0,05 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,32 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2014	143,9%	99,6%	155	305
2015	106,0%	103,7%	200	315
2016	95,3%	103,0%	228	297
2017	99,7%	102,1%	249	303
2018	105,2%	99,7%	248	308
2019	105,3%	102,1%	225	284
2020	107,0%	100,1%	220	388
2021	92,5%	101,7%	256	296
2022	107,2%	98,8%	200	288
2023	109,1%	100,9%	205	322
2024	99,5%	97,2%	210	349



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 99,5% in 2024 Latvia seems to deal satisfactorily with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -9,7 points.

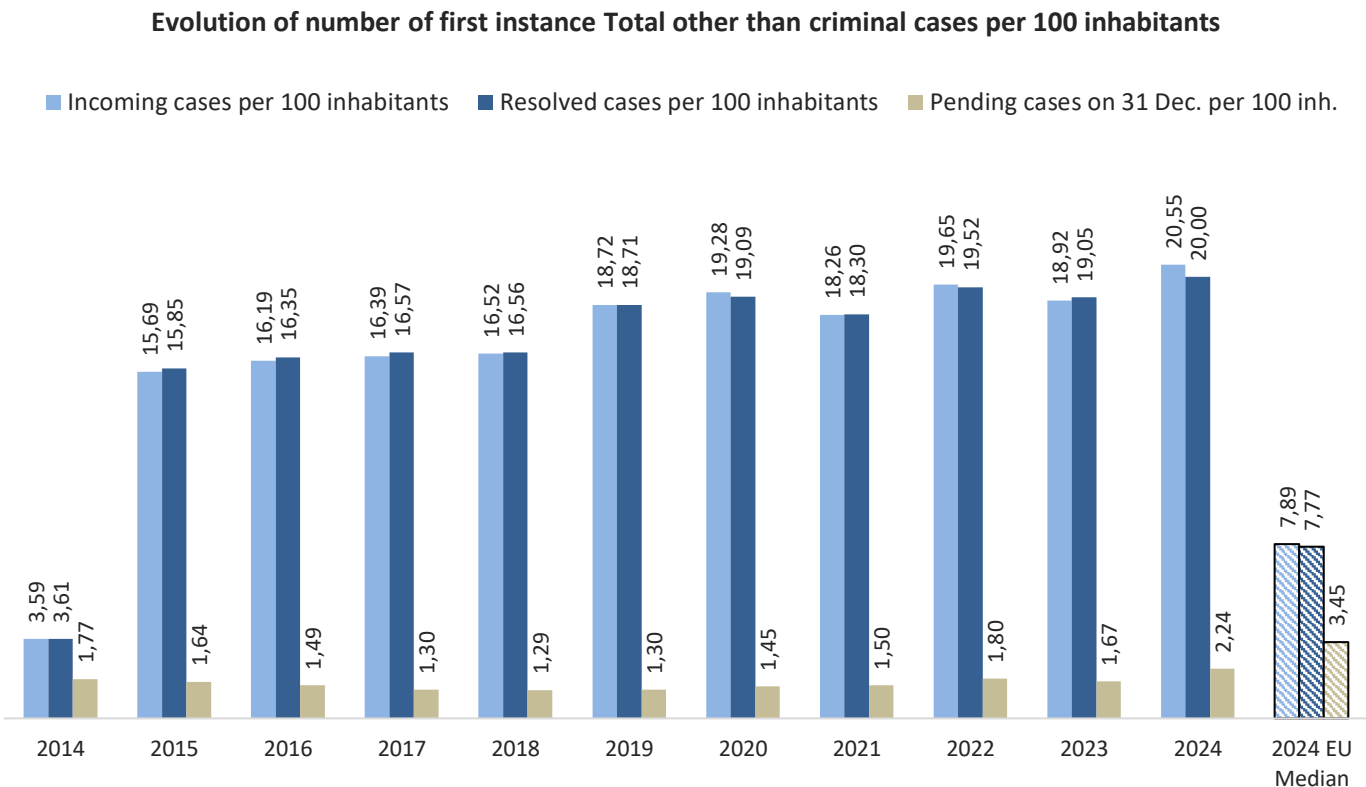
In 2024, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 210 days, which is somewhat below the EU median of 349 days.

The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a 2,5% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Total of other than criminal cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2014	3,59	3,61	1,77
2015	15,69	15,85	1,64
2016	16,19	16,35	1,49
2017	16,39	16,57	1,30
2018	16,52	16,56	1,29
2019	18,72	18,71	1,30
2020	19,28	19,09	1,45
2021	18,26	18,30	1,50
2022	19,65	19,52	1,80
2023	18,92	19,05	1,67
2024	20,55	20,00	2,24
2024 EU Median	7,89	7,77	3,45



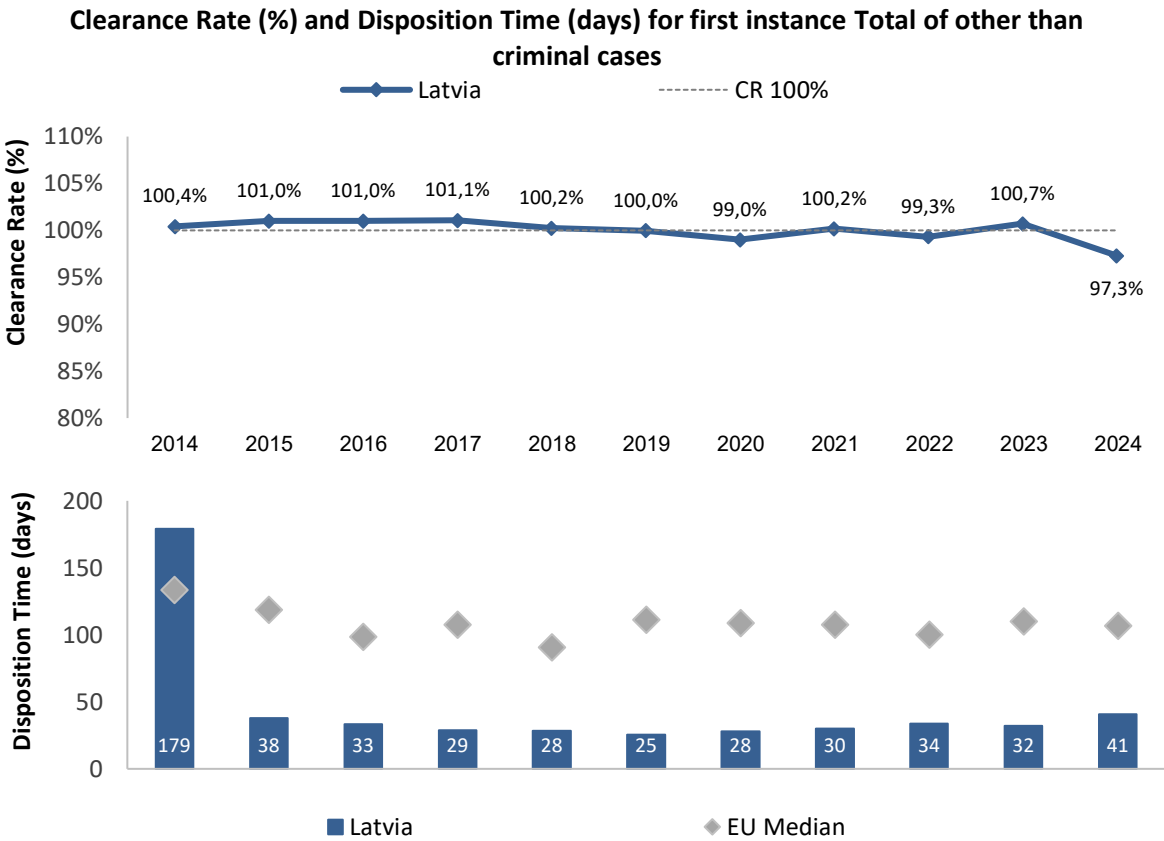
The number of incoming cases in 2024 in Latvia (20,55 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (7,89 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2024 in Latvia (20,00 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (7,77 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2024 in Latvia (2,24 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (3,45 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2014	100,4%	101,9%	179	133
2015	101,0%	101,0%	38	119
2016	101,0%	101,5%	33	98
2017	101,1%	100,6%	29	107
2018	100,2%	100,6%	28	91
2019	100,0%	99,8%	25	111
2020	99,0%	98,7%	28	109
2021	100,2%	101,2%	30	107
2022	99,3%	99,8%	34	100
2023	100,7%	99,9%	32	110
2024	97,3%	98,9%	41	106



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 97,3% in 2024 Latvia seems to deal less satisfactory with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -3,4 points.

In 2024, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 41 days, which is significantly below EU median of 106 days.

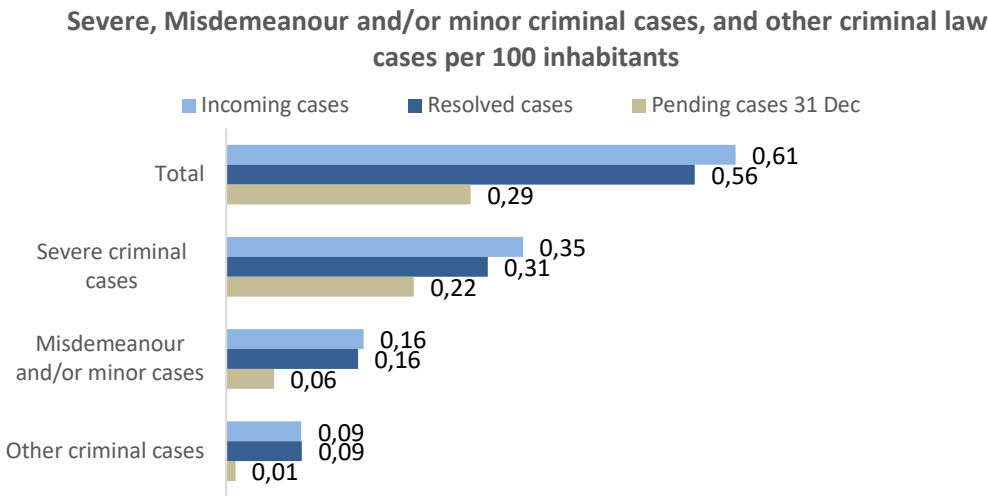
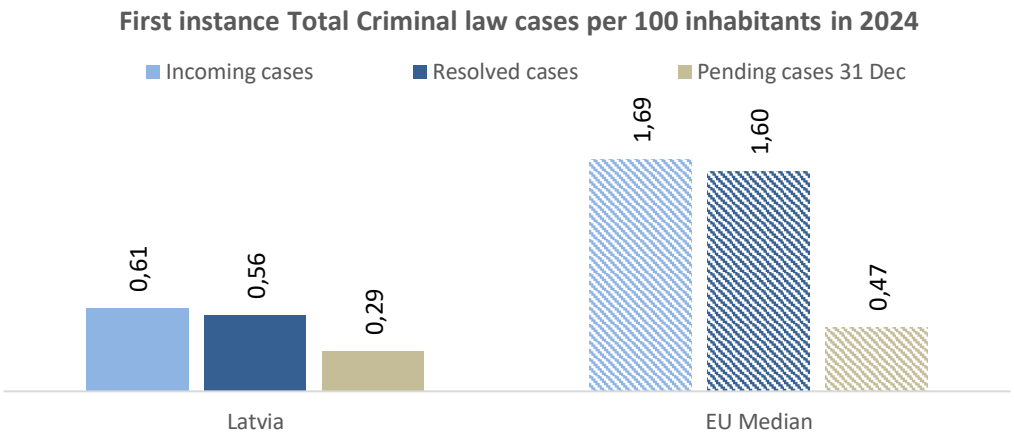
The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a 27,7% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	4 498	11 237	10 340	5 395
Severe criminal cases	3 356	6 548	5 766	4 138
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	931	3 029	2 906	1 054
Other criminal cases	211	1 660	1 668	203

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	0,24	0,61	0,56	0,29
Severe criminal cases	0,18	0,35	0,31	0,22
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,05	0,16	0,16	0,06
Other criminal cases	0,01	0,09	0,09	0,01



The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2024 in Latvia (0,61 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,69 per 100 inhabitants).

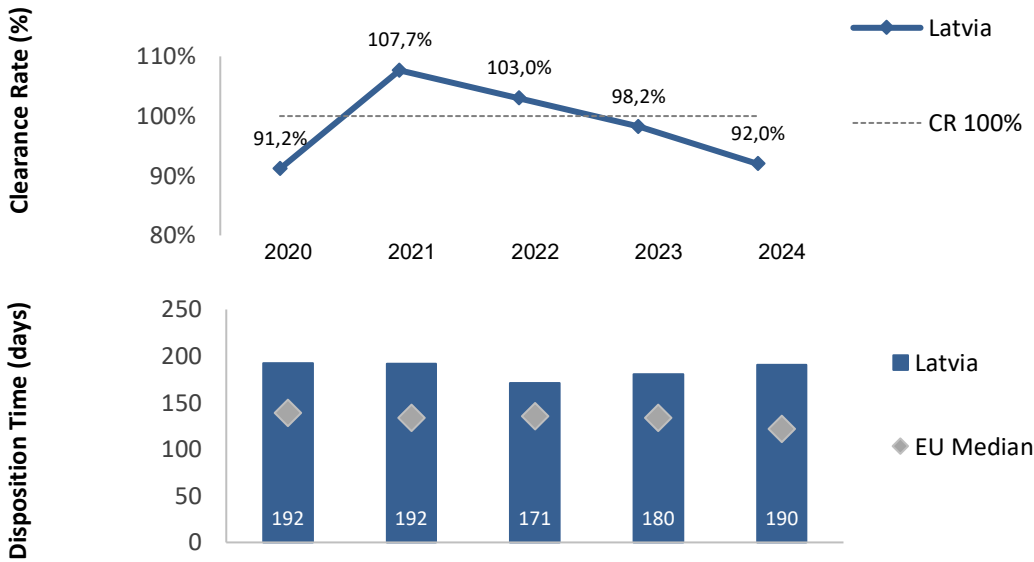
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2024 in Latvia (0,56 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,60 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2024 in Latvia (0,29 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,47 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total criminal law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2020	91,2%	95,2%	192	139
2021	107,7%	100,0%	192	134
2022	103,0%	100,0%	171	136
2023	98,2%	99,6%	180	134
2024	92,0%	98,9%	190	122

Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for First Instance Total criminal law cases



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 92,0% in 2024 Latvia seems to deal poorly with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -6,2 points.

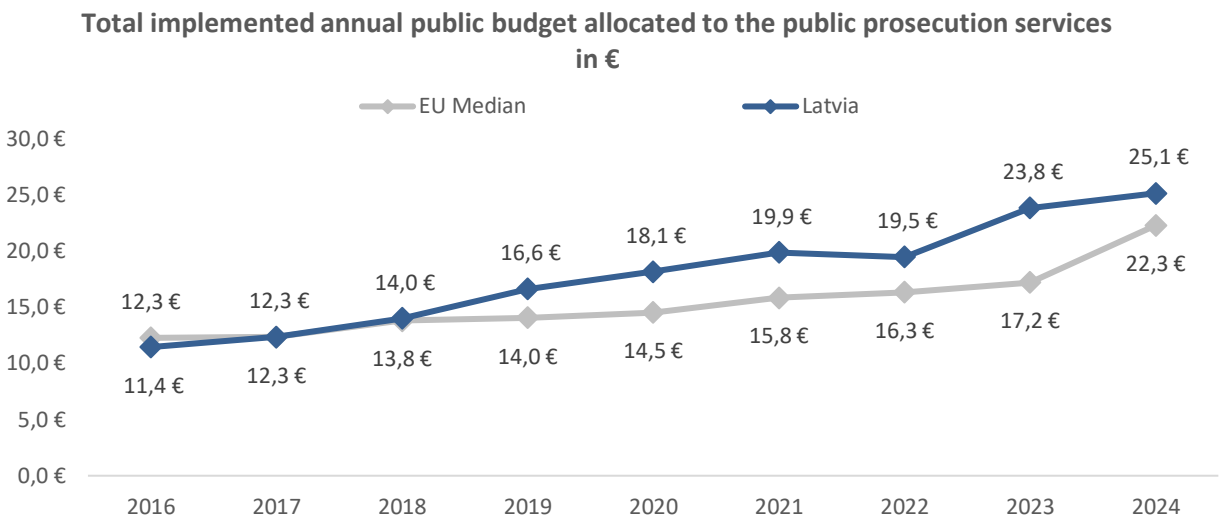
In 2024, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 190 days, which is significantly above the EU median of 122 days.

The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a 5,5% increase of the Disposition Time.

5. Public prosecution services in Latvia (2024 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2016	22 533 408 €	11,4 €	12,3 €
2017	24 053 679 €	12,3 €	12,3 €
2018	26 860 729 €	14,0 €	13,8 €
2019	31 714 248 €	16,6 €	14,0 €
2020	34 357 696 €	18,1 €	14,5 €
2021	37 234 561 €	19,9 €	15,8 €
2022	36 664 603 €	19,5 €	16,3 €
2023	44 571 922 €	23,8 €	17,2 €
2024	46 667 781 €	25,1 €	22,3 €



Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2020	59 344 €	0,03 €	0,01 €
2021	47 799 €	0,03 €	0,02 €
2022	36 812 €	0,02 €	0,01 €
2023	106 482 €	0,06 €	0,02 €
2024	164 357 €	0,09 €	0,04 €

Data on budget of the public prosecution includes only State budget for prosecution.

The main reason for difference between the approved budget and the implemented budget is related to the fact that there were several vacant prosecutor positions that were not filled but the salary amounts for these positions were allocated. In addition, several prosecutors are on maternity leave, their salary amounts also were allocated but not spent.

Another reason for underutilisation of the planned budget was the fact that the expenses planned for foreign business trips in 2024 were not fully utilised, mainly because a significant part of the business trip expenses were covered by the institutions that had invited representatives of the Prosecution Office.

Savings were also generated because several prosecutors and employees were not working due to different incapacity for work situations, also several prosecutors retired.

Finally, part of the saving occurred because the Office of the Prosecutor General did not move to temporary premises at 1, Talejas Street and 3, Ierēdņu Street in Riga as was planned. The current premises of the Office of the Prosecutor General building on 6, Kalpaka Boulevard need major renovation. For reasons that were beyond the control of the Prosecution Office the funding that was allocated to cover costs of reconstruction, rent, equipment, relocation and other related expenses was not spent.

Prosecution Office of the Republic of Latvia has requested allocation of funds for trainings designed for prosecutors. In 2024 training regarding i2 Analysis Notebook software was organized to promote more efficient data analysis and coordination work among prosecutors and senior prosecutor assistants. Trainings regarding specific topics were conducted, such as psychological aspects of committing a crime, regulation of construction projects and criminal liability etc. Few of the activities were implemented by the Justice Academy, therefore some of the allocated budget for training was not spent for the activities. Funding for training activities implemented by the Prosecution Office has increased due to the specific nature of the training activities organized, such as training in the use of specific software, improving English language skills, etc. The number of employees providing highly qualified support to prosecutors has increased at the Prosecution Office, and these employees also needed specific training to ensure the high-quality performance of their duties.

Public prosecution caseflow: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseflow: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *			Per 100 inhabitants	
	Latvia	% Variation 2023 - 2024		Latvia	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	597	▲	7,4%	0,03	0,90
2. Incoming/received cases	10 873	▼	-0,3%	0,59	3,01
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	9 844	▼	-0,4%	0,53	3,08
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	356	▼	-9,6%	0,02	2,17
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	0		-	0,00	0,76
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	44	▼	-47,6%	0,00	1,00
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	285	▲	0,4%	0,02	0,16
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	27	▲	3,8%	0,00	0,32
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3 451	▼	-32,4%	0,19	0,19
3.3. Cases brought to court	6 037	▲	35,3%	0,33	0,57
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	559	▼	-6,4%	0,03	0,97

* Please note that these figures include traffic offence cases.

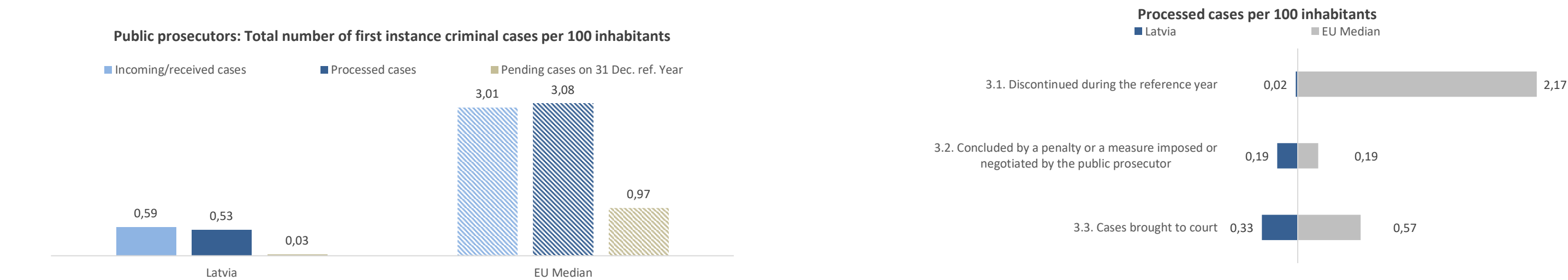
Information obtained from the ProIS (Prosecution Information System), that is a 'living' system (input of data is not 'frozen' at the end of the year). Vertical consistency cannot be ensured because there is a number of cases that have been added to "cases discontinued for other reasons" and others that have been returned to the investigative authorities to continue the investigation.

Increase in Cases Brought to Court (Section 3.3):

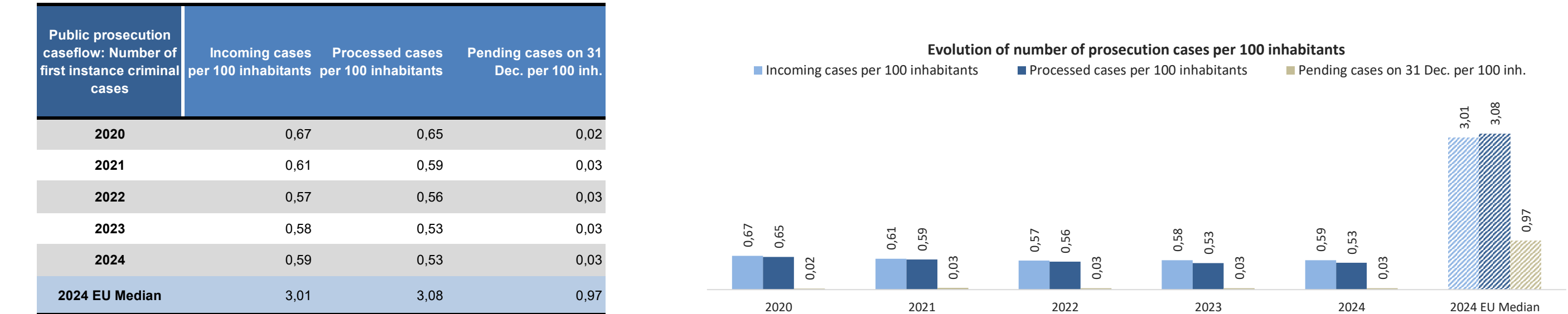
In 2024, prosecutors took over 4,057 criminal proceedings involving particularly significant offenses. Compared to 2022, this represents a 40.3% increase. This rise is partly due to the reclassification of certain crimes as high-priority, such as violations of international and national sanctions, illegal border crossings, human smuggling, and facilitating unlawful residence in Latvia. Additionally, the number of cases submitted for prosecution involving these offenses increased significantly, from 454 in 2023 to 975 in 2024, reflecting both improved investigative efforts and enhanced prosecutorial oversight.

Decrease in Cases Concluded by Prosecutorial Penalty or Measure (Section 3.2):

Contrary to previous years, where a growing number of cases were concluded within the prosecution, 2024 saw a notable decline. This shift is primarily due to amendments to the Criminal Law (effective July 4, 2024), which changed sentencing policies for certain categories of offenses—especially those involving violence or committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs in traffic incidents. These amendments removed alternative penalties such as community service and fines, leaving only probation supervision as an option. As a result, for offenses committed between July 4 and December 31, 2024, prosecutors could not conclude proceedings without referring the cases to court. This led to a significant increase in cases brought to court and a decrease in those resolved by prosecutorial penalty.



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases



The number of incoming cases in 2024 in Latvia (0,59 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (3,01 per 100 inhabitants).

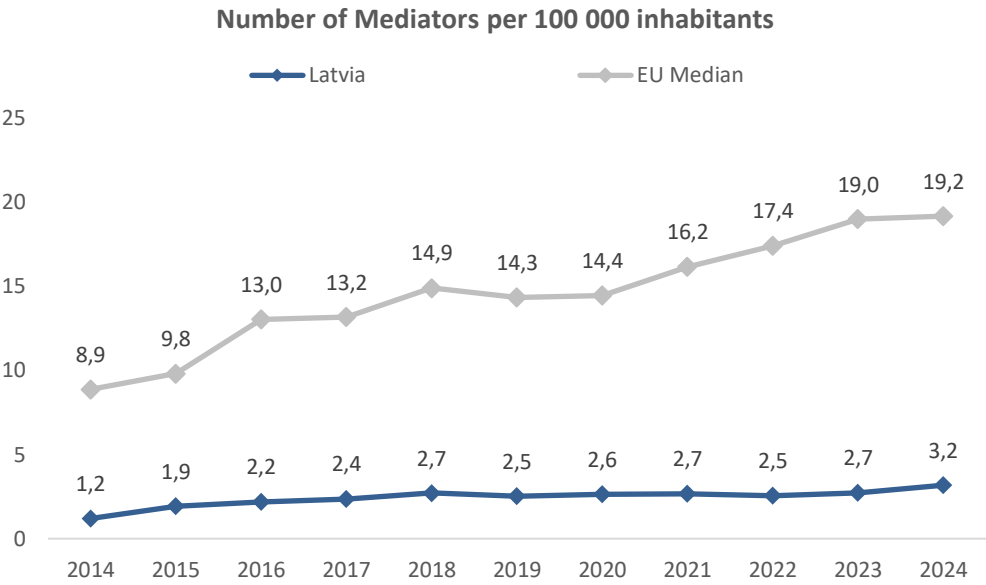
The number of resolved cases in 2024 in Latvia (0,53 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (3,08 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2024 in Latvia (0,03 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,97 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Latvia (2024 data)

Number of mediators in 2024

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2014	24	1,2	8,9
2015	38	1,9	9,8
2016	43	2,2	13,0
2017	46	2,4	13,2
2018	52	2,7	14,9
2019	48	2,5	14,3
2020	50	2,6	14,4
2021	50	2,7	16,2
2022	48	2,5	17,4
2023	51	2,7	19,0
2024	59	3,2	19,2



In 2024, there are 59 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 3,2 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation of the number of mediators between 2023 and 2024 is about 15,7%.

According to Mediation Law a certified mediator may be a natural person who: has reached 25 years of age; has an impeccable reputation; has acquired an education document attesting a State recognised higher education; have knowledge of the official language at the highest level; has attended a mediator's training course; has obtained a mediator's certificate.

A certification examination of a mediator and an attestation examination of a certified mediator shall be organised by the Council of Certified Mediators.

Number of notaries in 2024

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
Total	110	5,9	6,7
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	NA
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	110	5,9	7,2
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	1,6
4.Other	NAP	NAP	11,2

In 2024, there are 110 notaries which represents 5,9 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

In respect of their official duties, sworn notaries are equivalent to State officials, belonging to the court system.

7. ICT tools of courts in Latvia (2024 data)

The ICT questions

In 2024, the answers to the ICT questions are the following:

Writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	75-95 %	75-95 %	75-95 %

Features of the writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Templates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically generated text	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically suggested decision	Yes	Yes	Yes
Speech-to-text	No	No	No
Electronic signature	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other special functionality	No	No	No

Recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %

Features of the recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Audio recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Video recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Systematic recording for all hearings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically indexed recording	No	No	No
Automatic transcript from recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Possibility to request a copy of the recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other special functionality	No	No	No

Writing assistance tools

In Latvian courts, writing and text processing support tools are used to ensure consistent document quality and to facilitate daily work. The central platform is the Court Information System, which serves as the main environment for preparing, storing, and managing judicial documents. It provides pre-defined templates, allows text formatting in line with regulatory requirements, and enables automated case registration, helping judges and staff maintain consistency in documentation.

An important element is the integration with the e-Case platform, which allows procedural documents to be submitted and received electronically, as well as the use of digital signatures, thereby reducing the circulation of paper documents. Writing support is also ensured by language and terminology tools – text editors with Latvian spell-check functionality and access to legal databases that help secure the accuracy of judgments and other procedural documents.

Since 2024, Latvian courts have been gradually testing speech recognition solutions that automatically convert hearing audio recordings into text. These tools are still in the testing phase, and human verification remains essential, but in the long run, they are expected to reduce manual transcription work and speed up the preparation of protocols. In addition, document generation tools are employed to quickly produce standard rulings, summons, or notifications, reducing repetitive drafting.

Writing assistance also extends to secure electronic communication forms, ensuring that information provided to parties is clear, standardized, and in full compliance with procedural requirements. Together, these tools form a solid foundation for more efficient court operations and improved quality of judicial documentation.

Recording of court hearings

Transcription tool in development. All recordings are available in E-Case platform for both parties.

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Latvia (2024 data)

In Latvia, quality standards are determined for the judicial system at national level (e.g. quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies). Specialised personnel within the public prosecution services is entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards.

For Judges: The reply is partly "yes" because, according to the Law on Judicial Power, Section 27.1, a Chief Judge of a court shall plan and determine the objectives of the court's work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in court (standard time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year, in co-operation with the court judges. This standard shall be determined by taking into account the court's resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to the adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period, as well as other basic principles related to the guarantee of a fair trial. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard and supervise the actual time periods for examining matters in court. He/she shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard by 1 February of each year.

Implementing the task of the working group for strengthening judicial efficiency established by the Judicial Council, the Division of Case-law and Research of the Supreme Court has developed guidelines for writing court judgments in both civil cases and administrative cases for courts of first instance and appeal instances. Within the framework of the project, twelve judges of the first and appeal instances were interviewed about their experience of writing court judgments in civil cases, and also four judges of the administrative courts of the first and appeal instances were interviewed in the administrative courts. The courts were also asked to select and send good and critical examples of writing court judgments.

In 2024, courts also start using a new model to balance court and judge workloads – “Case Weighting”. A new tool has been introduced to modernise court administration, aimed at helping determine case complexity, assess statistics, performance indicators, and case distribution. The model evaluates the complexity of each case received by the court using a point-based system.

To determine the weight of a case, all cases are classified into 42 groups based on types of proceedings and sub-branches of law. Taking all of this into account, the case weight is determined for distribution purposes, as well as for calculating judge and court workload indicators. The implementation of this model enables a more equitable distribution of workload among courts and judges, helps better plan case review timelines, and allows for evaluation of implemented reforms. It is important to note that active work is still ongoing to implement and utilize this case weighting model in courts.

For Prosecutors: On 6th February 2023 Council of the Prosecutor General adopted a decision “On measures for the implementation of the quality management system in the Prosecution Office in 2023-2027”. In 2024 several internal documents were adopted to implement the quality management system. This system covers administrative and management processes of the PO, including support tasks provided by the non-prosecutor staff such as case preparation, assistance during the hearings, helping to draft the decisions.

In order to implement high-quality investigation supervision, to achieve a quick, economical and effective fair settlement of criminal legal relations in criminal proceedings, as well as to ensure a uniform policy of criminal penalties and control of prosecutors' work, the prosecutor's office has adopted internal legal acts that ensure timely informing of senior officials about the manner and necessity of completing criminal proceedings in case of involvement of the said official.

As regards everyday duties, responsibility lies upon every prosecutor. There are cases, provided by in the order of the Prosecutor General, when the prosecutor is obliged to report to the supervising prosecutor, higher-ranking prosecutor or other prosecutors (chief prosecutor of the relevant prosecution office, or chief prosecutor of the Criminal Justice Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General). During the evaluation process of prosecutors (with the new system – the annual rating of the indicators of the professional performance of the prosecutors of first instance level; or the one carried out no less frequent than once in 5 years), one department of the Office of the Prosecutor General is responsible for creating an assessment of the quality and efficiency of the professional activities of district-level prosecutors and monitoring the results.

Systems for measuring and evaluating courts' performance

A regular monitoring system of court activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	✓
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Number of appeals	✓
Number of pending cases	✓	Appeal ratio	✓
Backlogs	✓	Clearance rate	✓
Productivity of judges and court staff	✓	Disposition time	✓
Satisfaction of court staff	✓	Other	✗

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

According to the Law on Judicial Power, when adjudicating, judges are independent and are subject only to the law. Therefore, judges set targets by themselves. However, the President of the court monitors the workload of the judges in the court as a whole, assigning cases to another judge if necessary.

Systems for measuring and evaluating public prosecution services' performance

A regular monitoring system of public prosecution services activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Clearance rate	✗
Number of pending cases	✓	Disposition time	✓
Backlogs	✓	Percentage of convictions and acquittals	✓
Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	✓	Other	✓
Satisfaction of prosecution staff	✗		

The category "other refers to discontinued/closed criminal cases, the quality of the final decisions made by prosecutors, the reasons for protests submitted by prosecutors, and the examination results, as well as crime trends in specific categories of criminal offenses (e.g., money laundering, human trafficking, sex crimes, violent crimes, etc.).

Discontinued/closed criminal cases, quality of the final decisions made by the prosecutors, the motives of the protests submitted by the prosecutors and the examination results, crime trends in certain topical qualifications of criminal offenses (e.g. money laundering, human trafficking, sex crimes, violent crimes, etc.). Different quantitative performance targets have been assessed and monitored. The data in the monthly reports provided by public prosecutors allows (and has allowed in previous years too) to see the disposition time as well, however, there have been no standards set, for instance as to how long is too long. With the new system this indicator (disposition time), among others, is used to evaluate the professional performance of the prosecutor, even though only in comparison with other prosecutors.

In Latvia, there is a system to regularly evaluate the activity of each public prosecutor both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

Latvia has never implemented quantitative performance targets, meaning there have not been predefined numerical goals at the start of the year or month. Instead, there has been an ongoing evaluation of prosecutors' overall performance.

The prosecutor provides a monthly report on the statistical indicators of his or her work. In addition, the statistical indicators of the individual work of the public prosecutor (statistical indicators for the monitoring of the investigation, prosecution, maintenance of the State prosecution and other functions of the public prosecutor) are also analysed during the process of assessing the professional activities of prosecutors (not less than once every five years).

The new system for evaluating the professional performance of prosecutors (effective as of 1st of January 2024) provides that the quantitative indicator of the work performed by the district-level prosecutor is evaluated every year in comparison to other prosecutors.

Latvia

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	2 001 468	1 969 000	1 968 957	1 950 116	1 919 968	1 907 675	1 893 223	1 875 757	1 883 008	1 871 882	1 856 932	-7,2%	-0,8%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	12 065	12 329	12 762	13 855	15 136	15 928	15 497	17 454	20 709	21 444	21 610	79,1%	0,8%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services													
(Q66, Q67, Q77, Q78, Q77-1, Q78-1, Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1, Q73-2, Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5, Q73-6, Q70, Q70-1, Q71, Q72, Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)													
66 Qlty standards formulated_jud system	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.4 number of pending cases					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.5 backlogs					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.8 satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures					True	True	True	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.10 number of appeals					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.11 appeal ratio					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.12 clearance rate					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	

Latvia

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.5 Backlogs							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.11 Disposition time							False	False	False	True	True		
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.13 Other							False	False	False	True	True		
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases							True	True	True	True	True		
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases							True	True	True	True	True		
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases							True	True	True	True	True		
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts							True	True	True	True	True		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services							False	False	False	False	False		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors							True	True	True	False	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)							False	False	False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor							False	False	False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council							False	False	False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor							True	True	True	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other							False	False	False	NAP	NAP		
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual							False	False	False	False	False		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent							True	True	True	False	False		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent							False	False	False	False	False		

Latvia

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities							17	18	16	15	15	-	0,0%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities							15	15	13	12	12	-	0,0%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	34	28	28	25	9	9	9	9	7	6	6	-82,4%	0,0%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities							5	5	5	5	5	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities							1	1	1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities							2	3	3	3	3	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	100,0%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.4 Labour courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.5 Family courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0,0%	0,0%
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	1	1	-	0,0%

Latvia

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances							1	1	1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts							1	1	1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
43.2.13 Juvenile courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations							47	46	42	42	42	-	0,0%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	48	49	42	47	52	56	55	53	52	52	52	8,3%	0,0%

Latvia

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings													
First instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
91.1.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	35 793	37 504	32 312	29 430	25 433	24 757	23 847	28 669	31 451	34 096	31 377	-12,3%	-8,0%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	30 395	31 407	28 001	25 078	19 522	18 609	17 006	18 059	16 792	17 191	16 941	-44,3%	-1,5%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			3 018	2 947	4 499	4 836	5 628	9 515	13 422	15 802	13 478	-	-14,7%
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	4 213	4 671	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 836	5 628	9 515	8 530	10 954	9 557	126,8%	-12,8%
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 892	4 848	3 921	-	-19,1%
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 892	4 848	3 921	-	-19,1%
91.1.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	2 510	1 426	1 293	1 405	1 412	1 312	1 213	1 095	1 237	1 103	958	-61,8%	-13,1%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	71 939	308 909	318 677	319 637	317 227	357 072	365 086	342 598	369 949	354 094	381 551	430,4%	7,8%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	45 127	39 504	39 260	28 652	27 778	30 196	28 907	28 464	29 977	30 050	34 211	-24,2%	13,8%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			277 057	288 911	287 606	325 004	334 482	312 229	338 098	322 478	345 652	-	7,2%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	28 691	29 066	29 479	43 123	42 345	44 727	59 368	76 178	86 531	84 003	110 367	284,7%	31,4%
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			247 578	245 788	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 567	238 475	235 285	-	-1,3%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	238 107	247 578	245 788	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 567	238 475	235 285	-	-1,3%
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.8 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.9 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	2 387	2 232	2 360	2 074	1 843	1 872	1 697	1 905	1 874	1 566	1 688	-29,3%	7,8%

Latvia

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	72 254	312 004	321 955	323 093	317 970	357 017	361 417	343 170	367 478	356 682	371 347	413,9%	4,1%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	44 438	42 910	42 183	34 197	28 712	30 836	27 766	29 231	29 759	30 173	30 633	-31,1%	1,5%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			277 524	286 829	287 320	324 210	331 836	312 176	335 711	324 800	339 035	-	4,4%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	28 718	30 719	29 550	41 571	42 059	43 933	56 722	76 125	84 100	85 398	104 578	264,2%	22,5%
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			247 974	245 258	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 611	239 402	234 457	-	-2,1%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	236 010	247 974	245 258	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 611	239 402	234 457	-	-2,1%
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.8 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.9 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	3 436	2 365	2 248	2 067	1 938	1 971	1 815	1 763	2 008	1 709	1 679	-51,1%	-1,8%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	35 478	32 312	29 430	25 444	24 690	24 812	27 516	28 097	33 922	31 267	41 581	17,2%	33,0%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	31 084	28 001	25 078	19 533	18 588	17 969	18 147	17 292	17 010	16 827	20 519	-34,0%	21,9%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			2 947	4 499	4 785	5 630	8 274	9 568	15 809	13 480	20 095	-	49,1%
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	4 186	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 785	5 630	8 274	9 568	10 961	9 559	15 346	266,6%	60,5%
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 848	3 921	4 749	-	21,1%
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 848	3 921	4 749	-	21,1%
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	1 461	1 293	1 405	1 412	1 317	1 213	1 095	1 237	1 103	960	967	-33,8%	0,7%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Clearance rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	100,4%	101,0%	101,0%	101,1%	100,2%	100,0%	99,0%	100,2%	99,3%	100,7%	97,3%	(3,11)	(3,41)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	98,5%	108,6%	107,4%	119,4%	103,4%	102,1%	96,1%	102,7%	99,3%	100,4%	89,5%	(8,93)	(10,87)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	100,1%	99,8%	100,2%	99,3%	99,9%	99,8%	99,2%	100,0%	99,3%	100,7%	98,1%	(2,01)	(2,63)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	100,1%	105,7%	100,2%	96,4%	99,3%	98,2%	95,5%	99,9%	97,2%	101,7%	94,8%	(5,34)	(6,91)
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	NAP	99,1%	100,2%	99,8%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,4%	99,6%	-	(0,74)
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	99,1%	100,2%	99,8%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,4%	99,6%	-	(0,74)
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	143,9%	106,0%	95,3%	99,7%	105,2%	105,3%	107,0%	92,5%	107,2%	109,1%	99,5%	(44,48)	(9,66)
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	179	38	33	29	28	25	28	30	34	32	41	-77,2%	27,7%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	255	238	217	208	236	213	239	216	209	204	244	-4,2%	20,1%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	53	4	4	6	6	6	9	11	17	15	22	-59,3%	42,8%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	53	36	36	40	42	47	53	46	48	41	54	0,7%	31,1%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	7	6	7	-	23,7%
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	7	6	7	-	23,7%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	155	200	228	249	248	225	220	256	200	205	210	35,4%	2,5%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Second instance other than criminal cases (Q97)													
97.1.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 684	2 175	1 823	2 181	1 707	1 670	1 820	1 751	-	-3,8%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 691	1 528	1 323	1 492	1 204	1 102	1 244	1 127	-	-9,4%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				16	-	-	30	28	22	30	19	-	-36,7%
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				16	-	-	19	11	10	1	10	-	900,0%
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	11	17	12	29	9	-	-69,0%
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	11	17	12	29	9	-	-69,0%
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				977	647	500	659	475	546	546	605	-	10,8%
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				6 532	5 619	5 272	4 533	4 501	4 439	4 030	3 573	-	-11,3%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				5 331	4 464	4 170	3 427	3 337	3 385	3 054	2 662	-	-12,8%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				9	6	-	191	200	123	135	122	-	-9,6%
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				9	6	-	91	83	37	58	65	-	12,1%
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	100	117	86	77	57	-	-26,0%
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	100	117	86	77	57	-	-26,0%
97.2.7 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.8 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.9 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.10 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				1 192	1 149	1 102	915	964	931	841	789	-	-6,2%
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				7 066	5 895	5 151	5 007	4 538	4 288	3 987	3 749	-	-6,0%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				5 510	4 661	4 143	3 715	3 439	3 243	3 059	2 784	-	-9,0%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				24	6	-	193	206	115	146	127	-	-13,0%
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				24	6	-	99	84	46	49	70	-	42,9%
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	94	122	69	97	57	-	-41,2%
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	94	122	69	97	57	-	-41,2%
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				1 532	1 228	1 008	1 099	893	930	782	838	-	7,2%
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 150	1 899	1 944	1 707	1 670	1 821	1 751	1 575	-	-10,1%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 512	1 331	1 350	1 204	1 102	1 244	1 127	1 005	-	-10,8%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				1	-	-	28	22	30	19	14	-	-26,3%
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				1	-	-	11	10	1	10	5	-	-50,0%
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	17	12	29	9	9	-	0,0%
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	17	12	29	9	9	-	0,0%
97.4.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				637	568	594	475	546	547	605	556	-	-8,1%
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
97.5.1 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	156	NA	22	26	27	30	60	-	100,0%
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	97	NA	22	25	24	27	38	-	40,7%
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NA	59	NA	-	1	3	3	22	-	633,3%
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				108,2%	104,9%	97,7%	110,5%	100,8%	96,6%	98,9%	104,9%	-	5,99
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				103,4%	104,4%	99,4%	108,4%	103,1%	95,8%	100,2%	104,6%	-	4,42
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				266,7%	100,0%	-	101,0%	103,0%	93,5%	108,1%	104,1%	-	(4,05)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				266,7%	100,0%	-	108,8%	101,2%	124,3%	84,5%	107,7%	-	23,21
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	94,0%	104,3%	80,2%	126,0%	100,0%	-	(25,97)
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	94,0%	104,3%	80,2%	126,0%	100,0%	-	(25,97)
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				128,5%	106,9%	91,5%	120,1%	92,6%	99,9%	93,0%	106,2%	-	13,23
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				111	118	138	124	134	155	160	153	-	-4,3%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				100	104	119	118	117	140	134	132	-	-2,0%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				15	-	-	53	39	95	48	40	-	-15,3%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				15	-	-	41	43	8	74	26	-	-65,0%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	66	36	153	34	58	-	70,2%
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	66	36	153	34	58	-	70,2%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
DT Administrative law cases				152	169	215	158	223	215	282	242	-	-14,2%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q99)													
99.1.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 698	1 614	1 651	1 500	1 158	1 017	851	691	-	-18,8%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				938	741	653	647	419	420	360	313	-	-13,1%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	-	1	2	2	5	5	-	-	-
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	-	1	1	2	5	5	-	-	-
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NA	-	1	1	2	5	5	-	-	-
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				760	869	958	851	737	592	486	378	-	-22,2%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NA	4	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 379	2 186	2 008	1 953	1 798	1 543	1 535	1 452	-	-5,4%
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 386	1 082	1 142	1 104	1 069	893	951	816	-	-14,2%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	44	22	23	23	20	7	11	-	57,1%
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	44	19	22	23	20	7	11	-	57,1%
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NA	43	19	22	23	20	7	10	-	42,9%
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				993	850	844	826	706	630	577	625	-	8,3%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NA	210	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 463	2 149	2 159	2 295	1 939	1 709	1 695	1 473	-	-13,1%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 321	1 170	1 187	1 332	1 068	953	998	871	-	-12,7%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				26	43	21	23	20	20	12	10	-	-16,7%
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	43	19	21	20	20	12	10	-	-16,7%
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				21	42	19	21	20	20	12	10	-	-16,7%
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				5	NAP	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				884	761	951	940	851	736	685	592	-	-13,6%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				232	175	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 614	1 651	1 500	1 158	1 017	851	691	670	-	-3,0%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				745	653	608	419	420	360	313	258	-	-17,6%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	1	2	2	5	5	-	1	-	-
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	1	1	2	5	5	-	1	-	-
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NA	1	1	2	5	5	-	-	-	-
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				869	958	851	737	592	486	378	411	-	8,7%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NA	39	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
99.5.1 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	137	172	127	64	38	-	-40,6%
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	13	5	5	15	7	-	-53,3%
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NA	NA	NA	124	167	122	49	31	-	-36,7%
Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				103,5%	98,3%	107,5%	117,5%	107,8%	110,8%	110,4%	101,4%	-	(8,98)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				95,3%	108,1%	103,9%	120,7%	99,9%	106,7%	104,9%	106,7%	-	1,80
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	97,7%	95,5%	100,0%	87,0%	100,0%	171,4%	90,9%	-	(80,52)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	97,7%	100,0%	95,5%	87,0%	100,0%	171,4%	90,9%	-	(80,52)
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NA	97,7%	100,0%	95,5%	87,0%	100,0%	171,4%	100,0%	-	(71,43)
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	100,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	66,7%	200,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				89,0%	89,5%	112,7%	113,8%	120,5%	116,8%	118,7%	94,7%	-	(24,00)
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NA	83,3%	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				239	280	254	184	191	182	149	166	-	11,6%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				206	204	187	115	144	138	114	108	-	-5,6%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	8	35	32	91	91	-	37	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	8	19	35	91	91	-	37	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NA	9	19	35	91	91	-	-	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
DT Administrative law cases				359	459	327	286	254	241	201	253	-	25,8%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NA	81	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan							5 895	6 125	4 578	4 442	4 498	-	1,3%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan							4 052	5 350	3 389	3 291	3 356	-	2,0%
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan							1 843	775	956	837	931	-	11,2%
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan							NAP	NAP	233	314	211	-	-32,8%
094.2.1 Total -incoming							15 022	9 548	8 930	9 350	11 237	-	20,2%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming							8 391	6 528	4 553	4 835	6 548	-	35,4%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming							6 631	3 020	2 406	2 566	3 029	-	18,0%
094.2.4 Other - incoming							NAP	NAP	1 971	1 949	1 660	-	-14,8%
094.3.1 Total - resolved							13 696	10 279	9 200	9 186	10 340	-	12,6%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved							7 941	7 315	4 765	4 700	5 766	-	22,7%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved							5 755	2 964	2 530	2 462	2 906	-	18,0%
094.3.4 Other - resolved							NAP	NAP	1 905	2 024	1 668	-	-17,6%
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec							7 221	5 394	4 308	4 542	5 395	-	18,8%
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec							4 502	4 563	3 177	3 359	4 138	-	23,2%
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec							2 719	831	832	940	1 054	-	12,1%
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec							NAP	NAP	299	243	203	-	-16,5%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years							913	982	639	704	786	-	11,6%
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years							898	973	628	674	752	-	11,6%
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years							15	9	4	15	29	-	93,3%
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years							NAP	NAP	7	15	5	-	-66,7%
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total							91%	108%	103%	98%	92%	-	(6,2)
CR of Severe cases							95%	112%	105%	97%	88%	-	(9,2)
CR of Misdemeanour cases							87%	98%	105%	96%	96%	-	(0,0)
CR of Other							NAP	NAP	97%	104%	100%	-	(3,24)
DT of Total							192	192	171	180	190	-	5,5%
DT of Severe cases							207	228	243	261	262	-	0,4%
DT of Misdemeanour cases							172	102	120	139	132	-	-5,0%
DT of Other							NAP	NAP	57	44	44	-	1,4%
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan							650	612	691	881	998	-	13,3%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan							450	442	487	634	773	-	21,9%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan							200	170	172	224	195	-	-12,9%
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan							NAP	NAP	32	23	30	-	30,4%
098.2.1 Total -incoming							2 736	2 546	2 567	2 474	2 505	-	1,3%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming							1 344	1 557	1 438	1 543	1 634	-	5,9%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming							1 392	989	921	702	688	-	-2,0%
098.2.4 Other - incoming							NAP	NAP	208	229	183	-	-20,1%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
098.3.1 Total - resolved							2 774	2 485	2 377	2 164	2 322	-	7,3%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved							1 352	1 508	1 291	1 211	1 459	-	20,5%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved							1 422	977	869	731	671	-	-8,2%
098.3.4 Other - resolved							NAP	NAP	217	222	192	-	-13,5%
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec							612	673	881	998	1 181	-	18,3%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec							442	491	634	773	948	-	22,6%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec							170	182	224	195	212	-	8,7%
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec							NAP	NAP	23	30	21	-	-30,0%
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years							20	5	10	10	40	-	300,0%
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years							20	5	10	10	38	-	280,0%
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years							0	0	0	0	2	-	-
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years							NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total							101,4%	97,6%	92,6%	87,5%	92,7%	-	5,97
CR of Severe cases							100,6%	96,9%	89,8%	78,5%	89,3%	-	13,77
CR of Misdemeanour cases							102,2%	98,8%	94,4%	104,1%	97,5%	-	(6,34)
CR of Other							NAP	NAP	104,3%	96,9%	104,9%	-	8,23
DT of Total							81	99	135	168	186	-	10,3%
DT of Severe cases							119	119	179	233	237	-	1,8%
DT of Misdemeanour cases							44	68	94	97	115	-	18,4%
DT of Other							NAP	NAP	39	49	40	-	-19,1%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan							141	177	235	160	147	-	-8,1%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming							686	662	558	505	556	-	10,1%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved							650	604	633	518	532	-	2,7%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec							177	235	160	147	171	-	16,3%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years							-	-	1	-	-	-	-
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
CR of Total							94,8%	91,2%	113,4%	102,6%	95,7%	-	(6,89)
CR of Severe cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total							99	142	92	104	117	-	13,3%
DT of Severe cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other							NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year								362	623	556	597	-	7,4%
2. Incoming/received cases								11 529	10 787	10 911	10 873	-	-0,3%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)								11 147	10 498	9 886	9 844	-	-0,4%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)								1 424	1 341	394	356	-	-9,6%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified								10	7	-	-	-	-
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation								71	47	84	44	-	-47,6%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity								655	566	284	285	-	0,4%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons								688	721	26	27	-	3,8%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor								3 210	4 742	5 104	3 451	-	-32,4%
3.3. Cases brought to court								6 061	4 415	4 462	6 037	-	35,3%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year								616	556	597	559	-	-6,4%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases								0,97	0,97	0,91	0,91	-	-0,1%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases								0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	-	-6,4%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total								NA	NA	NA	1 398	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	443	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	955	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total								1 586	1 334	1 183	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	21 771 366 €	22 491 558 €	22 557 706 €	24 121 346 €	26 921 451 €	32 256 193 €	35 924 143 €	39 947 984 €	42 389 284 €	48 705 038 €	52 332 229 €	140,4%	7,45%
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	21 393 412 €	22 478 776 €	22 533 408 €	24 053 679 €	26 860 729 €	31 714 248 €	34 357 696 €	37 234 561 €	36 664 603 €	44 571 922 €	46 667 781 €	118,1%	4,70%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	33 764 €	NA	59 344 €	64 817 €	36 812 €	134 789 €	169 632 €	-	25,85%
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	33 764 €	NA	59 344 €	47 799 €	36 812 €	106 482 €	164 357 €	-	54,35%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 5: Access to justice													
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total								39	22	24	23	-	-4,2%
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total								NAP	50	33	47	-	42,4%
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction								NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.6 Other								NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total								97 212 €	104 314 €	76 368 €	106 201 €	-	39,1%
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users													
(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)													
Writing assistance tools													
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter									75-95 %	75-95 %	75-95 %		
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter									75-95 %	75-95 %	75-95 %		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter									50-75 %	75-95 %	75-95 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text									False	False	False		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality									False	False	False		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates									True	True	True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision									True	True	True		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text									False	False	False		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature									True	True	True		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality									False	False	False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text									False	False	False		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality									False	False	False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording									True	True	True		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording									False	False	True		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings									True	True	True		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording									False	False	False		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording									False	False	True		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording									True	True	True		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-	False	False	False		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording									True	True	True		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording									False	False	True		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings									True	True	True		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording									False	False	False		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording									False	False	True		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording									True	True	True		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-	False	False	False		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording									True	True	True		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording									False	False	True		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings									True	True	True		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording									False	False	False		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording									False	False	True		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording									True	True	True		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality									False	False	False		

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice													
(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)													
46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	488	493	503	490	NA	521	550	545	533	527	512	4,9%	-2,8%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	307	310	313	311	NA	360	380	376	370	364	348	13,4%	-4,4%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	134	136	143	143	NA	126	135	133	128	128	129	-3,7%	0,8%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	47	47	47	36	NA	35	35	36	35	35	35	-25,5%	0,0%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	111	180	110	105	NA	99	105	105	103	105	104	-6,3%	-1,0%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	62	62	60	58	NA	59	63	64	60	58	56	-9,7%	-3,4%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	31	33	35	35	NA	28	31	30	32	35	36	16,1%	2,9%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	18	15	15	12	NA	12	11	11	11	12	12	-33,3%	0,0%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	377	313	393	385	NA	422	445	440	430	422	408	8,2%	-3,3%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	245	248	253	253	NA	301	317	312	310	306	292	19,2%	-4,6%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	103	103	108	108	NA	98	104	103	96	93	93	-9,7%	0,0%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	29	32	32	24	NA	23	24	25	24	23	23	-20,7%	0,0%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total							550	545	533	526	512	-	-2,7%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total							380	380	370	364	348	-	-4,4%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total							135	129	128	128	129	-	0,8%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total							35	36	35	34	35	-	2,9%
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial							65	61	64	62	65	-	4,8%
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial							15	13	14	13	15	-	15,4%
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal							48	48	43	45	44	-	-2,2%
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal							9	8	9	9	9	-	0,0%
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative							72	73	72	72	65	-	-9,7%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative							39	39	39	39	34	-	-12,8%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative							22	20	21	21	20	-	-4,8%
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative							11	14	12	12	11	-	-8,3%
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	1 578	1 519	1 582	1 536	NA	1 678	1 666	1 615	1 648	1 657	1 633	3,5%	-1,4%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	1 071	1 044	1 071	932	NA	1 032	1 040	1 007	1 141	1 041	1 018	-4,9%	-2,2%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	354	323	355	483	NA	530	498	491	360	471	467	31,9%	-0,8%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	144	141	142	95	NA	99	113	102	129	128	130	-9,7%	1,6%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	9	11	14	26	NA	17	15	15	18	17	18	100,0%	5,9%
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	136	110	128	181	NA	179	130	108	112	118	121	-11,0%	2,5%
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	67	65	65	124	NA	130	88	45	57	55	59	-11,9%	7,3%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	36	16	34	36	NA	19	18	25	17	23	24	-33,3%	4,3%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	30	18	26	13	NA	27	21	36	35	37	36	20,0%	-2,7%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	3	11	3	8	NA	3	3	2	3	3	2	-33,3%	-33,3%
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	1 442	1 409	1 454	1 355	NA	1 499	1 536	1 507	1 536	1 539	1 512	4,9%	-1,8%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	1 004	979	1 006	808	NA	902	952	962	1 084	986	959	-4,5%	-2,7%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	318	307	321	447	NA	511	480	466	343	448	443	39,3%	-1,1%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	114	123	116	82	NA	72	92	66	94	91	94	-17,5%	3,3%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	6	-	11	18	NA	14	12	13	15	14	16	166,7%	14,3%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)								1 615	1 648	1 657	1 633	-	-1,4%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)								1 205	1 228	1 237	1 215	-	-1,8%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)								292	305	309	303	-	-1,9%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)								118	115	111	115	-	3,6%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)								108	112	118	121	-	2,5%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)								66	68	68	71	-	4,4%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)								23	26	32	30	-	-6,3%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)								19	18	18	20	-	11,1%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)								1 507	1 536	1 539	1 512	-	-1,8%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)								1 139	1 160	1 169	1 144	-	-2,1%
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)								269	279	277	273	-	-1,4%
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)								99	97	93	95	-	2,2%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)								449	457	415	373	-	-10,1%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)								295	306	287	262	-	-8,7%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)								90	89	79	69	-	-12,7%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)								64	62	49	42	-	-14,3%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total								184	187	161	146	-	-9,3%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.								108	111	101	93	-	-7,9%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.								43	42	34	31	-	-8,8%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts								33	34	26	22	-	-15,4%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total								265	270	254	227	-	-10,6%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.								187	195	186	169	-	-9,1%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.								47	47	45	38	-	-15,6%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts								31	28	23	20	-	-13,0%
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											False	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)										28	27	-	-3,6%
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)									14	14	11	-	-21,4%
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)									6	5	5	-	0,0%
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)									9	9	11	-	22,2%
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total									16	15	14	-	-6,7%
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.									7	6	4	-	-33,3%
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.									3	3	3	-	0,0%
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts									6	6	7	-	16,7%
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total									13	13	13	-	0,0%
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.									7	8	7	-	-12,5%
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.									3	2	2	-	0,0%
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts									300,0%	300,0%	4	-	33,3%
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							397	357	NA	390	409	-	4,9%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							111	103	NA	118	125	-	5,9%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							286	254	NA	272	284	-	4,4%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
004 Annual average salary in the country							13 716 €	15 324 €	16 476 €	18 444 €	20 220 €	-	9,6%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							34 104 €	35 808 €	36 948 €	43 680 €	46 296 €	-	6,0%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							56 093 €	57 302 €	57 712 €	68 244 €	73 096 €	-	7,1%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							33 396 €	35 064 €	36 192 €	41 628 €	44 124 €	-	6,0%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							41 411 €	43 479 €	44 880 €	51 456 €	54 552 €	-	6,0%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							23 859 €	25 164 €	29 826 €	30 565 €	32 360 €	-	5,9%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							39 690 €	39 909 €	40 047 €	47 415 €	51 435 €	-	8,5%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							23 376 €	24 654 €	25 428 €	29 157 €	30 869 €	-	5,9%
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							28 842 €	30 427 €	31 392 €	35 899 €	38 023 €	-	5,9%
133.1.1.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.2.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.1.3.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.4.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.1.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.2.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.3.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	1 363	1 363	1 231	1 370	1 218	1 357	1 370	1 351	1 351	1 337	1 343	-1,5%	0,4%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man					NA	714	697	684	684	671	671	-	0,0%
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman					NA	643	673	667	667	666	672	-	0,9%
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	24	38	43	46	52	48	50	50	48	51	59	145,8%	15,7%
166.2.1 Mediators - male					7	5	4	4	4	3	5	-	66,7%
166.3.1 Mediators - female					45	43	46	46	44	48	54	-	12,5%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
192.1.1 Number of notaries									106	105	110	-	4,8%
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State									106	105	110	-	4,8%
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male									17	19	18	-	-5,3%
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male									17	19	18	-	-5,3%
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female									89	86	92	-	7,0%
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female									89	86	92	-	7,0%
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%