

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

## Judiciary at a glance in Latvia

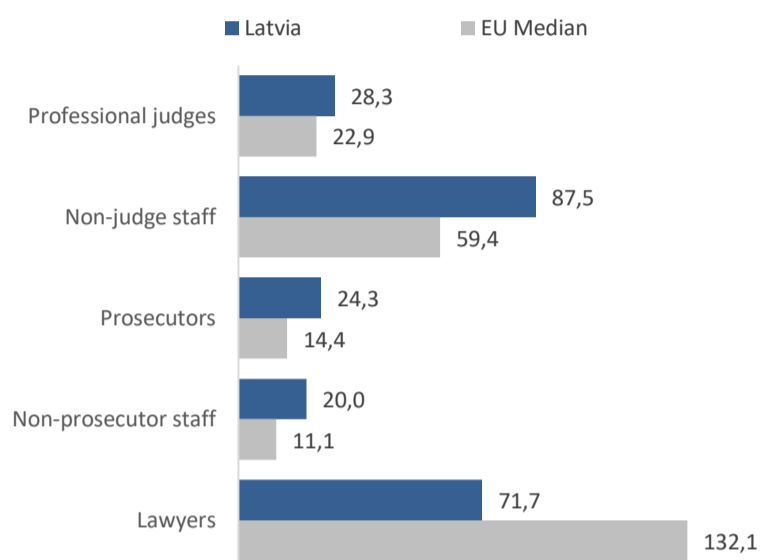
(2022 data)

### General data

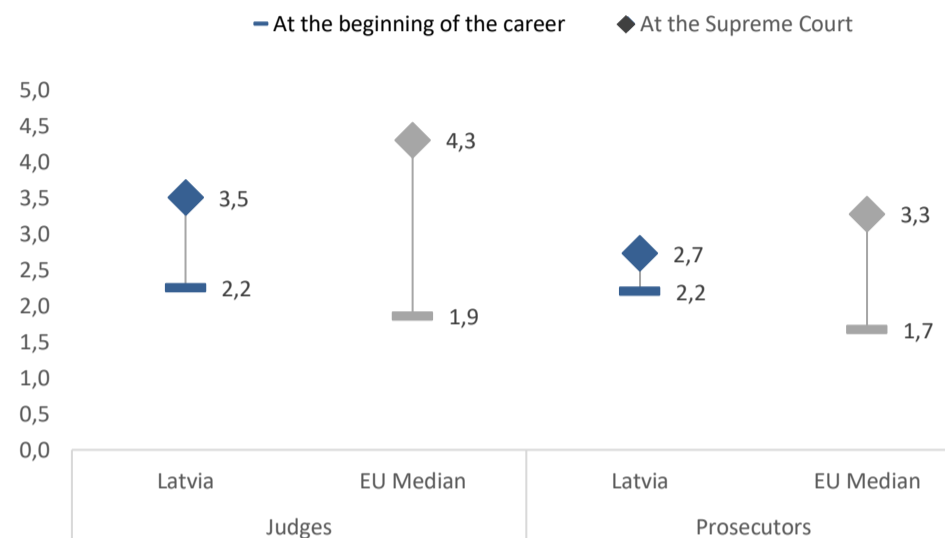
**Population:** 1 883 008 **GDP per capita:** 20 709 € **Average annual salary:** 16 476 €

### Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

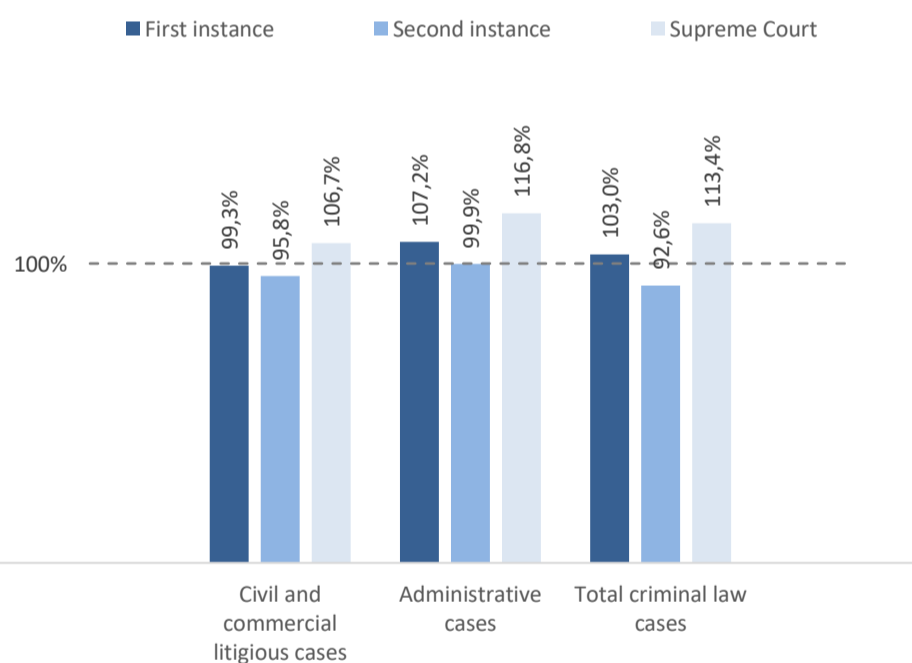


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2022

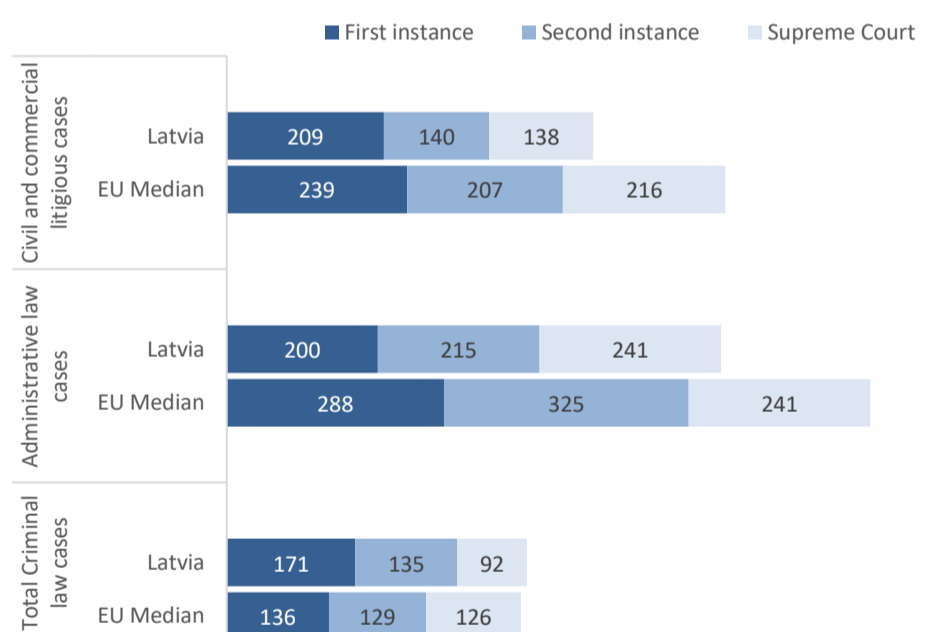


### Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)

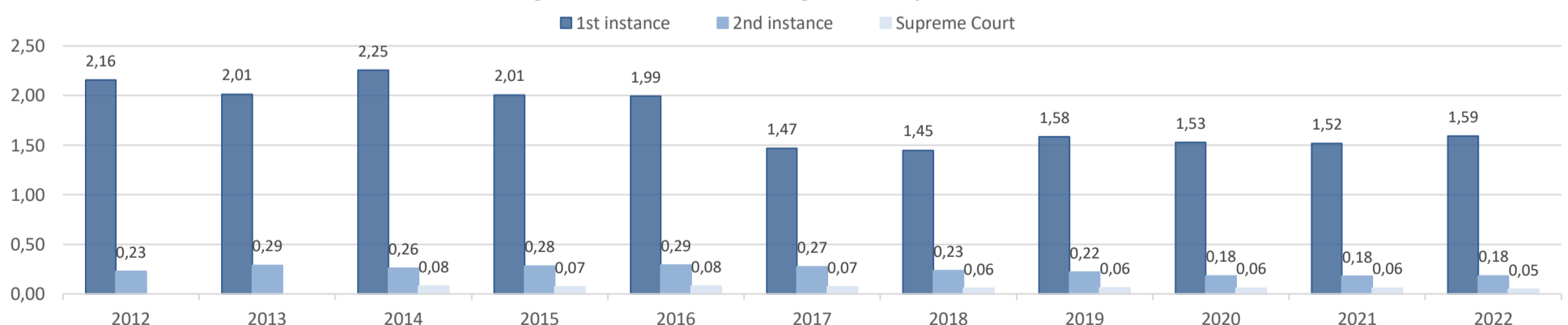


Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



### Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants

Incoming Civil (and commercial) litigious cases per 100 inhabitants\*



\* Please note that the Supreme Court data prior to 2014 were not collected.

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Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Latvia

Economic and demographic data	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
													2012-2022	2021-2022
Population	2 044 813	2 023 825	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			0,4%
GDP per capita	10 858	11 575	12 065	12 329	12 762	13 855	15 136	15 928	15 497	17 454	20 709		90,7%	18,6%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	0,70	0,70	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
Average annual salary							12 384	12 912	13 716	15 324	16 476			7,5%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
Professional judges	21,47	23,77	24,38	25,04	25,55	25,13	29,12	27,31	29,05	29,05	28,31		31,8%	-2,6%
Non-judge staff	78,64	78,76	78,84	77,15	80,35	78,76	89,32	87,96	88,00	86,10	87,52		11,3%	1,7%
Public prosecutors									24,35	23,94	24,27			1,4%
Non-prosecutors staff									20,97	19,03	20,02			5,2%
Lawyers	65,68	66,01	68,10	69,22	62,52	70,25	63,44	71,13	72,36	72,02	71,75		9,2%	-0,4%
Mediators	NAP	NAP	1,20	1,93	2,18	2,36	2,71	2,52	2,64	2,67	2,55		NAP	-4,4%
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	2012-2022	2021-2022
Civil and commercial litigious cases	2,16	2,01	2,25	2,01	1,99	1,47	1,45	1,58	1,53	1,52	1,59		-26,2%	4,9%
Administrative law cases	0,20	0,14	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,09	0,10	0,10		-49,0%	-2,0%
Total criminal law cases									0,79	0,51	0,47			-6,8%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	118%	109%	98%	109%	107%	119%	103%	102%	96%	103%	99%		-18,47	-3,42
CR administrative law cases	130%	163%	144%	106%	95%	100%	105%	105%	107%	93%	107%		-23,33	14,60
CR total criminal law cases									91%	108%	103%			-4,63
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	241	247	255	238	217	208	236	213	239	216	209		-13,3%	-3,4%
DT administrative law cases (days)	300	203	155	200	228	249	248	225	220	256	200		-33,2%	-21,7%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									192	192	171			-10,8%
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
Civil and commercial litigious cases	1,67	1,49	1,55	1,42	1,27	1,00	0,97	0,94	0,96	0,92	0,90		-39,2%	-2,0%
Administrative law cases	0,21	0,13	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,06		-54,5%	-11,2%
Total criminal law cases									0,38	0,29	0,23			-20,4%

Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				107%	96%	103%	104%	99%	108%	103%	96%			-7,25
CR administrative law cases				136%	137%	129%	107%	91%	120%	93%	100%			7,26
CR total criminal law cases									101%	98%	93%			-5,01
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				102	124	100	104	119	118	117	140			19,7%
DT administrative law cases (days)				277	210	152	169	215	158	223	215			-3,8%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									81	99	135			36,9%
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				129%	146%	95%	108%	104%	121%	100%	107%			6,81
CR administrative law cases				86%	92%	89%	90%	113%	114%	121%	117%			-3,71
CR total criminal law cases									95%	91%	113%			22,20
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				329	153	206	204	187	115	144	138			-3,9%
DT administrative law cases (days)				231	270	359	459	327	286	254	241			-5,1%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									99	142	92			-35,0%

1. Judicial organisation in Latvia (2022 data)

In 2022, in Latvia, there are 16 courts as legal entities, among which 13 are of general jurisdiction, while 3 are specialized courts.

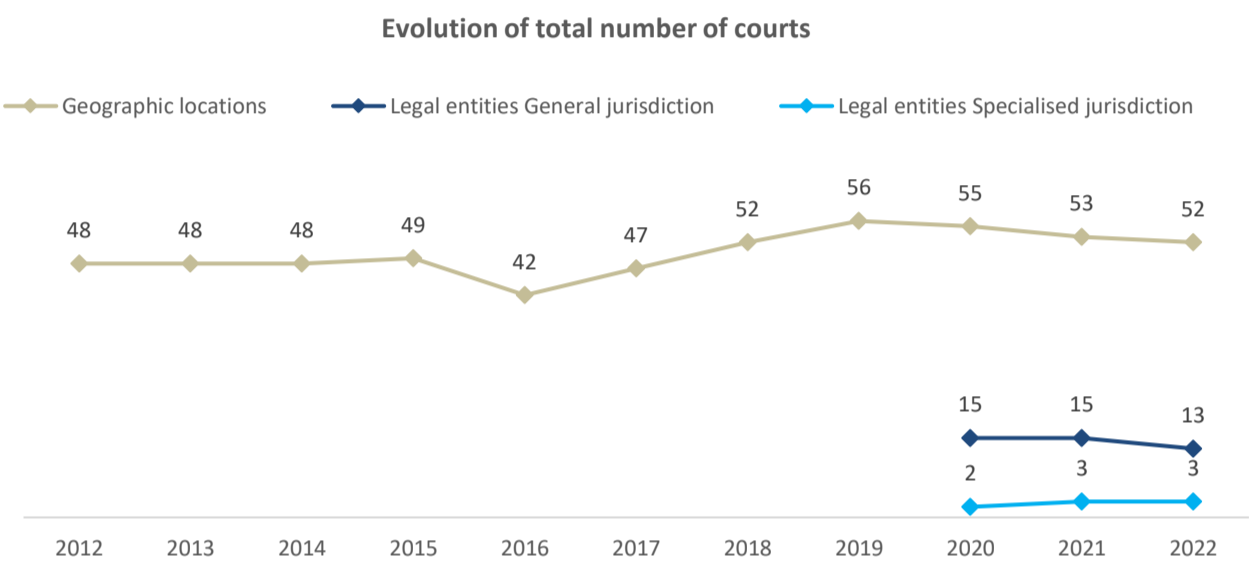
Among the 13 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 7 act at first instance. It is worth mentioning that in 2022, three first instance courts were merged into one, creating the Riga City Court. There are 5 courts competent at the second instance and one Supreme court of general jurisdiction.

The three specialized courts are the Economic court that started operating on 31.03.2021 and the two administrative courts. These three courts are considered as courts of general jurisdiction in Latvia, but according to the CEPEJ methodology, they are presented as “specialized courts”.

In terms of geographic locations, there are 52 courts in Latvia, among which 42 are first instance courts. It should be noticed that the Administrative District Court in Riga and the Administrative Regional Court are located in one building. The same situation is in Vidzeme region - Vidzeme Regional Court Madona Court house and Vidzeme District Court are located in 1 building.

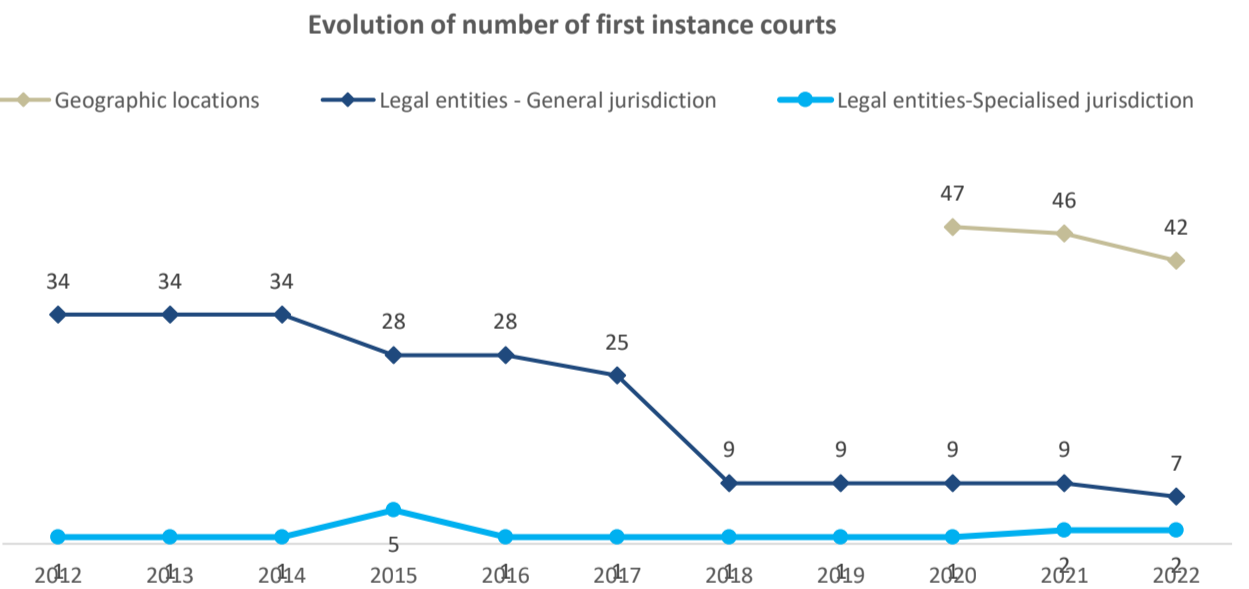
Evolution of total number of courts

Total number of courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012	48		
2013	48		
2014	48		
2015	49		
2016	42		
2017	47		
2018	52		
2019	56		
2020	55	15	2
2021	53	15	3
2022	52	13	3

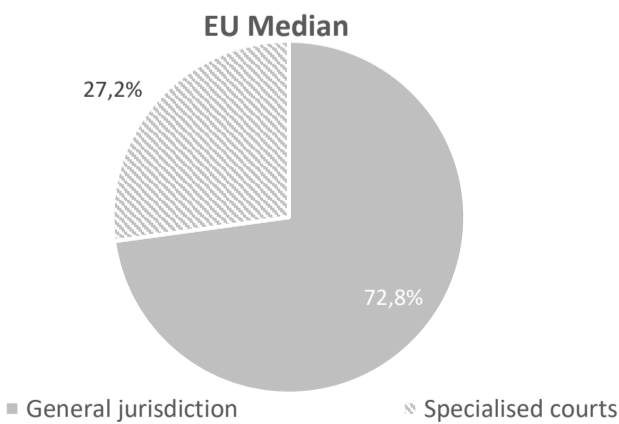
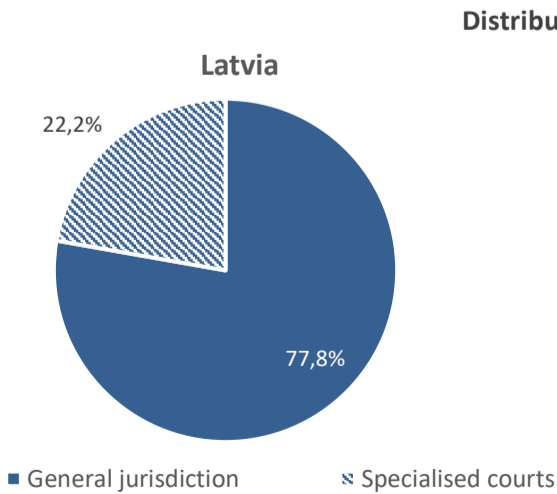


Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012		34	1
2013		34	1
2014		34	1
2015		28	5
2016		28	1
2017		25	1
2018		9	1
2019		9	1
2020	47	9	1
2021	46	9	2
2022	42	7	2



As already mentioned, in 2022, three first instance courts were merged into one, creating the Riga City Court.



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Latvia is 77,8% - 22,2% which is very close to the distribution tendency in the EU: 72,8% - 27,2%.

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 is competent for both certain types of civil and criminal cases. Accordingly, this Court is competent for specific commercial disputes and criminal cases, which cause significant damage to the business environment and economic development.

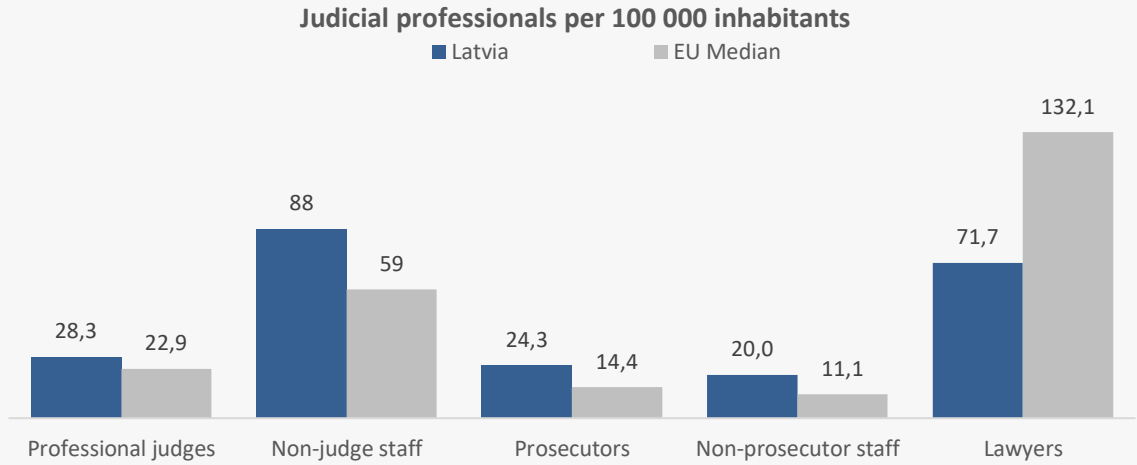
The Administrative District Court in Riga and the Administrative Regional Court are located in one building.

2. Professionals of justice in Latvia (2022 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

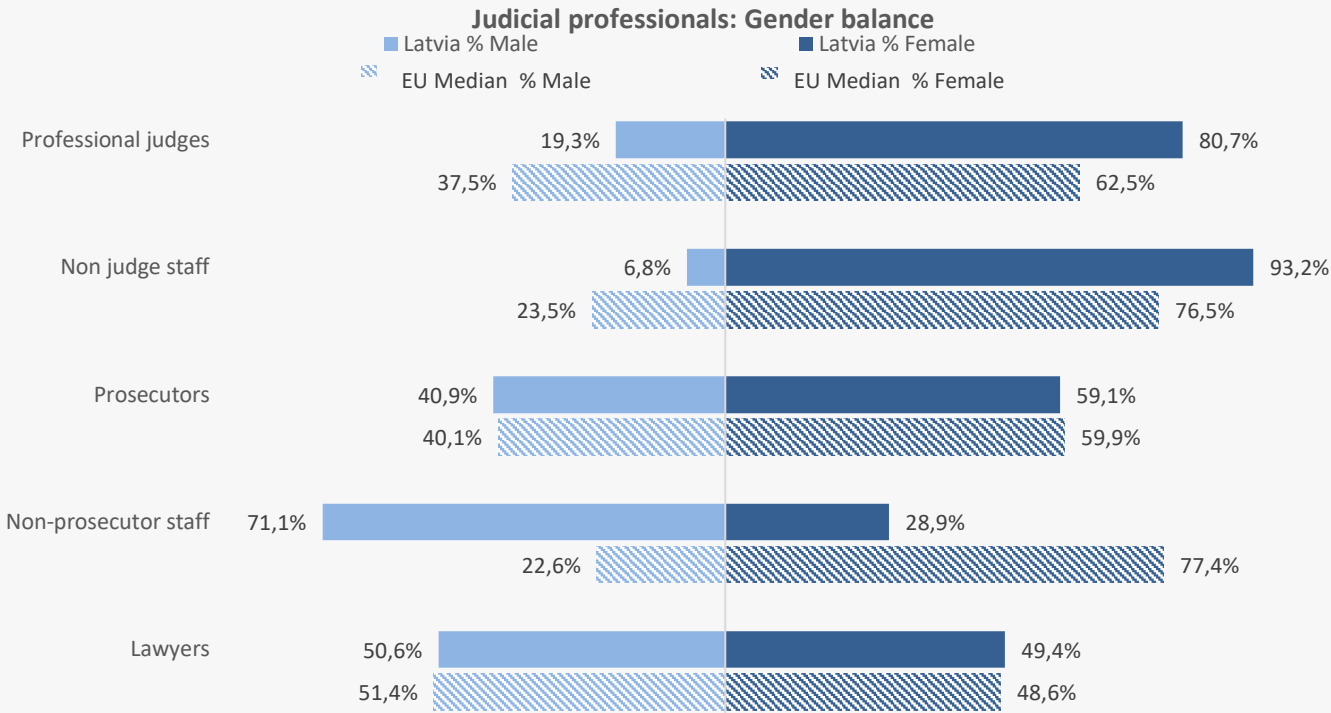
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	533	28,3	22,9
Non-judge staff	1 648	88	59
Prosecutors	457	24,3	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	377	20,0	11,1
Lawyers	1 351	71,7	132,1



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

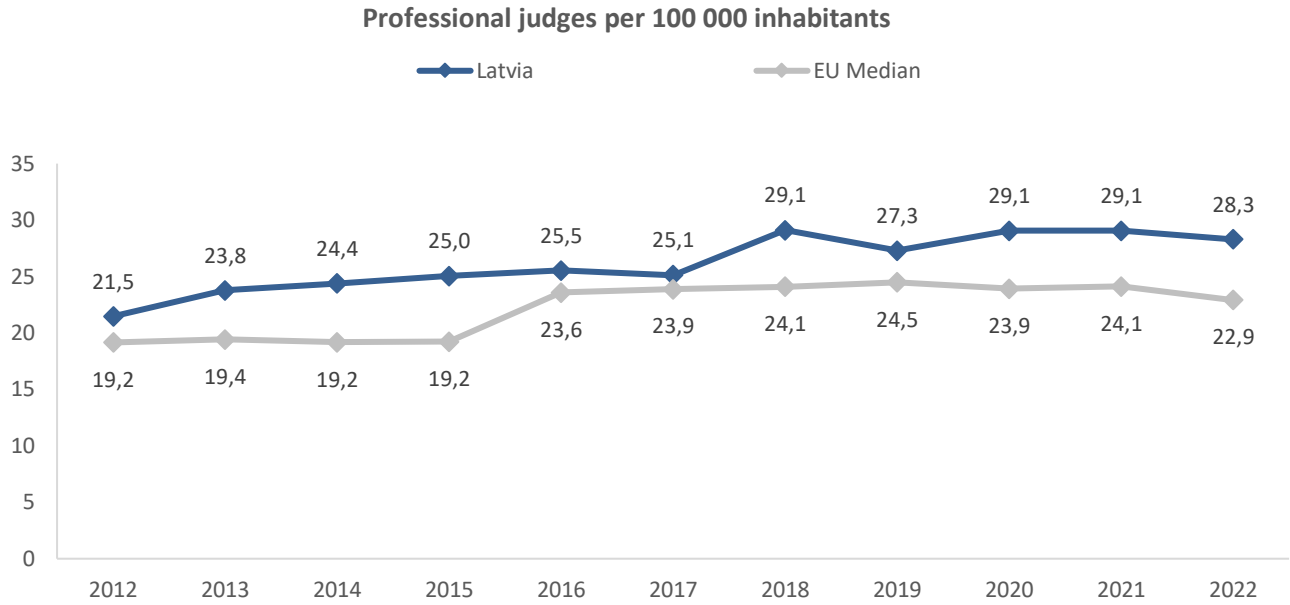
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	19,3%	80,7%
Non judge staff	6,8%	93,2%
Prosecutors	40,9%	59,1%
Non-prosecutor staff	71,1%	28,9%
Lawyers	50,6%	49,4%



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2012 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2012	439	21,5	19,2
2013	481	23,8	19,4
2014	488	24,4	19,2
2015	493	25,0	19,2
2016	503	25,5	23,6
2017	490	25,1	23,9
2018	559	29,1	24,1
2019	521	27,3	24,5
2020	550	29,1	23,9
2021	545	29,1	24,1
2022	533	28,3	22,9

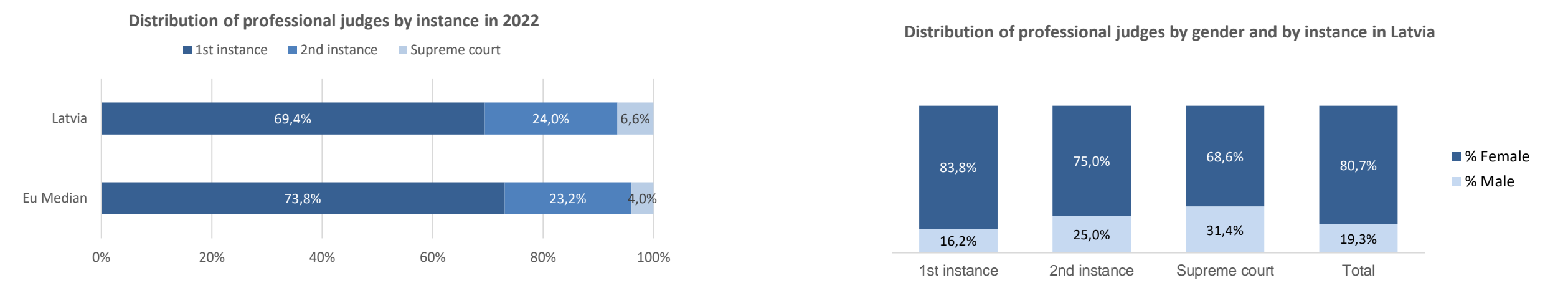


According to 2022 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Latvia is 533, which is -2,2% less than in the previous cycle.

More precisely, in Latvia, there are 28,3 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 22,9 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	370	69,4%	60	310	16,2%	83,8%
2nd instance	128	24,0%	32	96	25,0%	75,0%
Supreme court	35	6,6%	11	24	31,4%	68,6%
Total	533		103	430	19,3%	80,7%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 430, which represents 80,7% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 370 are sitting in the first instance courts (of which 310 are female); 128 are sitting in the second instance courts (of which 96 are female) and 35 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of which 24 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similar trend is observed in Latvia. As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female judges are well represented at all three court instances.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2022	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	370	NA	NA	39	NAP
2nd instance	128	64	43	21	NAP
Supreme court	35	14	9	12	NAP
Total	533	NA	NA	72	NAP

In Latvia, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible for some categories only as presented in the graph below.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

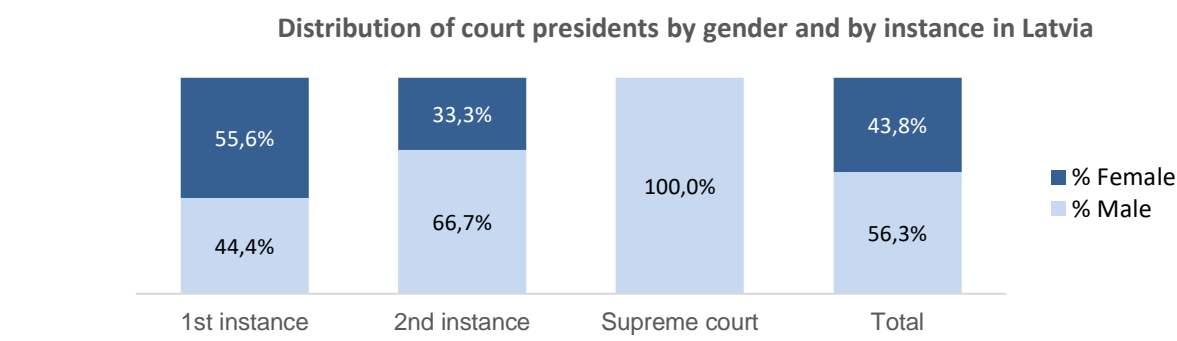
Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2022	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	10,5%	NAP
2nd instance	50,0%	33,6%	16,4%	NAP
Supreme court	40,0%	25,7%	34,3%	NAP
Total	NA	NA	13,5%	NAP

First instance courts of general jurisdiction do not explicitly distinguish between the specialization 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, which primarily hear cases of certain categories.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	9	56,3%	4	5	44,4%	55,6%
2nd instance	6	37,5%	4	2	66,7%	33,3%
Supreme court	1	6,3%	1	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	16		9	7	56,3%	43,8%

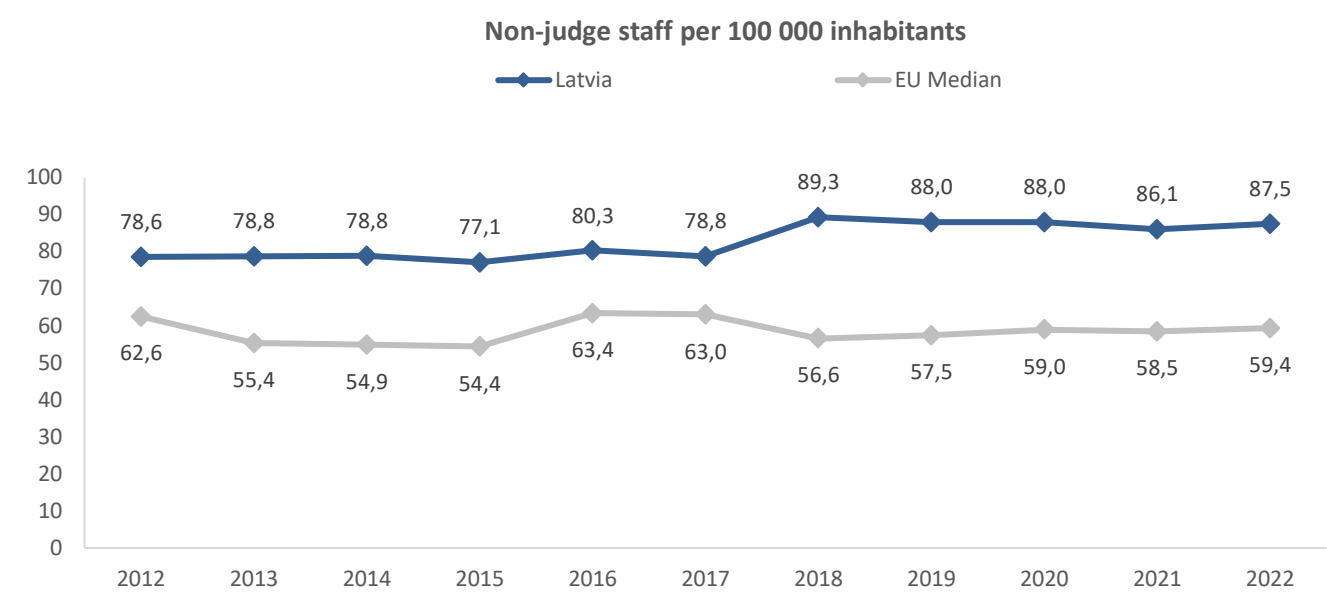


In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 7, which represents 43,8% of the total number of court presidents. The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 9 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 5 are female); 6 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 2 are female) and 1 are sitting in Supreme Court (who is a male).

In the summer of 2022, the number of district (city) courts in Latvia decreased, combining three courts into one, which also affected the reduction of the total number of court presidents. In addition, in 2022, some courts (Riga City Court, Administrative District Court) had a change of court chairpersons, due to the expiration of their five year term of office. The change of chairmen also affected the gender distribution.

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2012	1 608	78,6	62,6
2013	1 594	78,8	55,4
2014	1 578	78,8	54,9
2015	1 519	77,1	54,4
2016	1 582	80,3	63,4
2017	1 536	78,8	63,0
2018	1 715	89,3	56,6
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



In 2022, Latvia has 1 648 non-judge staff (of which 1 536 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals an increase of 2,0%.

In 2022, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has increased (from 86,1 in 2021 to 87,5 in 2022).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 29,1 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2021 to 28,3 in 2022.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2022	Absolute number	in %
Total	1 648	
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	1 141	69,2%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	360	21,8%
Technical staff	129	7,8%
Other	18	1,1%

The category "Other non-judge staff" refers to the Supreme court, namely to the division of case-law and research, the division of provision regime of secrecy, and the staff of the secretariat of the Judicial Council. The work of the Judicial Council is ensured by its secretariat which is a division of the Supreme Court. This means that the activities of the Judicial Council are financed by the resources of the Supreme court's budget.

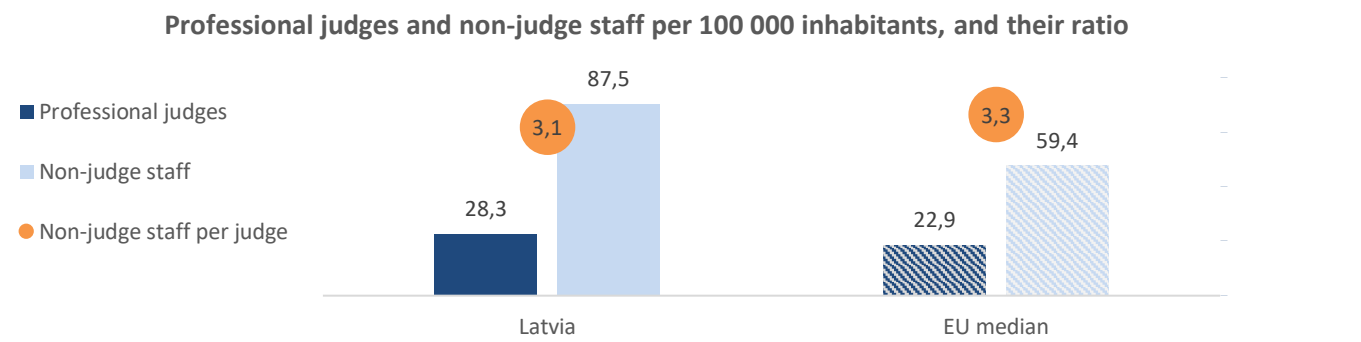
The observed variations in the different categories are due to changes in court staff.

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

- 1 141 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 1 084 are Female);
- 360 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 343 are Female);
- 129 technical staff (of which 94 are Female);
- 18 other (of which 15 are Female);

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Latvia	EU median
Professional judges	28,3	22,9
Non-judge staff	87,5	59,4
Non-judge staff per judge	3,1	3,3

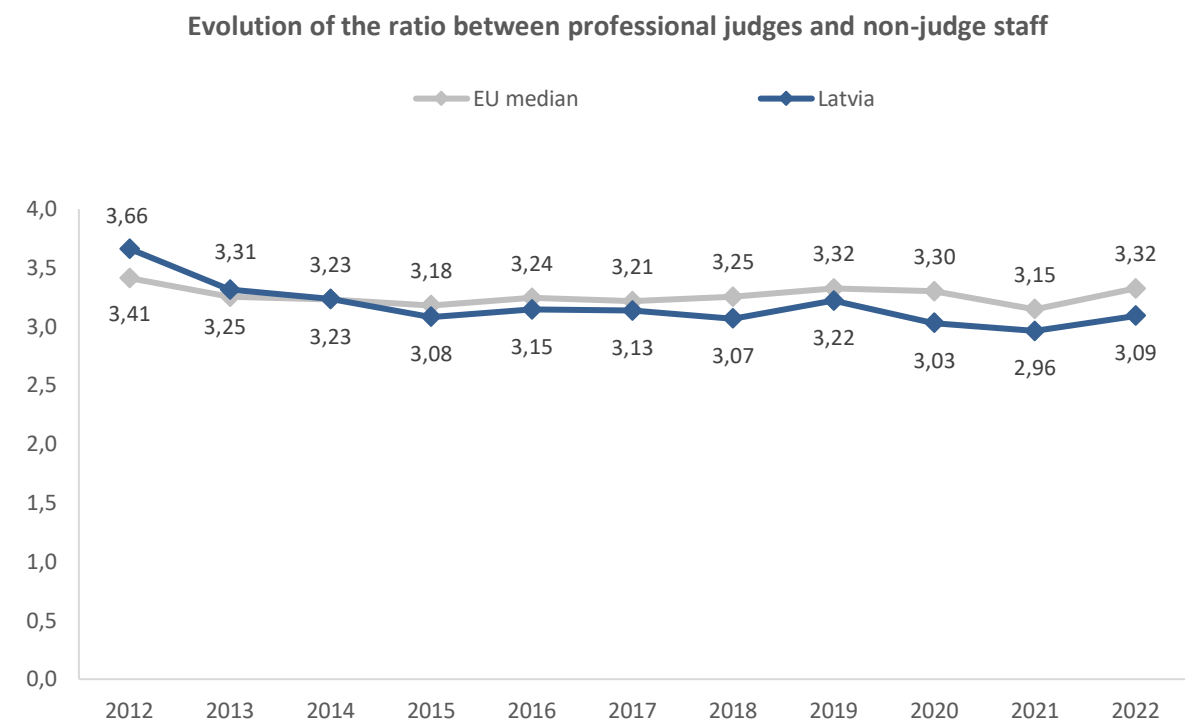


In Latvia, there are 28,3 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 22,9 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,1 non-judge staff per judge.

There has been a small increase compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 3,0 non-judge staff per judge.

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

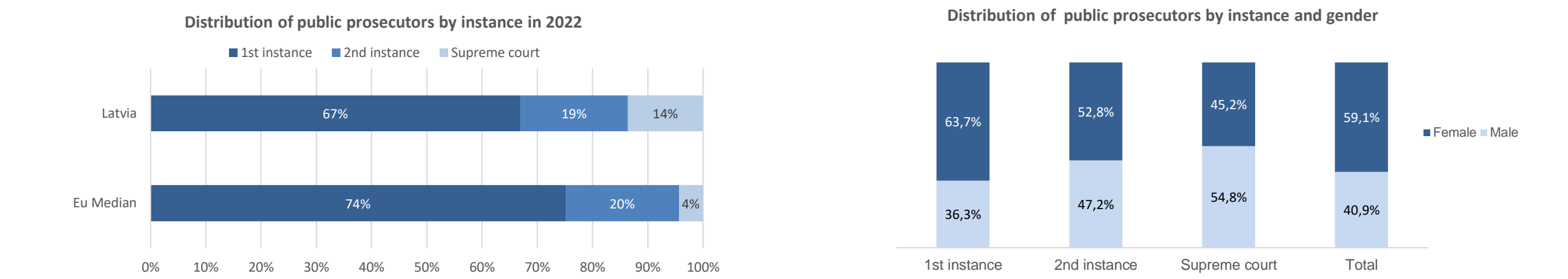
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Latvia	Latvia	Latvia	EU median
2012	21,5	78,6	3,66	3,41
2013	23,8	78,8	3,31	3,25
2014	24,4	78,8	3,23	3,23
2015	25,0	77,1	3,08	3,18
2016	25,5	80,3	3,15	3,24
2017	25,1	78,8	3,13	3,21
2018	29,1	89,3	3,07	3,25
2019	27,3	88,0	3,22	3,32
2020	29,1	88,0	3,03	3,30
2021	29,1	86,1	2,96	3,15
2022	28,3	87,5	3,09	3,32



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	306	67,0%	111	195	36,3%	63,7%
2nd instance	89	19,5%	42	47	47,2%	52,8%
Supreme court	62	13,6%	34	28	54,8%	45,2%
Total	457		187	270	40,9%	59,1%

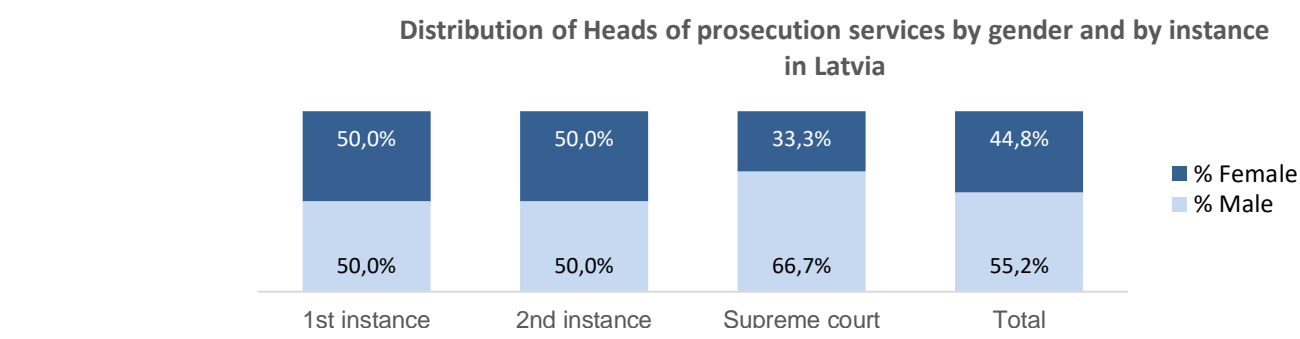


In this cycle, the total number of female prosecutors (all instances) is 270, which represents 59,1% of the total number of prosecutors. The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 306 in first instance (of which 195 are female); 89 are in second instance (of which 47 are female) and 62 in final instance (of which 28 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 teh Supreme court.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	14	48,3%	7	7	50,0%	50,0%
2nd instance	6	20,7%	3	3	50,0%	50,0%
Supreme court	9	31,0%	6	3	66,7%	33,3%
Total	29		16	13	55,2%	44,8%



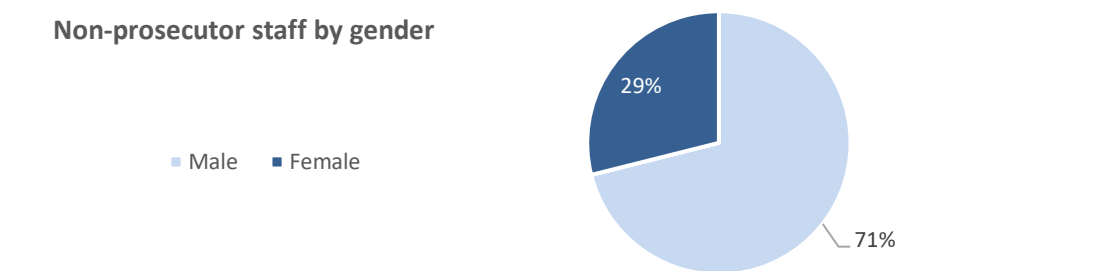
In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution (all instances) is 13, which represents 44,8% of the total number of Heads of prosecution. The total number of Heads of prosecution is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 14 at first instance level (of which 7 are female); 6 at second instance level (of which 3 are female) and 9 at the highest instance level (of which 3 are female). It is worth recalling that at the end of 2020, a reorganization was launched in the prosecutor's office with the aim of ensuring rational use of the state budget funds, as well as creating a more even distribution of prosecutors' workload. During the reform, which also continued in 2021, the work of individual district-level prosecutor's office units was optimized (reduced number of prosecutors offices and number of heads of offices), at the same time prosecutors were also specialized in criminal offenses committed in the service of state institutions, including those related to corruption.

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2020	397	111	286
2021	357	103	254
2022	377	268	109,0

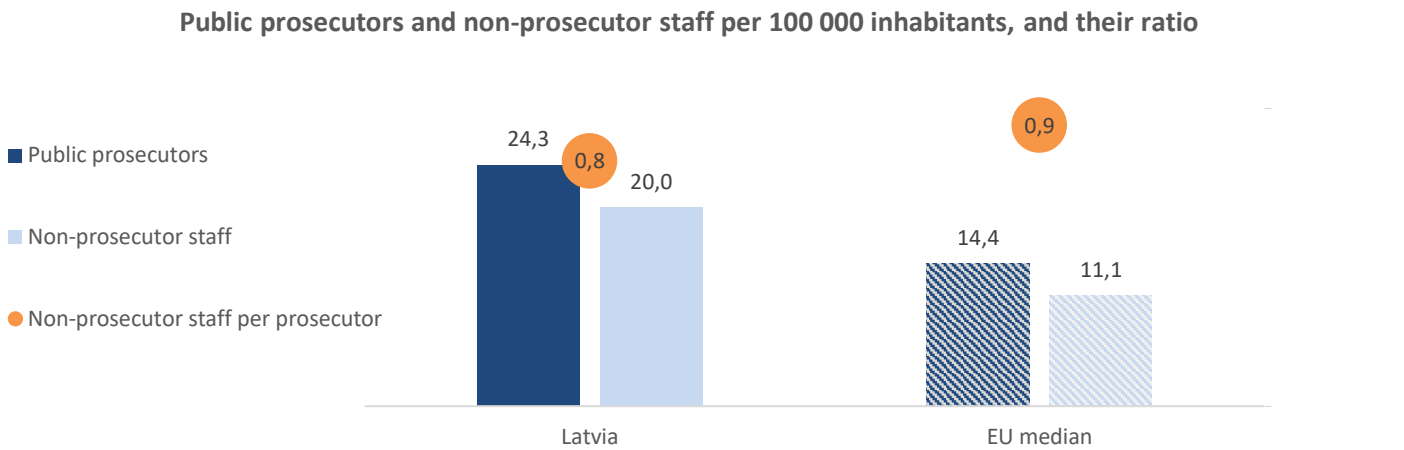
Total number of staff working at the Prosecution Office is 377 (268 male employees, 109 female employees). Of this number, qualified (judicial) support for prosecutors in the performance of their functions, such as assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions is provided only by 14 employees. Prosecution Office has 105 prosecutor assistants who provide only technical assistance, they do not provide qualified (judicial) assistance. There are also 159 employees that perform different administrative and management tasks. Therefore, the total number of employees in charge of administrative and management tasks is 264. And finally, we have 99 employees that perform technical duties.

Changes on proportion of gender of employees are connected with the changes in the number of employees.



Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

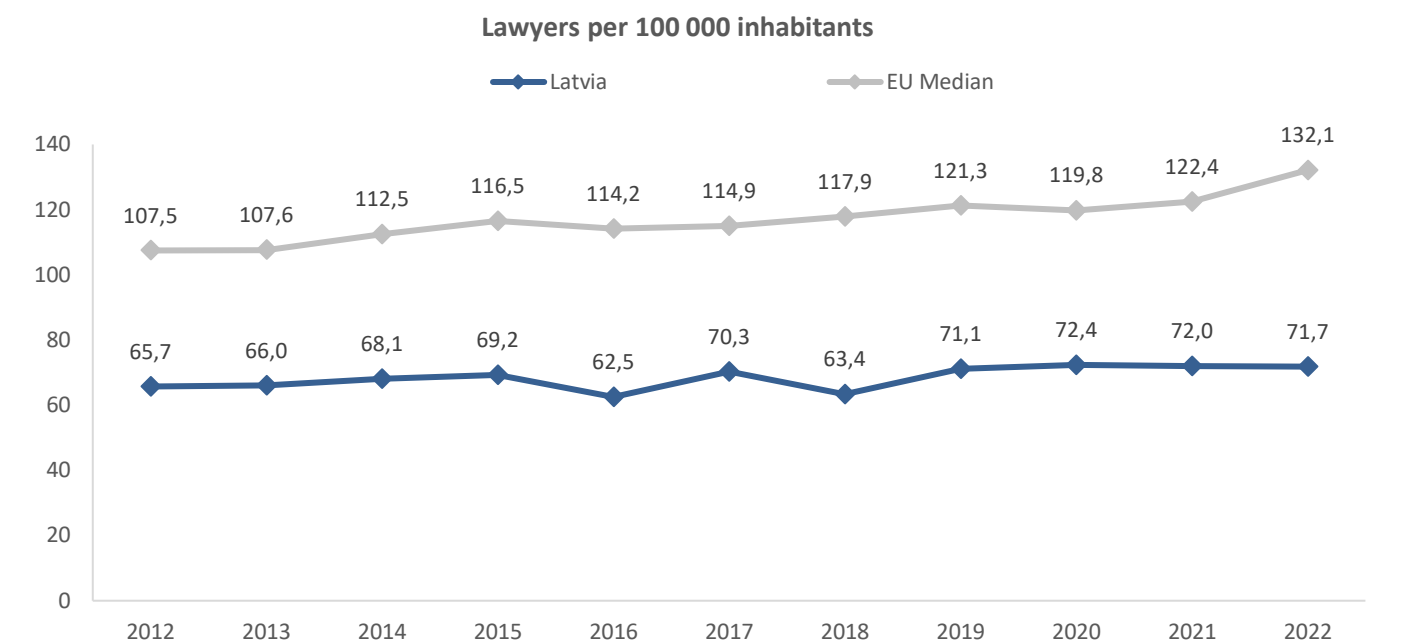
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Latvia	EU median
Public prosecutors	24,3	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	20,0	11,1
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	0,8	0,9



In 2022, in Latvia, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 0,8 was around the EU median of 0,9.

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2012	1 343	65,7	107,5
2013	1 336	66,0	107,6
2014	1 363	68,1	112,5
2015	1 363	69,2	116,5
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



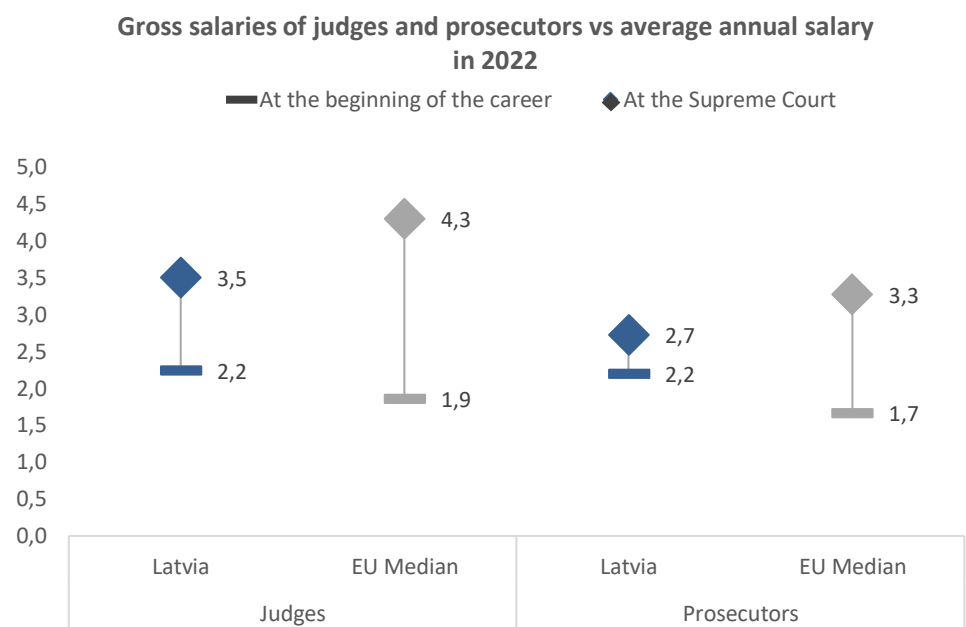
In 2022, there are 1 351 lawyers, as in 2021.

There are 667 female lawyers which is 49% of the total.

Latvia has 71,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is below the EU median of 132,1 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	36 948€	29 826€	2,2	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	57 712€	40 047€	3,5	4,3
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	36 192€	25 428€	2,2	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	44 880€	31 392€	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 26 931€ to a maximum of 140 244€.

According to 2022 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Latvia is 36 948€, which is rather below the EU median of 54 224€ (-32% below).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 2,2 times higher (the EU median is 1,9).

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 53 144€ to 261 648€. Latvia's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is -46% below the EU median of 106 533€.

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 24 609€ to a maximum of 96 084€.

In 2022, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Latvia of 36 192€ is rather below the EU median of 48 728€ (-26% below ).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 2,2 times higher (the EU median is 1,7).

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 44 880€ and the maximum is 194 005€. Latvia is the country with the minimum absolute gross salary in the EU.

It should be highlighted that the salary of Supreme Court judges or prosecutors does not depend on the judge's / prosecutor's seniority in the Supreme Court or Prosecutor Office. All judges of the Supreme Court, with the exception of the chairman of the court and the Chairperson of a department of the Supreme Court, receive the remuneration as stipulated in the Law on Remuneration of Officials and Employees of State and Local Government Authorities.

Data on net annual salary, in EUR for first instance professional judges differs from previous period due the raise of gross annual salary.

3. System of compensating users in Latvia (2022 data)

System for compensating users

2022	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
Total	22	50	104 314 €
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 condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
2020	45	NAP	103 420 €
2021	39	NAP	97 212 €
2022	22	50	104 314 €

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."

The data provided refer to the number of requests for compensation received at the Ministry of Justice. Ther are no data on requests received at prosecutor's office.

The Ministry of Justice informs that the total amount of compensation in 2022 consists of non-pecuniary damages 62147.40 euros, damages 35 699.71 euros, state social insurance contributions 4 776.49 euros and personal income tax compensation 1 912.68 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 2021 was 32 euros ((500 euros : 30 = 16,66 euros); 16 euro x 2 x 1 day = 32 euros).

#### 4. Performance of courts in Latvia (2022 data)

● **Efficiency indicators**

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

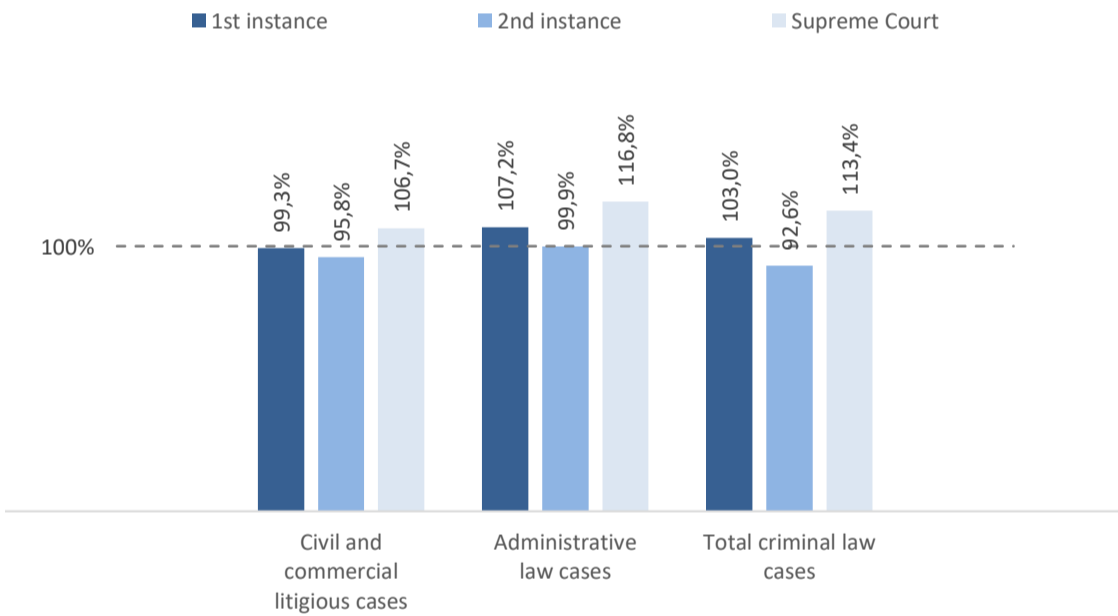
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

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

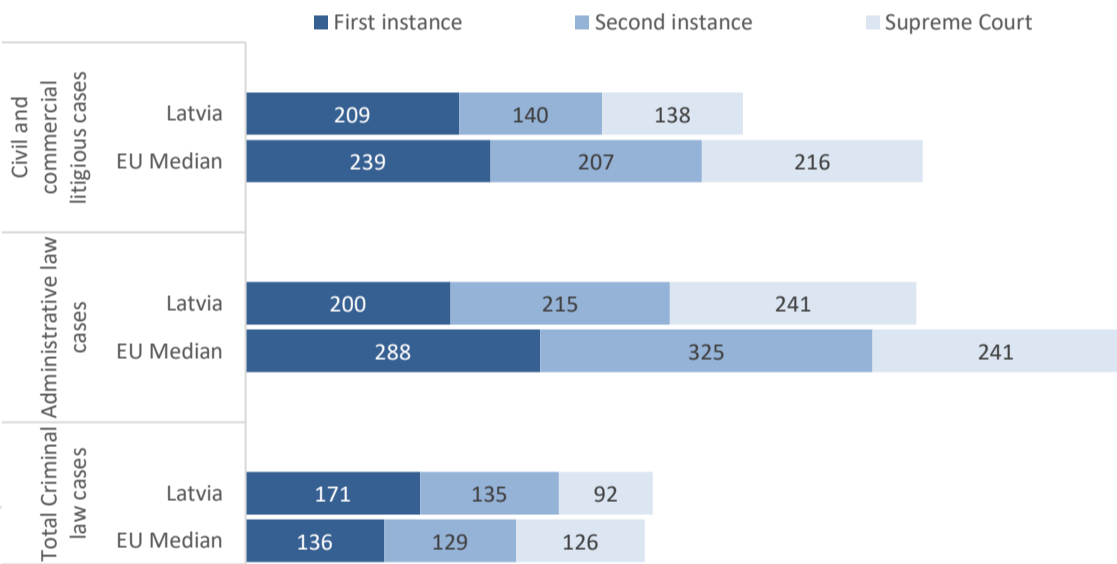
**Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter**

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	99,3%	100,5%	107,2%	98,8%	103,0%	100,0%
	2nd instance	95,8%	97,1%	99,9%	102,3%	92,6%	99,1%
	Supreme Court	106,7%	104,7%	116,8%	101,7%	113,4%	98,5%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	209	239	200	288	171	136
	2nd instance	140	207	215	325	135	129
	Supreme Court	138	216	241	241	92	126

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)



DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



The trend observed in the EU in 2022 is also to be noticed in Latvia, the shortest total length of proceedings being established in criminal matters and the longest in administrative matters.

Based on the efficiency indicators, it seems that second instance courts encounter some difficulties in dealing with the case flow, with a Clearance Rate below the 100% threshold in civil and criminal matters. Even though, the Disposition Time remained below the respective EU medians, except for second instance criminal cases where it is slightly above the EU median. Indeed, the number of pending second instance criminal cases on 31 December 2022 has increased due to a limited capacity of the largest appeal court, having the largest amount of work as a whole and per judge – the Riga Regional court. The number of judges in the Board of criminal cases has decreased and some serious criminal cases were completed. In contrast, the number of pending for more than 2 years criminal cases before appellate courts has significantly decreased due to the lifting of restrictions related to the Covid-19 pandemic and the increased interest and pressure of the public, the Council of Justice and the Ministry of Justice to reduce the number of long pending criminal cases.

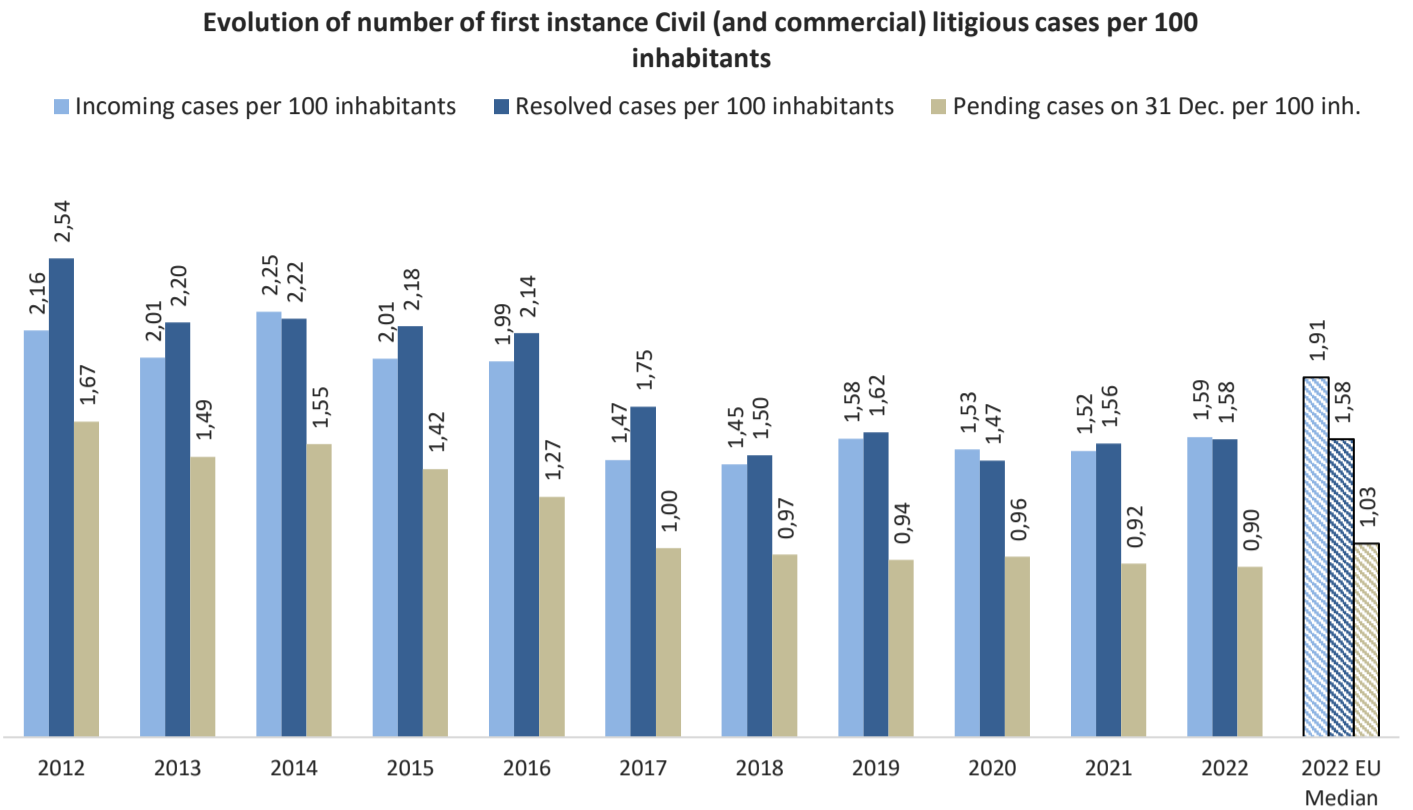
At first instance, the Clearance Rate indicator is satisfactory in all three legal fields, while the Disposition Time is above the EU median only in criminal matters. In this regard, it should be mentioned that the increased number of pending first instance criminal cases at the end of 2022 is due to changes in data collection systems` audit, more specifically, for minor criminal cases. Besides, starting from 2022, data on "other criminal cases" are also collected and encompassed in the total of first instance criminal cases.

At the Supreme court level, both efficiency indicators are satisfactory in all three matters. With regard to third instance criminal cases, in 2022 the number of resolved cases allowed to reduce the backlog.

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.
2012	2,16	2,54	1,67
2013	2,01	2,20	1,49
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
2022 EU Median	1,91	1,58	1,03



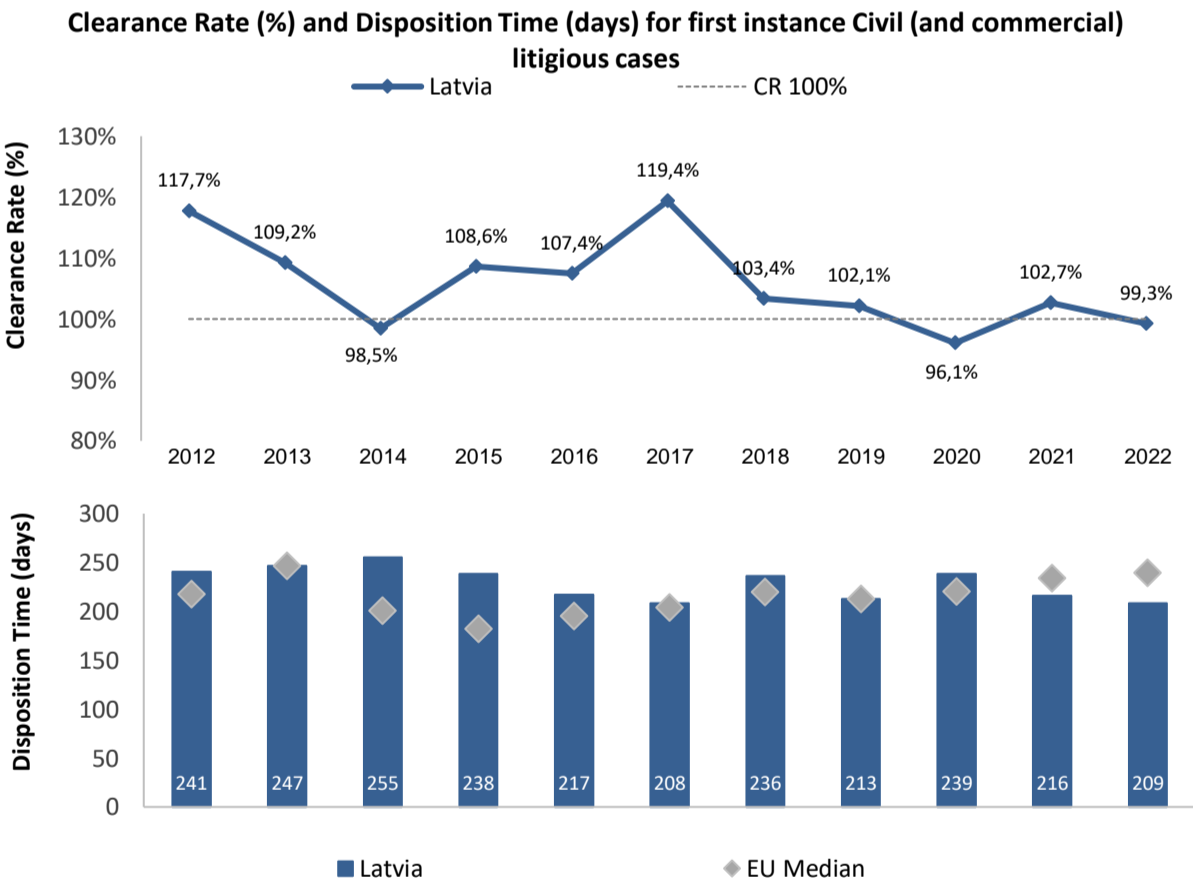
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Latvia (1,59 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below the EU median (1,91 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Latvia (1,58 per 100 inhabitants) is aligned to the EU median (1,58 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Latvia (0,90 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below the EU median (1,03 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
2012	117,7%	100,4%	241	218
2013	109,2%	101,2%	247	247
2014	98,5%	101,8%	255	201
2015	108,6%	102,5%	238	182
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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 99,3% in 2022 Latvia seems to be able to deal with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -3,4 points.

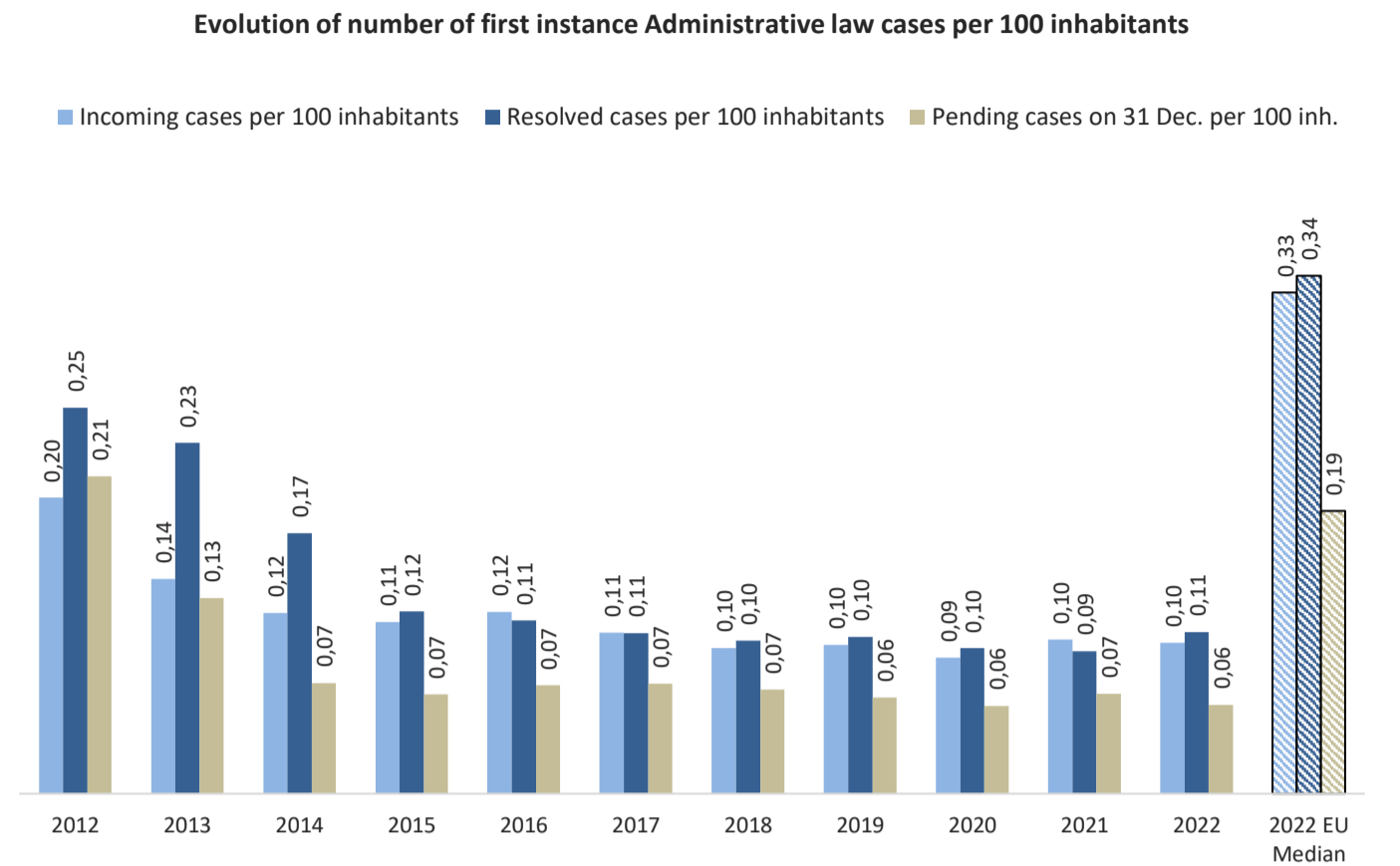
In 2022, first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 209 days, which is slightly below the EU median of 239 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a -3,4% decrease 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.
2012	0,20	0,25	0,21
2013	0,14	0,23	0,13
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
2022 EU Median	0,33	0,34	0,19



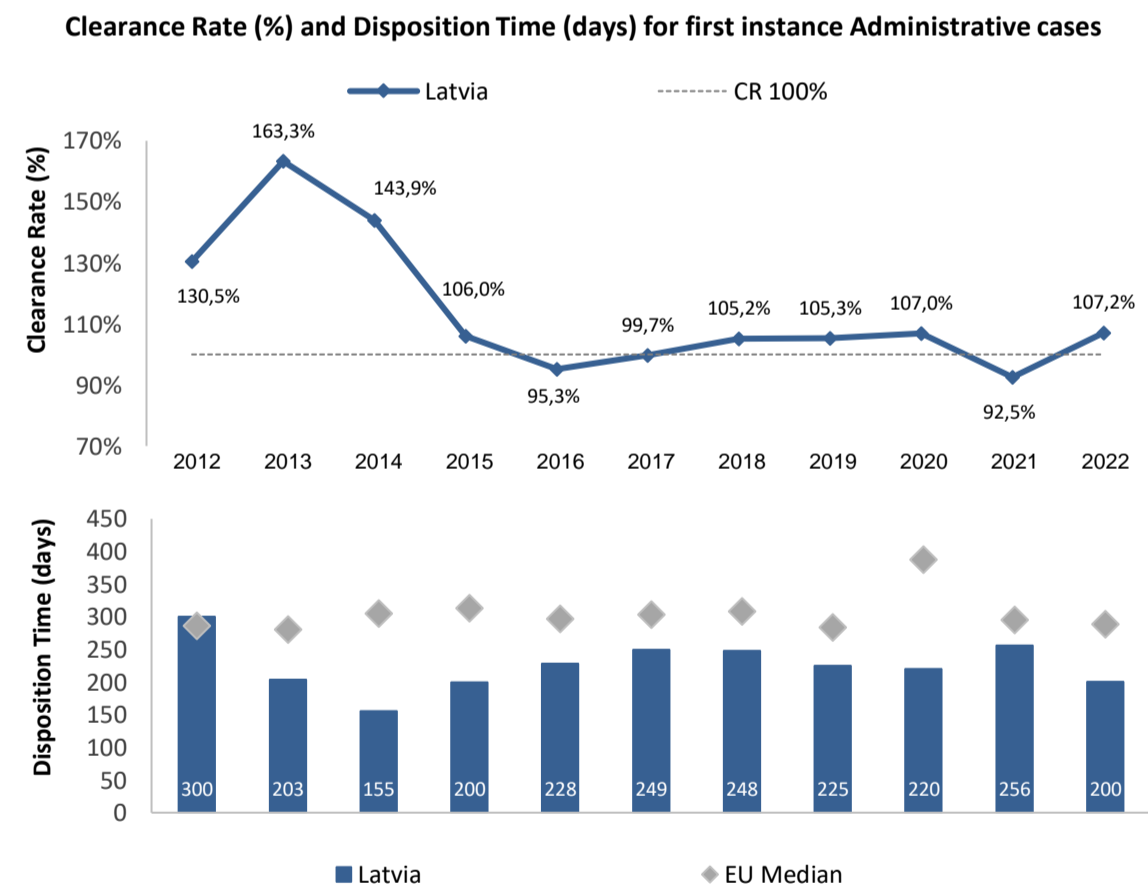
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2022 in Latvia (0,10 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,33 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2022 in Latvia (0,11 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2022 in Latvia (0,06 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,19 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Latvia	EU Median	Latvia	EU Median
2012	130,5%	101,0%	300	286
2013	163,3%	100,3%	203	281
2014	143,9%	99,6%	155	305
2015	106,0%	103,3%	200	313
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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 107,2% in 2022 Latvia seems to deal efficiently with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 14,6 points.

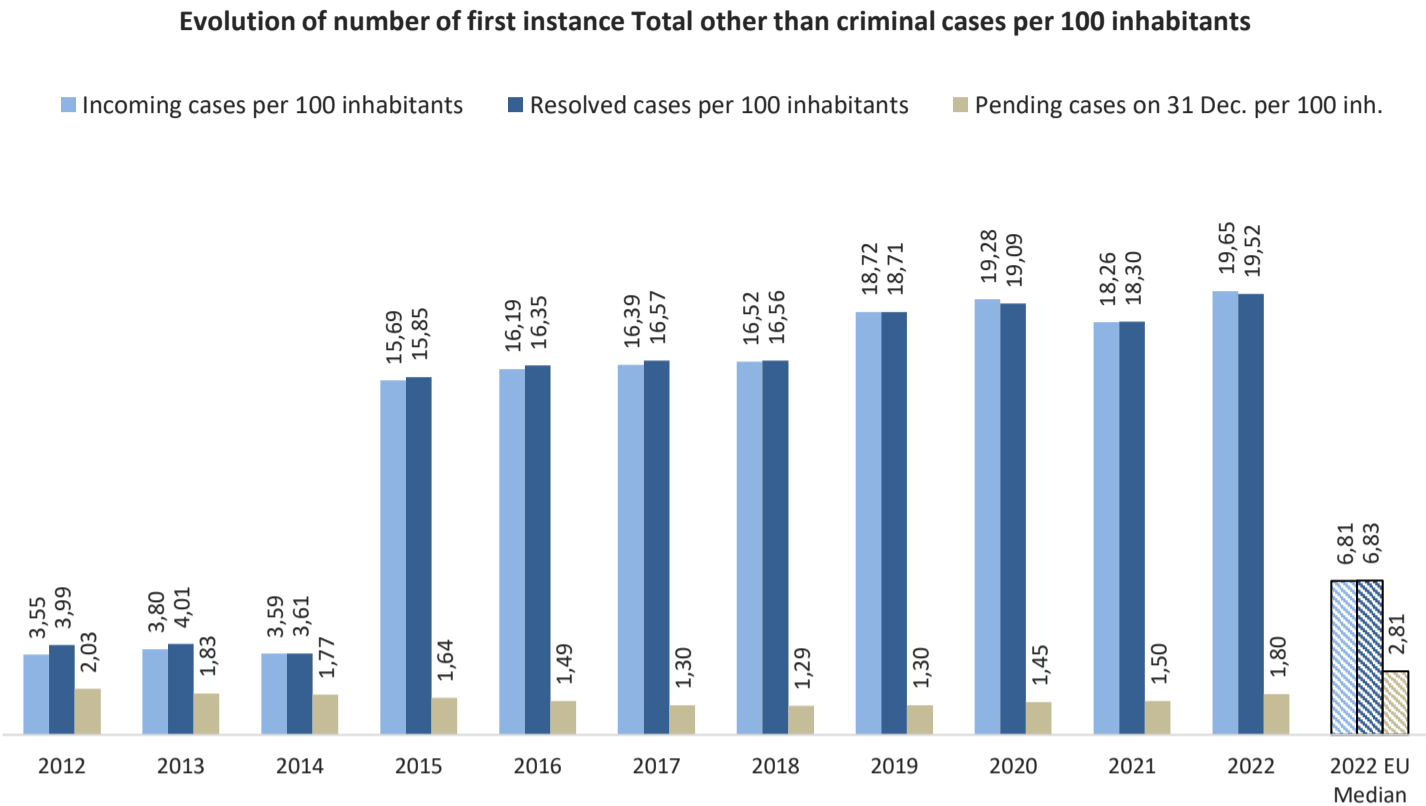
In 2022, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 200 days, which is quite below the EU median of 288 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a -21,7% decrease 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.
2012	3,55	3,99	2,03
2013	3,80	4,01	1,83
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
2022 EU Median	6,81	6,83	2,81



The "total of other than criminal case"s includes civil and commercial litigious cases, civil and commercial non-litigious cases and administrative law cases. The category of "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" encompasses: applications for securing claim prior to initiation of the matter in a court; applications for securing of evidence prior to initiation of the matter in a court; applications for execution of obligations through the court; undisputed compulsory execution of obligations; execution of obligations in accordance with warning procedures; voluntary sale of immovable property at auction through the court; submitting the subject-matter of an obligation for safekeeping in the court; applications for Commercial Court adjudication execution procedures; applications for arbitrary court decision compulsory execution; applications for property protection if there is no inheritance case; applications concerning execution of court adjudications.

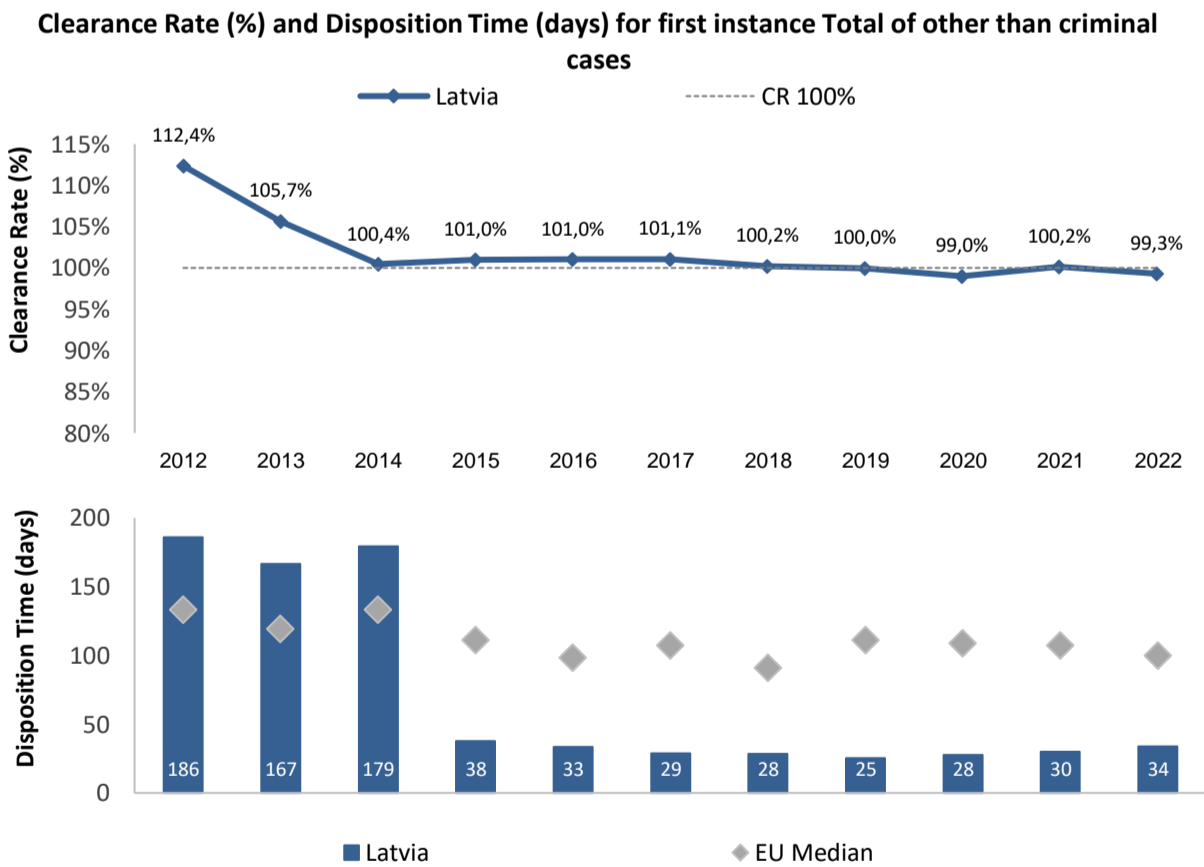
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Latvia (19,65 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (6,81 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Latvia (19,52 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (6,83 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Latvia (1,80 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (2,81 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
2012	112,4%	100,5%	186	133
2013	105,7%	100,7%	167	119
2014	100,4%	101,9%	179	133
2015	101,0%	101,2%	38	111
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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 99,3% in 2022 Latvia seems to be able to deal with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -0,8 points.

In 2022, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 34 days, which is significantly below the EU median of 100 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 12,7% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

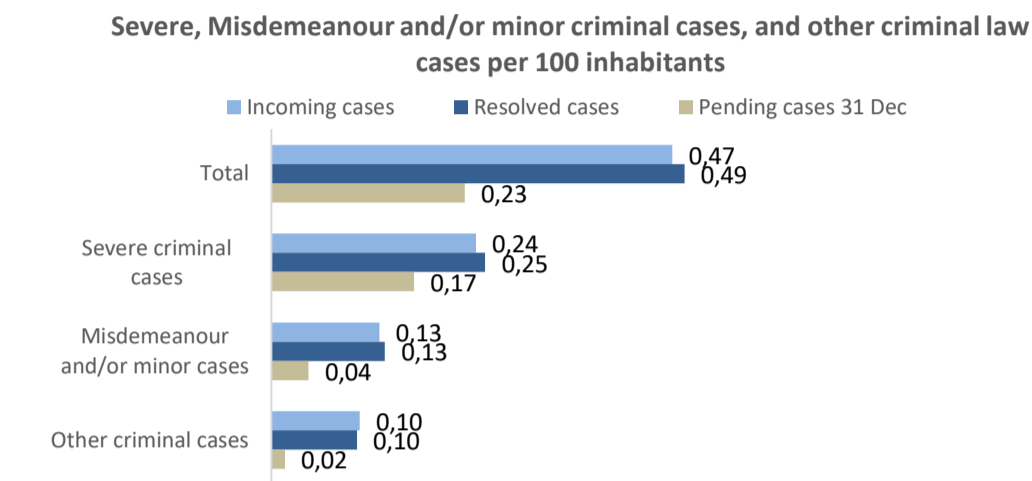
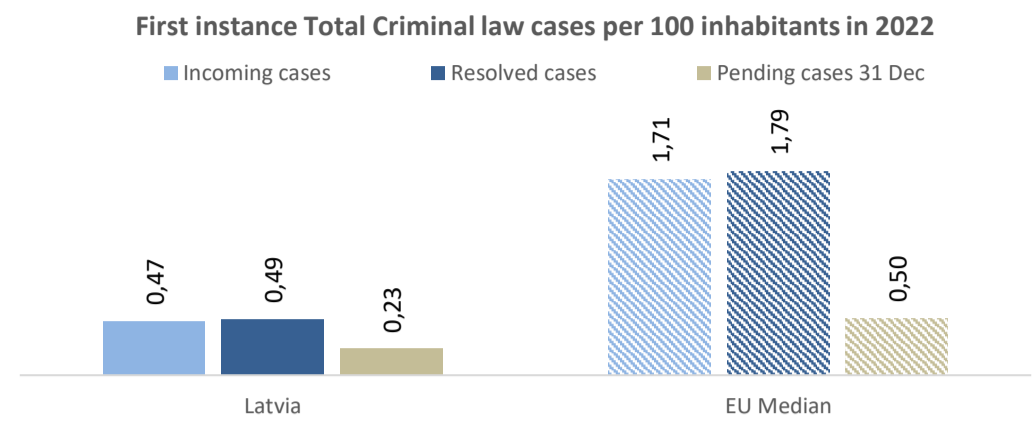
First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	4 578	8 930	9 200	4 308
Severe criminal cases	3 389	4 553	4 765	3 177
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	956	2 406	2 530	832
Other criminal cases	233	1 971	1 905	299

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	0,24	0,47	0,49	0,23
Severe criminal cases	0,18	0,24	0,25	0,17
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,05	0,13	0,13	0,04
Other criminal cases	0,01	0,10	0,10	0,02

The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2022 in Latvia (0,47 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,71 per 100 inhabitants).

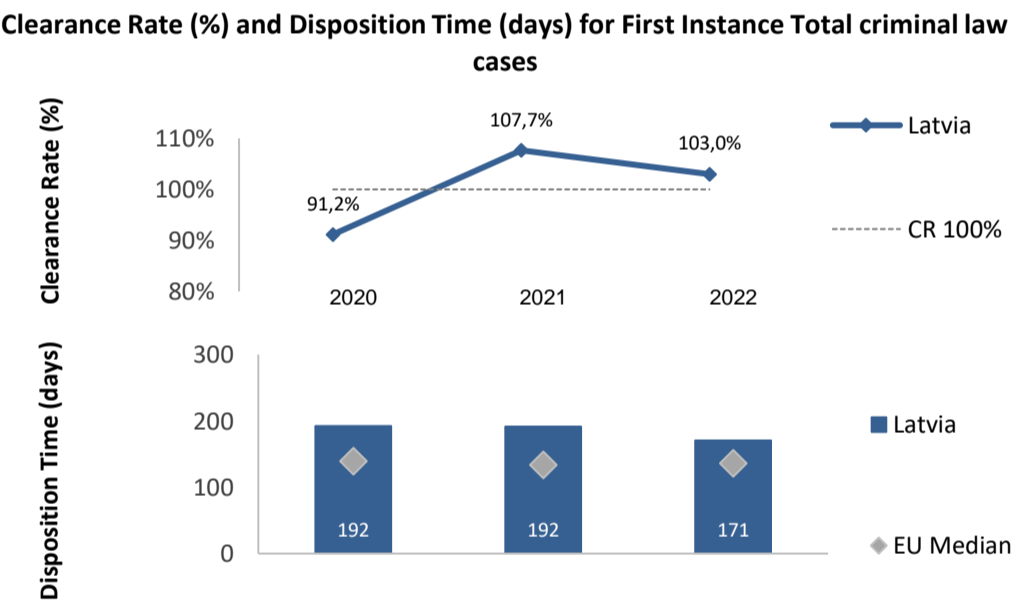
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2022 in Latvia (0,49 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,79 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2022 in Latvia (0,23 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,50 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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 103,0% in 2022 Latvia seems to deal efficiently with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -4,6 points.

In 2022, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 171 days, which is somewhat above the EU median of 136 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a -10,8% decrease of the Disposition Time.

The total of first instance criminal cases include threes sub-categories: severe offences, minor offences and other criminal cases.

The category "severe criminal cases" includes all criminal cases according to the Criminal law - it includes all cases where a harmful offense (act or failure to act) committed deliberately (intentionally) or through negligence, provided for the Criminal Law, and for the commission of which criminal punishment is set out shall be considered a criminal offense.

The category "misdemeanor and / or minor criminal cases" includes all administrative infringement cases according to the Law on Administrative liability about administrative offence of a person for which administrative liability is provided for in a law or binding regulations of local governments.

The category "other criminal cases" includes execution of a sentence, cases on penal order of the prosecutor, cases on determination of compulsory measures of a medical nature.

More generally, the decrease in the number of resolved cases is related to the drop in the number of cases received in the courts of first instance. The decrease in the number of cases pending on 1 January is related to the decrease of minor criminal cases. In the middle of 2020, Saeima adopted the Law on Administrative Liability that affected the amount of incoming and resolved minor criminal cases significantly. Namely, according to the law, if the person intends to use his right to appeal a decision, he/she needs to address the complain to the higher official of the institution which has made this decision, but if there is no higher official, the decision may be appealed before the district (city) court.

It has to be pointed out that the increased number of pending first instance criminal cases at the end of 2022 is due to changes in data collection systems` audit, more specifically, for minor criminal cases. Severe criminal cases, which are assessed according to the Latvian Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law, are decreasing each year. The tendency of the decrease in the number of criminal cases has been observed for a longer period of time. The reduction of severe criminal cases can be explained by changes in legislation. Following the 2020 amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law, an investigator with a consent of a prosecutor or a prosecutor may refuse to initiate criminal proceedings, if a misdemeanor has been committed. This affected the the total number of criminal law cases received in court. A decrease in the number of criminal cases received has been observed since 2019.

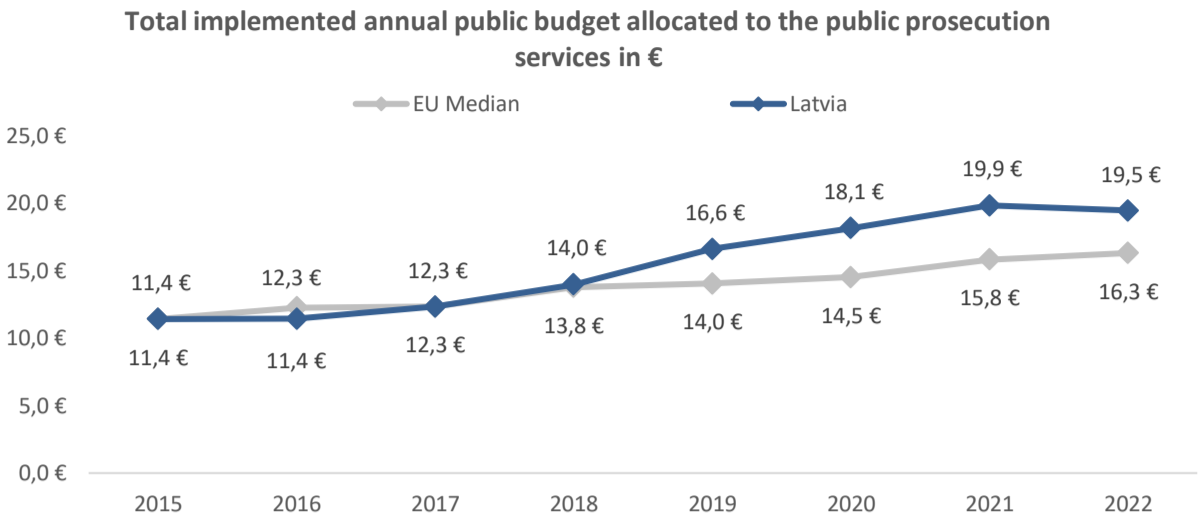
It is worth recalling that starting from 2022, data on "other criminal cases" are also collected and encompassed in the total of first instance criminal cases.

The number of pending cases (pending for more then 2 years) has significantly decreased. The decrease in cases is due to the lifting of restrictions, which were related to limiting the spread of Covid-19. The reduction of pending cases also is related to the court reform, increased interest and pressure of the public, the Council of Justice and the Ministry of Justice to reduce the number of long pending criminal cases. Starting from 2022, data on "other criminal cases" are also collected and inserted in the table 1.

5. Public prosecution services in Latvia (2022 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
2015	22 478 776 €	11,4 €	11,4 €
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 €



Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2019	NA	NA	0,03 €
2020	59 344 €	0,03 €	0,01 €
2021	47 799 €	0,03 €	0,02 €
2022	36 812 €	0,02 €	0,01 €

Data on budget of the public prosecution services include only State budget for prosecution.

The allocated budget has increased due to the fact that Latvia was implementing the EC co-financed project BALTICS that conducted trainings for prosecutors in the field of financial and economic crime investigation. The project was financed from the funds of the Prosecutor's Office (budget was 28 930 EUR).

The decrease observed in the spending of budget in the training activities was due to the fact that several activities implemented in the Prosecution Office were financed by the European Commissions project (in accordance with the Explanatory note, EU fundings are not taken into consideration in Q13). Additionally, during the training period of 2022 many activities for prosecutors were financed by the project run by the Court Administration "Justice for growth".

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *			Per 100 inhabitants	
	Latvia	% Variation 2021 - 2022		Latvia	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	623	▲	72,1%	0,03	0,88
2. Incoming/received cases	10 787	▼	-6,4%	0,57	2,89
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	10 498	▼	-5,8%	0,56	3,15
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	1 341	▼	-5,8%	0,07	2,08
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	7	▼	-30,0%	0,00	0,61
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	47	▼	-33,8%	0,00	0,64
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	566	▼	-13,6%	0,03	0,12
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	721	▲	4,8%	0,04	0,06
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	4 742	▲	47,7%	0,25	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	4 415	▼	-27,2%	0,23	0,63
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	556	▼	-9,7%	0,03	0,97

\* Please note that these figures include traffic offence cases.

The information is 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 of the table cannot be ensured because some of the received cases are returned to the investigative authorities to continue the investigation.

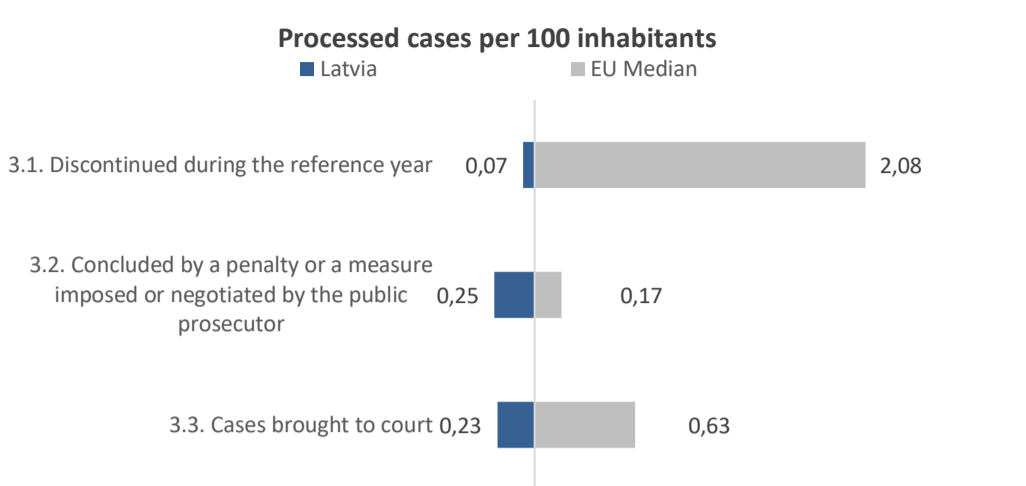
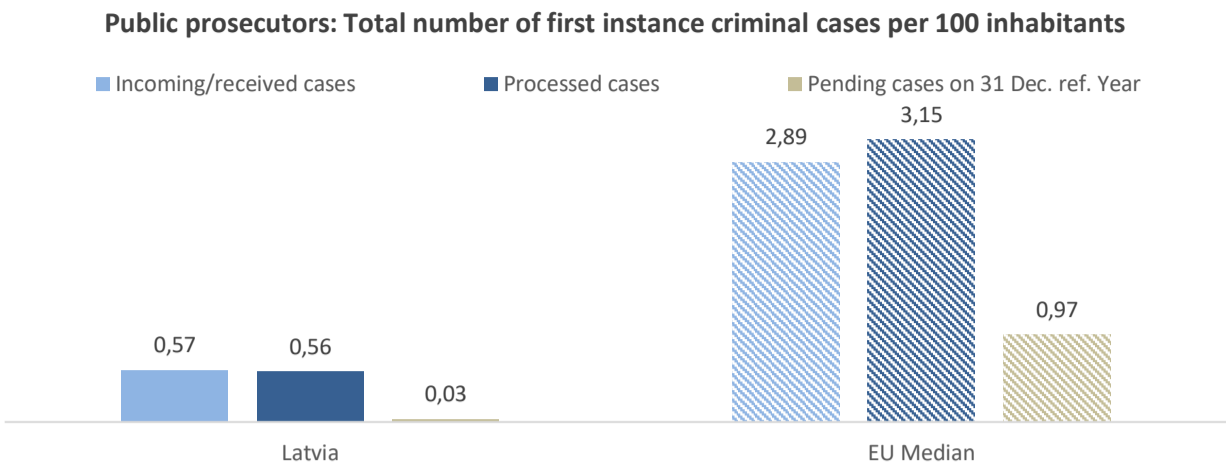
The increased number of pending cases at the end of 2021 and beginning of 2022 stems from the structural reforms carried out in the prosecution office. As of 1 November 2021, first instance prosecution offices prosecute all types of criminal offences that were previously prosecuted by prosecution offices of the Judicial Regions. Thus, not only the number/numerical volume of 1st instance prosecutors' cases (criminal proceedings taken under supervision) increased, but also their legal complexity which has impacted the workload and the backlog.

The category "3.1.4. Discontinued for other reasons" includes 675 cases in which criminal proceedings were suspended, 5 cases where the criminal proceedings have been terminated by conditionally releasing from criminal liability for a serious crime, plus 41 cases sent on the basis of the jurisdiction (including – abroad).

Public prosecutors can discontinue cases for reasons of opportunity on the basis of the following grounds set forth in Article 380 of the Criminal Procedure Law: termination of criminal proceedings on the basis of circumstances that exclude criminal proceedings (several subcategories listed in Article 377), termination of criminal proceedings by releasing a person from criminal liability (Parts 1 and 2 of Article 379), including conditional release from liability (Article 415), and termination of criminal proceedings against a person who has substantially assisted in the disclosure of a serious or especially serious crime.

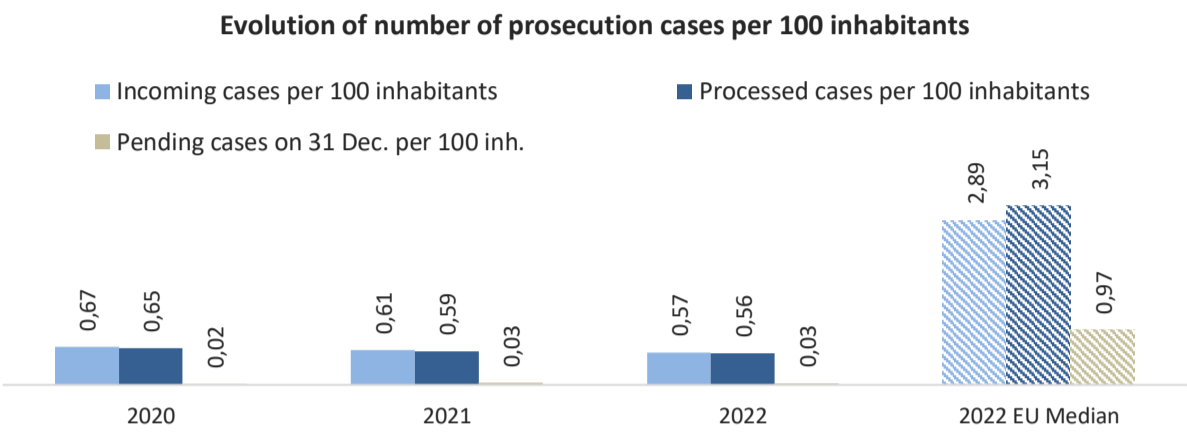
The remaining reason of opportunity mentioned in Article 380 concerns the 'Prosecutor's penal order'. Cases discontinued on this basis are presented as cases "concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor".

The increase in the number of cases concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor is explained by the proposed strategic goal of the prosecution office – to complete the criminal proceedings in the prosecution office whenever possible.



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Processed cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2020	0,67	0,65	0,02
2021	0,61	0,59	0,03
2022	0,57	0,56	0,03
2022 EU Median	2,89	3,15	0,97



The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Latvia (0,57 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (2,89 per 100 inhabitants).

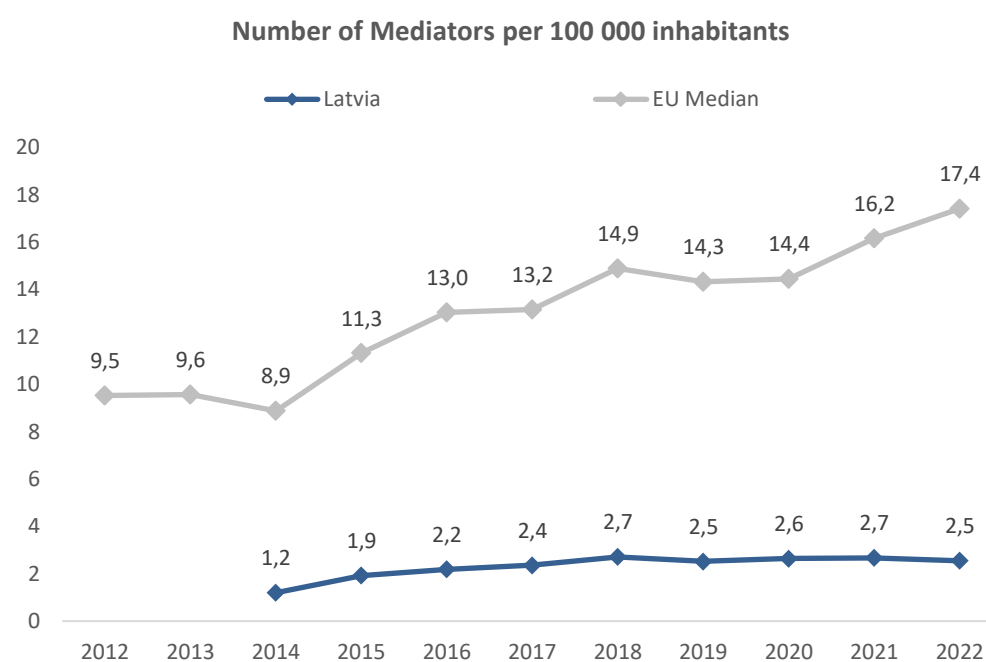
The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Latvia (0,56 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (3,15 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Latvia (0,03 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,97 per 100 inhabitants).

## 6. Mediators and notaries in Latvia (2022 data)

### Number of mediators in 2022

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
2012	NAP	NAP	9,5
2013	NAP	NAP	9,6
2014	24	1,2	8,9
2015	38	1,9	11,3
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



In 2022, there are 48 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 2,5 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation of the number of mediators between 2021 and 2022 is about -4,0%.

According to the Law on Mediation, 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; has 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 2022

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Latvia	Latvia	EU Median
Total	106	5,6	7,6
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	-
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	106	5,6	7,6
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	-
4.Other	NAP	NAP	-

In 2022, there are 106 notaries which represents 5,6 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 (2022 data)

### The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2022 can be summarised to :

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	No	No	No
Systematic recording for all hearings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically indexed recording	No	No	No
Automatic transcript from recording	No	No	No
Possibility to request a copy of the recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other special functionality	No	No	No

## 8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Latvia (2022 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). However, there is no specialised personnel within the courts or the public prosecution services entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards.

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 work in relation to average time periods for adjudication of matters in a court (standard of time periods for adjudication of matters) prior to the beginning of each calendar year, in co-operation with court judges. This standard shall be determined, taking into account the court resources and the necessity to ensure the right of a person to adjudication of a matter in a reasonable time period and other basic principles related to the guarantee of fair trial. A Chief Judge of a court shall approve the standard and supervise the actual time periods of examining matters in a court. He/she shall submit information to the Board of Justice regarding the approved standard until 1 February of each year.

In January 15, 2020 the “Visitors service standards of the district (city) courts and regional courts” were approved. This document summarizes the general principles related to functions such as judicial reception and providing with information. The standards help court staff to raise their professionalism and understand the court visitors servicing values.

### 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	✗

Implemented business intelligence solution allows monitor all the mentioned court activities very closely.

Satisfaction of court staff and users is being evaluated by regular questionnaires in courts.

The indicators “productivity of judges and court staff” and “number of appeals” are taken into account when assessing the professional activity of a judge, because the objective of the assessment of the professional activities of a judge is to promote the continuous professional growth of a judge throughout his or her career, thereby improving the quality of the work of the judge and the court.

An Annual evaluation of court staff is also carried out, which is essential for high-quality work of courts.

**Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges.** ✗

If targets are not met, none of the following consequences are possible:

#### 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	✗		

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

Quantitative performance targets exist for public prosecutors. ✓

The consequences if these targets are not met are:

Without disciplinary procedure

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

With disciplinary procedure

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

It is worth mentioning that 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).]

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	2 044 813	2 023 825	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	-7,9%	0,4%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	10 858	11 575	12 065	12 329	12 762	13 855	15 136	15 928	15 497	17 454	20 709	90,7%	18,6%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	1	1	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	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.4 number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.5 backlogs							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff							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
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures							True	True	True	False	False	False
070.1.10 number of appeals							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.11 appeal ratio							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.12 clearance rate							True	True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases									True	True	True	True
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)									True	True	True	True
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases									True	True	True	True

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.5 Backlogs									True	True	True		
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff									True	True	True		
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff									False	False	False		
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)									False	False	False		
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures									False	False	False		
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate									False	False	False		
070-1.1.11 Disposition time									False	False	False		
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals									True	True	True		
070-1.1.13 Other									False	False	False		
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases									True	True	True		
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts									True	True	True		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services									False	False	False		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors									True	True	True		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)									False	False	False		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									False	False	False		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									False	False	False		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									True	True	True		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									False	False	False		
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual									False	False	False		

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent									True	True	True		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent									False	False	False		

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities									17	18	16	-	-11,1%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									15	15	13	-	-13,3%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	34	34	34	28	28	25	9	9	9	9	7	-79,4%	-22,2%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									5	5	5	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities									2	3	3	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	100,0%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	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	1	1	5	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	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NA	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	-	-
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
43.2.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations									47	46	42	-	-8,7%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	48	48	48	49	42	47	52	56	55	53	52	8,3%	-1,9%

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)	48 647	41 425	35 793	37 504	32 312	29 430	25 433	24 757	23 847	28 669	31 451	-35,3%	9,7%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	42 051	33 818	30 395	31 407	28 001	25 078	19 522	18 609	17 006	18 059	16 792	-60,1%	-7,0%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			4 213	4 671	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 836	5 628	9 515	13 422	-	41,1%
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	3 438	3 185	4 213	4 671	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 836	5 628	9 515	8 530	148,1%	-10,4%

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 892	-	-
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 892	-	-
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	5 496	4 422	2 510	1 426	1 293	1 405	1 412	1 312	1 213	1 095	1 237	-77,5%	13,0%
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)	72 547	76 869	71 939	308 909	318 677	319 637	317 227	357 072	365 086	342 598	369 949	409,9%	8,0%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	44 106	40 747	45 127	39 504	39 260	28 652	27 778	30 196	28 907	28 464	29 977	-32,0%	5,3%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			28 691	267 173	277 057	288 911	287 606	325 004	334 482	312 229	338 098	-	8,3%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	29 068	33 257	28 691	29 066	29 479	43 123	42 345	44 727	59 368	76 178	86 531	197,7%	13,6%
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	238 107	247 578	245 788	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 567	-	6,6%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	238 107	247 578	245 788	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 567	-	6,6%
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	3 989	2 865	2 387	2 232	2 360	2 074	1 843	1 872	1 697	1 905	1 874	-53,0%	-1,6%
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)	81 520	81 225	72 254	312 004	321 955	323 093	317 970	357 017	361 417	343 170	367 478	350,8%	7,1%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	51 930	44 500	44 438	42 910	42 183	34 197	28 712	30 836	27 766	29 231	29 759	-42,7%	1,8%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			28 718	266 729	277 524	286 829	287 320	324 210	331 836	312 176	335 711	-	7,5%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	29 483	32 046	28 718	30 719	29 550	41 571	42 059	43 933	56 722	76 125	84 100	185,2%	10,5%
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	236 010	247 974	245 258	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 611	-	6,6%

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	236 010	247 974	245 258	245 261	280 277	275 114	236 051	251 611	-	6,6%
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	5 205	4 679	3 436	2 365	2 248	2 067	1 938	1 971	1 815	1 763	2 008	-61,4%	13,9%
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)	41 530	37 069	35 478	32 312	29 430	25 444	24 690	24 812	27 516	28 097	33 922	-18,3%	20,7%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	34 227	30 065	31 084	28 001	25 078	19 533	18 588	17 969	18 147	17 292	17 010	-50,3%	-1,6%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			4 186	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 785	5 630	8 274	9 568	15 809	-	65,2%
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	3 023	4 396	4 186	3 018	2 947	4 499	4 785	5 630	8 274	9 568	10 961	262,6%	14,6%
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 848	-	-
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	4 848	-	-
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	4 280	2 608	1 461	1 293	1 405	1 412	1 317	1 213	1 095	1 237	1 103	-74,2%	-10,8%
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	-	-
Clearance rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	112,4%	105,7%	100,4%	101,0%	101,0%	101,1%	100,2%	100,0%	99,0%	100,2%	99,3%	(13,04)	(0,83)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	117,7%	109,2%	98,5%	108,6%	107,4%	119,4%	103,4%	102,1%	96,1%	102,7%	99,3%	(18,47)	(3,42)
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%	-	(0,69)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	101,4%	96,4%	100,1%	105,7%	100,2%	96,4%	99,3%	98,2%	95,5%	99,9%	97,2%	(4,24)	(2,74)
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%	-	0,02

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	99,1%	100,2%	99,8%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	0,02
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	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	130,5%	163,3%	143,9%	106,0%	95,3%	99,7%	105,2%	105,3%	107,0%	92,5%	107,2%	(23,33)	14,60
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	186	167	179	38	33	29	28	25	28	30	34	-81,9%	12,7%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	241	247	255	238	217	208	236	213	239	216	209	-13,3%	-3,4%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	-	53	4	4	6	6	6	9	11	17	-	53,6%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	37	50	53	36	36	40	42	47	53	46	48	27,1%	3,7%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	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	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	300	203	155	200	228	249	248	225	220	256	200	-33,2%	-21,7%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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)				3 152	3 101	2 684	2 175	1 823	2 181	1 707	1 670	-	-2,2%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 251	1 652	1 691	1 528	1 323	1 492	1 204	1 102	-	-8,5%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				23	14	16	-	-	30	28	22	-	-21,4%
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				1	14	16	-	-	19	11	10	-	-9,1%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				22	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	17	12	-	-29,4%
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				22	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	17	12	-	-29,4%
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				1 878	1 435	977	647	500	659	475	546	-	14,9%
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)				6 897	6 965	6 532	5 619	5 272	4 533	4 501	4 439	-	-1,4%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				5 504	5 719	5 331	4 464	4 170	3 427	3 337	3 385	-	1,4%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				95	6	9	6	-	191	200	123	-	-38,5%
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				4	6	9	6	-	91	83	37	-	-55,4%
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				91	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100	117	86	-	-26,5%
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				91	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100	117	86	-	-26,5%
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				1 388	1 240	1 192	1 149	1 102	915	964	931	-	-3,4%
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				6 939	7 209	7 066	5 895	5 151	5 007	4 538	4 288	-	-5,5%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				5 910	5 507	5 510	4 661	4 143	3 715	3 439	3 243	-	-5,7%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				110	4	24	6	-	193	206	115	-	-44,2%
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				11	4	24	6	-	99	84	46	-	-45,2%
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				99	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94	122	69	-	-43,4%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				99	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94	122	69	-	-43,4%
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				1 889	1 698	1 532	1 228	1 008	1 099	893	930	-	4,1%
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)				3 101	2 857	2 150	1 899	1 944	1 707	1 670	1 821	-	9,0%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 652	1 864	1 512	1 331	1 350	1 204	1 102	1 244	-	12,9%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				14	16	1	-	-	28	22	30	-	36,4%
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	16	1	-	-	11	10	1	-	-90,0%
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				14	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17	12	29	-	141,7%
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				14	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	17	12	29	-	141,7%
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				1 435	977	637	568	594	475	546	547	-	0,2%
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
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	-	3,8%
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	-	NA	97	NA	22	25	24	-	-4,0%
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	-	NA	59	NA	-	1	3	-	200,0%
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				100,6%	103,5%	108,2%	104,9%	97,7%	110,5%	100,8%	96,6%	-	(4,22)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				107,4%	96,3%	103,4%	104,4%	99,4%	108,4%	103,1%	95,8%	-	(7,25)

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				115,8%	66,7%	266,7%	100,0%	-	101,0%	103,0%	93,5%	-	(9,50)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				275,0%	66,7%	266,7%	100,0%	-	108,8%	101,2%	124,3%	-	23,12
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				108,8%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94,0%	104,3%	80,2%	-	(24,04)
CR Non litigious land registry cases				108,8%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	94,0%	104,3%	80,2%	-	(24,04)
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				136,1%	136,9%	128,5%	106,9%	91,5%	120,1%	92,6%	99,9%	-	7,26
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				163	145	111	118	138	124	134	155	-	15,4%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				102	124	100	104	119	118	117	140	-	19,7%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				46	1460	15	-	-	53	39	95	-	144,3%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	1460	15	-	-	41	43	8	-	-81,7%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				52	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	66	36	153	-	327,3%
DT Non litigious land registry cases				52	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	66	36	153	-	327,3%
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	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				277	210	152	169	215	158	223	215	-	-3,8%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
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)				2 590	NA	1 698	1 614	1 651	1 500	1 158	1 017	-	-12,2%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				2 085	1 644	938	741	653	647	419	420	-	0,2%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	NA	-	1	2	2	5	-	150,0%
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	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)				NA	NAP	NAP	-	1	1	2	5	-	150,0%
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NA	NAP	NA	-	1	1	2	5	-	150,0%
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				-	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	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NA	NAP	-	1	-	-	-	-
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				505	671	760	869	958	851	737	592	-	-19,7%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NA	4	39	-	-	-	-	-
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 646	NA	2 379	2 186	2 008	1 953	1 798	1 543	-	-14,2%
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 420	1 568	1 386	1 082	1 142	1 104	1 069	893	-	-16,5%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	NA	44	22	23	23	20	-	-13,0%
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NA	NAP	NAP	44	19	22	23	20	-	-13,0%
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NA	NAP	NA	43	19	22	23	20	-	-13,0%
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NA	NAP	3	1	-	-	-	-
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				1 226	1 116	993	850	844	826	706	630	-	-10,8%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NA	210	NA	-	-	-	-	-
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 957	NA	2 463	2 149	2 159	2 295	1 939	1 709	-	-11,9%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 825	2 282	1 321	1 170	1 187	1 332	1 068	953	-	-10,8%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				72	71	26	43	21	23	20	20	-	0,0%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				36	64	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				26	NAP	NAP	43	19	21	20	20	-	0,0%
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				26	NA	21	42	19	21	20	20	-	0,0%
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				10	7	5	NAP	2	2	-	-	-	-
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				1 060	1 027	884	761	951	940	851	736	-	-13,5%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	69	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)				2 315	NA	1 614	1 651	1 500	1 158	1 017	851	-	-16,3%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 644	957	745	653	608	419	420	360	-	-14,3%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	5	5	-	0,0%
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	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)				NA	NAP	NAP	1	1	2	5	5	-	0,0%
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NA	NAP	NA	1	1	2	5	5	-	0,0%
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				-	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	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NA	NAP	1	-	-	-	-	-
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				671	760	869	958	851	737	592	486	-	-17,9%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NA	39	NA	-	-	-	-	-
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	NA	137	172	127	-	-26,2%
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	503	NA	NA	NA	13	5	5	-	0,0%
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	-	NA	NA	NA	124	167	122	-	-26,9%

Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				111,8%	NA	103,5%	98,3%	107,5%	117,5%	107,8%	110,8%	-	2,92
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				128,5%	145,5%	95,3%	108,1%	103,9%	120,7%	99,9%	106,7%	-	6,81
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	NA	97,7%	95,5%	100,0%	87,0%	100,0%	-	13,04
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NA	NAP	NAP	97,7%	100,0%	95,5%	87,0%	100,0%	-	13,04
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NA	NA	NA	97,7%	100,0%	95,5%	87,0%	100,0%	-	13,04
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	100,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NA	NAP	66,7%	200,0%	-	-	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				86,5%	92,0%	89,0%	89,5%	112,7%	113,8%	120,5%	116,8%	-	(3,71)
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NA	83,3%	NA	-	-	-	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				286	NA	239	280	254	184	191	182	-	-5,1%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				329	153	206	204	187	115	144	138	-	-3,9%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NA	NA	NA	8	35	32	91	91	-	0,0%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NA	NAP	NAP	8	19	35	91	91	-	0,0%
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NA	NAP	NA	9	19	35	91	91	-	0,0%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NA	NAP	NA	NAP	183	-	-	-	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				231	270	359	459	327	286	254	241	-	-5,1%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NA	81	NA	-	-	-	-	-

First instance criminal law cases (Q94)

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									5 895	6 125	4 578	-	-25,3%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									4 052	5 350	3 389	-	-36,7%
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									1 843	775	956	-	23,4%
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NAP	NAP	233	-	-
094.2.1 Total -incoming									15 022	9 548	8 930	-	-6,5%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									8 391	6 528	4 553	-	-30,3%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									6 631	3 020	2 406	-	-20,3%
094.2.4 Other - incoming									NAP	NAP	1 971	-	-
094.3.1 Total - resolved									13 696	10 279	9 200	-	-10,5%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									7 941	7 315	4 765	-	-34,9%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									5 755	2 964	2 530	-	-14,6%
094.3.4 Other - resolved									NAP	NAP	1 905	-	-
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									7 221	5 394	4 308	-	-20,1%
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									4 502	4 563	3 177	-	-30,4%
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									2 719	831	832	-	0,1%
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NAP	NAP	299	-	-
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									913	982	639	-	-34,9%
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									898	973	628	-	-35,5%
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									15	9	4	-	-55,6%
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NAP	NAP	7	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total									91%	108%	103%	-	(4,6)
CR of Severe cases									95%	112%	105%	-	(7,4)

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR of Misdemeanour cases									87%	98%	105%	-	7,0
CR of Other									NAP	NAP	97%	-	-
DT of Total									192	192	171	-	-10,8%
DT of Severe cases									207	228	243	-	6,9%
DT of Misdemeanour cases									172	102	120	-	17,3%
DT of Other									NAP	NAP	57	-	-
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									650	612	691	-	12,9%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									450	442	487	-	10,2%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									200	170	172	-	1,2%
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NAP	NAP	32	-	-
098.2.1 Total -incoming									2 736	2 546	2 567	-	0,8%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									1 344	1 557	1 438	-	-7,6%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									1 392	989	921	-	-6,9%
098.2.4 Other - incoming									NAP	NAP	208	-	-
098.3.1 Total - resolved									2 774	2 485	2 377	-	-4,3%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									1 352	1 508	1 291	-	-14,4%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									1 422	977	869	-	-11,1%
098.3.4 Other - resolved									NAP	NAP	217	-	-
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									612	673	881	-	30,9%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									442	491	634	-	29,1%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									170	182	224	-	23,1%
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NAP	NAP	23	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									20	5	10	-	100,0%
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									20	5	10	-	100,0%
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									-	-	-	-	-
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%	-	(5,13)
CR o2 Severe cases									100,6%	96,9%	89,8%	-	(7,31)
CR of Misdemeanour cases									102,2%	98,8%	94,4%	-	(4,49)
CR of Other									NAP	NAP	104,3%	-	-
DT of Total									81	99	135	-	36,9%
DT of Severe cases									119	119	179	-	50,8%
DT of Misdemeanour cases									44	68	94	-	38,4%
DT of Other									NAP	NAP	39	-	-
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									141	177	235	-	32,8%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming									686	662	558	-	-15,7%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming									NA	NAP	NA	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
100.3.1 Total - resolved									650	604	633	-	4,8%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									177	235	160	-	-31,9%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									-	-	1	-	-
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
CR of Total									94,8%	91,2%	113,4%	-	22,20
CR of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
DT of Total									99	142	92	-	-35,0%
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NA	NAP	NA	-	-
Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year									490	362	623	-	72,1%
2. Incoming/received cases									12 734	11 529	10 787	-	-6,4%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)									12 255	11 147	10 498	-	-5,8%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)									1 545	1 424	1 341	-	-5,8%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified									16	10	7	-	-30,0%
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation									330	71	47	-	-33,8%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity									242	655	566	-	-13,6%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons									957	688	721	-	4,8%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor									2 337	3 210	4 742	-	47,7%
3.3. Cases brought to court									8 088	6 061	4 415	-	-27,2%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year									362	616	556	-	-9,7%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases									0,96	0,97	0,97	-	0,7%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases									0,03	0,05	0,05	-	-9,7%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total									1 630	1 586	1 334	-	-15,9%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases									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	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	20 495 958 €	20 498 625 €	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 €	106,8%	6,11%
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 €	-	-1,53%
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 €	-	-43,21%
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 €	-	-22,99%

Indicator 5: Access to justice													
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total									45	39	22	-	-43,6%
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction									NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
037.1.6 Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total									NAP	NAP	50	-	-
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
037.2.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total									103 420 €	97 212 €	104 314 €	-	7,3%
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.6 Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-

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 %	
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											75-95 %	
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											95-100 %	
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											75-95 %	
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											95-100 %	

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											75-95 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision											True		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature											True		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality											False		
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision											True		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature											True		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality											False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision											True		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature											True		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality											False		

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter											95-100 %		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											95-100 %		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											95-100 %		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											95-100 %		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording											False		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-			False		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording											False		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-			False		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording											False		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality											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	439	481	488	493	503	490	559	521	550	545	533	21,4%	-2,2%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	263	298	307	310	313	311	381	360	380	376	370	40,7%	-1,6%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	126	133	134	136	143	143	143	126	135	133	128	1,6%	-3,8%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	50	50	47	47	47	36	35	35	35	36	35	-30,0%	-2,8%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	101	113	111	180	110	105	108	99	105	105	103	2,0%	-1,9%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	47	59	62	62	60	58	61	59	63	64	60	27,7%	-6,3%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	31	31	31	33	35	35	35	28	31	30	32	3,2%	6,7%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	23	23	18	15	15	12	12	12	11	11	11	-52,2%	0,0%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	338	368	377	313	393	385	451	422	445	440	430	27,2%	-2,3%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	216	239	245	248	253	253	320	301	317	312	310	43,5%	-0,6%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	95	102	103	103	108	108	108	98	104	103	96	1,1%	-6,8%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	27	27	29	32	32	24	23	23	24	25	24	-11,1%	-4,0%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									550	545	533	-	-2,2%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									380	380	370	-	-2,6%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									135	129	128	-	-0,8%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									35	36	35	-	-2,8%
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									65	61	64	-	4,9%
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial									15	13	14	-	7,7%
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal									48	48	43	-	-10,4%
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal									9	8	9	-	12,5%
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative									72	73	72	-	-1,4%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									39	39	39	-	0,0%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									22	20	21	-	5,0%
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative									11	14	12	-	-14,3%
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	1 608	1 594	1 578	1 519	1 582	1 536	1 715	1 678	1 666	1 615	1 648	2,5%	2,0%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	1 090	1 093	1 071	1 044	1 071	932	1 059	1 032	1 040	1 007	1 141	4,7%	13,3%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	351	347	354	323	355	483	477	530	498	491	360	2,6%	-26,7%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	160	147	144	141	142	95	83	99	113	102	129	-19,4%	26,5%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	7	7	9	11	14	26	96	17	15	15	18	157,1%	20,0%
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	NA	134	136	110	128	181	116	179	130	108	112	-	3,7%
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	NA	65	67	65	65	124	50	130	88	45	57	-	26,7%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	NA	36	36	16	34	36	39	19	18	25	17	-	-32,0%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	NA	29	30	18	26	13	16	27	21	36	35	-	-2,8%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	NA	4	3	11	3	8	11	3	3	2	3	-	50,0%
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	NA	1 460	1 442	1 409	1 454	1 355	1 599	1 499	1 536	1 507	1 536	-	1,9%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	NA	1 028	1 004	979	1 006	808	1 009	902	952	962	1 084	-	12,7%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	NA	311	318	307	321	447	438	511	480	466	343	-	-26,4%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	NA	118	114	123	116	82	67	72	92	66	94	-	42,4%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	NA	3	6	-	11	18	85	14	12	13	15	-	15,4%
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									1 666	1 615	1 648	-	2,0%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									1 214	1 205	1 228	-	1,9%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									336	292	305	-	4,5%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									116	118	115	-	-2,5%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									130	108	112	-	3,7%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									56	66	68	-	3,0%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									52	23	26	-	13,0%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									22	19	18	-	-5,3%

# Latvia

## (2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									1 536	1 507	1 536	-	1,9%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									1 158	1 139	1 160	-	1,8%
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									284	269	279	-	3,7%
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									94	99	97	-	-2,0%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									461	449	457	-	1,8%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									302	295	306	-	3,7%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									93	90	89	-	-1,1%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									66	64	62	-	-3,1%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									181	184	187	-	1,6%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									105	108	111	-	2,8%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									41	43	42	-	-2,3%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									35	33	34	-	3,0%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									280	265	270	-	1,9%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									197	187	195	-	4,3%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									52	47	47	-	0,0%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									31	31	28	-	-9,7%
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											False	-	-
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)											29	-	-
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)											14	-	-
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)											6	-	-
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)											9	-	-
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total											16	-	-
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.											7	-	-
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.											3	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts											6	-	-
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total											13	-	-
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.											7	-	-
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.											3	-	-
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts											3	-	-
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							396	-	397	357	377	-	5,6%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							110	-	111	103	268	-	160,2%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							286	-	286	254	109	-	-57,1%
004 Annual average salary in the country							12 384 €	12 912 €	13 716 €	15 324 €	16 476 €	-	7,5%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							23 592 €	32 340 €	34 104 €	35 808 €	36 948 €	-	3,2%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							50 508 €	50 520 €	56 093 €	57 302 €	57 712 €	-	0,7%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							27 975 €	31 668 €	33 396 €	35 064 €	36 192 €	-	3,2%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							34 827 €	43 195 €	41 411 €	43 479 €	44 880 €	-	3,2%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							16 797 €	22 656 €	23 859 €	25 164 €	29 826 €	-	18,5%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							35 052 €	35 052 €	39 690 €	39 909 €	40 047 €	-	0,3%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							19 679 €	22 198 €	23 376 €	24 654 €	25 428 €	-	3,1%
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							24 352 €	30 059 €	28 842 €	30 427 €	31 392 €	-	3,2%
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		

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							False	True	True	True	True		

Latvia

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	1 343	1 336	1 363	1 363	1 231	1 370	1 218	1 357	1 370	1 351	1 351	0,6%	0,0%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man							NA	714	697	684	684	-	0,0%
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman							NA	643	673	667	667	-	0,0%
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				No	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:	NAP	NAP	24	38	43	46	52	48	50	50	48	-	-4,0%
166.2.1 Mediators - male							7	5	4	4	4	-	0,0%
166.3.1 Mediators - female							45	43	46	46	44	-	-4,3%
192.1.1 Number of notaries											106	-	-
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)											NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State											106	-	-
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)											NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other											NAP	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male											17	-	-
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male											17	-	-
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male											NAP	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female											89	-	-
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female											89	-	-
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female											NAP	-	-

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