



Inhabitants
1 883 008

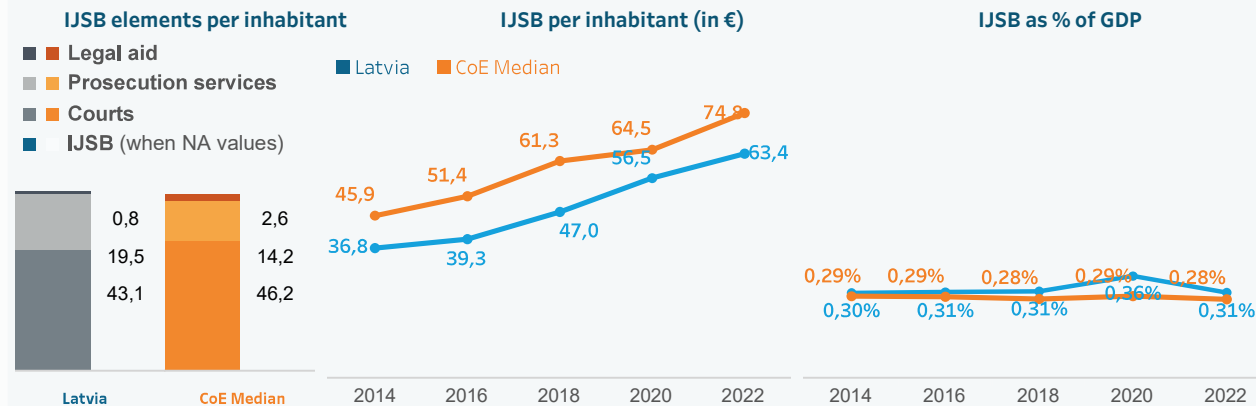


GDP per capita
20 709 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
16 476 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



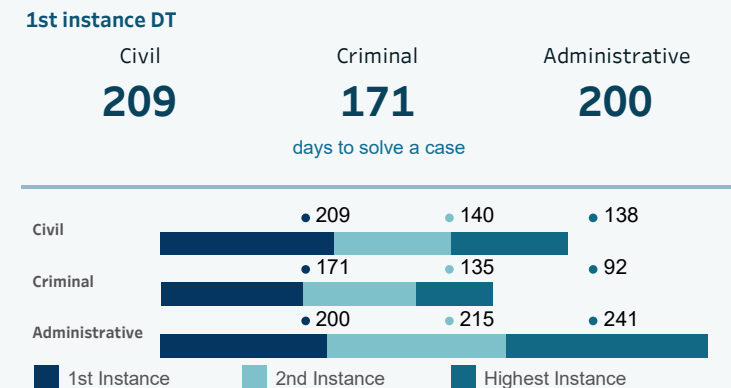
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Latvia (119 365 548 €) is 63,4 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median. As a % of GDP (0,31%), this budget is slightly above the CoE median. The courts' budget continues its up-ward trend, reaching 43,1 € per inhabitant. The public prosecution services' budget is above the CoE median, while the legal aid budget (0,8 € per inhabitant and 1,2% of the judicial system budget) is comparatively lower than the CoE median.

Judicial map reform: In 2022, 3 first instance courts merged. The Economic court started functioning in 2021. A reorganisation was launched in the prosecutor's office, to ensure rational use of state budget funds and create a more even distribution of prosecutors' workload. At the same time prosecutors were specialised in criminal offenses committed within the state institutions, including those related to corruption.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 7,6 is one of the highest in Europe, well above the CoE median. It is one of the two states reporting on existence of a tool for automatic proposal of decisions in all three matters. Interesting examples of use of AI: court decision anonymisation tool with AI elements; case documents turner tool; Virtual assistant "Justs"; "Robot" ensuring automated workflow for submitted e-forms.

Access to justice: In 2021, the E-Case platform and its sharing solution - the e-case portal - started operating. It is a common public point of access to data and services related to court proceedings. The "Track court proceedings" is a free of charge electronic service, enabling to track any court proceeding (the current status of a specific case; judge assigned; court hearings scheduled; claims received; court decisions. Only anonymised information is provided publicly.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

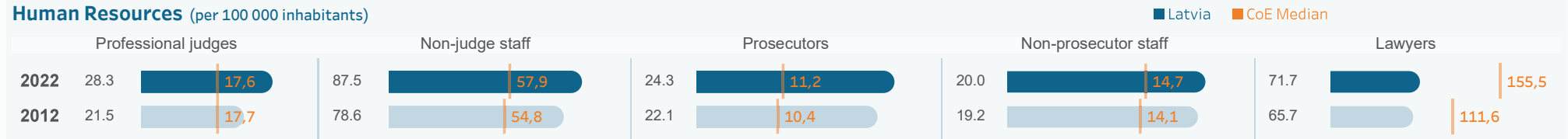


Efficiency : In 2022, across all three instances combined, the courts are most efficient in the criminal domain. Specifically, the courts are most efficient in third instance criminal cases, while the DT is the highest in third instance administrative matters.

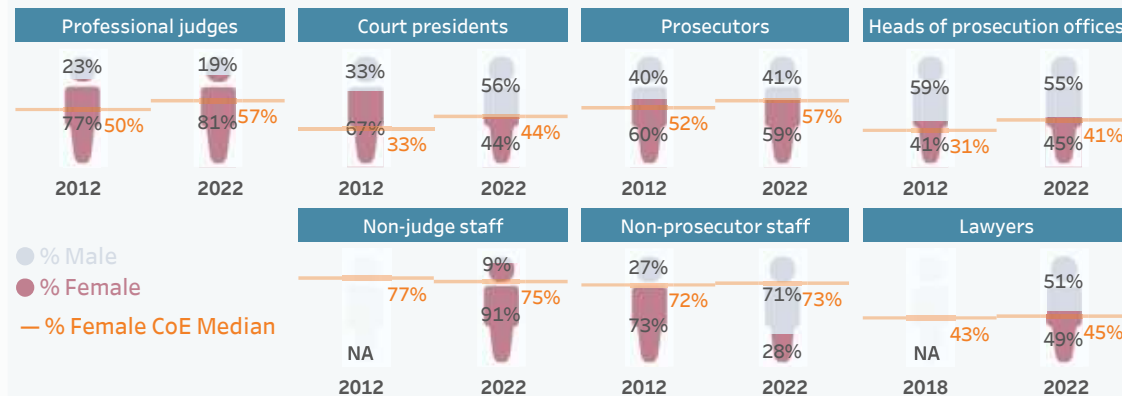
In the three legal fields, the DT evolved positively between 2020 and 2022 at first and last instances. At second instance, this indicator decreased in administrative matters, but increased in civil and criminal matters, where the CR remained below the 100% threshold.

Compared to the respective CoE medians, the Disposition Time indicator in Latvia is slightly above only with regard to second instance criminal and administrative cases and third instance administrative cases.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career



Salary at the end of career

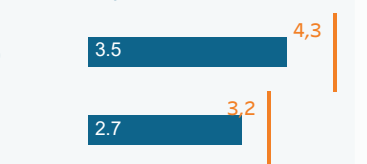


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

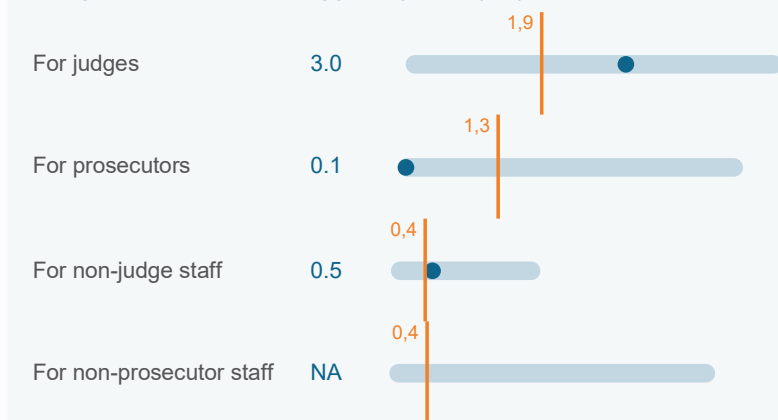


Salary at the end of career

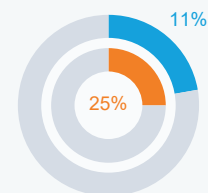


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

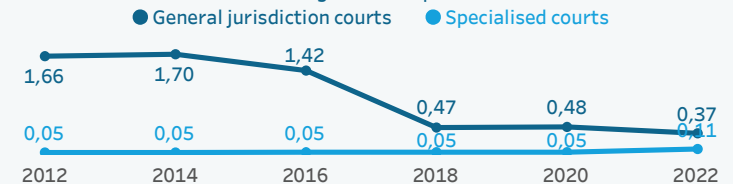


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

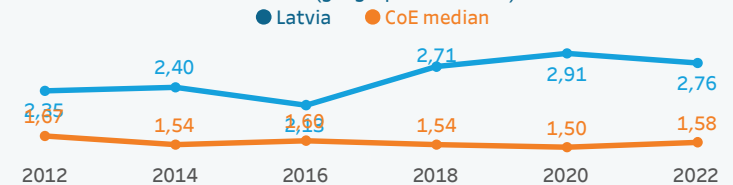


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



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

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

■ Latvia

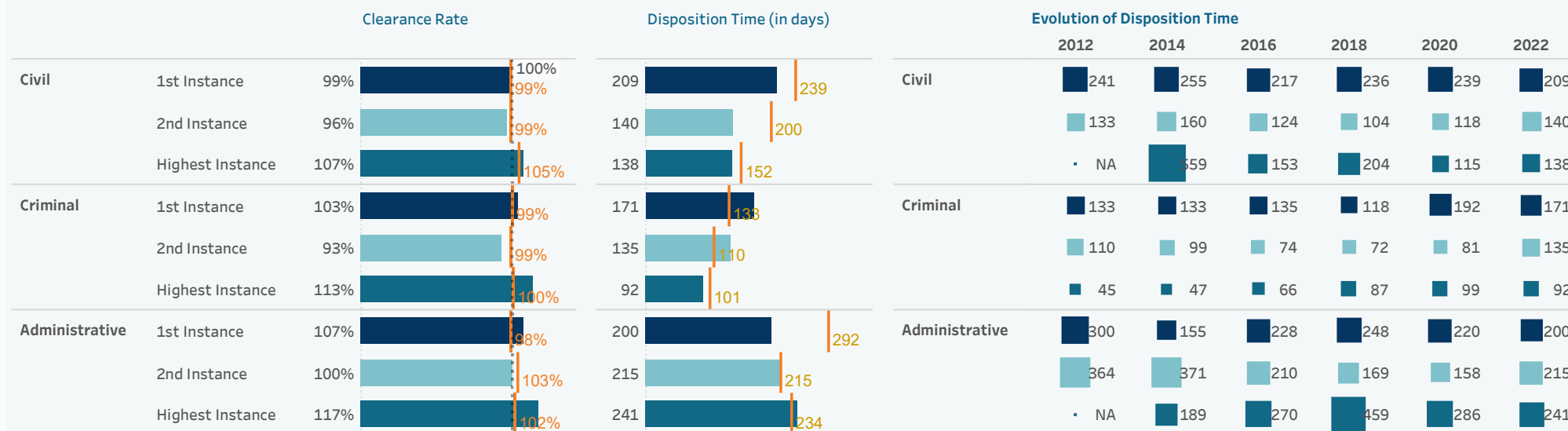
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

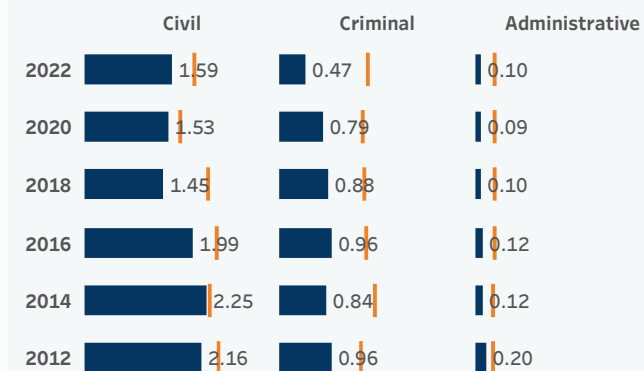
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

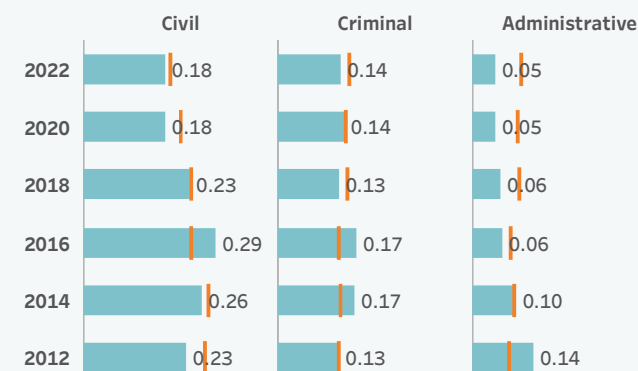


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

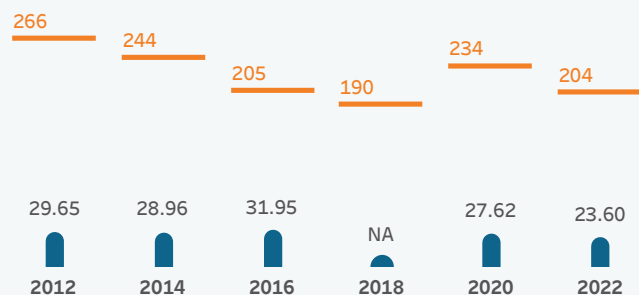


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

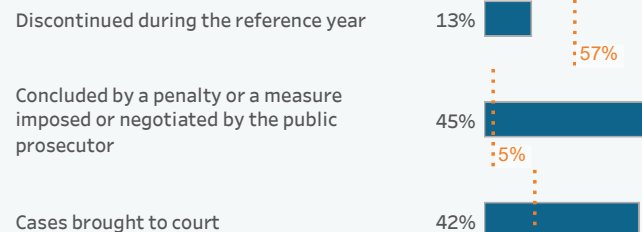


Public Prosecution Services

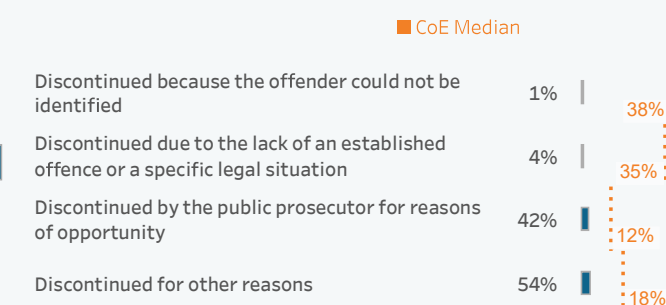
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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

ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

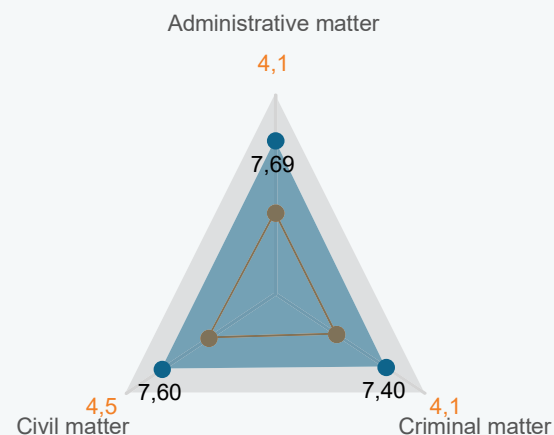
Total deployment rate : **7,57**



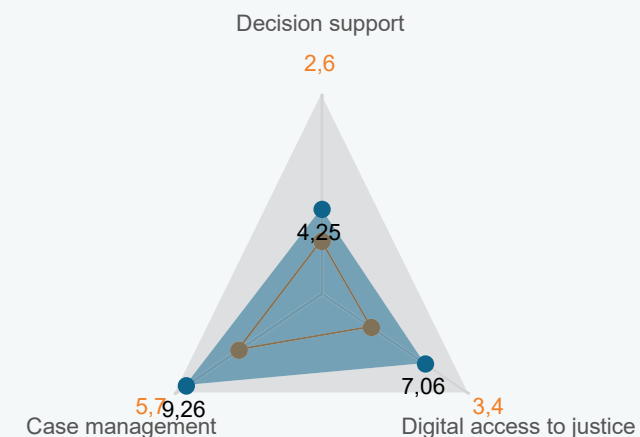
Total usage rate : **5,12**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.likumi.lv

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.at.gov.lv/lv/judikatura/judikaturas/nolemumu-arhivs>
<https://elietalv/web/#/pakalpojumi/anonimizetie-nolemumi>

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.tiesas.lv>