



Inhabitants
660 809

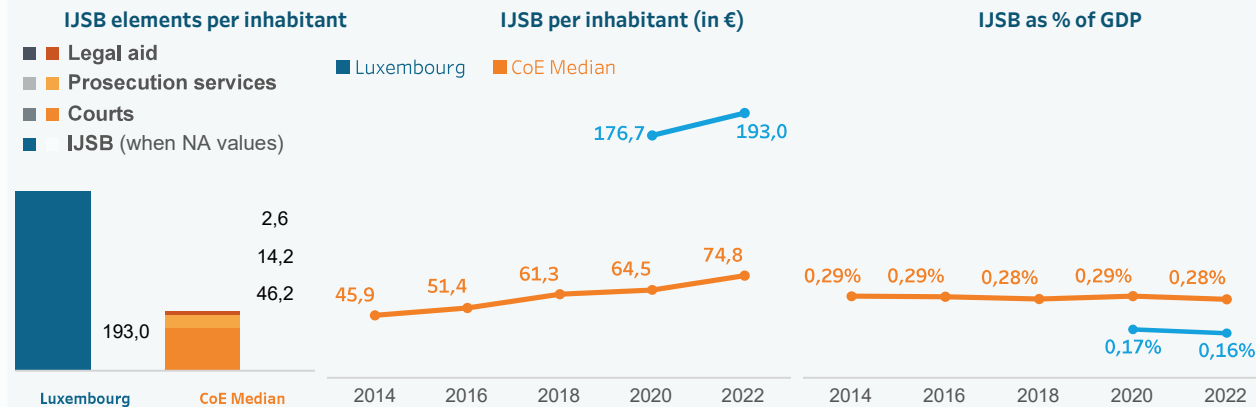


GDP per capita
119 200 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
70 583 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



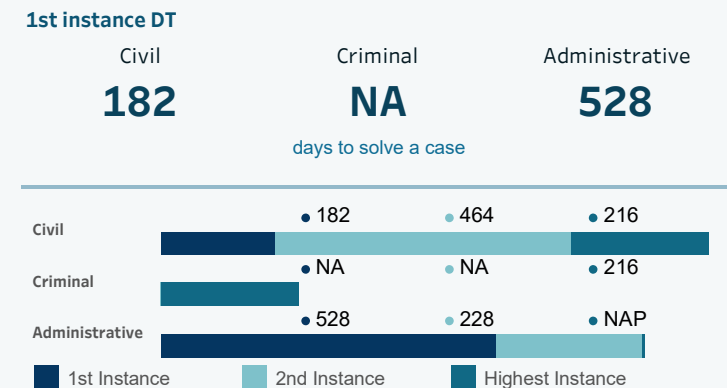
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Luxembourg is 127 510 164 €. This amount represents 193 € per inhabitant and constitutes one of the highest values in Europe. Conversely, the same budget represents 0,16% of the GDP, which is among the lowest figures within the Council of Europe. It is not possible to distinguish between courts' budget and public prosecution services' budget. The legal aid budget continued increasing in 2022, representing 11,93 € per inhabitant, considerably above the CoE median.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Luxembourg has an ICT Deployment index of 4,1, below the CoE median. Nevertheless, it is one of the two states reporting automatically suggested decisions within judges writing assistance tools. Furthermore, the "Paperless Justice" program was launched to promote the digitisation of internal and external exchanges as well as judicial files, by instituting the electronic court file within courts. The "JUANO" application, a tool for pseudonymising court decisions using AI, is made available to all registrars of courts and across all matters.

Number of lawyers: Luxembourg has one of the highest number of lawyers - 493 per 100 000 inhabitants, which is significantly above the CoE median (155 lawyers). The data provided include individual lawyers representing legal entities. The proportion of female lawyers constitutes 49% of the total, the European average being of 44%.

Access to justice: While court fee payments are a common feature of European justice systems, Luxembourg does not require any court fees in either civil or criminal cases to introduce or process a case. Access to justice is free of charge. If exceptionally a judge can order one of the parties to pay costs and expenses, the amount is nominal.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

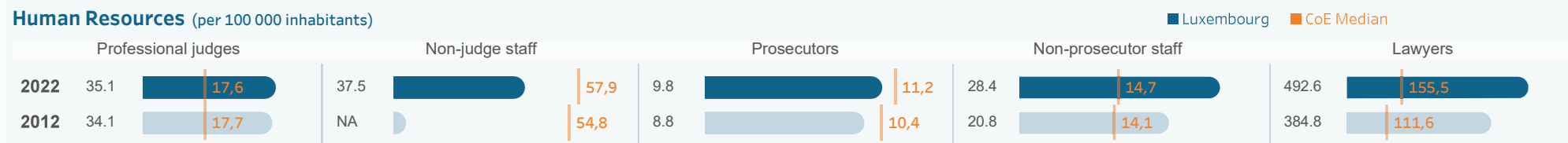


Efficiency : Courts are most efficient in civil cases in the 1st instance, although their DT (the only one below the CoE median) has been consistently increasing over the past ten years. In contrast, courts are least efficient in 1st instance administrative cases, a case type that also witnessed an increase over the 2020 data.

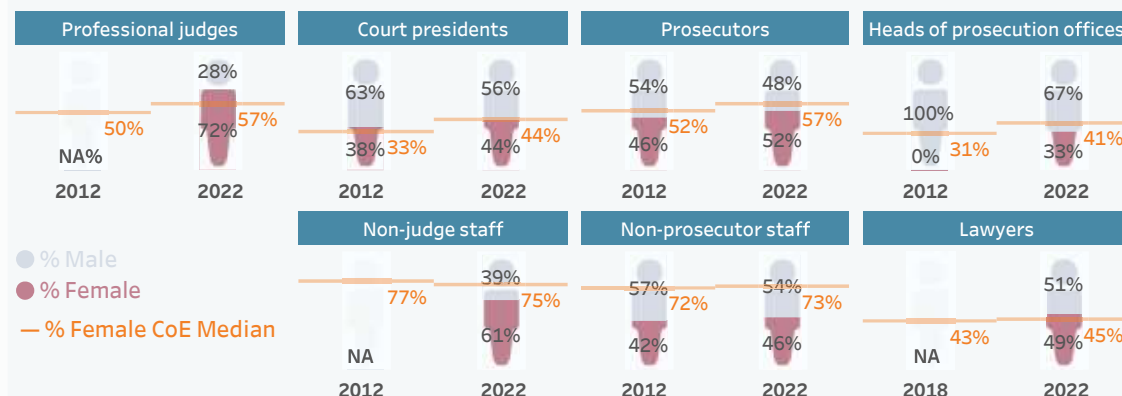
The DT values increased compared to 2020 in 1st instance civil and administrative cases which CRs were below the 100% threshold, as well as in 3d instance criminal cases, despite a very high CR.

The variations in the efficiency indicators observed in Luxembourg have to be construed against the background of small volumes of cases.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

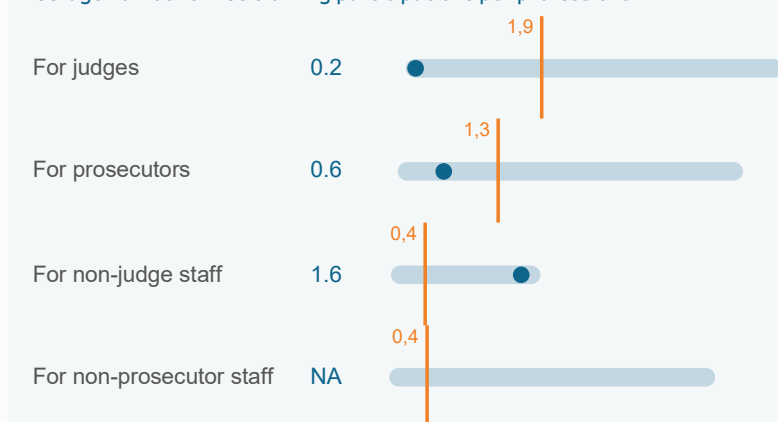


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

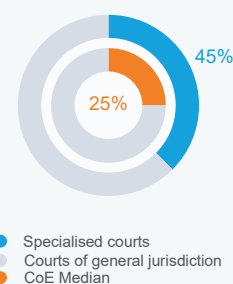


Training of Justice Professionals

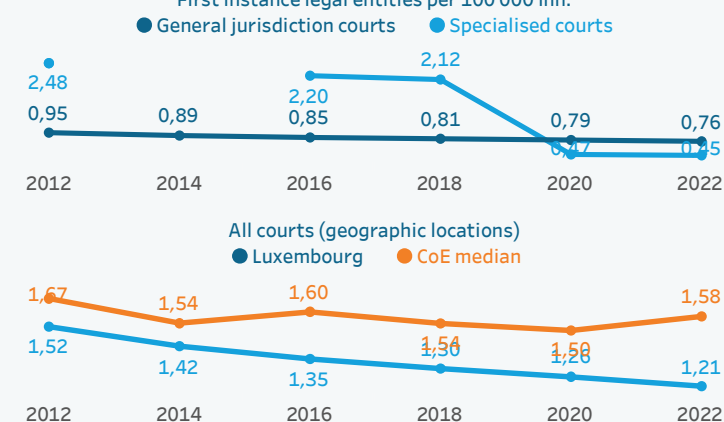
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



* 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

■ Luxembourg

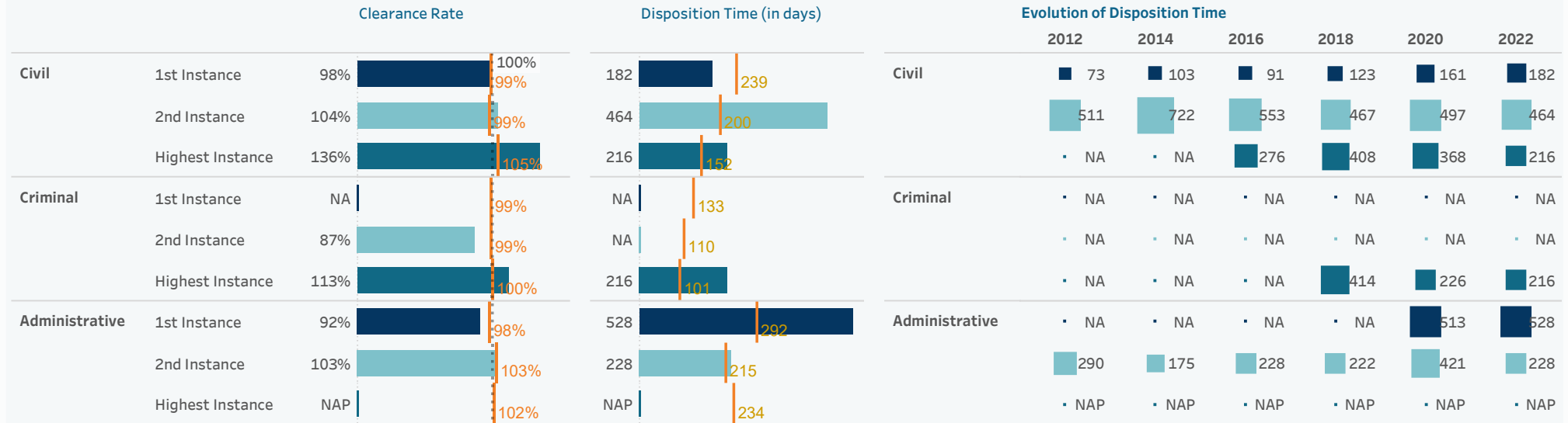
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

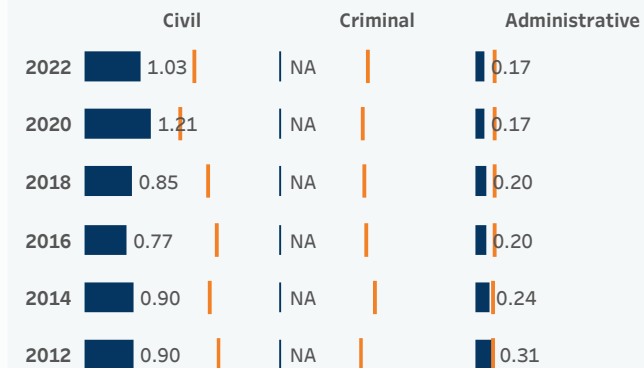
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

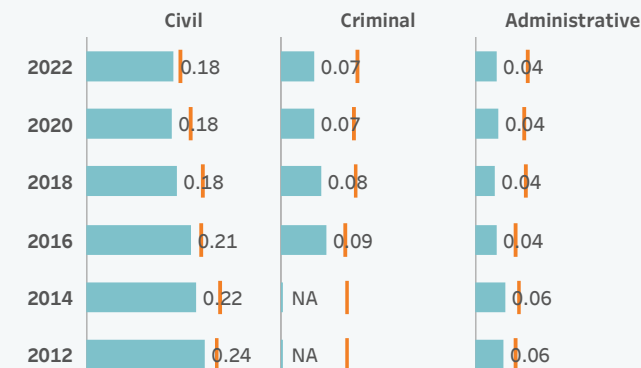


Incoming Cases

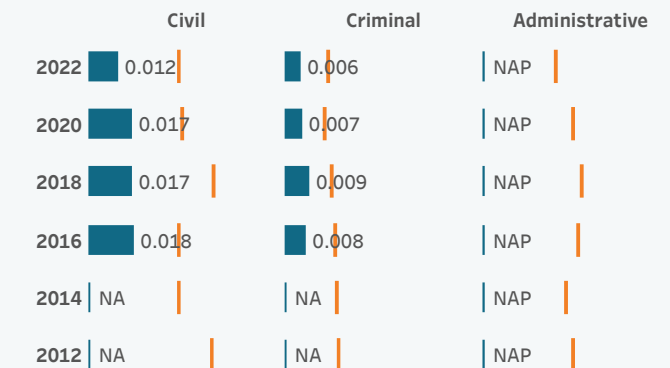
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

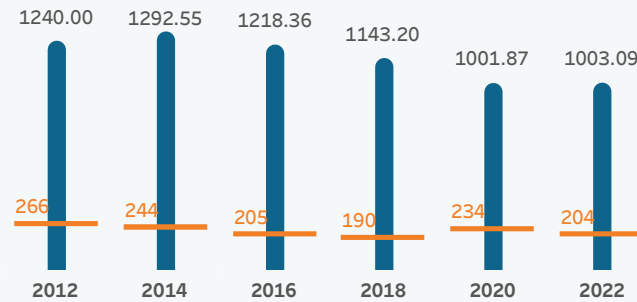


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

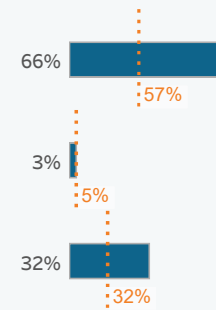


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

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

Cases brought to court



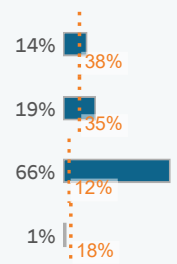
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

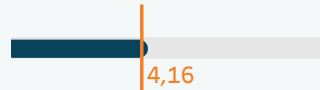
Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

Discontinued for other reasons

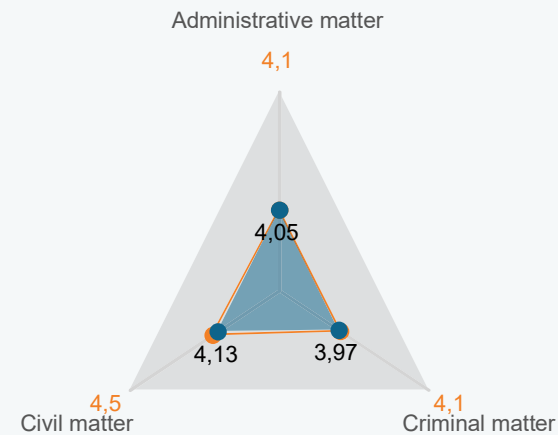


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

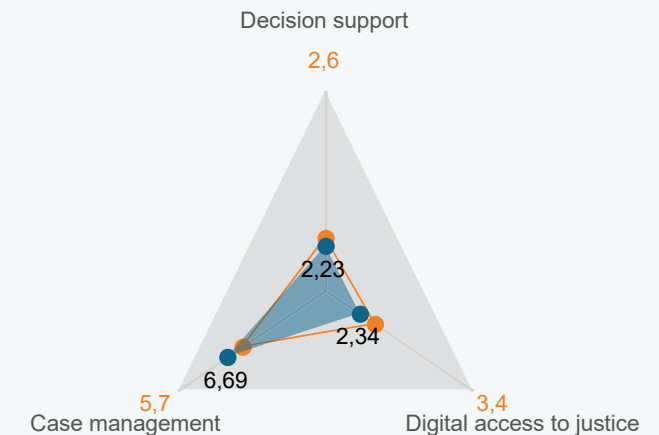
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **4,05**Total usage rate : **3,42**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<http://legilux.public.lu/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://justice.public.lu/fr/jurisprudence.html>

Information about the judicial system

<https://justice.public.lu/fr.html>