



Inhabitants
48 059 777

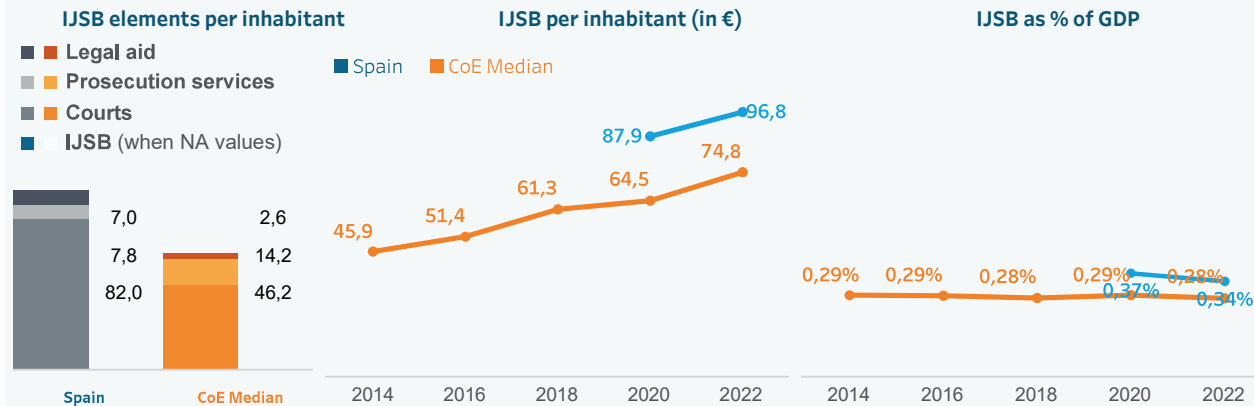


GDP per capita
28 280 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
25 381 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



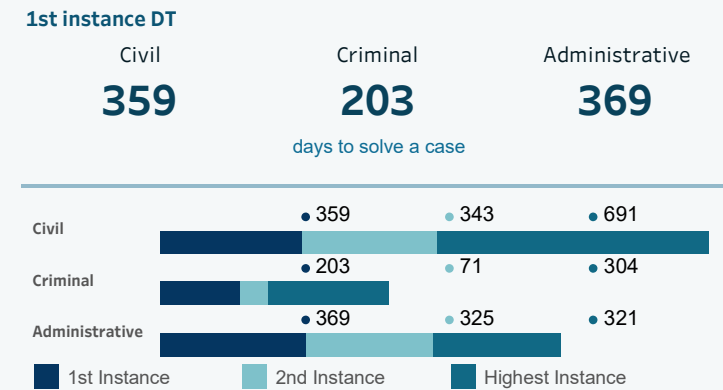
Budget : In 2022, Spain implemented a judicial system budget of 4 650 433 004 €, which represents 96,8 € per inhabitant, exceeding the CoE median. As a % of GDP, this budget is also above the CoE median. Over 80% of the judicial system budget was dedicated to courts. Indeed, the courts’ budget per inhabitant (82 €) remains high above the CoE median, while the public prosecution services’ budget is half the CoE median. Spain’s expenditure on legal aid (7 € per inhabitant) is significantly above the CoE median.

Judicial organisation: Spain has some of the highest numbers of courts per 100 000 inhabitants due to a specific concept of “one judge-one court” in the first instance. Specialisation is also very present as Spain has around 40% of courts specialised for various areas of law, including very unique Criminal Courts of Violence against Women.

Access to justice: In 2022, Spain has granted the highest number of cases with legal aid in Europe. Furthermore, it is one of the rare states where court fees to start judicial proceedings are required only from companies and not from individuals, while proceedings for the enforcement of judicial decisions are not subject to any fees. In locations without courts, Peace Judges deal with small claims and birth and death registrations.

Number of judges and non-judge staff: The number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants is significantly below the COE median (11,92 compared to 17,43) but there is a very high number of non-judge staff (8,7 non-judge staff per judge is one of the highest rates in Europe). Among non-judge staff, around 9% take posts similar to Rechtspfleger and fulfil various tasks instead of judges, including exclusive competences in some matters.

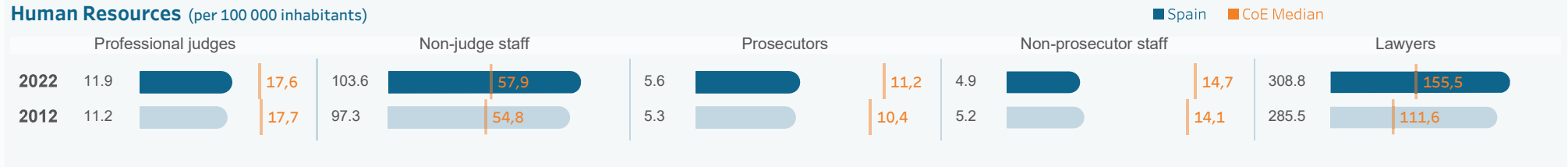
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



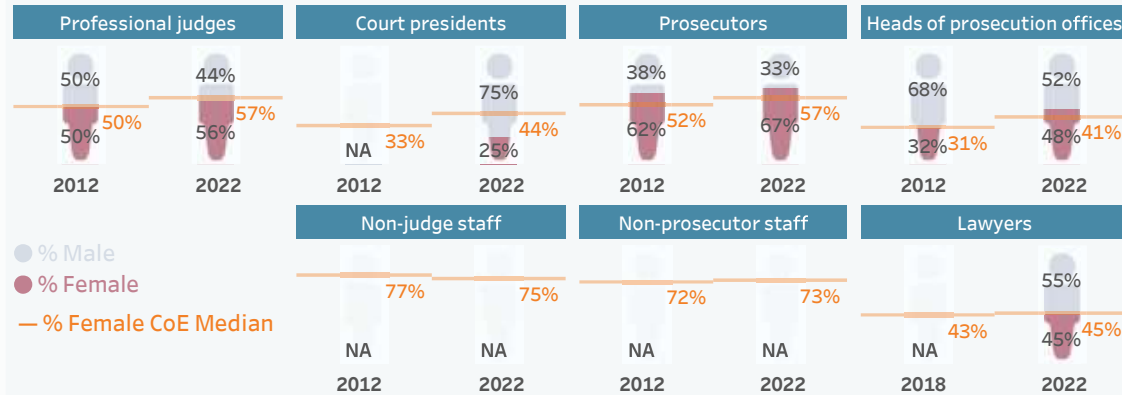
Efficiency : Courts remain most efficient in the 2nd instance, with criminal matters being the domain of highest efficiency. The DT is the highest in 3d instance civil litigious cases, similar to 2020.

Courts did not manage to return to pre-pandemic DT for most case types and instances. In administrative matters, this indicator improved compared to 2020 across all instances, while in civil and criminal matters it decreased in the first and last instance, but increased in the second instance. The reduced CR in second instance civil cases is mainly due to the increase in appeals against judgements in ordinary trials related to floor clauses (cláusulas suelo).

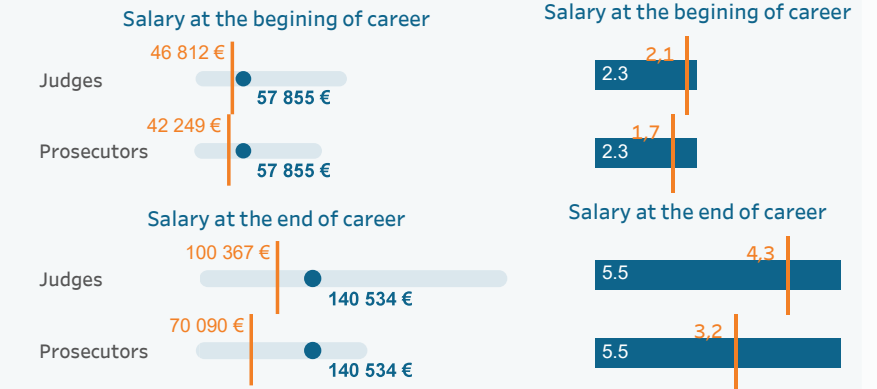
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



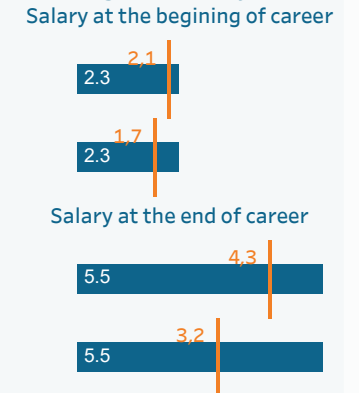
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

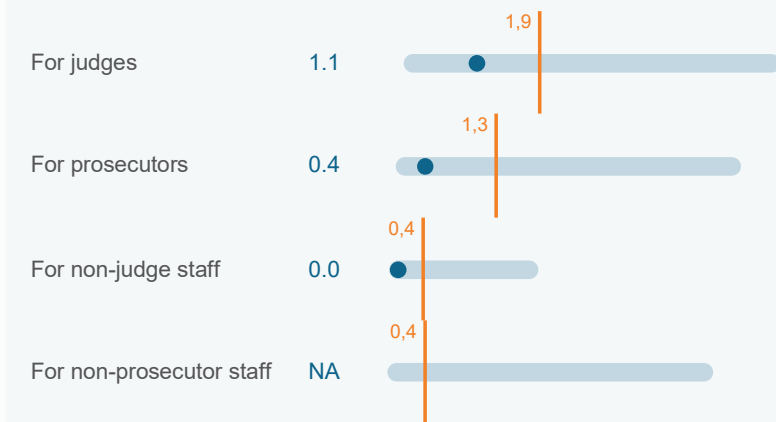


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

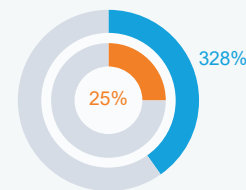


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

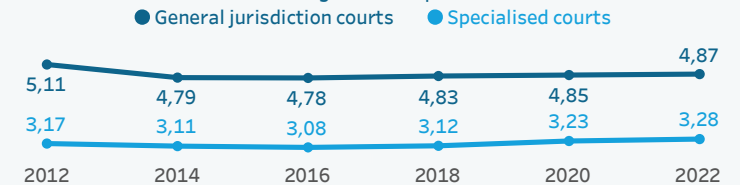


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

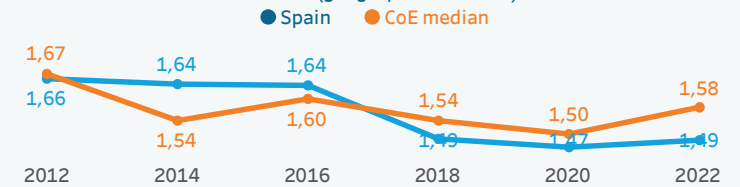


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* 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

Spain

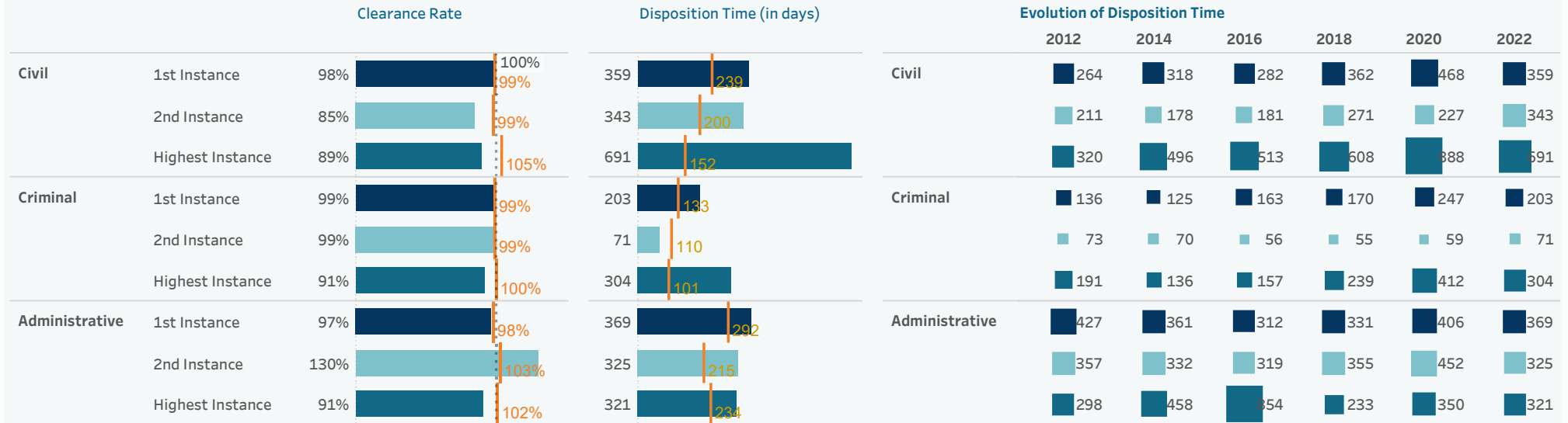
CoE Median

Instance

1st Instance

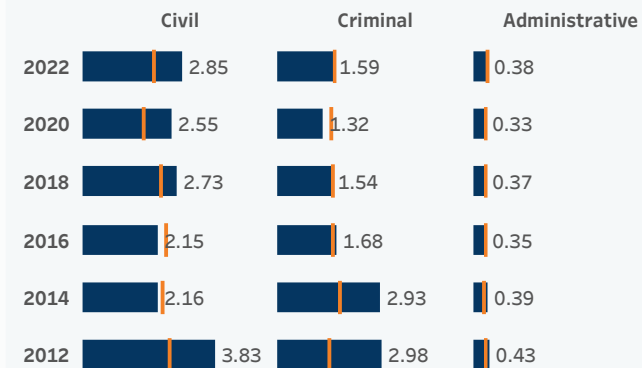
2nd Instance

Highest Instance

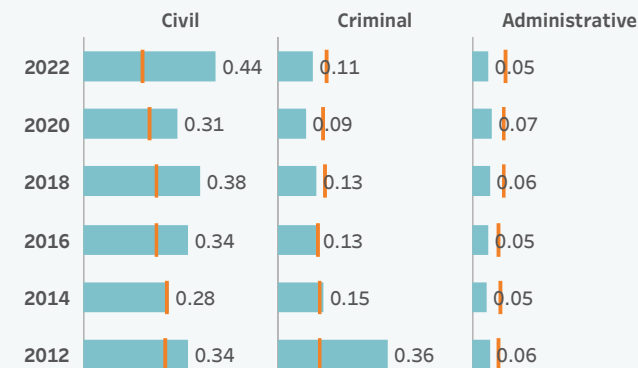


Incoming Cases

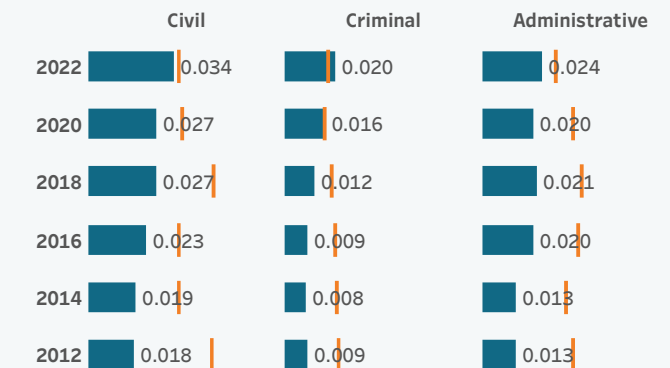
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

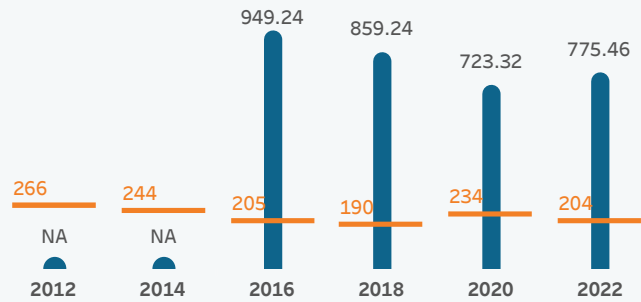


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

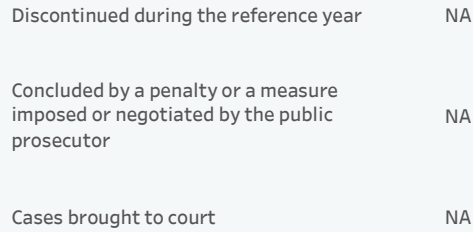


Public Prosecution Services

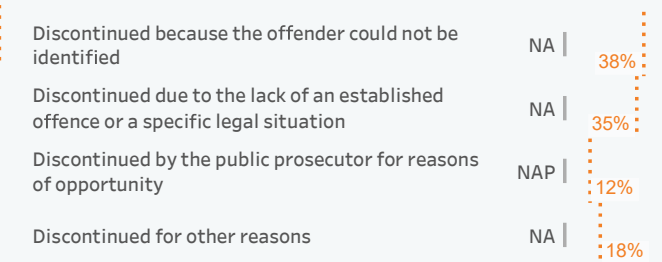
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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)

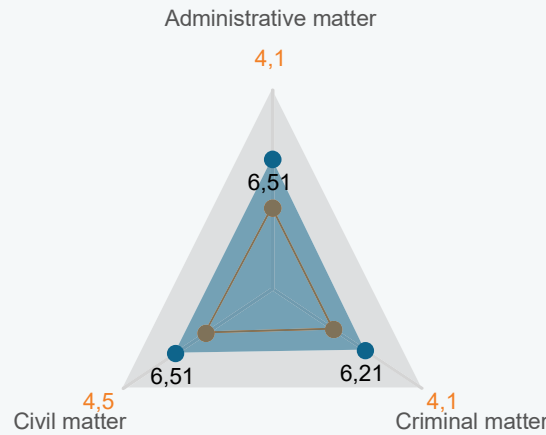
Total deployment rate : **6,42**



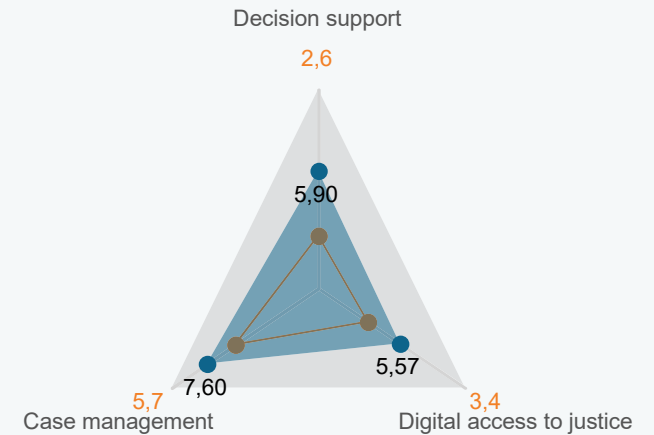
Total usage rate : **6,10**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.boe.es/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Temas/Centro-de-Documen..>

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.administraciondejusticia.gob.es/>