



Inhabitants  
**8 815 385**

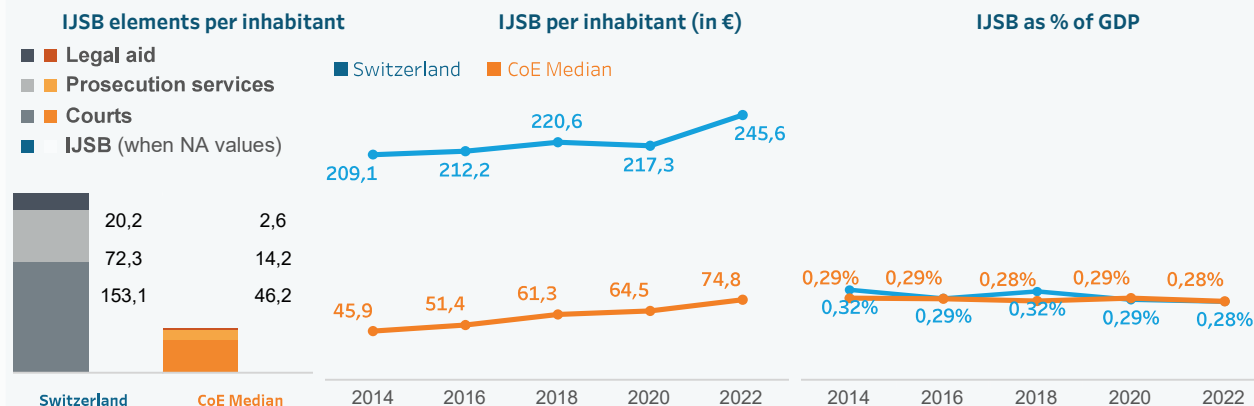


GDP per capita  
**87 378 €**  
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary  
**81 410 €**  
CoE Median 22 878 €

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



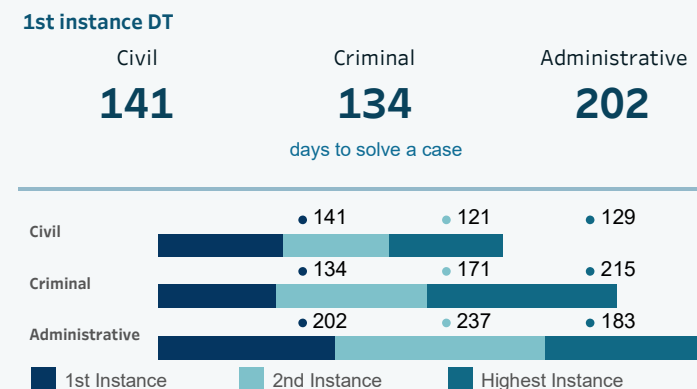
**Budget :** In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Switzerland is 2 165 434 020 €, the highest per inhabitant in Europe (245,6 €). It constitutes 0,28% of GDP, aligning with the CoE median. The budgets of all three components of the judicial system are high above the respective medians. Indeed, the court budget is the second highest budget per inhabitant in Europe, while the public prosecution services budget is the highest. Switzerland also dedicates important investments to legal aid (20,2 €).

**Specialised courts:** Switzerland is still characterised by a very large number of specialised courts, even though some of them (administrative law, bankruptcy, insurance, social security) have been integrated into courts of general jurisdiction. On the other hand, additional units specialised in court proceedings involving minors have been created.

**Procedure for promotion of judges:** In Switzerland, the promotion procedure for judges is very specific. Second instance and Supreme Court judges are appointed respectively by the cantonal parliaments and by the federal parliament, upon recommendation of political parties, after a parliamentary commission has examined the applications. Where a High Council of the Judiciary exists, it is involved in the promotion of judges.

**Training of judges:** There is no public institute responsible for training of judges and public prosecutors. Training courses are optional and ensured, for example, by private institutions attached to universities, private foundations, associations, or the Judicial Academy.

## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

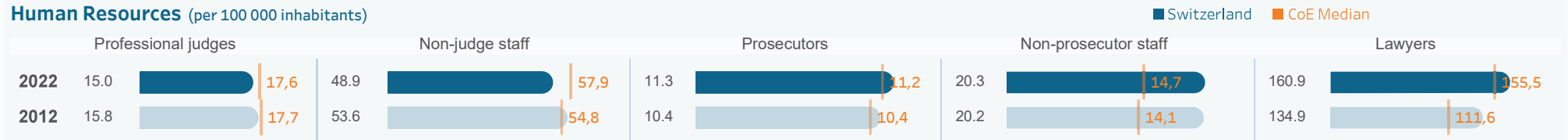


**Efficiency :** In 2022, the most efficient instance is the first instance, while the civil and commercial litigious matters remain the most efficient area of law with DT values below the CoE medians at all three instances. This situation departs from the European trend where criminal matter is the most efficient.

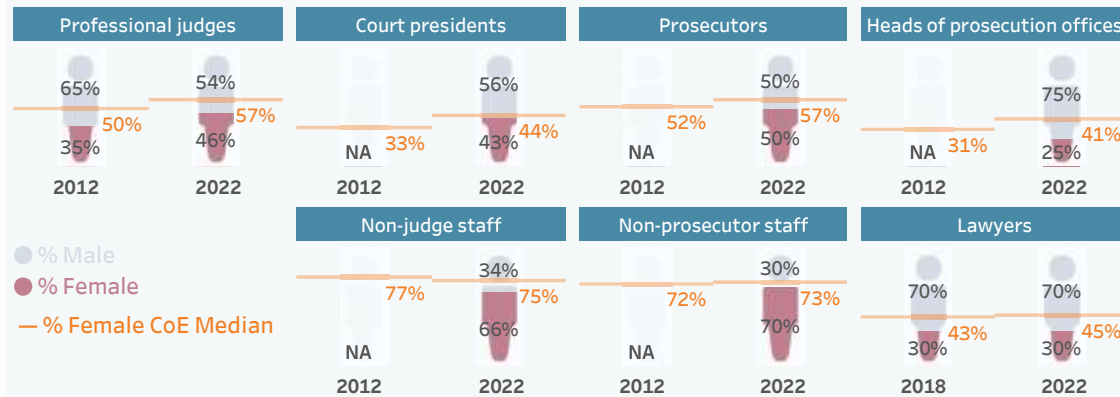
Separately, the courts are most efficient in second instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the Disposition Time is the highest in second instance administrative matters.

Overall, Disposition Times increased in most case types and instances compared to 2020 and the pre-pandemic levels of 2018, except for first and second instance administrative cases.

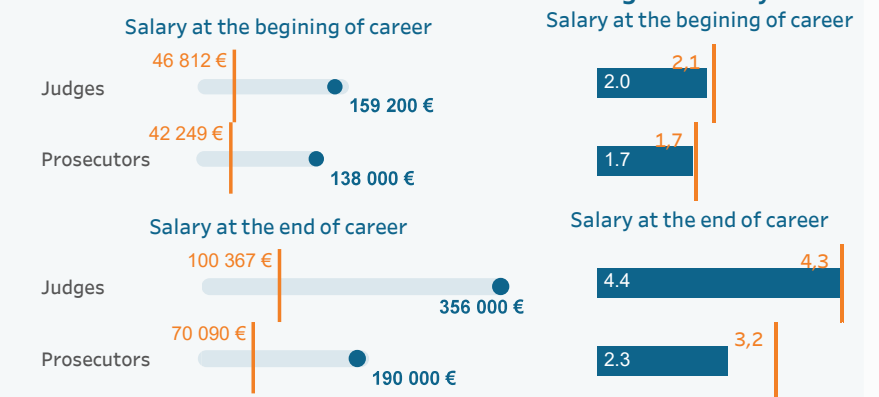
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance

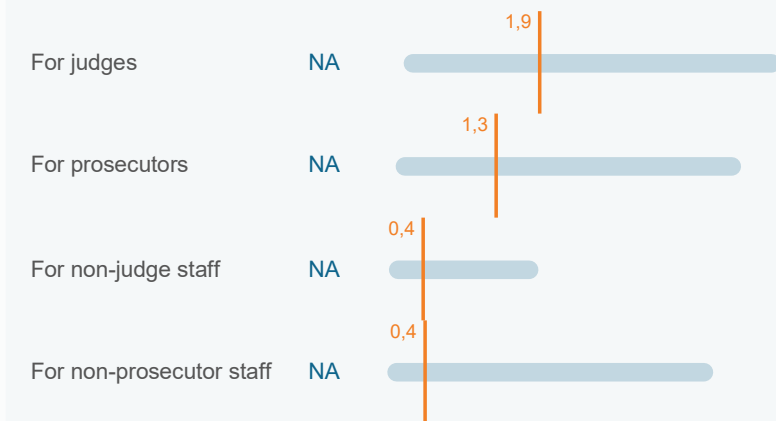


## Absolute gross salaries

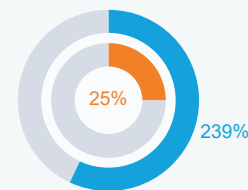


## Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional\*

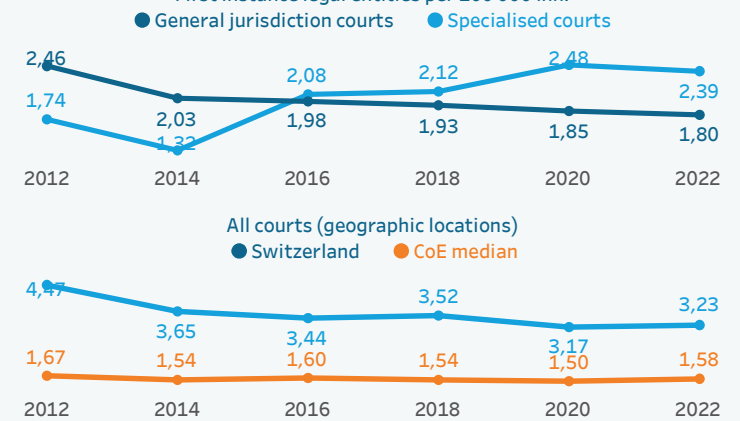


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts  
● Courts of general jurisdiction  
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)

● Switzerland ● CoE median

\* 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**

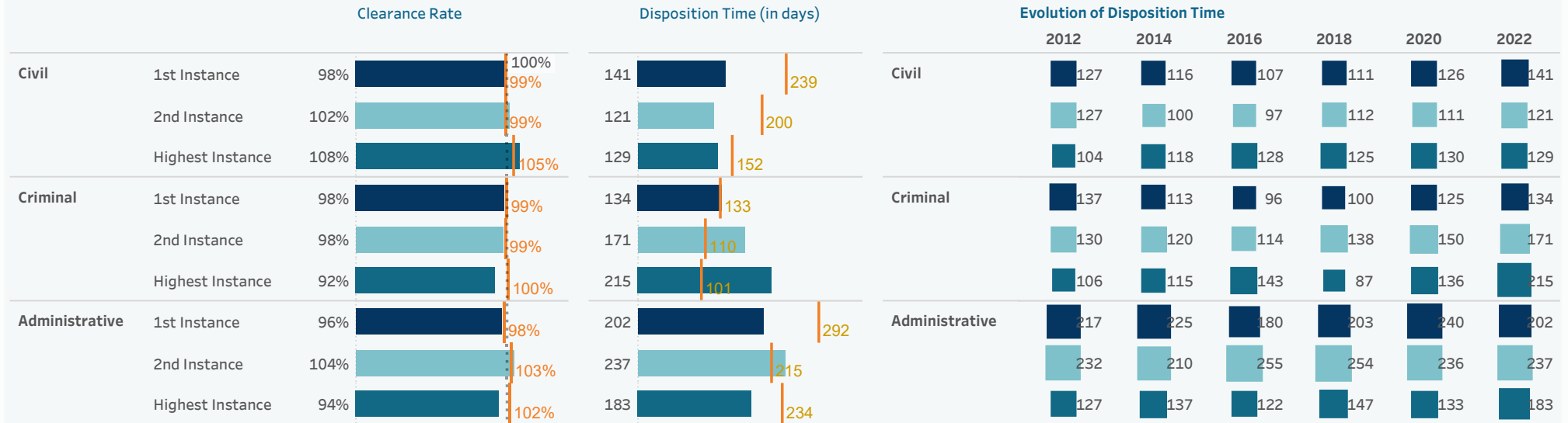
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing  
 CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

**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

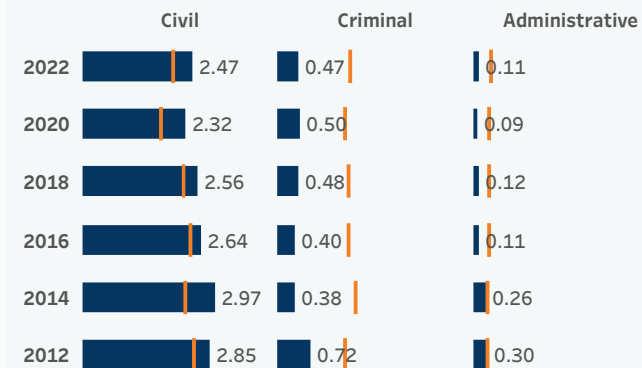
■ Switzerland  
 ■ CoE Median

**Instance**  
 ■ 1st Instance  
 ■ 2nd Instance  
 ■ Highest Instance

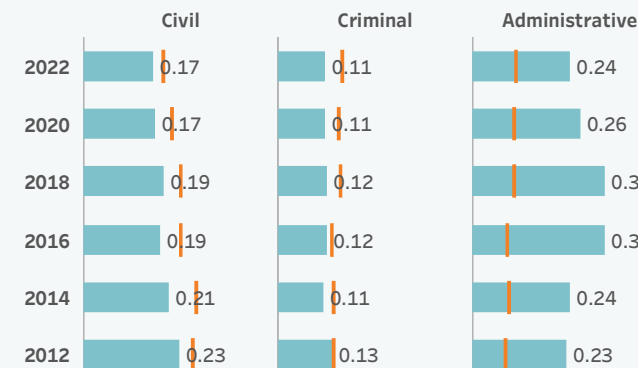


## Incoming Cases

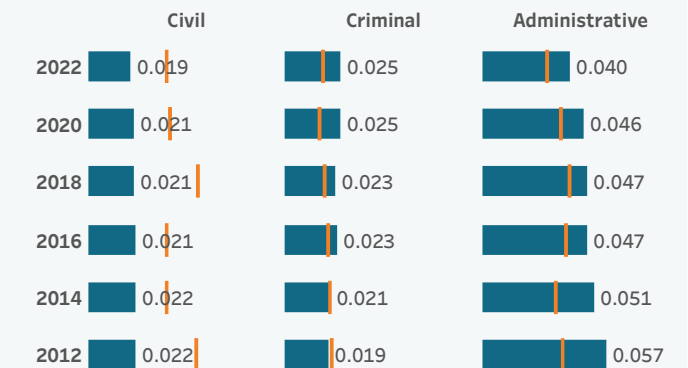
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

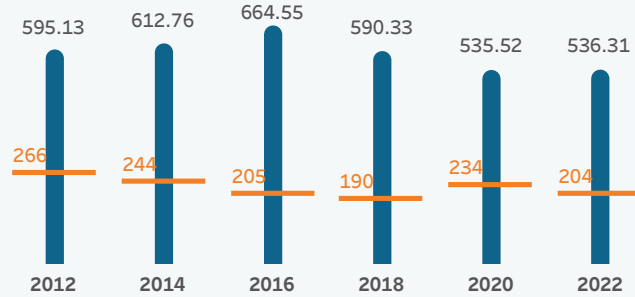


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



## Public Prosecution Services

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

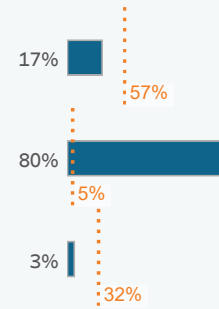


Distribution of processed cases in %

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 NA | 38%

Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation NA | 35%

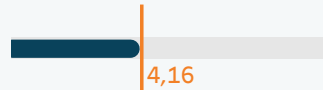
Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity NA | 12%

Discontinued for other reasons NA | 18%

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)

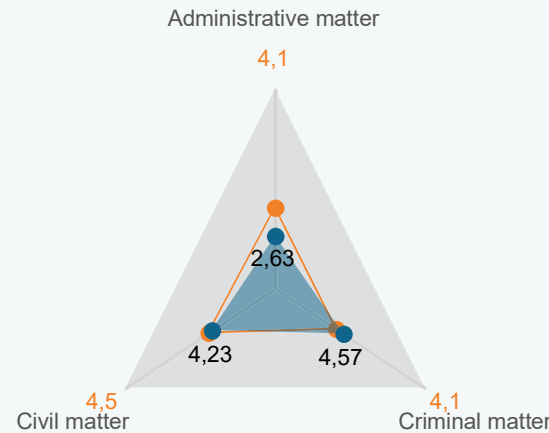
Total deployment rate : **3,79**



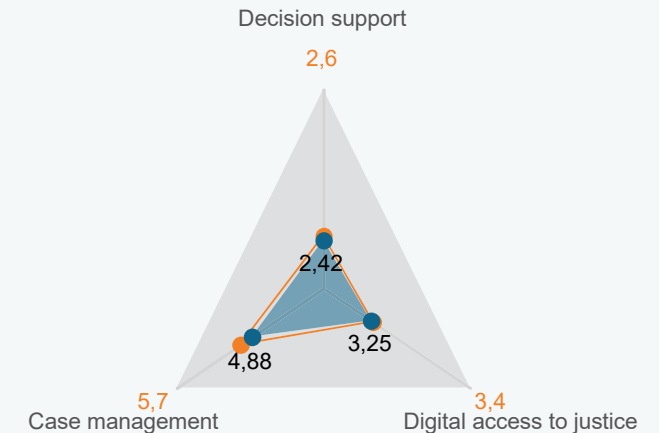
Total usage rate : **2,54**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



## Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[droit fédéral: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/fr/home?news\\_period=..](https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/fr/home?news_period=..)

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.bger.ch/fr/index/jurisdiction.htm>

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.bger.ch/fr/index/federal/federal-inherit-template/fede..>