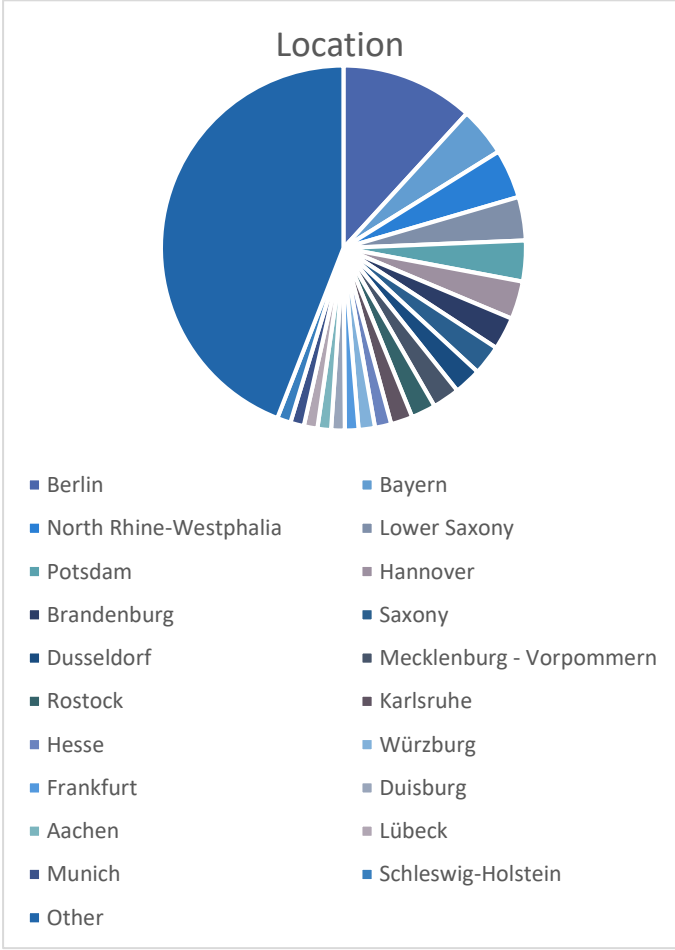
Germany

Sample

There were 497 responses to the German survey, 483 of which were Judges (97%), 11 were Lawyers (2%), 2 were experts (0.4%) and 1 was a beneficiary (0.2%).

Of the 84% of respondents (415) who indicated a location, 12% (49) indicated Berlin, 4% (18) selected Bayern, 4% (18) North Rhine-Westphalia, 4% (16) for Lower Saxony, and 4% (15) for Potsdam. Hannover, Brandenburg and Saxony each received 3% (14,12, 11 respectively), with Dusseldorf, Mecklenburg – Vorpommern, Rostock, and Karlsruhe each with 2% (10, 10, 9, 8 respectively). There were 8 locations that were listed by between 5 and 6 respondents (1%), these are Hesse, Würzburg, Frankfurt, Duisburg, Aachen, Lübeck, Munich Schleswig-Holstein. The remaining 44% listed other locations.

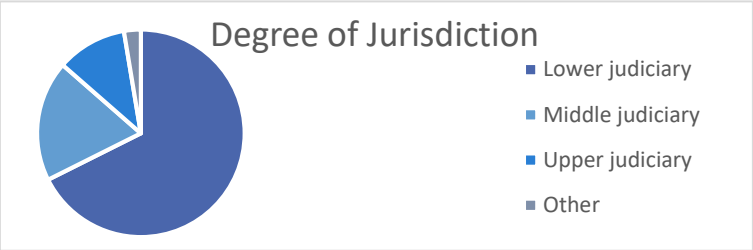
Location	%	Count
Berlin	12%	49
Bayern	4%	18
North Rhine-Westphalia	4%	18
Lower Saxony	4%	16
Potsdam	4%	15
Hannover	3%	14
Brandenburg	3%	12
Saxony	3%	11
Dusseldorf	2%	10
Mecklenburg - Vorpommern	2%	10
Rostock	2%	9
Karlsruhe	2%	8
Hesse	1%	6
Würzburg	1%	6
Frankfurt	1%	5
Duisburg	1%	5
Aachen	1%	5
Lübeck	1%	5
Munich	1%	5
Schleswig-Holstein	1%	5
Other	44%	183
Total	**100%**	**415**



Judges

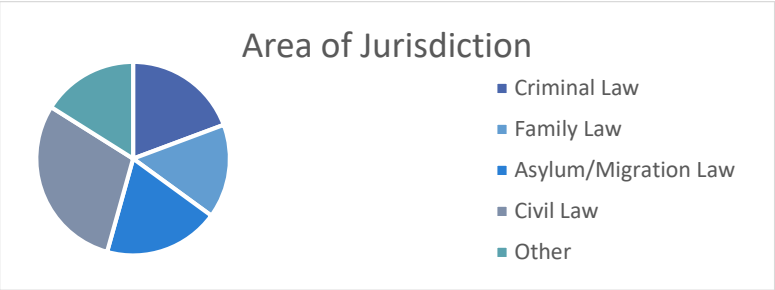
Of the 483 Judges that responded, 457 indicated their degree of Jurisdiction. 68% (309) indicated that they were part of the Lower Judiciary, 19% (86) the Middle Judiciary, and 11% (50) the Upper Judiciary. Of the remaining 12 (3%) who selected other, 7 specified that they worked in Labour Tribunals and 2 that that they worked in Social Tribunals.

Degree of Jurisdiction	%	Count
Lower judiciary	68%	309
Middle judiciary	19%	86
Upper judiciary	11%	50
Other	3%	12
Total	100%	457



When asked about their area of jurisdiction, 'Civil Law' accounted for 30% overall (162), followed by 'Criminal Law' and 'Asylum/Migration Law' both on 19% each (107). 'Family Law' and 'Other' both received 16% (87 and 89 respectively). Of those who specified 'Other', 19 specified social law or social assistance, 18 specified administrative law, 14 indicated care or care and housing law, 3 employment law, 2 tax law, and the remaining single responses specified other areas of law.

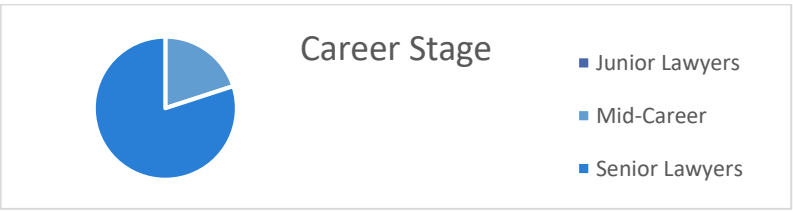
Area of Jurisdiction	%	Count
Criminal Law	19%	107
Family Law	16%	87
Asylum/Migration Law	19%	107
Civil Law	30%	164
Other	16%	89
Total	100%	554



Lawyers

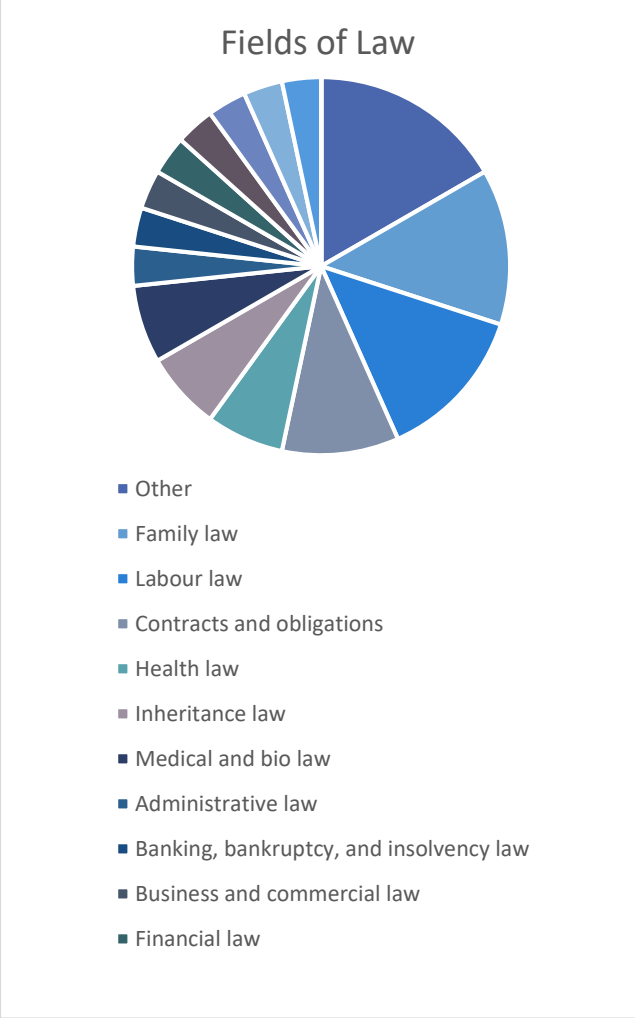
Of the 11 Lawyers who responded, 10 indicated their career stage with 8 of those indicating that they were Senior Lawyers and 2 selected Mid-Career.

Career Stage	%	Count
Junior Lawyers	0%	0
Mid-Career	20%	2
Senior Lawyers	80%	8
Total	100%	10



When indicating the areas of law in which they worked, 'Other' was selected 5 times, 'Family Law' and 'Labour Law' 4 times, 'Contracts and Obligations' was chosen 3 times, 'Health Law', 'Inheritance Law' and Medical and Bio Law' were selected twice each, and 'Administrative Law', 'Banking, Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law', 'Business and commercial Law', 'Financial Law', 'Immigration Law', 'Private International Law', 'Property Law' and 'Refugee and Asylum Law' each were chosen once. Of those who selected 'Other', 3 specified 'Social Law', and 1 each for 'Construction Law' and 'Insurance Law'.

Areas of Law	%	Count
Administrative law	3%	1
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	3%	1
Business and commercial law	3%	1
Constitutional law	0%	0
Contracts and obligations	10%	3
Criminal law	0%	0
Environmental law	0%	0
European law	0%	0
Family law	13%	4
Financial law	3%	1
Health law	7%	2
Immigration law	3%	1
Inheritance law	7%	2
Intellectual and patent law	0%	0
International human rights law	0%	0
Labour law	13%	4
Medical and bio law	7%	2
Private international law	3%	1
Property law	3%	1
Refugee and asylum law	3%	1
Sports law	0%	0
Other	17%	5
Total	100%	30



Experts

Of the two experts that responded to the survey, both did not clarify their expert type, and only one indicated their area if expertise, which was North Africa.

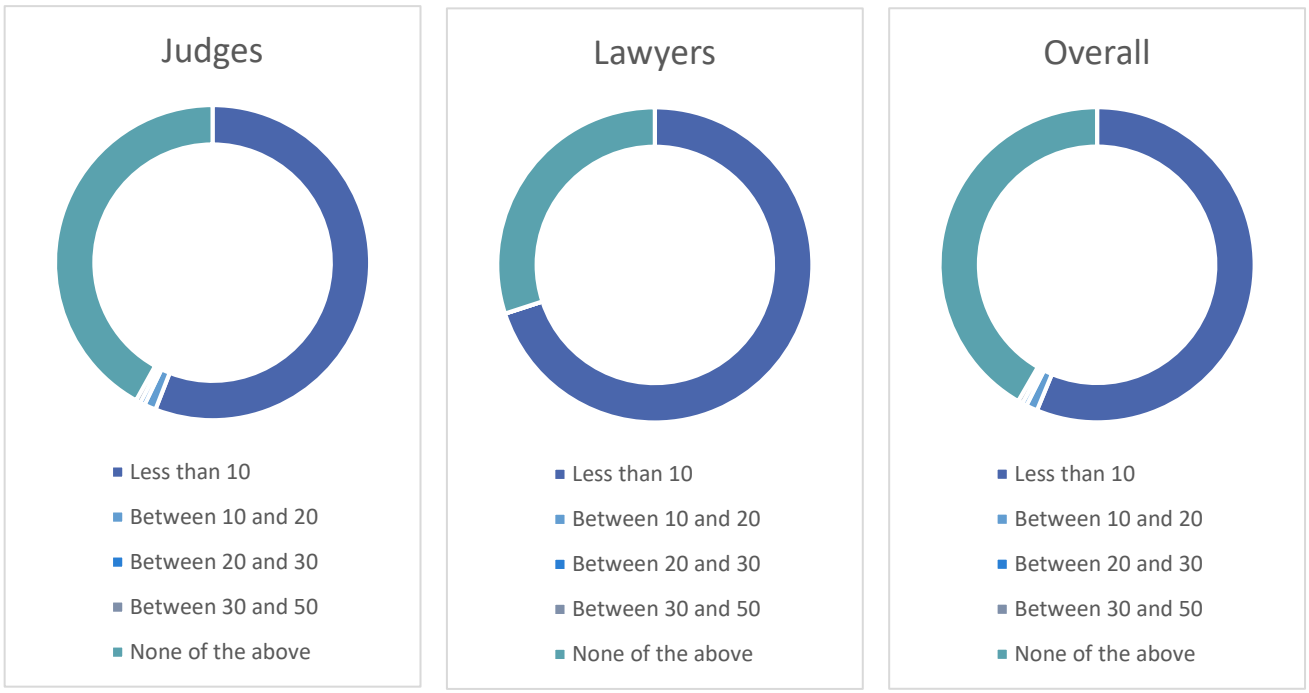
Frequency

Numeric Frequency

Only one expert responded to the question regarding the number of cases that they had provided expert opinions for. They indicated that they had provided expert evidence in both written and oral format for between 20 and 50 cases.

Overall, most of the judges and lawyers had indicated that they had instructed less than 10 cultural experts (56% overall, 239). 42% (177) of respondents selected 'Other', of those, all but two clarified that they had never instructed a cultural expert. Of the remaining 'Other' responses, one clarified that they had instructed 100 experts and the other 200.

Number of cases	Judges		Lawyers		Totals	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Less than 10	56%	232	70%	7	56%	239
Between 10 and 20	1%	5	0%	0	1%	5
Between 20 and 30	0%	2	0%	0	0%	2
Between 30 and 50	0%	2	0%	0	0%	2
None of the above	42%	174	30%	3	42%	177
Totals	100%	415	100%	10	100%	425

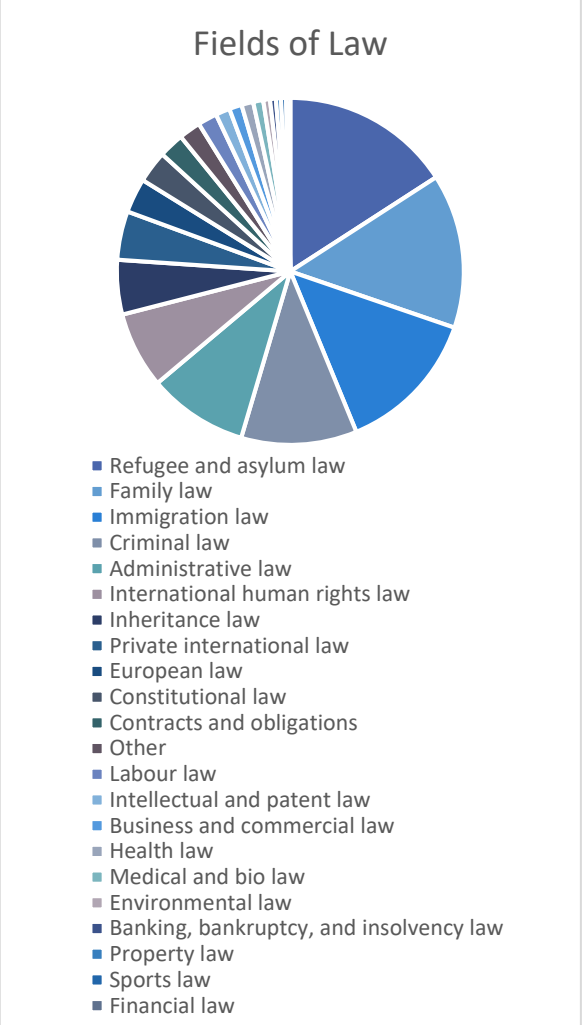


The single beneficiary who responded did not indicate the frequency of their use of these services.

Fields of law

The most common field of law where cultural expertise was used in Germany is 'Refugee and Asylum Law' 16% (203) followed by 'Family Law' 14% (184), 'Immigration Law' 14% (173) and 'Criminal Law' 11% (138). The remaining options all accounted for less than 10% including 'Administrative Law' 9% (119), 'International Human Rights Law' 7% (91), 'Inheritance Law' 5% (65), and 'Private International Law' 5% (58). Of the 2% (26) who indicated 'Other' most clarified that they had not come across cultural expertise so where not aware of what fields it was used in.

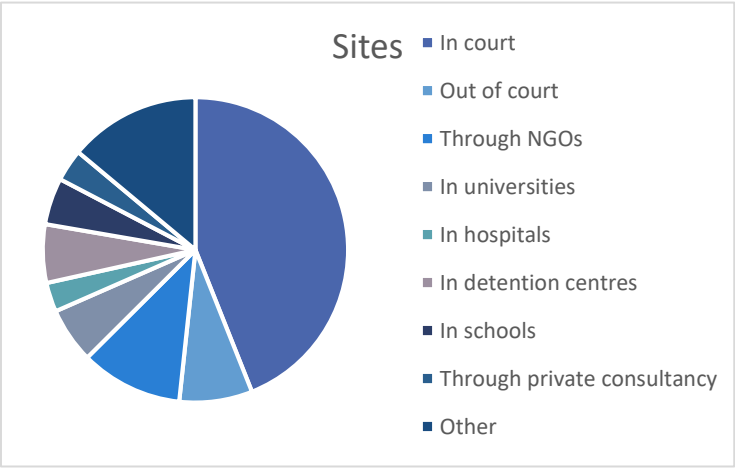
Fields of Law	%	Count
Refugee and asylum law	16%	203
Family law	14%	184
Immigration law	14%	173
Criminal law	11%	138
Administrative law	9%	119
International human rights law	7%	91
Inheritance law	5%	65
Private international law	5%	58
European law	3%	41
Constitutional law	3%	38
Contracts and obligations	2%	30
Other	2%	26
Labour law	2%	23
Intellectual and patent law	1%	17
Business and commercial law	1%	15
Health law	1%	14
Medical and bio law	1%	12
Environmental law	1%	8
Banking, bankruptcy, and insolvency law	1%	7
Property law	0%	6
Sports law	0%	6
Financial law	0%	5
Total	100%	1279



Sites

The most common site for cultural expertise was 'in court' which accounted for 142 responses or 44%, followed by 'Other' on 14% (45), 'Through NGOs' 11% (35) and 'Out of Court' 8% (25). Those who selected other indicated almost universally that they had no experience with cultural expertise.

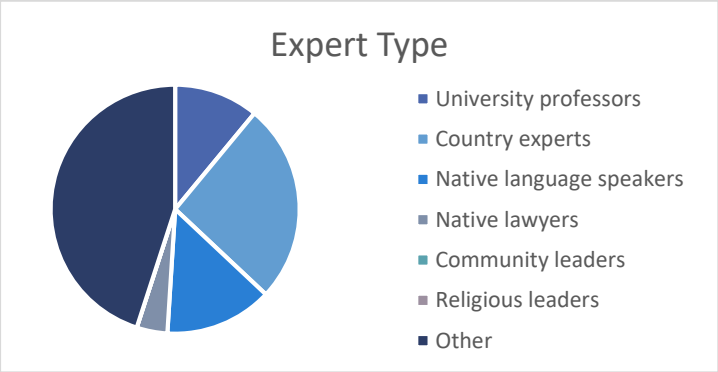
Sites	%	Total
In court	44%	142
Out of court	8%	25
Through NGOs	11%	35
In universities	6%	19
In hospitals	3%	10
In detention centres	6%	20
In schools	5%	16
Through private consultancy	3%	11
Other	14%	45
Total	100%	323



Typology of Experts

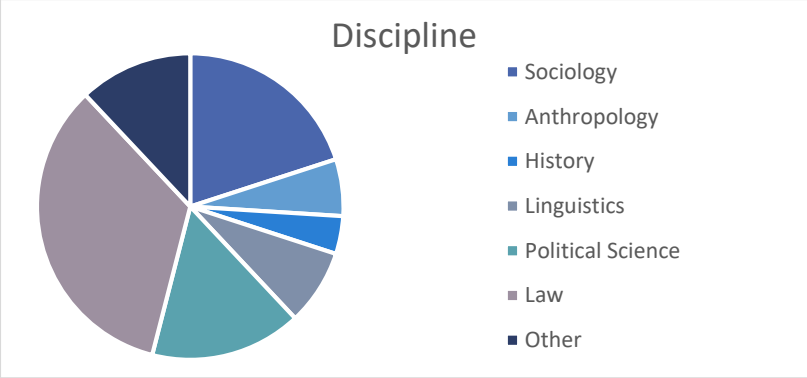
The most frequent response to the question regarding expert typology was 'Other' 45% (132), followed by 'Country Experts' 26% (77), then 'Native Language Speakers' 14% (42) and 'University Professors' 11% (33). For those who selected 'Other' and clarified, all but five of these responses indicated that they were not aware of or had not used an expert and were unable to respond.

Expert Type	%	Count
University professors	11%	33
Country experts	26%	77
Native language speakers	14%	42
Native lawyers	4%	11
Community leaders	0%	0
Religious leaders	0%	0
Other	45%	132
Total	100%	295



When asked to clarify which discipline these professors were from, the most common response was Law with 34% (17), followed by Sociology 20% (10), Political Science 16% (8), then 'Other' 12% (6). Some of the clarifications of the 'Other' option included medicine, psychology and cultural studies.

Discipline	%	Count
Sociology	20%	10
Anthropology	6%	3
History	4%	2
Linguistics	8%	4
Political Science	16%	8
Law	34%	17
Other	12%	6
Total	100%	50



Only one expert responded to the question regarding the fields of law in which they had provided cultural expertise and they indicated that they had done so in EU Law and Sports Law.