
1509th meeting, 9 October 2024

10 Legal questions

10.5 European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)

c. European judicial systems – CEPEJ Evaluation Report, Edition 2024. (Data 2022)

Item to be considered by the GR-J at its meeting on 26 September 2024

¹ This document has been classified restricted until examination by the Committee of Ministers.

European judicial systems CEPEJ Evaluation Report



Part 2
Country
profiles

2024 Evaluation cycle
(2022 data)

European judicial systems CEPEJ Evaluation Report

2024 Evaluation cycle (2022 data)

Part 2 Country profiles

Council of Europe

French edition:
Systèmes judiciaires européens
Rapport d'évaluation de la CEPEJ
Cycle d'évaluation 2024
Fiches pays (Partie 2)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be translated, reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic (CD-Rom, internet, etc.) or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage or retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from the Directorate of Communication (F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex or publishing@coe.int).

All other correspondence concerning this document should be addressed to:
cepej@coe.int

Cover and layout:
Documents and publications
production Department (SPDP),
Council of Europe

Photos: Council of Europe, ©shutterstock

ISBN 978-92-871-9532-6
© Council of Europe, September 2024
Printed at the Council of Europe

The CEPEJ Report on the evaluation of judicial systems is composed of three parts :

- ▶ General Analyses (Part 1)
- ▶ Country Profile (Part 2)
- ▶ The CEPEJ-STAT dynamic database (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/dynamic-database-of-european-judicial-systems>)

CONTENTS

ALBANIA	10	LUXEMBOURG	106
ANDORRA	14	MALTA	110
ARMENIA	18	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	114
AUSTRIA	22	MONACO	118
AZERBAIJAN	26	MONTENEGRO	122
BELGIUM	30	NETHERLANDS	126
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	34	NORTH MACEDONIA	130
BULGARIA	38	NORWAY	134
CROATIA	42	POLAND	138
CYPRUS	46	PORTUGAL	142
CZECH REPUBLIC	50	ROMANIA	146
DENMARK	54	SERBIA	150
ESTONIA	58	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	154
FINLAND	62	SLOVENIA	158
FRANCE	66	SPAIN	162
GEORGIA	70	SWEDEN	166
GERMANY	74	SWITZERLAND	170
GREECE	78	TÜRKİYE	174
HUNGARY	82	UKRAINE	178
ICELAND	86	UK - ENGLAND AND WALES	182
IRELAND	90	UK - NORTHERN IRELAND	186
ITALY	94	UK - SCOTLAND	190
LATVIA	98	ISRAEL	194
LITHUANIA	102	MOROCCO	198

INTRODUCTION

This publication contains 48 different country profiles, for all Council of Europe member States/entities participating in this evaluation cycle and two observer States. Each country profile in four pages, contains the key indicators allowing to understand the functioning of the judicial system. The information presented is based on the data and comments collected from the CEPEJ national correspondents through the evaluation questionnaire (the reference to the relevant questions is in brackets below).

On the first page you can find:

- ▶ general demographic and economic information to contextualize the data set. This includes population size (**Q1**), GDP per capita (**Q3**) and average annual gross salary (**Q4**);
- ▶ a synthetic analysis of the implemented judicial system budget, illustrating both the degree of investment and the budgetary effort of the state in respect of justice;
- ▶ a general review of courts' efficiency in 2022 based on the Disposition Time¹ indicator developed by the CEPEJ (**Q91 to Q100**);
- ▶ brief analysis of country-specific elements for the current evaluation cycle.

On the second page you can find information on:

- ▶ evolution of the number of professional judges (**Q46**), non-judge staff (**Q52**), public prosecutors (**Q55**), non-prosecutor staff (**Q60**), lawyers (**Q146**), as well as the gender distribution within these professions;
- ▶ salaries of judges and public prosecutors in absolute terms, at the beginning and at the end of carrier (**Q132**) and in relation to the average gross annual salary (**Q132** and **Q4**);
- ▶ the volume of live training attended by different types of justice professionals in 2022;
- ▶ evolution of number of first instance courts of general and specialised jurisdiction as legal entities (**Q42** and **Q43**), and number of geographic locations of all courts, all instances combined (**Q44**).

On the third page you can find information on:

- ▶ evolution of courts' efficiency by instance and by legal matter, based on the Disposition Time and the Clearance Rate (**Q91 to Q100**);
- ▶ evolution of the number of incoming cases per 100 inhabitants per instance and legal matter.

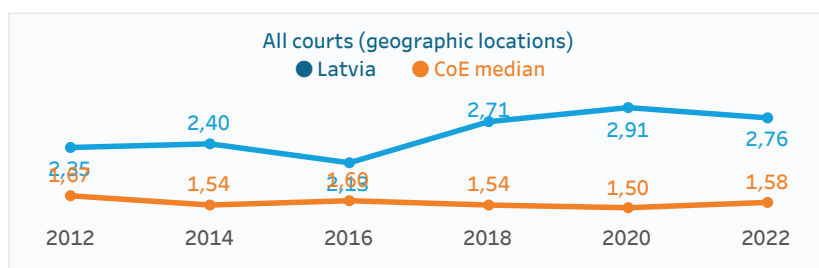
On the fourth page you can find information on:

- ▶ evolution of the total number of received first instance criminal cases per prosecutor (total number) (**Q107**); and distribution of processed and discontinued cases in % (**Q107**).
- ▶ the ICT index measuring the degree of ICT deployment and the degree of ICT utilisation (experimental); the former is broken down by legal matter (civil, criminal, administrative) and by categories (digital access to justice; case management and decision support);
- ▶ links to websites dedicated to the judicial system (**Q28**).
- ▶ European medians are also included in these country profiles (in orange).

¹ Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases/Resolved cases) * 365
Resolved cases = cases finalised at that instance within the year
Pending cases = unresolved cases on the 31st December

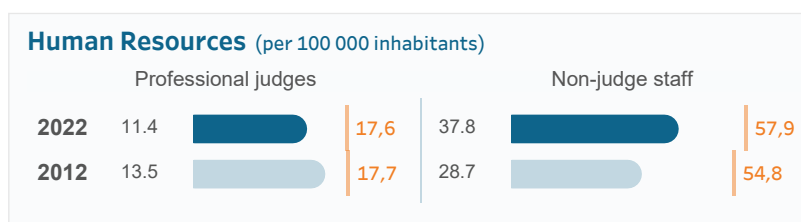
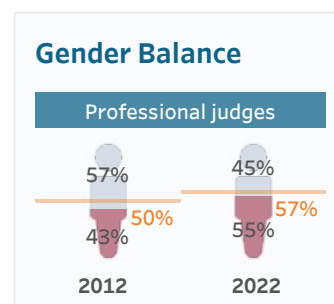
HOW TO READ THE GRAPHS IN THE COUNTRY PROFILES?

The data presented in these country profiles are visualised using three types of charts: line chart, bar/column charts and radar charts. The size of the bars /squares of the charts is relative to the values of a specific state/ entity. The line charts are used for showing evolutions over time as on the page 1 for budget and page 2 for courts as in this example:



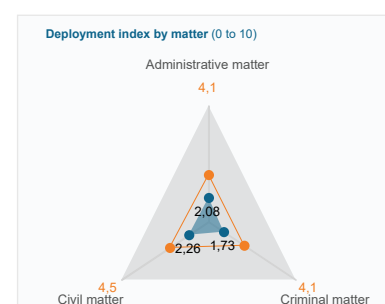
The blue colour is presenting the value over time for the state in question and the orange colour presents the CoE median value evolution.

The other representations are as horizontal and vertical bar charts and variation of these. For example, the vertical bar (column) charts are used in "Gender balance" part (see example given to the right), prosecution cases and Disposition Time while the horizontal bar for almost all the rest (see example of bar charts for "Human resources" below).



There are also radar charts presented in ICT where values of the state/ entity are three blue dots connected in triangle and the CoE medians for those values are the orange lines.

The theoretical maximum is the grey triangle.





Inhabitants
2 793 592

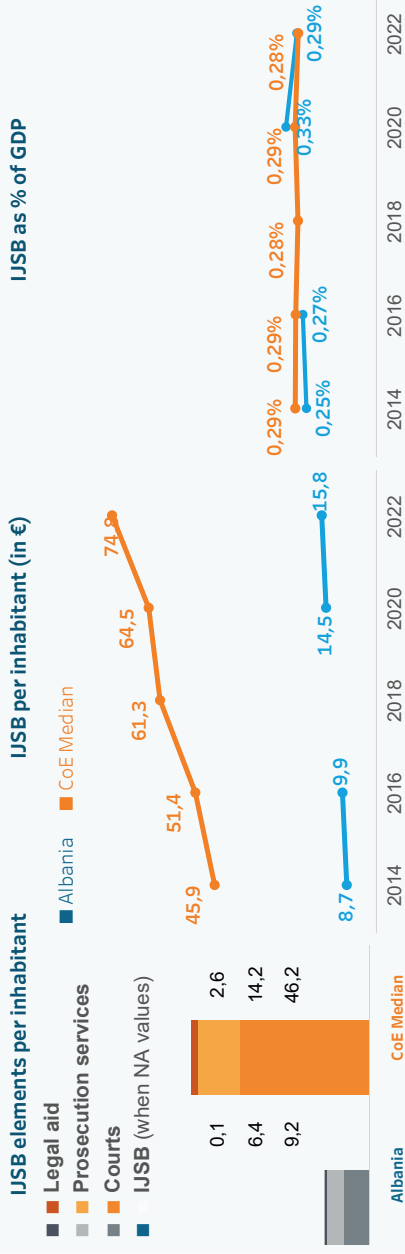


GDP per capita
5 489 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

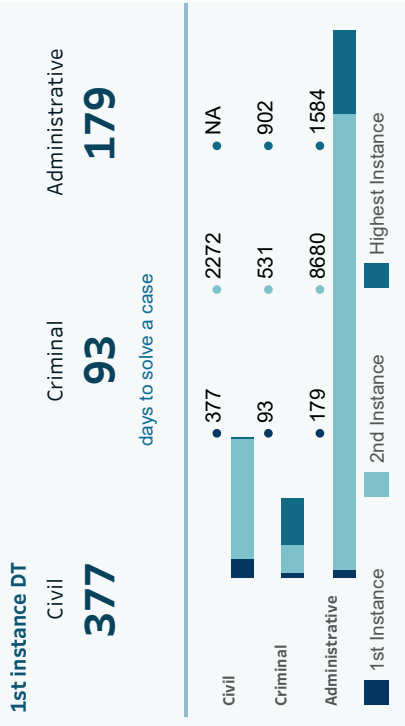


Average gross annual salary
6 888 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, Albania's judicial system budget is 44 032 621 €, representing 15,8 € per inhabitant, well below the CoE median and one of the lowest in Europe. However, as a percentage of GDP at 0,29%, it aligns with the CoE median. The court budget is 9,2 € per inhabitant in 2022, up from 8,3 €. Despite this increase, Albania still has one of the lowest court budgets per inhabitant in Europe.

Professionals: The re-evaluation of judges and prosecutors (vetting process) that started in 2014 and is ongoing has impacted their numbers. Many were dismissed or resigned voluntarily. In 2022, Albania had significantly fewer judges than the CoE median: 11,38 per 100 000 inhabitants. However, between 2020 and 2022, the total number of Supreme Court judges increased from 4 to 16.

Court users: In 2022, the Tirana Court introduced a "Questionnaire for Court User Satisfaction" for lawyers and non-legal users. This pilot phase precedes potential expansion of the initiative.

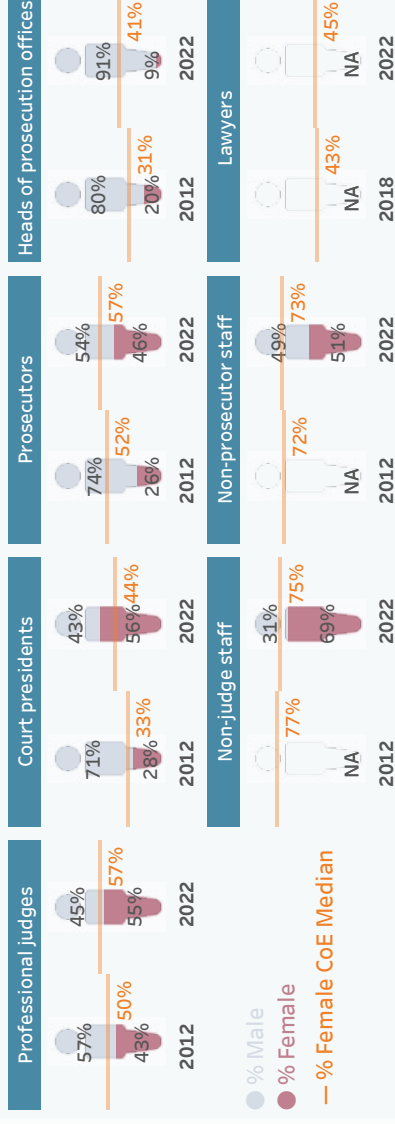
Judicial map reform: A reform concerning the reorganization of the country's courts is implemented since 2022 and was finalised in 2023. This reorganization led to the closure of 18 courts, leaving 13 courts of first instance of general jurisdiction, along with 1 Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction and 2 administrative courts of first instance.

Efficiency: In 2022, first instance courts continue to exhibit significantly higher efficiency compared to second instance courts. Extremely long Disposition Times are found in second instance courts, particularly in civil and commercial litigious, and administrative cases, because of a lack of judges due to the vetting process. Criminal justice appears to be the area of law where the combined efficiency of all three instances is most pronounced, while administrative law remains the least efficient domain. Improvements in Disposition Times are noticeable for first instance criminal cases and first instance administrative cases, as well as for second instance criminal cases.

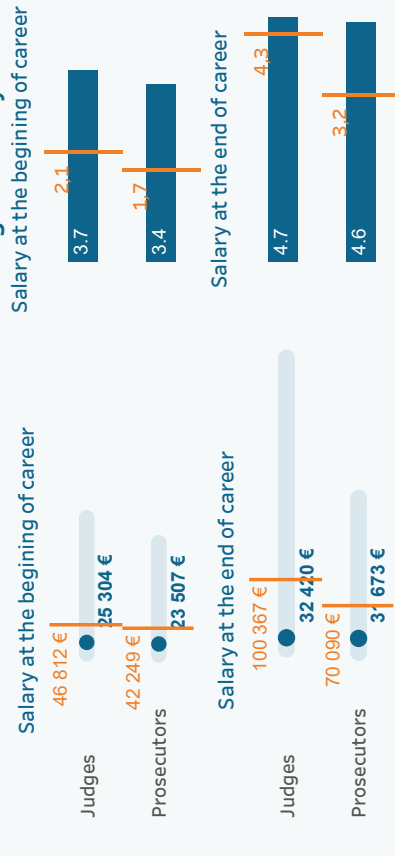
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



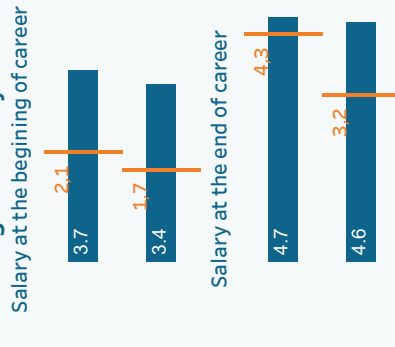
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

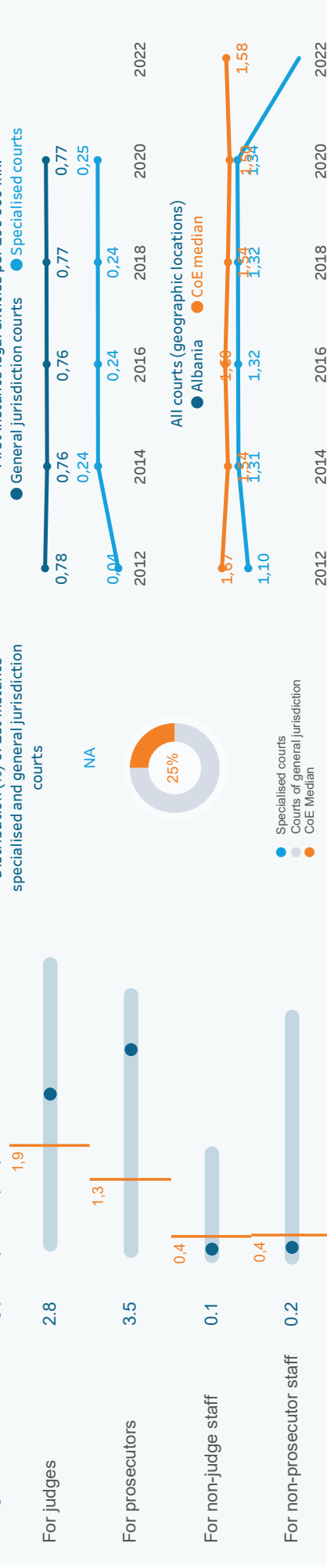


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

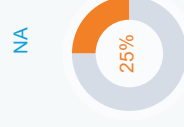


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

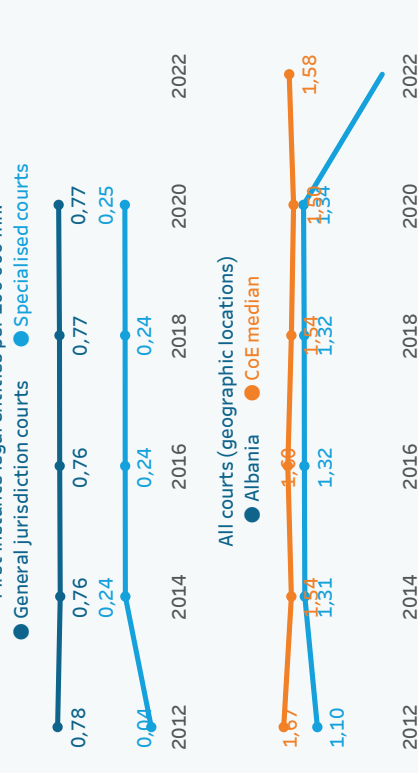


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

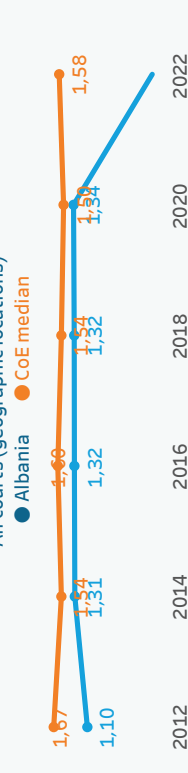


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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.

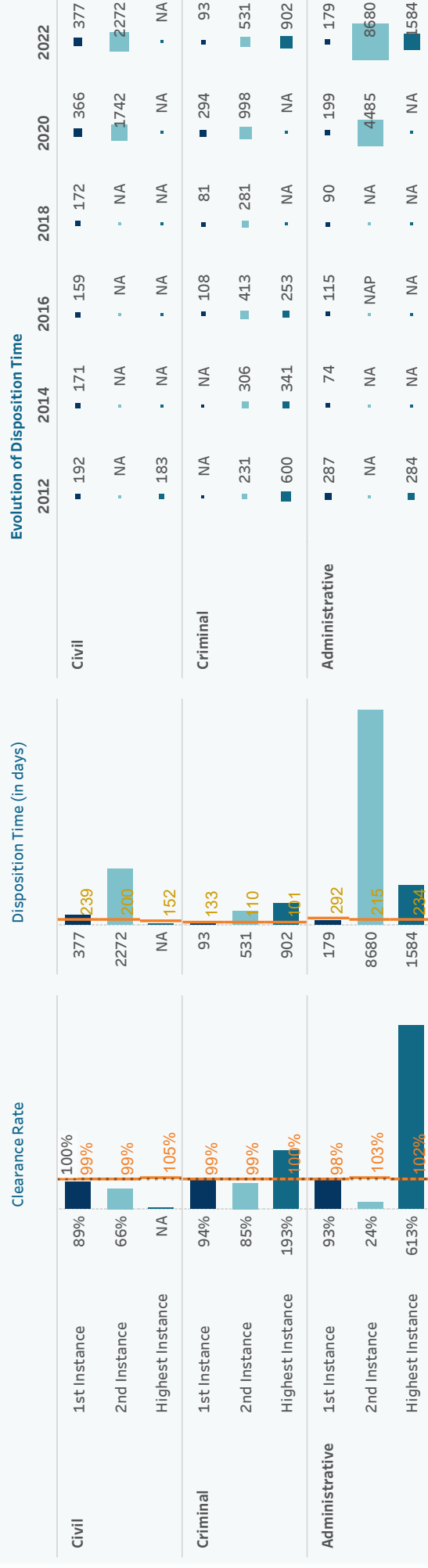
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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



Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

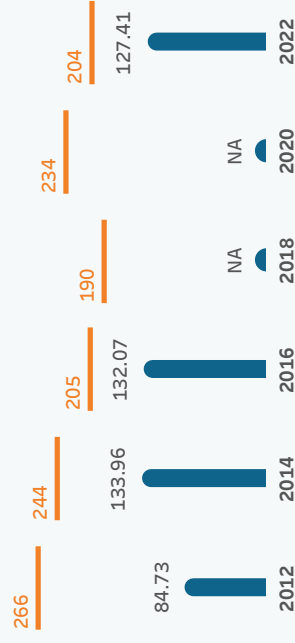
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

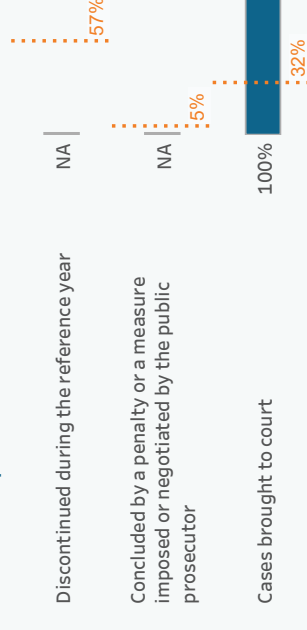


Public Prosecution Services

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.

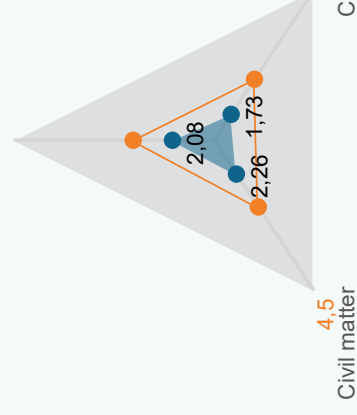
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **2,04**Total usage rate : **1,61**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

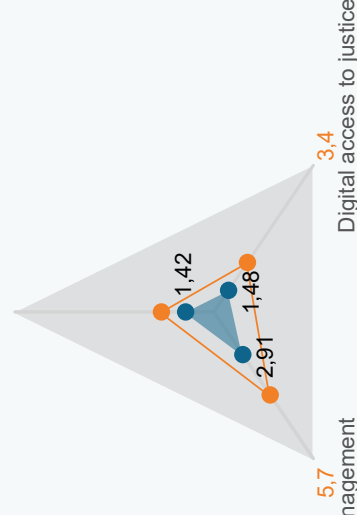
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)



Inhabitants
82 041

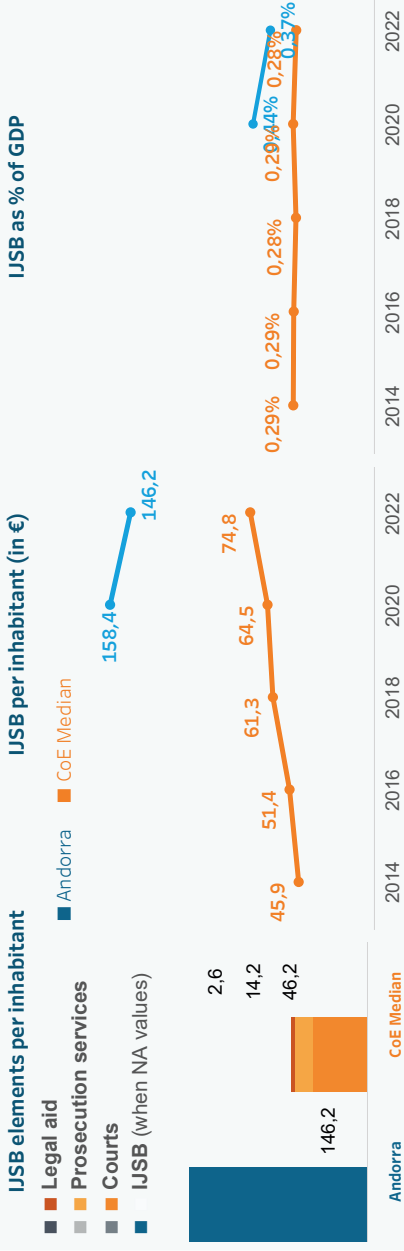


GDP per capita
39 068 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
27 416 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



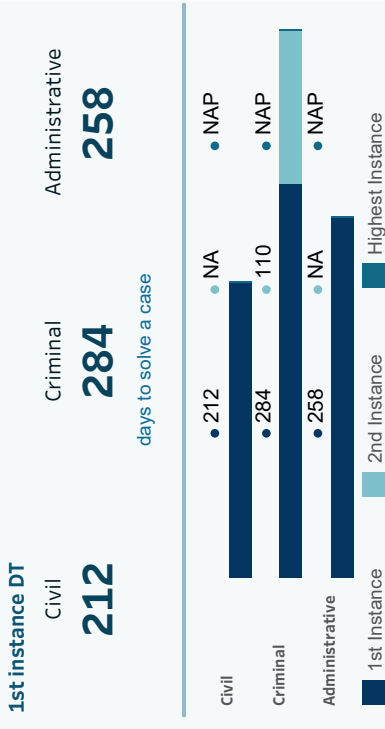
Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system is 11 990 817 €. This amount represents 146,2 € per inhabitant, which is high above the CoE median and constitutes one of the largest budgets per inhabitant in Europe. As a proportion of GDP (0,37%), this budget is also above the CoE median. In Andorra, it is not possible to distinguish the court's budget from the one of the public prosecution services. The legal aid budget per inhabitant is 7,2 €, considerably above the CoE median.

Court organisation: There are only two court instances. The Batllia is the basic 1st instance court for all types of litigation, except for serious crimes. The Tribunal of Courts is competent at 1st instance for serious crimes and enforcement of court decisions and at 2nd instance on issues related to the liberty of the accused and sentences imposed by the Batllies for minor offences or by judges for contraventions. The Superior Tribunal is the highest instance and deals with appeals against 1st instance judgements.

Mandate and career of judges and public prosecutors: Andorra is among the few member States where judges and public prosecutors are not appointed for an undetermined period of time. Their mandate is of 6 years and is renewable. Regarding promotion, several elements are taken into account: number of mandates completed, followed trainings, the activity report.

Civil proceedings: During 2022, the new Civil procedural code came into force, bringing significant changes to civil proceedings by incorporating into non-litigious proceedings certain case types that were previously handled through litigious proceedings.

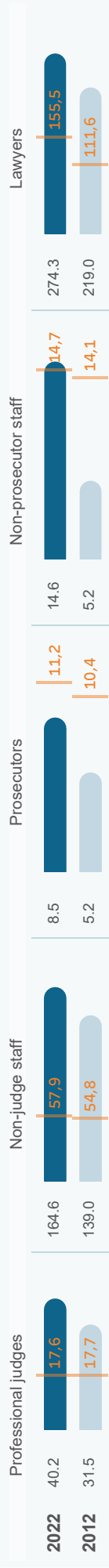
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



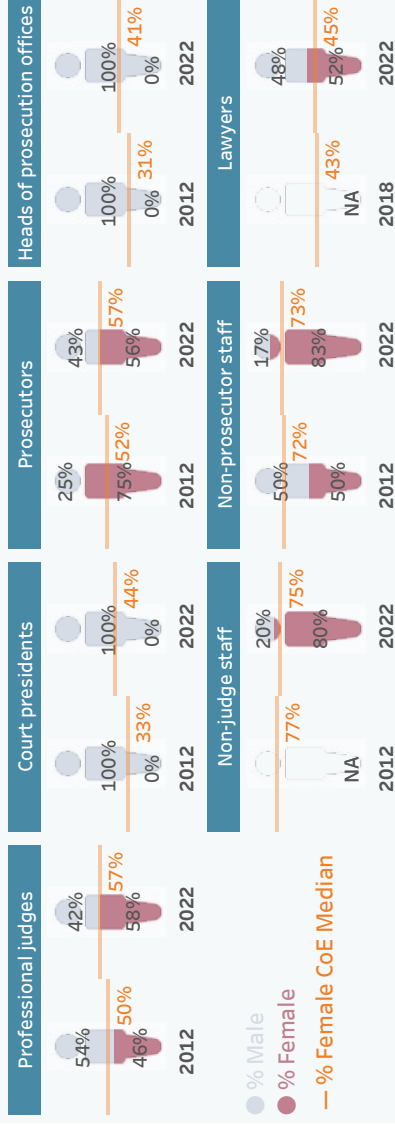
Efficiency: In 2022, Disposition Times for all three case types are under one year in first instance courts. Civil cases emerge as the most efficient area of law in the first instance. It should be recalled here that following the 2022 amendments to the Civil procedural code, cases previously dealt with through litigious procedures are now solved through non-litigious procedures.

In criminal cases, Disposition Times increased in both instances. On the other hand, in first instance administrative cases, the DT more than halved. Indeed, an increase in the human and material resources of the Andorran administration has led to a significant improvement in its functioning, resulting in a decreased number of administrative cases brought to court.

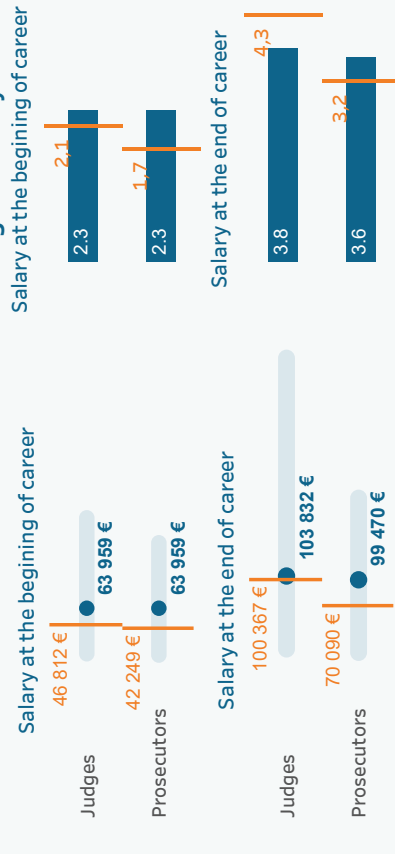
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



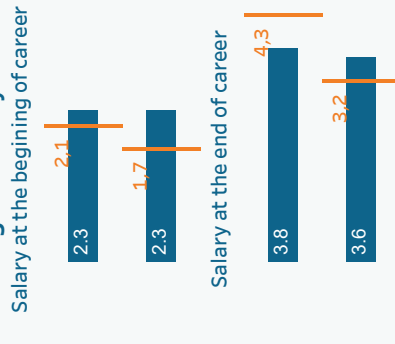
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

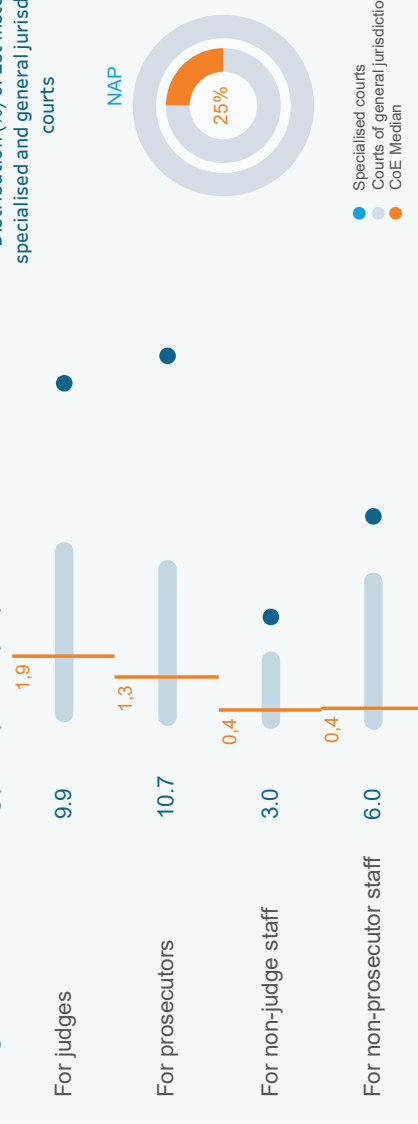


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

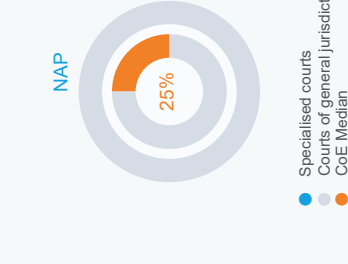


Training of Justice Professionals

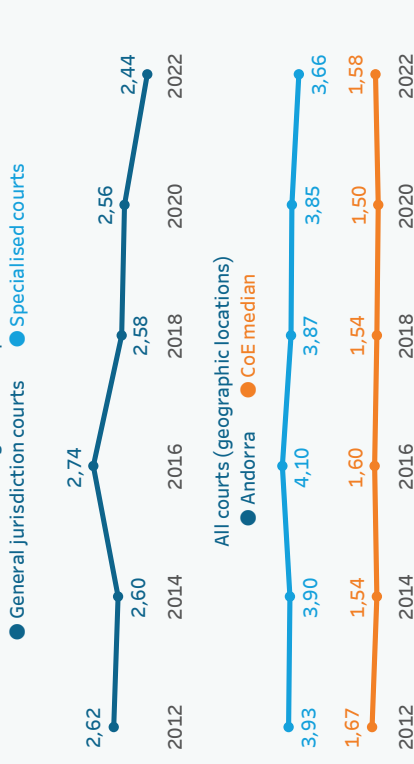
Average number of live training participations per professional*



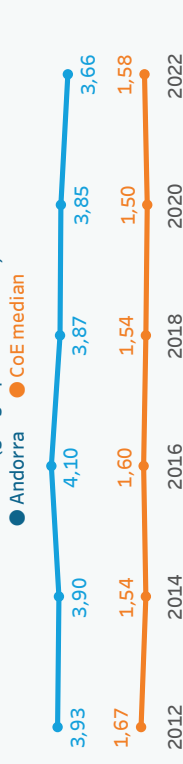
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

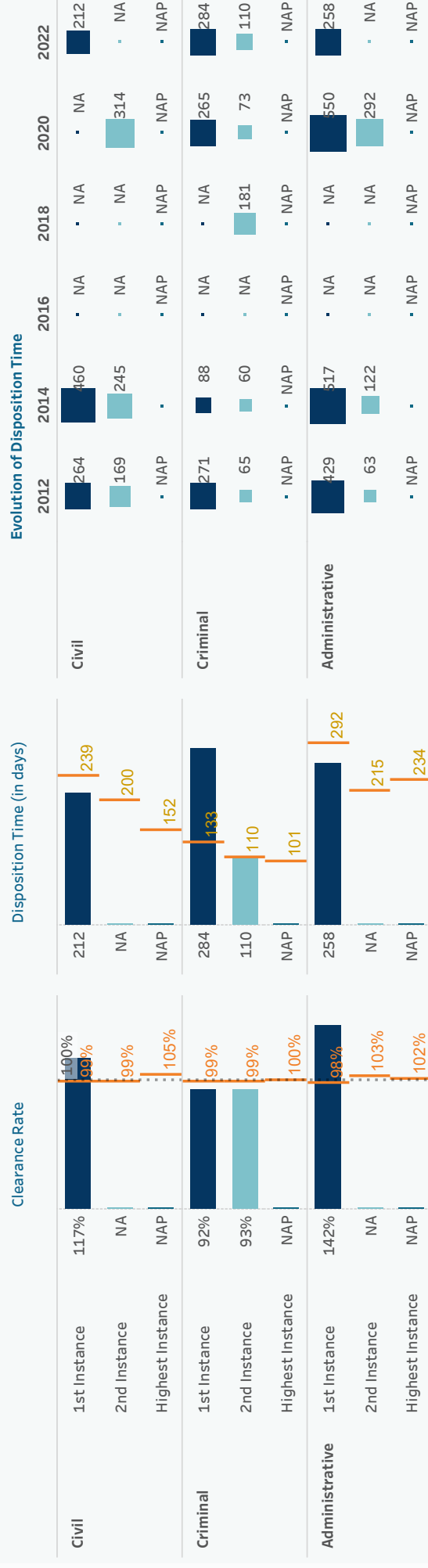
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

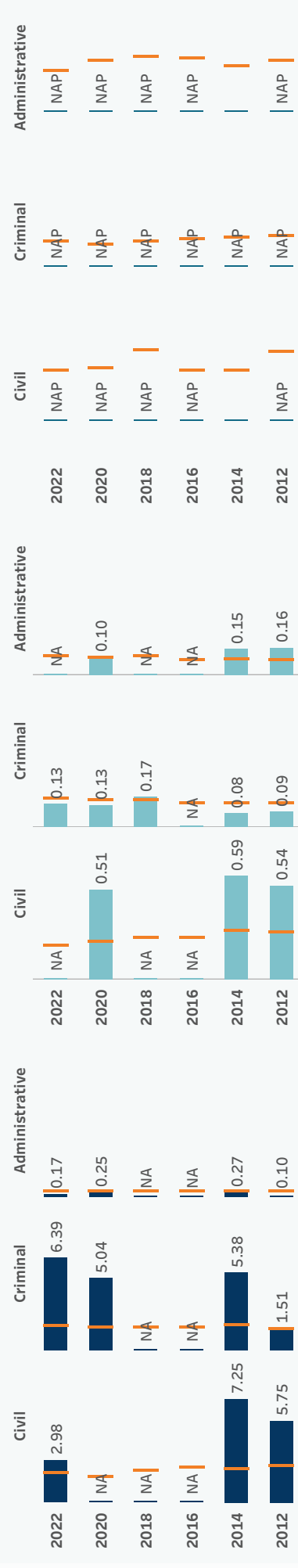


Incoming Cases

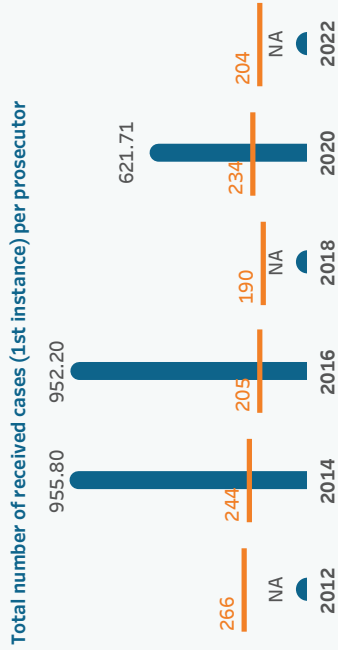
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



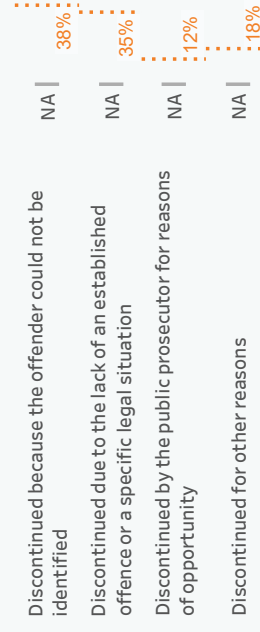
Public Prosecution Services



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 : 0,00

4,16

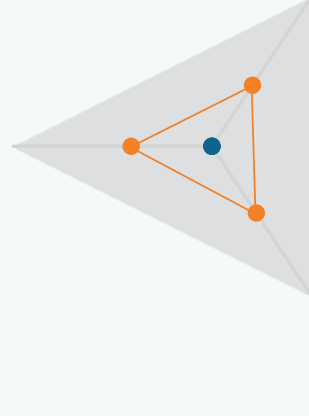
Total usage rate : 0,00

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

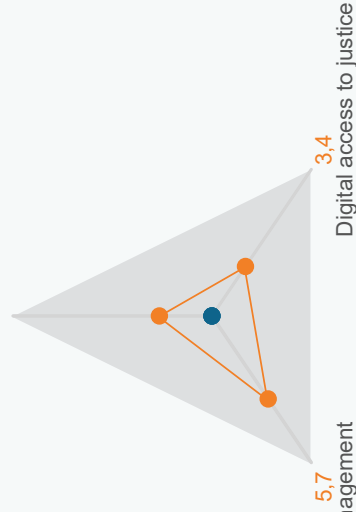
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.bopa.ad/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.justicia.ad/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.justicia.ad/>



Inhabitants
2 977 130

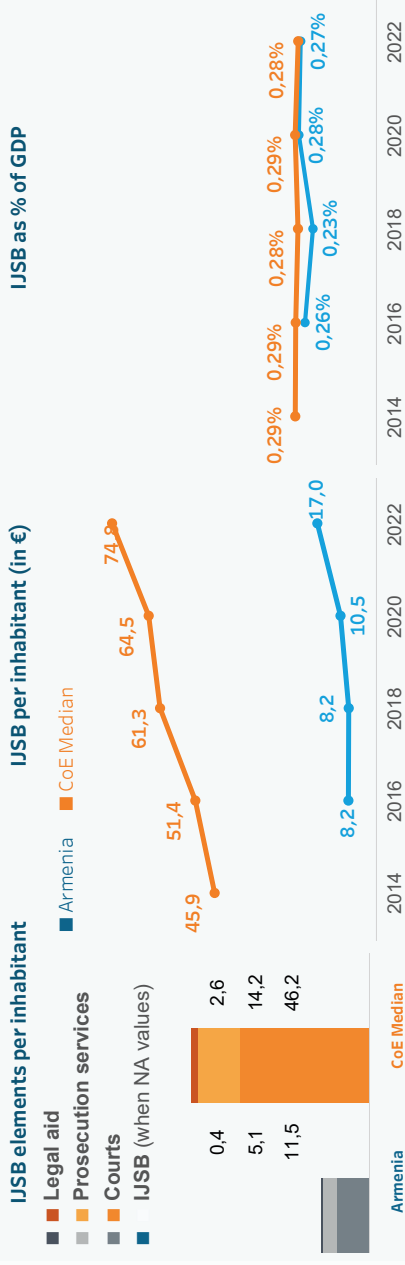


GDP per capita
6 210 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

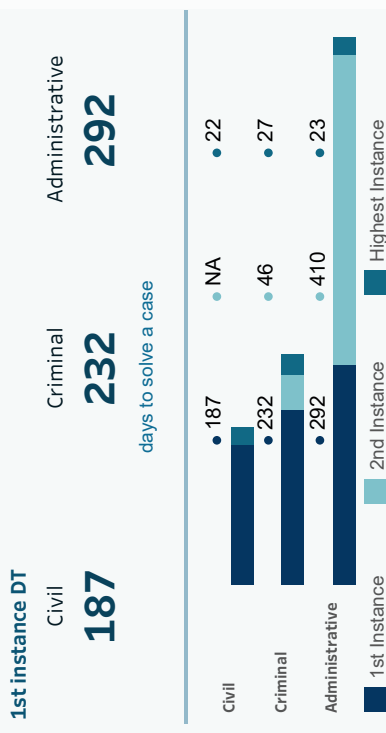


Average gross annual salary
6 732 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget for the Judicial System is 50 586 401 €, amounting to 17,0 € per inhabitant, which is notably less than the CoE median. In 2022, the total budget for the Judicial System increased for 63% compared to 2020. The budget's proportion of GDP at 0,27% remains slightly below the CoE median. The implemented budget for the courts reached 11,5 € per inhabitant in 2022, an increase from 7,7 € per inhabitant in 2020. The implemented public prosecution budget per inhabitant of 5,1 € is among the lowest in the CoE States and entities, similar to the implemented budget for legal aid with 0,4 € per inhabitant.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 3,8 is slightly below CoE median. The ICT index seems strongest in "Case Management" category which is significantly higher (77%) than the total index demonstrating focus on the digitalisation of the case management infrastructure. The ICT strategy of Armenia is integrated as part of the 2022-2026 Strategy of Legal and Judicial Reforms.

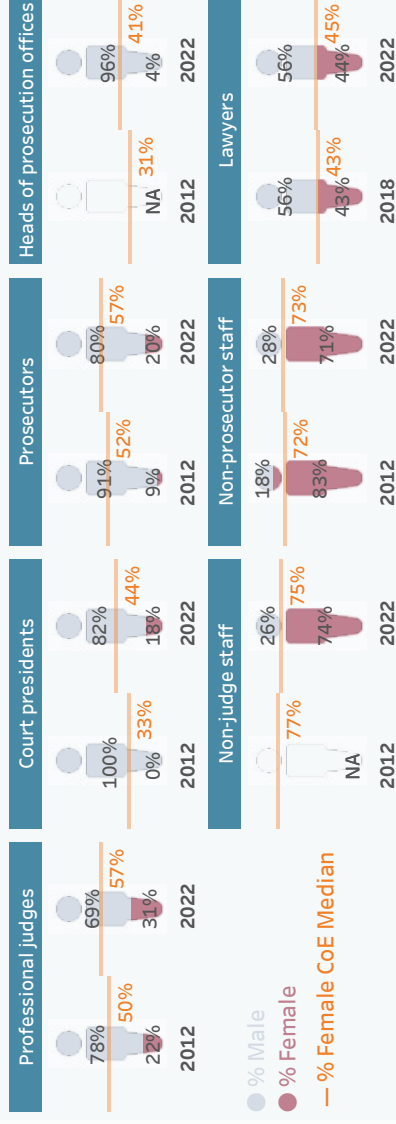
Courts: One of the three first instance specialised courts has exclusive jurisdiction over corruption. Since 2022, there has also been an anti-corruption Court of Appeal, while at the Court of Cassation, there are now three separate chambers - one civil, one administrative and one anti-corruption. In this way, corruption cases benefit from a full judicial review at three levels.

ADR: A new "Law on Mediation" was adopted in 2022 to enhance the practice of mediation and advance alternative dispute resolution. Notably, the reforms included the implementation of mandatory mediation procedures for select family cases prior to court proceedings, with the effort to reduce the burden on the judicial system. Moreover, provisions were introduced to enable online mediation, further modernising the process.

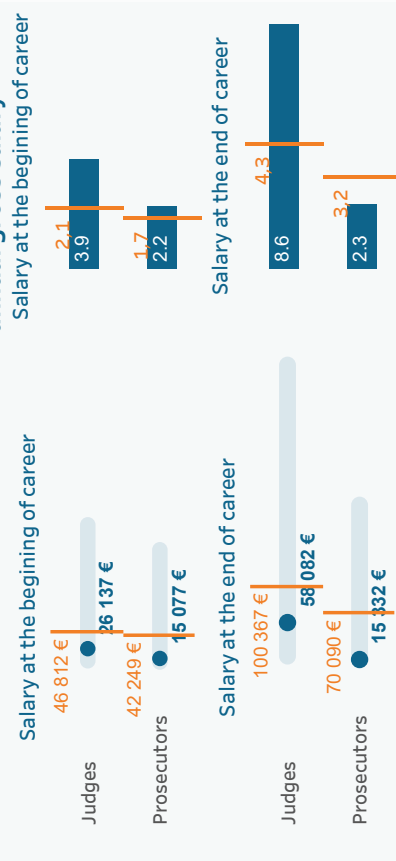
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



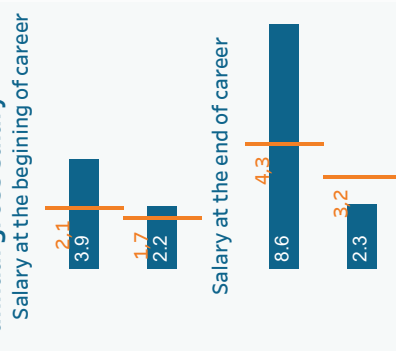
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

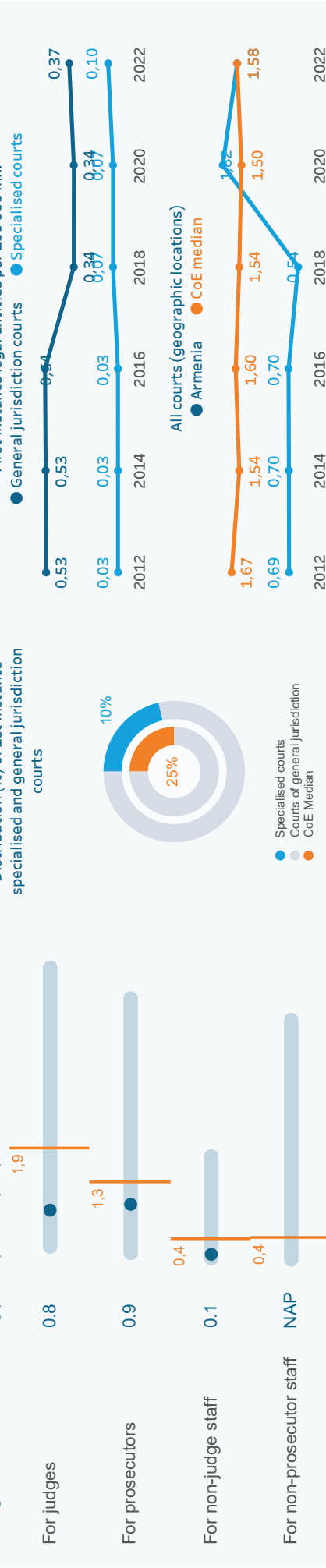


Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



* 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.

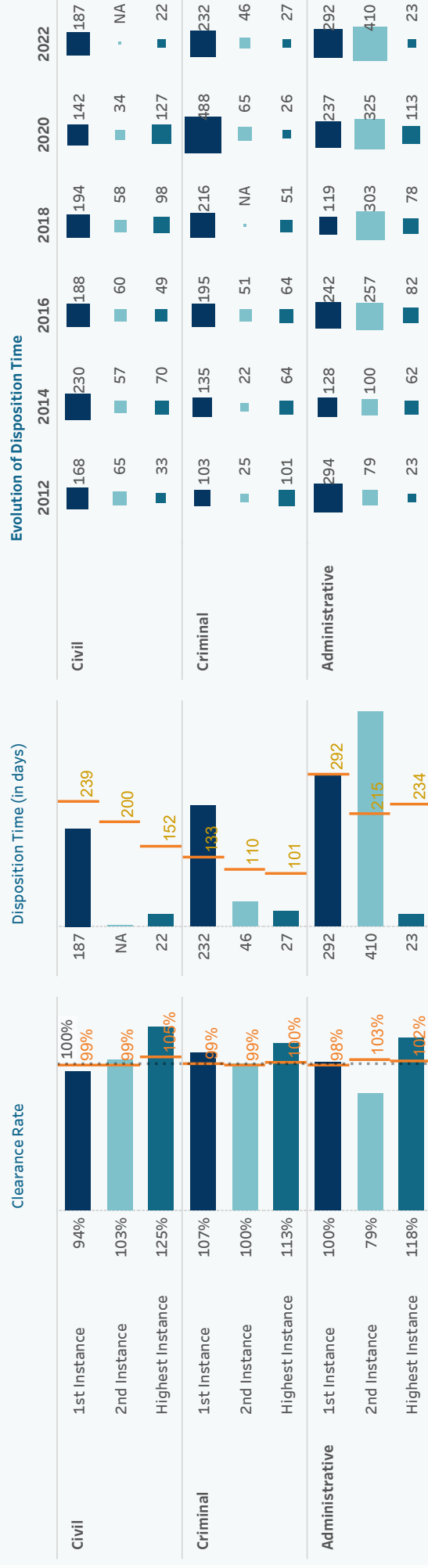
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

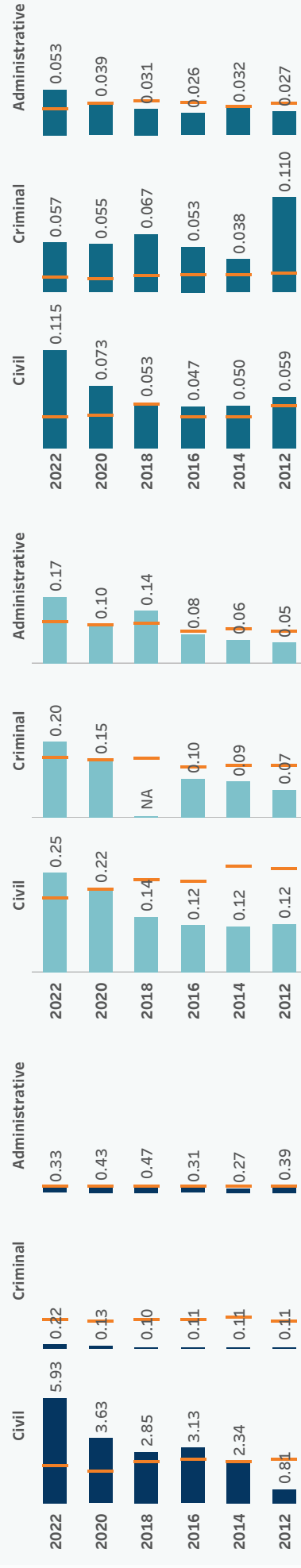


Incoming Cases

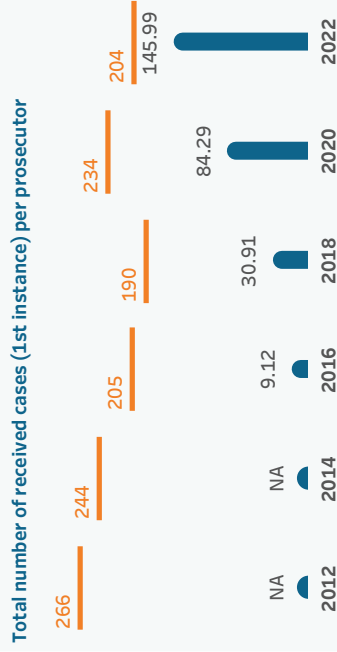
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



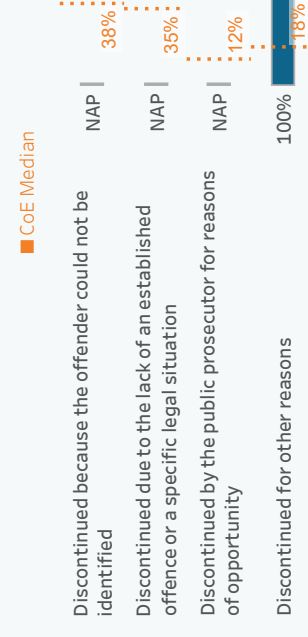
Public Prosecution Services



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 : **3,84**



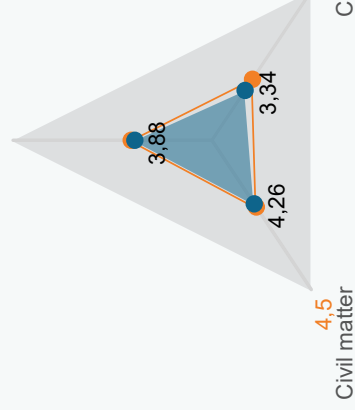
Total usage rate : **3,25**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

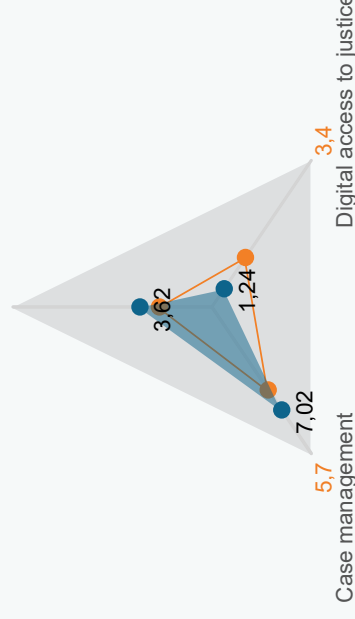
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

arlis.am

Case-law of the higher court/s

datalex.am

Information about the judicial system

court.am



AUSTRIA

2022



Inhabitants
9 104 772

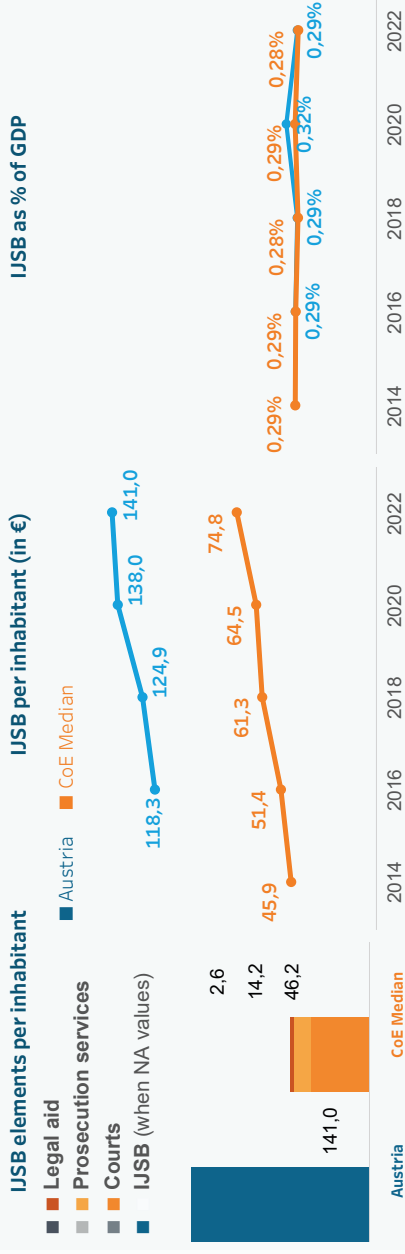


GDP per capita
49 400 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

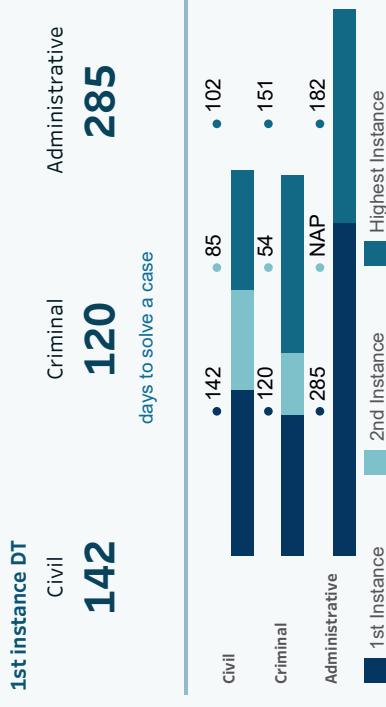


Average gross annual salary
37 725 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Austria (1 283 952 301 €) of 141 € per inhabitant, remains high above the CoE median. As a % of GDP (0,29%), it stays slightly above the CoE median. The legal aid budget per inhabitant is aligned to the CoE median. In Austria, courts are financed by court fees and not by means of general taxation. In 2022, Austria's court fees, representing 138% of the judicial system budget, fully cover its judicial costs. A major part of court fees results from services provided by automated land and business registers.

Court users: Victims have the right to have their special protection needs assessed as soon as possible subject to their age, psychological and health condition, the type and circumstances of the offence. In any case, victims with special protection needs are those whose sexual integrity might have been violated; those exposed to domestic violence; and minors. As of 2022, courts can order a violent offender to participate in a violence prevention counselling.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Austria has an ICT Deployment index of 7.0, which belongs to the highest group in Europe. The ICT index is strongest in the category "Digital access" showing a focus on the development of e-services in courts. Indeed, except for parties not represented by a lawyer, lawyers, notaries, court experts, interpreters and others are obliged to use the electronic system.

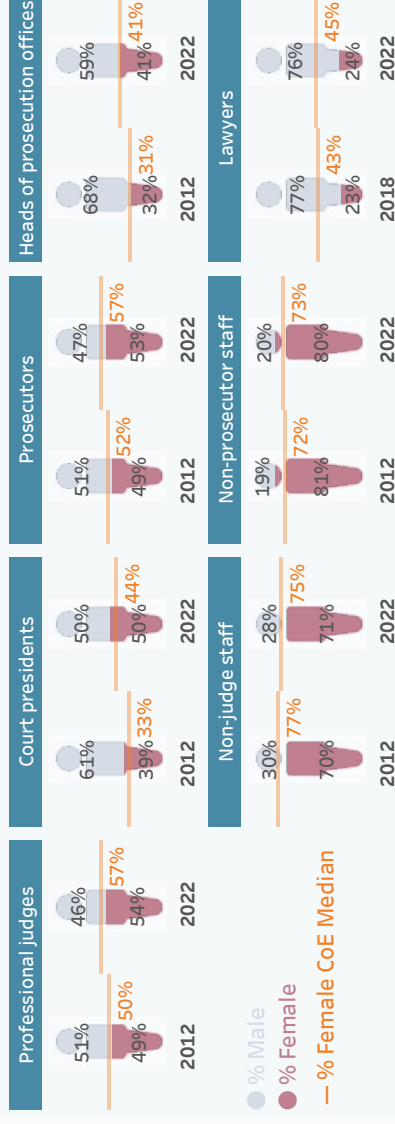
Non-judge and non-prosecutor staff: Rechtspfleger can issue court orders in certain first-instance civil matters. They are bound to the instructions of the judge who may grant appeals against these orders. There is also the legal remedy of requiring submission of the case to a judge. Besides, Bezirksanwälte are judicial officers allowed to act for the public prosecutor's offices under the supervision of a prosecutor, with less competences.

Efficiency: The efficiency of Austrian courts remains stable. The 2nd instance remains the most efficient. Civil and commercial litigious cases, along with criminal cases across all three instances, are the most efficient areas of law. In particular, second instance criminal cases are the most efficient level and area of law. In contrast, the highest Disposition Time is recorded in first instance administrative cases, similar to 2020, albeit with a noticeable improvement. Except for 1st instance criminal cases which Disposition Time constitutes the CoE median, for all matters in all instances the Disposition Time is below the respective CoE medians.

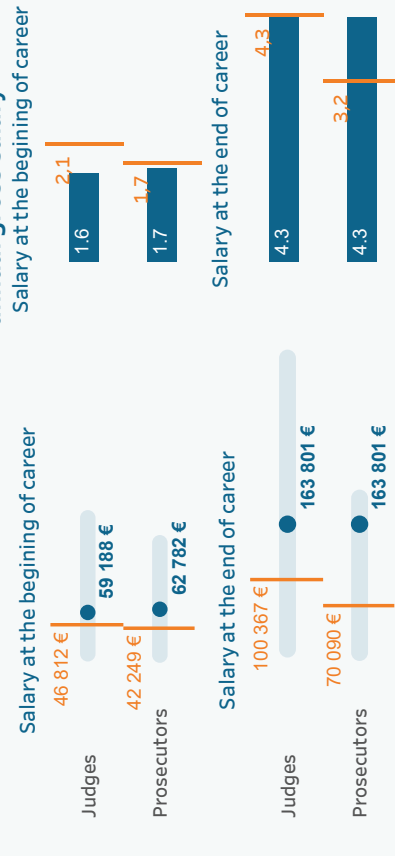
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



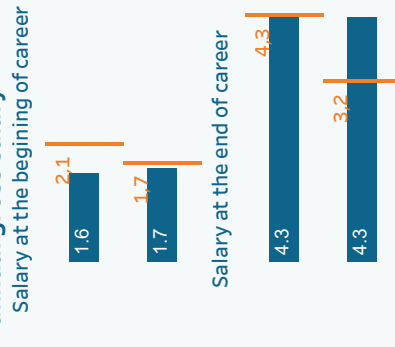
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

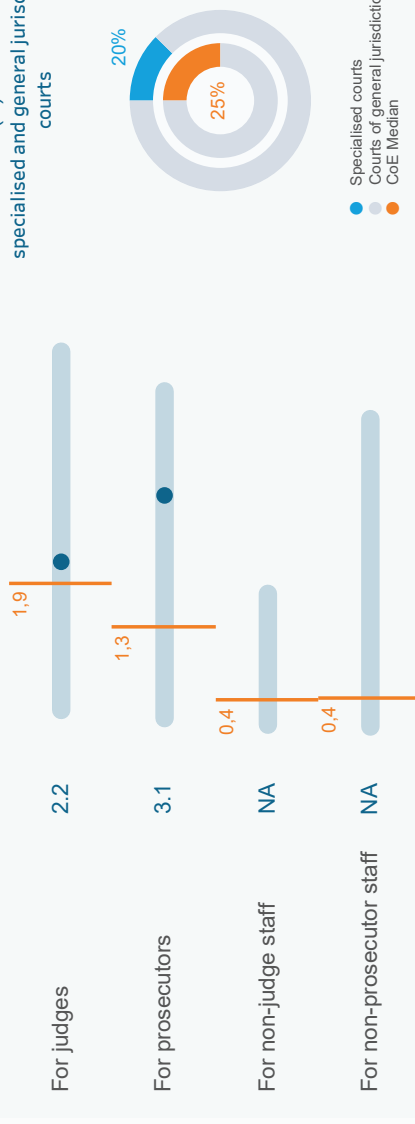


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

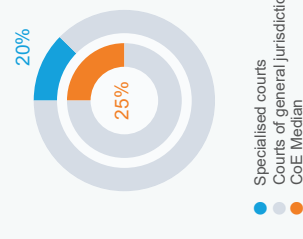


Training of Justice Professionals

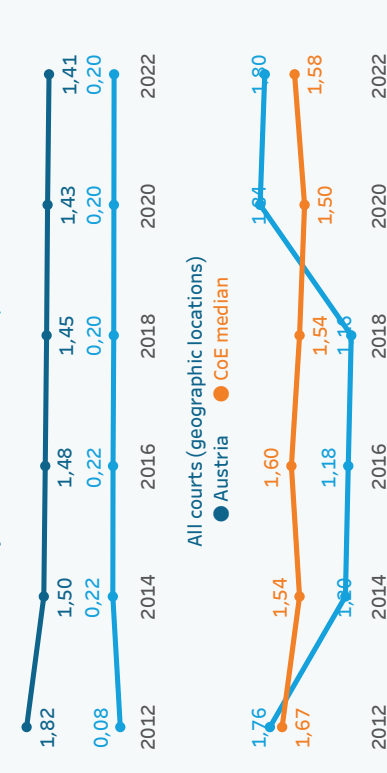
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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.

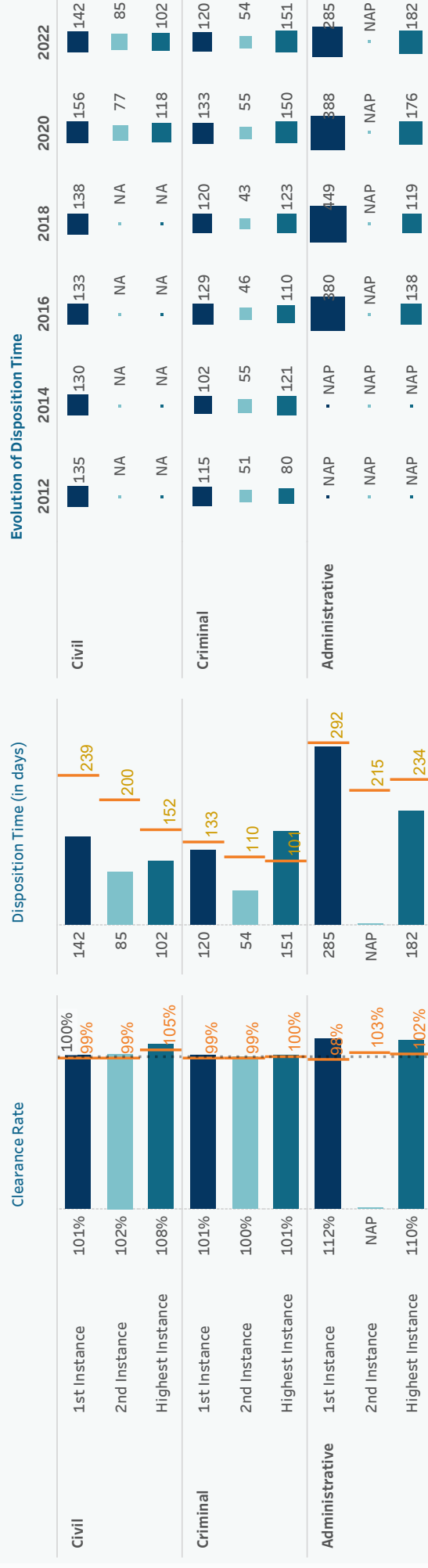
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

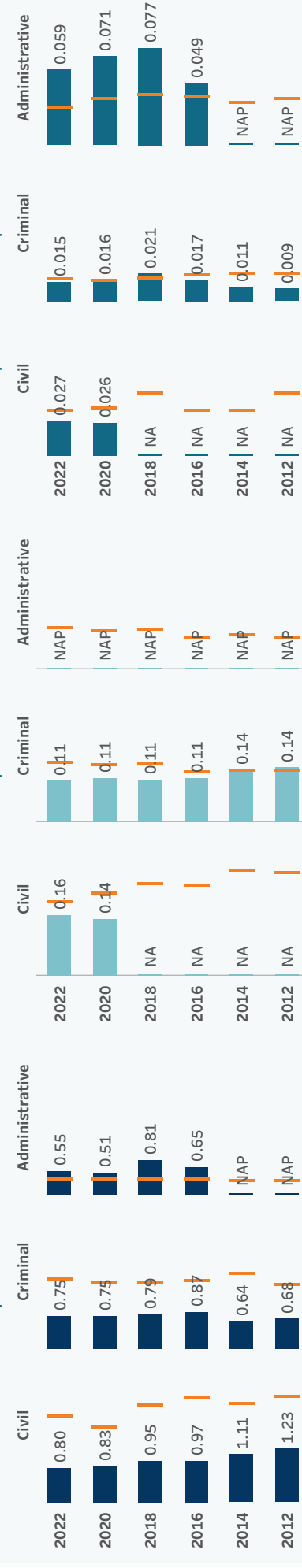


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

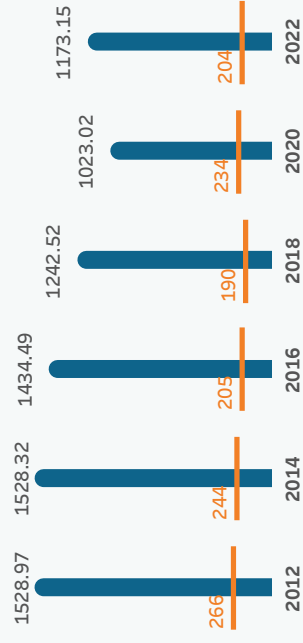
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

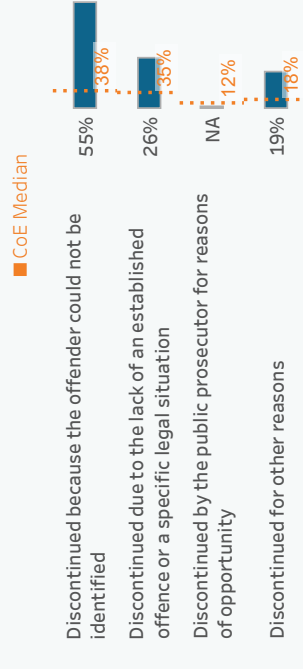
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : 7,01



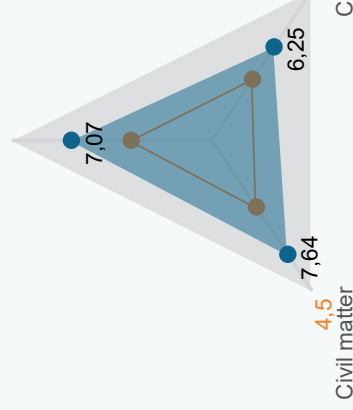
Total usage rate : 5,17

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

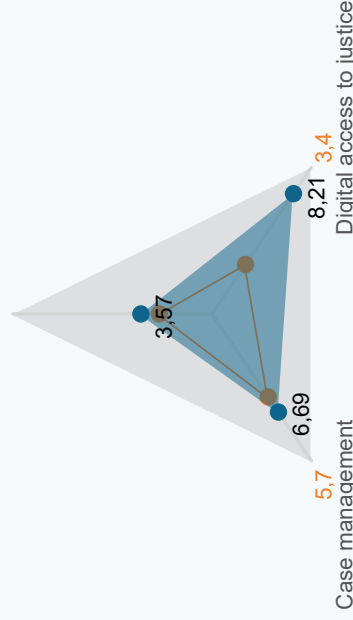
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.ris.bka.gv.at

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.ris.bka.gv.at

Information about the judicial system

https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/dokumente_und_recht/geri..



Inhabitants
10 063 300

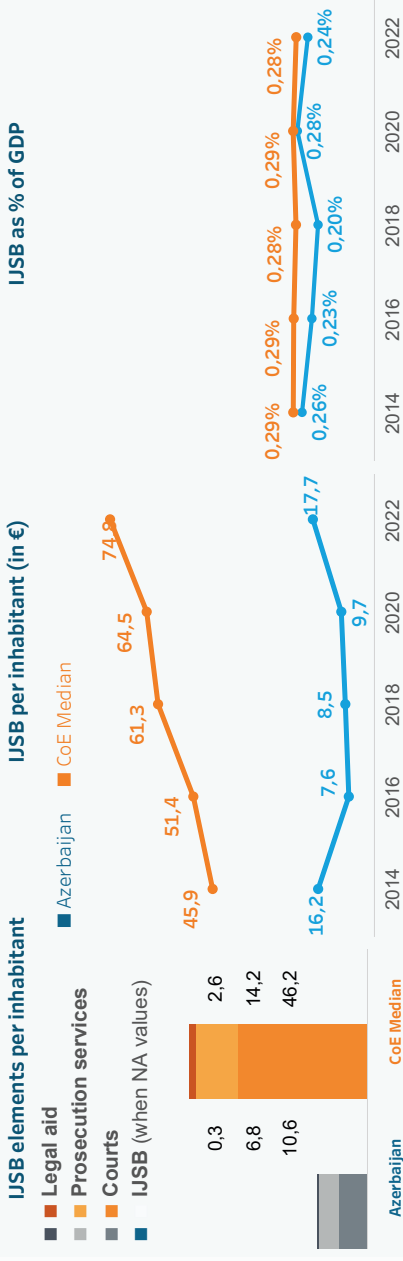


GDP per capita
7 338 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
5 500 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



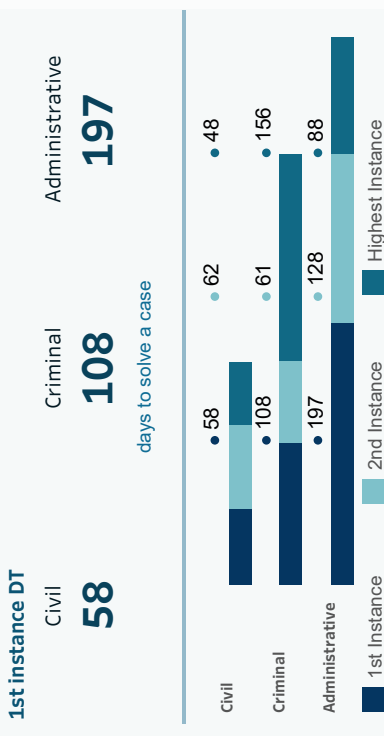
Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system's budget is 178 049 918 €, resulting in 17,7 € per inhabitant, which is substantially below the CoE median. However, the budget for the judicial system increased significantly compared to 2020, in all three categories (courts, public prosecutor services, legal aid) and in particular, for courts and legal aid. The budget represents 0,24% of GDP, which is less than the CoE median. The courts' budget is 10,6 € per inhabitant in 2022, up from 6,1 € per inhabitant in 2020.

Gender balance: Women continue to be hardly represented in the legal professions. Although the number of women judges increased compared to 2020, they still represent only 20% of judges and 3% of court presidents. Only 7% of prosecutors and 2% of heads of prosecution offices are females. Among practicing lawyers only 18% are women.

Number of lawyers: Although the number of lawyers has been gradually increasing since 2017, there are only 23 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is significantly below the CoE median in 2022.

Court-related mediation: The Law "on Mediation" of 2021 provides for mandatory participation in the initial mediation sessions on family, labour and commercial disputes. The coverage of the mandatory mediation costs for eligible parties by the state budget is foreseen. Although the total number of registered mediators increased compared to 2020, there are only 3 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants, which is significantly below the CoE median in 2022.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

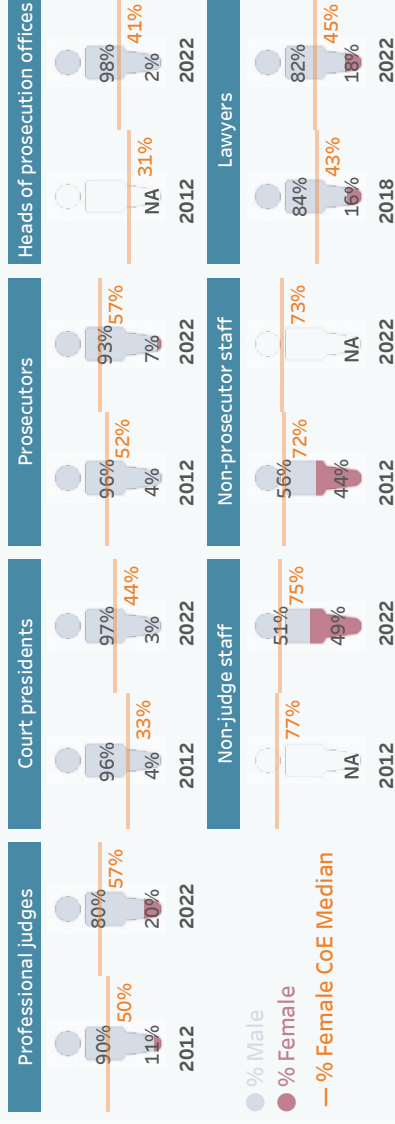


Efficiency: Improvements in Disposition Times are observed across civil and commercial litigious cases and criminal cases, while slight increases are noted in the administrative cases compared to 2020. Second instance is the most efficient instance, while civil and commercial litigious cases appear as the most efficient area. Conversely, the most inefficient level and area of law are first instance administrative cases. In contrast, the lowest Disposition Time is recorded in third instance civil and commercial litigious cases. Apart from the first instance administrative cases and highest instance criminal cases, Disposition Times are below the European medians.

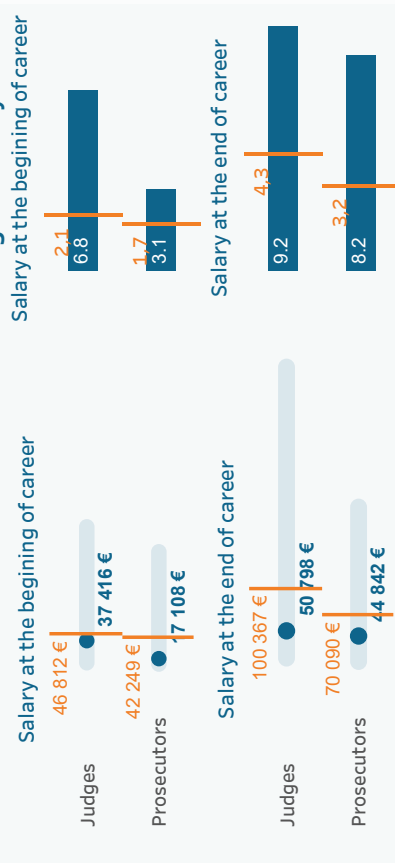
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



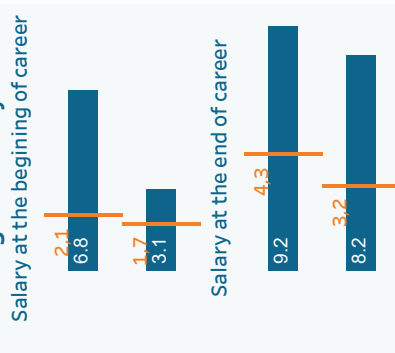
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

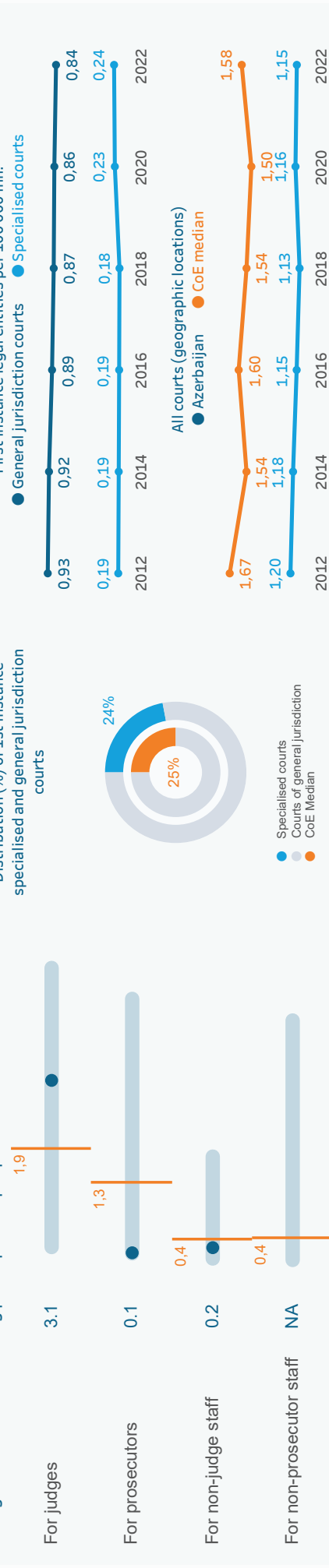


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

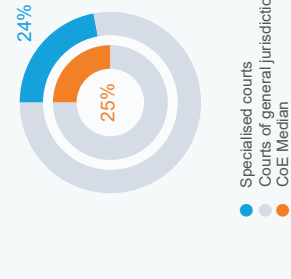


Training of Justice Professionals

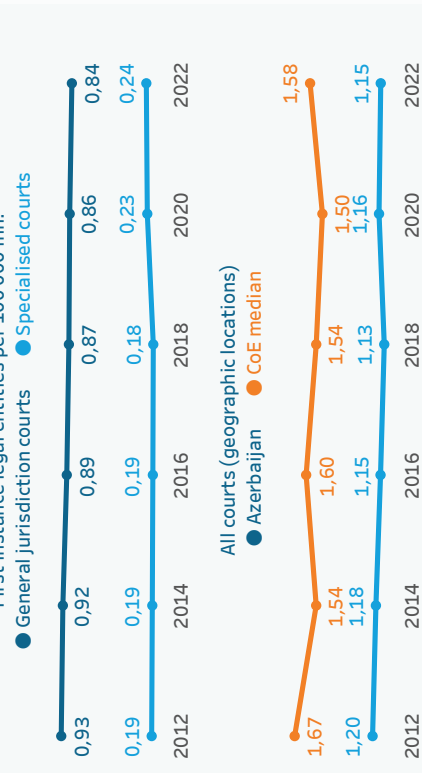
Average number of live training participations per professional*



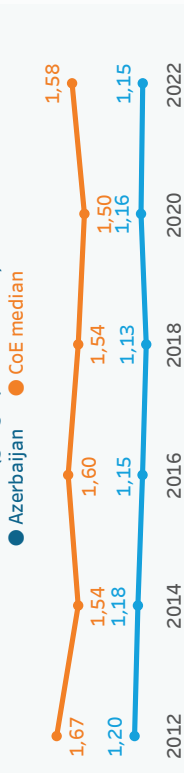
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

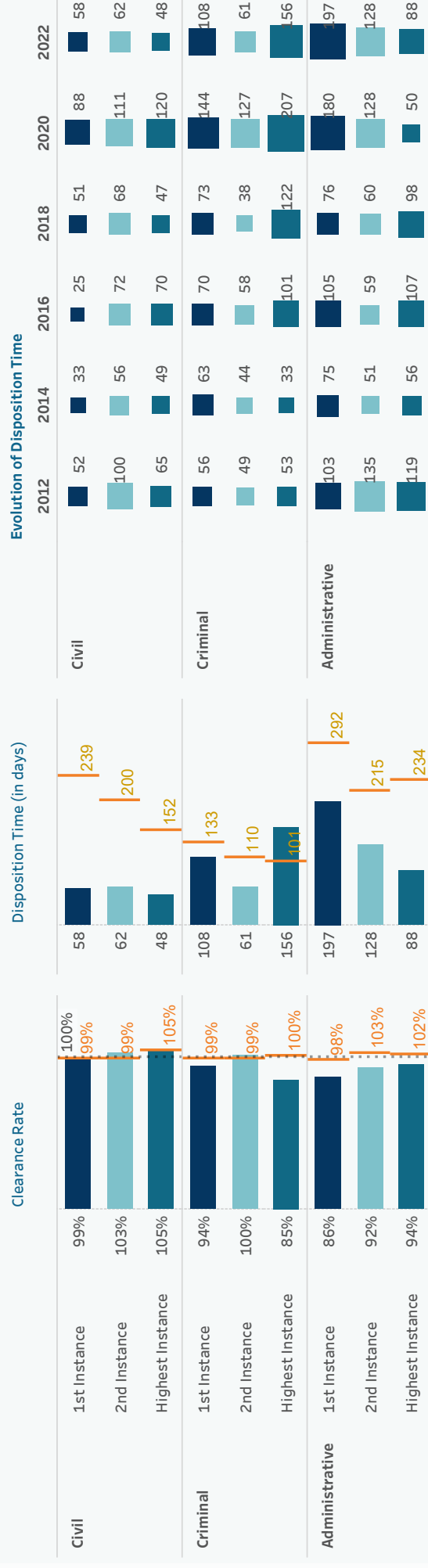
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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



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 : **5,71**



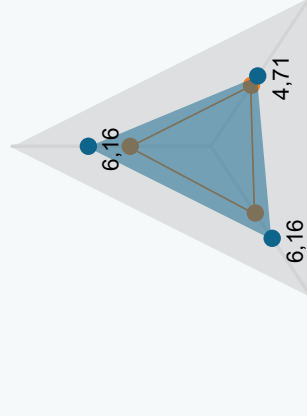
Total usage rate : **4,88**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

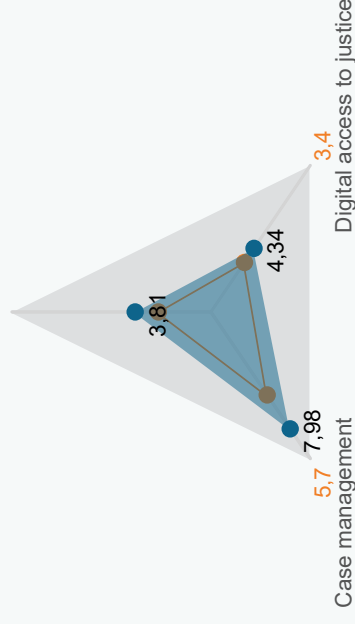
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

e-qanun.az

Case-law of the higher court/s

courts.gov.az

Information about the judicial system

courts.gov.az



Inhabitants
11 697 557

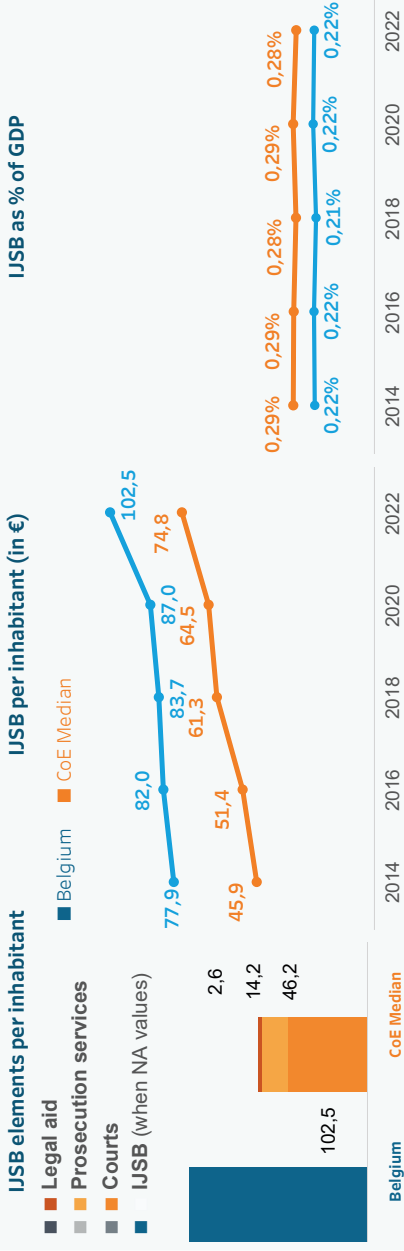


GDP per capita
46 972 €
CoE Median **27 406 €**

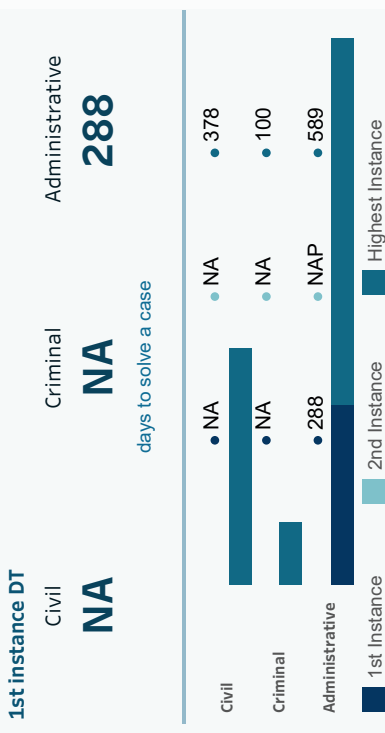


Average gross annual salary
47 319 €
CoE Median **22 878 €**

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system is 1 199 563 192 €, representing 102,5 € per inhabitant and exceeding the CoE median. Conversely, as a percentage of GDP (0,22%), this budget is below the CoE median. For the first time, it is possible to isolate the budget of public prosecution services from the one of courts and its value per inhabitant (22,3 €) is above the CoE median. With regard to legal aid, following the 2020 amendments to the Judicial code increasing the applicable income thresholds, the budget per inhabitant evolved from 9,4 € in 2020 to 12,9 € in 2022.

Legal aid: The legal aid budget per inhabitant (€12.9) is well above the CoE median (€2,6). Moreover, as a % of the GDP (€0,028), it is also quite above the CoE median (€0,015). Additionally, in Belgium legal aid is granted to a high number of cases (2.06 per 100 inhabitants v. 0.89 CoE median) and the amount allocated per case is relatively high - €628, the CoE median being of €320.

Courts: In the frame of the last European "Crystal Scales of Justice" Prize, a special mention was awarded to the Belgian Project "Civil and criminal chamber specialised in environmental and urbanism matters". The latter was established within the Court of appeal of Mons, composed of three judges, one of whom is a criminal law judge. The specific feature of this Chamber is that it deals with both civil and criminal matters.

Cleaning stock' project: In the College of Courts and Tribunals internal databases, many resolved cases were still registered as pending. Since 2022, the College has focused on checking the open cases and updating the database and the status of the cases with the aim to improve data relating to length of proceedings and backlogs.

Efficiency: It is worth recalling that the number of pending civil and criminal cases is not available for 1st and 2nd instances, which limits the analyses on efficiency in both matters.

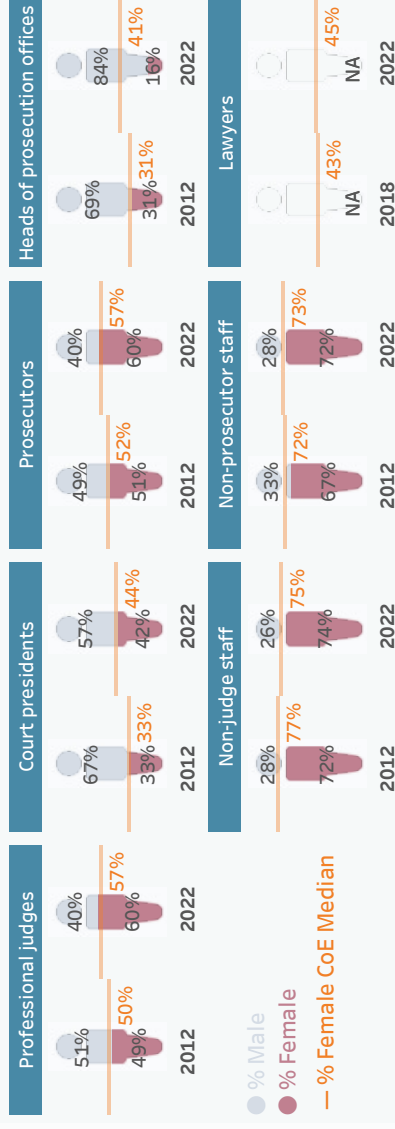
In civil matters, the Clearance Rate in 2022 exceeds the 100% threshold at all instances, while in criminal it is slightly below 100% only at 3d instance. In administrative matters, the 100% threshold is not met at any instance, but the Disposition Time has improved significantly at 1st instance.

One can notice that at 3d instance, the Disposition Time has evolved positively for civil cases and negatively for administrative cases, but this should be nuanced by a methodological change in presentation of data.

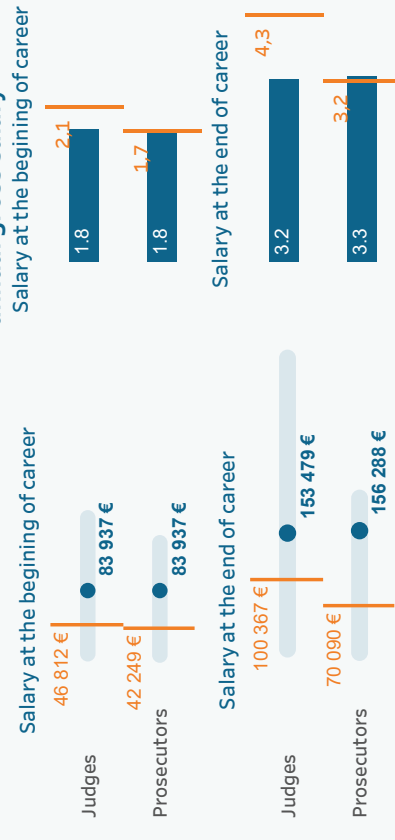
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



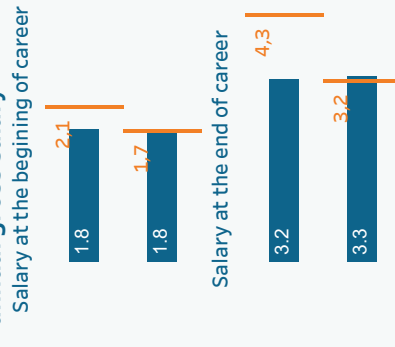
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

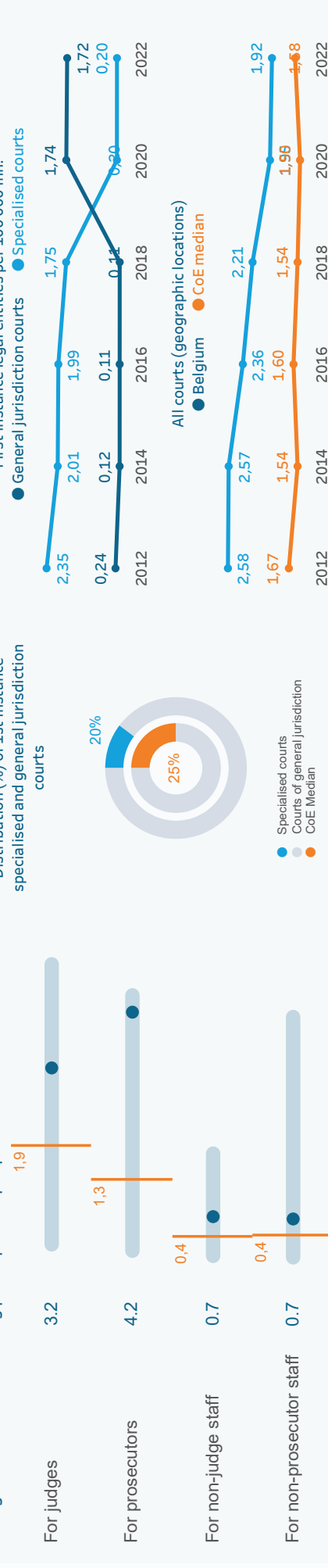


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

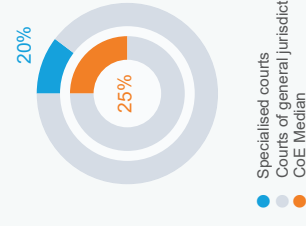


Training of Justice Professionals

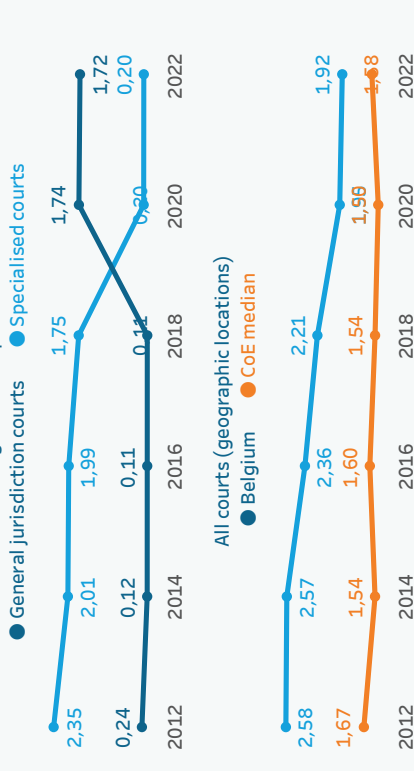
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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.

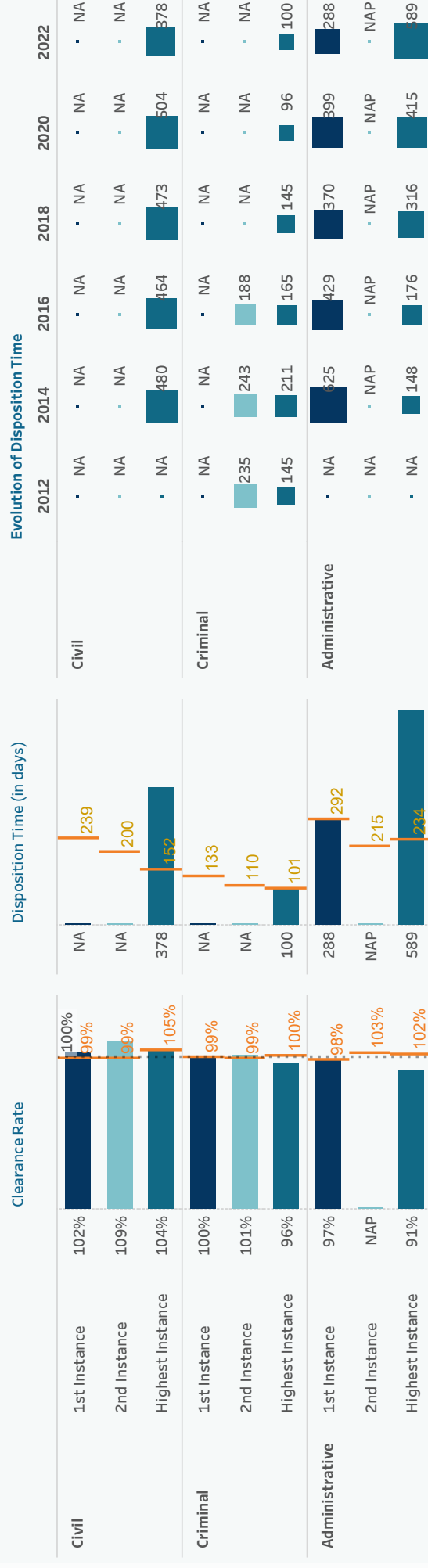
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

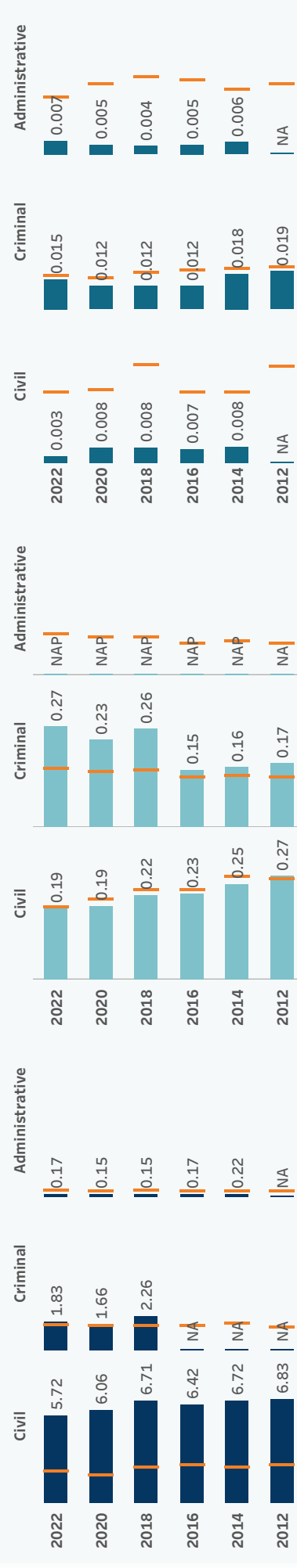


Incoming Cases

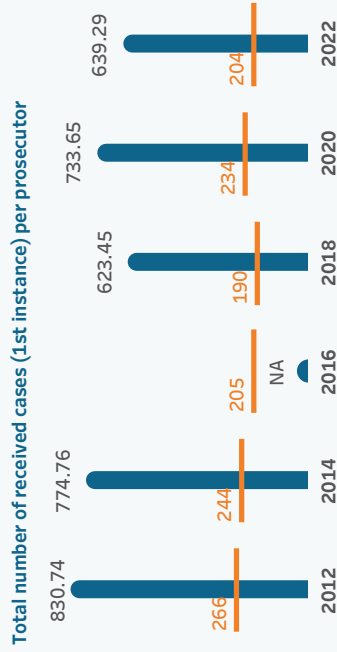
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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 : **3,52**



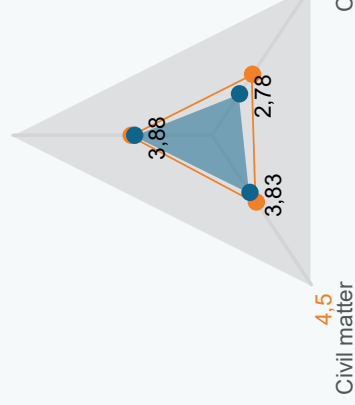
Total usage rate : **2,81**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

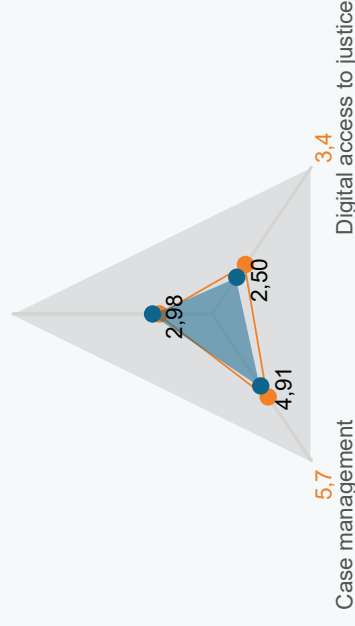
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/legislation_belge

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://juportal.be/home/accueil>

Information about the judicial system

<https://justice.belgium.be/fr>



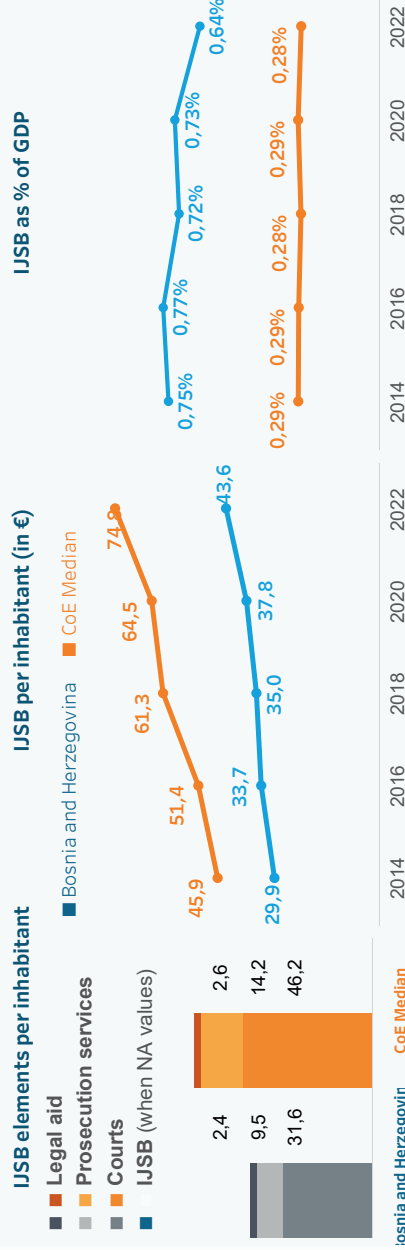
Inhabitants
3 453 000



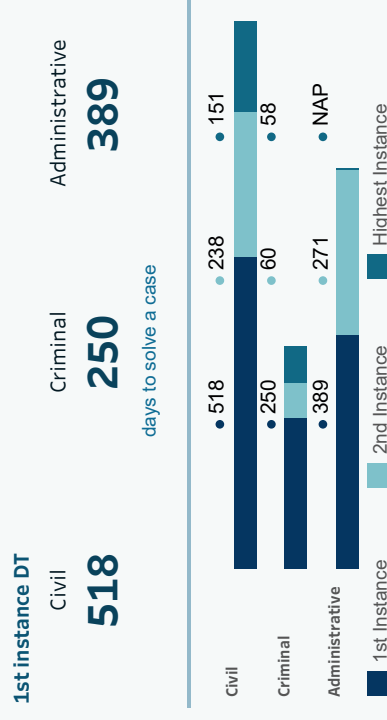
GDP per capita
6 781 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
10 571 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the total implemented budget for judicial system is 150 421 437 €, which translates to 43,6 € per inhabitant, below CoE median. Conversely as 0,64% of GDP, this budget is among the highest in Europe by this metric and well above the CoE median. The implemented courts' budget is 31,6 € per inhabitant, an increase from 27,4 € in 2020. However, the budget for legal aid is 2,4 € per inhabitant, slightly below the CoE median.

Court organisation: The judiciary in BiH consists of 55 first instance courts handling general jurisdiction cases and 17 second instance courts, all divided between the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska. Three highest instance courts intervene at last instance - one in each federal entity and one at the State level. The latter is also competent at 1st instance for some specific criminal and administrative cases. 7 commercial courts operate in Republika Srpska.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 3,8 is below the CoE median. The strongest ICT category is Case Management, over twice the total index, indicating e-services are less developed than the digital court case registry. Recently, the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council deployed electronic filing and adding documentation for enforcement and small claims cases from utility companies burdening the courts.

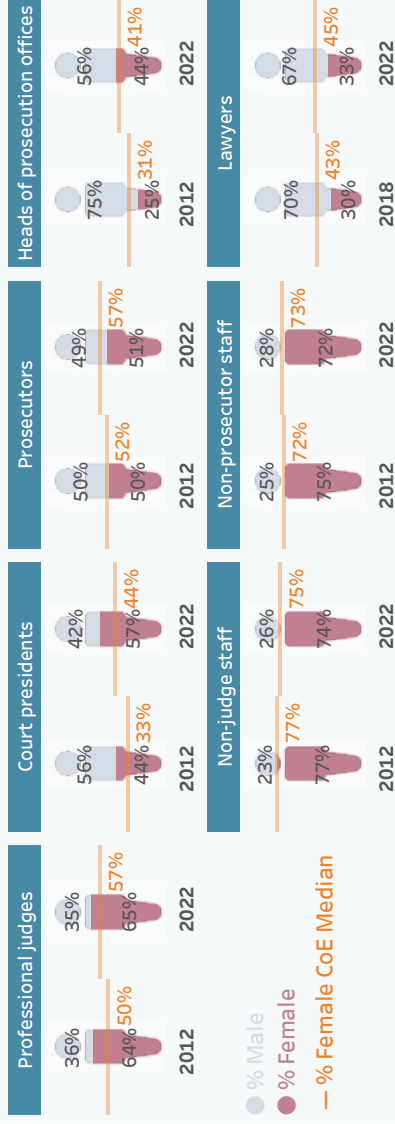
Reforms: A Reform Programme of May 2021 integrates recommendations from the European Commission's Peer Review assessments. Legislative debates are ongoing regarding the reform of state-level judicial institutions, drafting a new Law on Courts, and implementing a new Book of Rules aimed at enhancing prosecutorial efficiency, especially for complex cases like economic crime and high-level corruption.

Efficiency: Criminal justice retains its position as the most efficient area of law, with a combined Disposition Time of approximately one year across all three instances. Conversely, civil and commercial litigious cases are the least efficient area of law. The highest individual Disposition Time is reported in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the lowest is in highest instance criminal cases. The highest disposition time, particularly affecting several largest courts in the country, persists mostly due to a backlog of civil and commercial litigious cases, which includes significant number of small claims disputes related to unpaid utility bills. Notably, courts decreased their Disposition Times across case types and instances, except for the second instance criminal cases, where the Disposition Time remained stable and favourable.

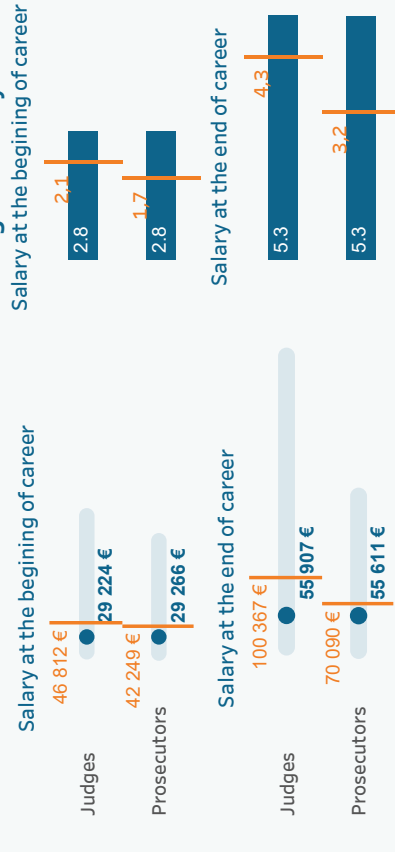
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



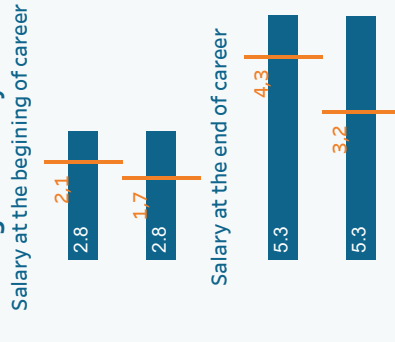
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

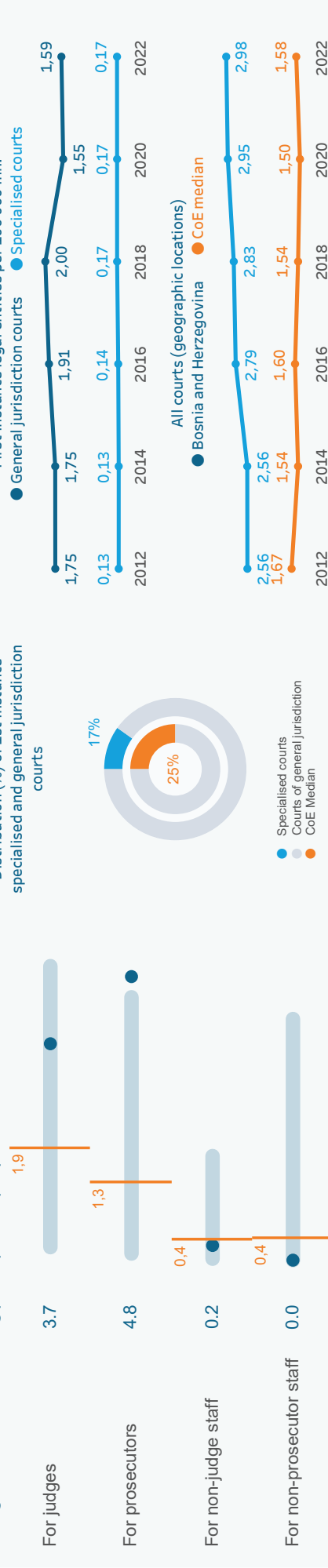


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

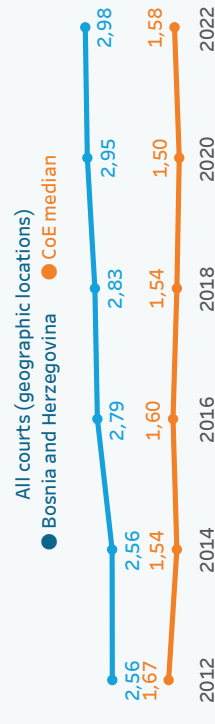
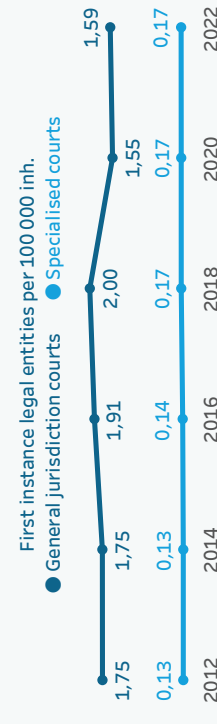
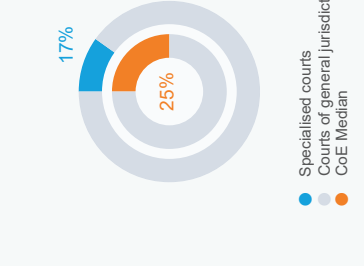


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

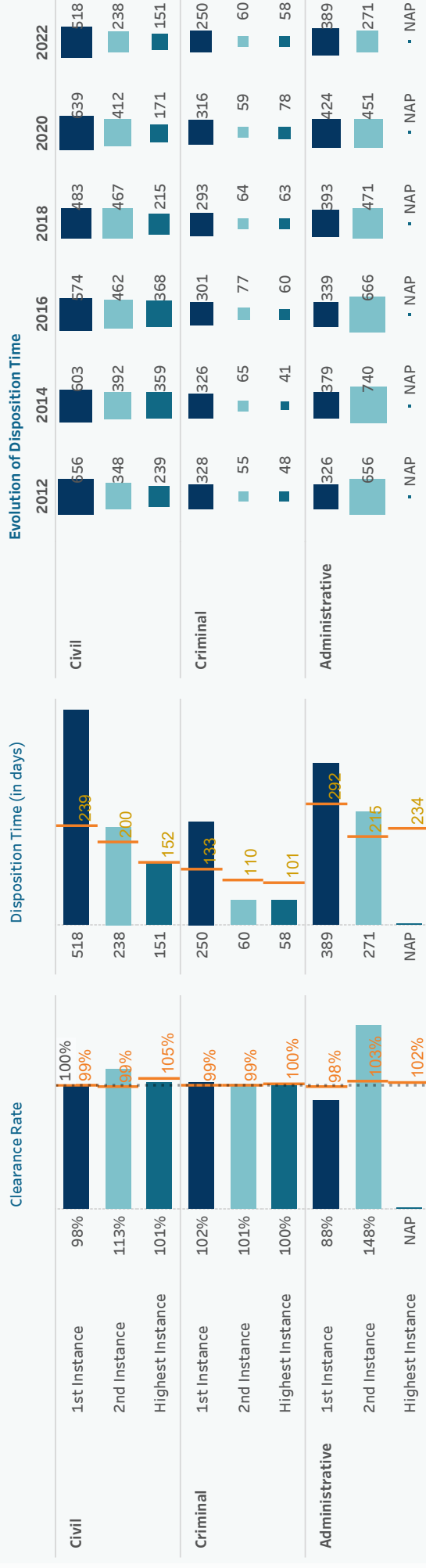
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

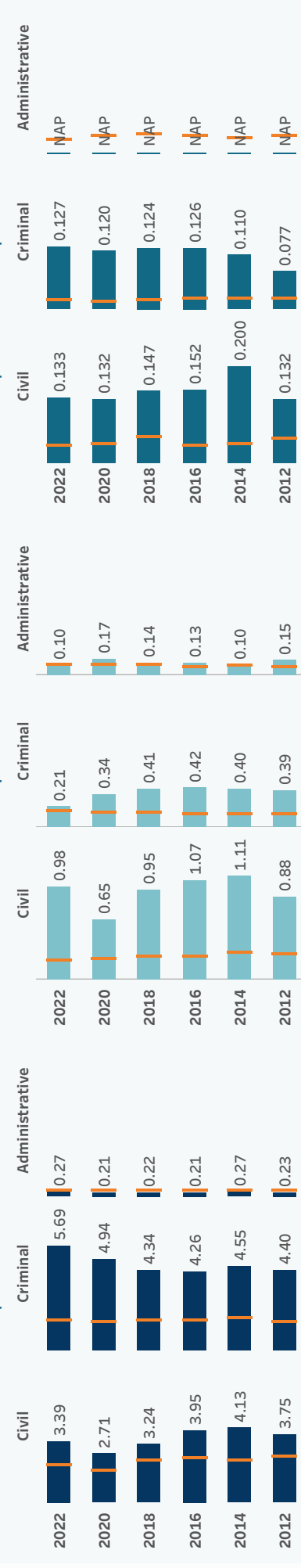


Incoming Cases

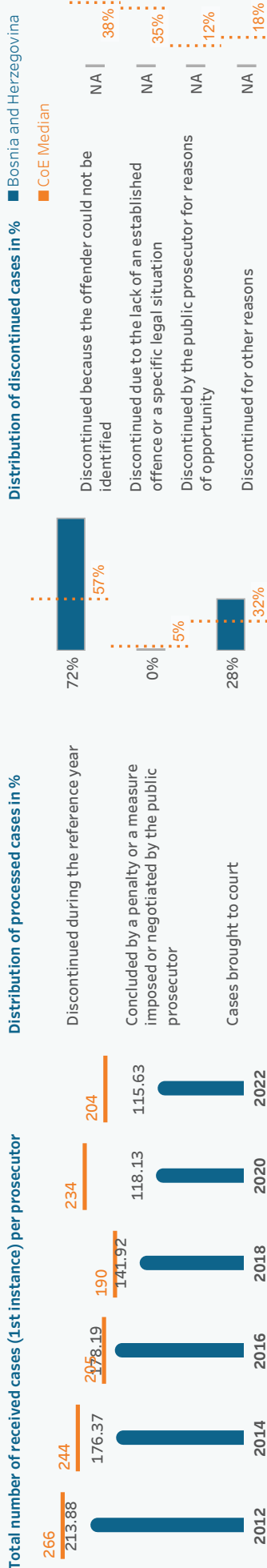
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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 : **3,77**

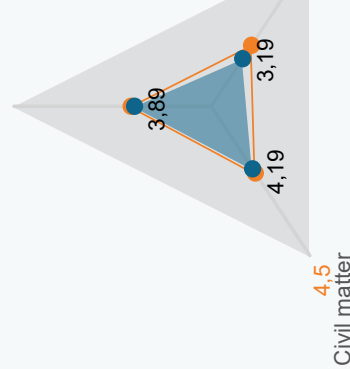


Total usage rate : **3,42**
(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

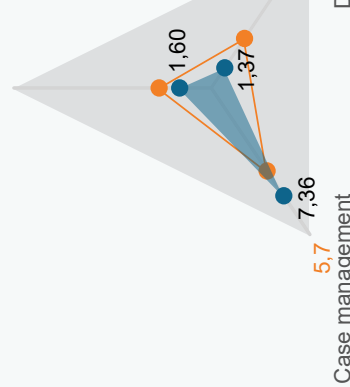
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<http://www.sluzbenilist.ba/Docs/index/bih>
<https://www.parlament.ba>
<https://www.narodnaskupstinars.net>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.ustavnisud.ba/en/home>
<https://csd.pravosudje.ba>

Information about the judicial system

<https://vstv.pravosudje.ba/vstvfo/B/141>



Inhabitants
6 447 710

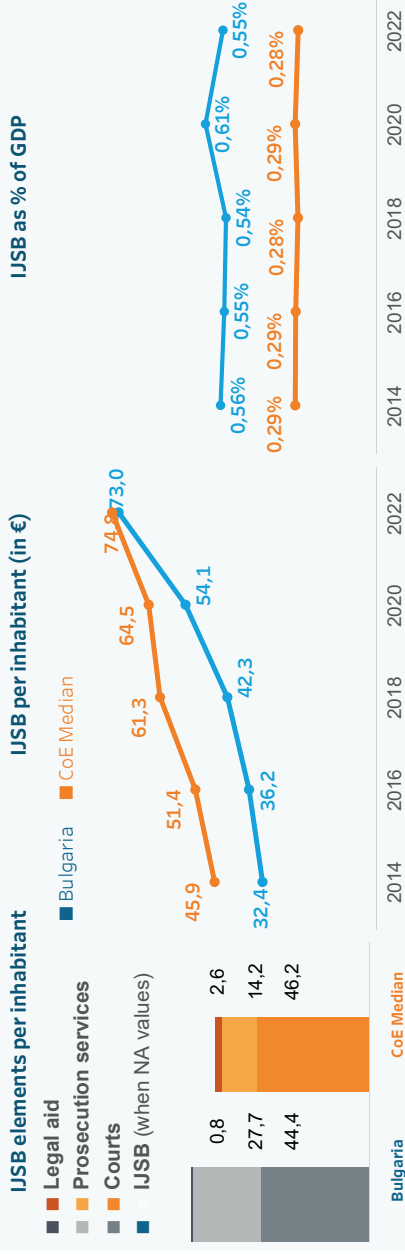


GDP per capita
13 271 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

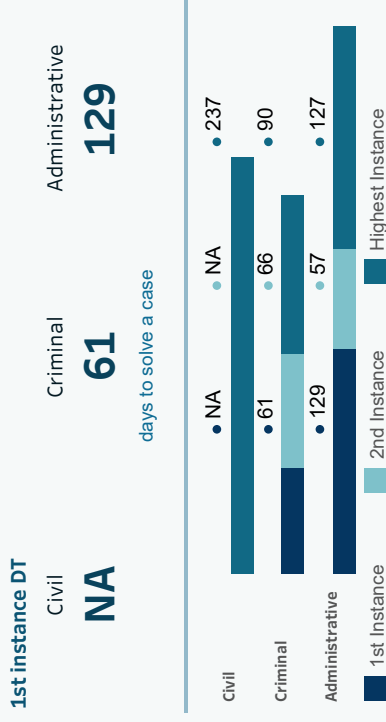


Average gross annual salary
10 861 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system is 470 444 108 €, which represents 73.0 € per inhabitant and is close to the CoE median. As a percentage of GDP, this budget stands at 0.55%, making it one of the highest in Europe. The implemented budget of courts per inhabitant continues its up-ward trend, moving closer to the CoE median. The prosecution services' budget remains above the CoE median. However, the legal aid budget is only 0.8 € per inhabitant in 2022, which is among the lowest in Europe.

Court organisation: In 2022, the 1st and 2nd instance Specialised Criminal Courts and their respective prosecutor's offices were abolished. Jurisdiction over the offences concerned was transferred to the district and regional courts. Besides, the Sofia City Court became competent for crimes of a general nature committed by judges, prosecutors and investigators, other persons with immunity and members of the Council of Ministers.

Court-related mediation: Pursuant to the 2022 amendments to the Legal Aid Act, legal assistance can also be provided in a mediation procedure - mediation before a court case is initiated (decision of the chairman of the National Legal Aid Bureau) and mediation in an initiated case (court decision).

Training of judges and public prosecutors: Besides the trainings, the National Institute of Justice makes available e-resources for individual work and self-study. In 2022, 43 practice-oriented videos on working with the Electronic Court Information System were published on the e-learning portal. The latter had 6,165 registered users - a 15% increase compared to 2021.

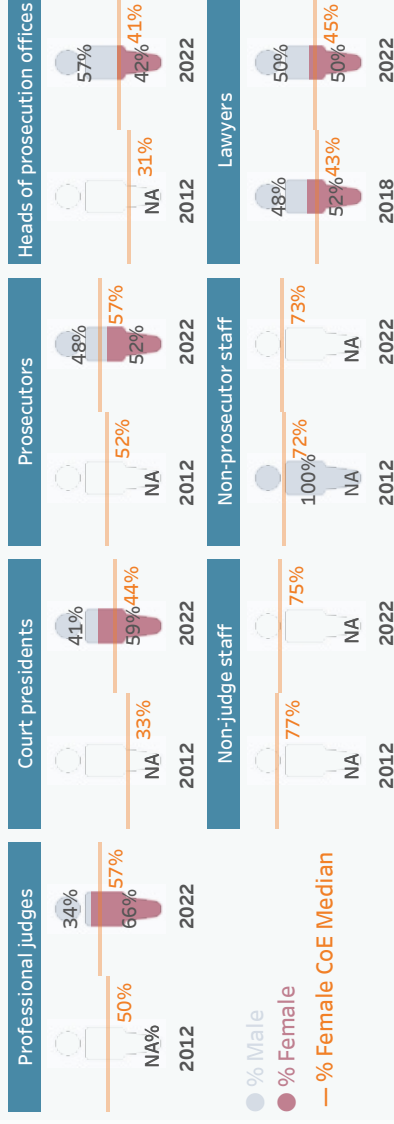
Efficiency: It should be recalled that data on civil litigious cases at 1st and 2nd instances are still not available due to the impossibility to distinguish between litigious and non-litigious matters. In general, courts' efficiency remained stable. Overall, the courts are most efficient in the field of criminal justice.

In respect of the data available, it is worth noticing that the Disposition Time is well below the respective CoE medians, except for 3d instance civil cases. Indeed, following the 2020 amendments to the Civil Procedure Law, access to cassation appeals has been expanded in consumer disputes, resulting in an increased number of incoming cases in 2021 and 2022. Moreover, it was explained that the Cassation Court was not sufficiently staffed due to delays in the competitions, as well as the retirement of 4 judges in 2021.

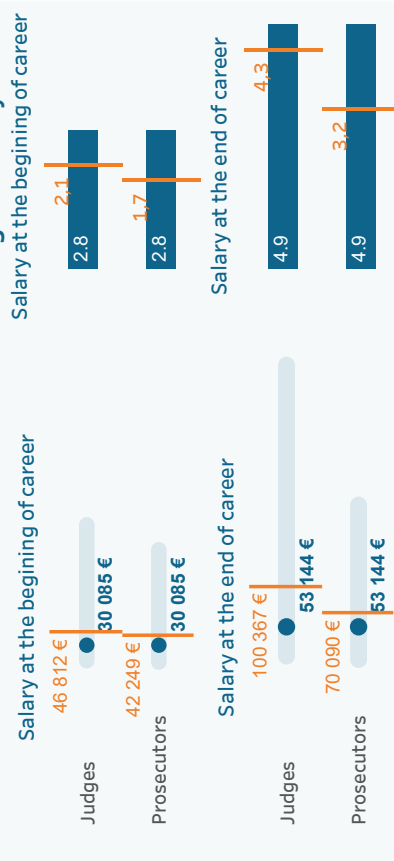
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



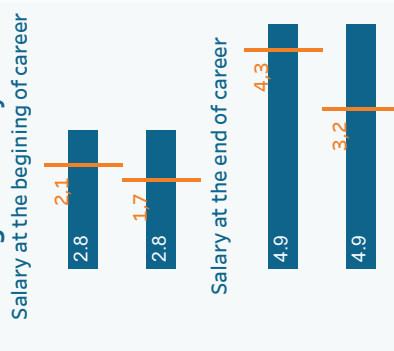
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

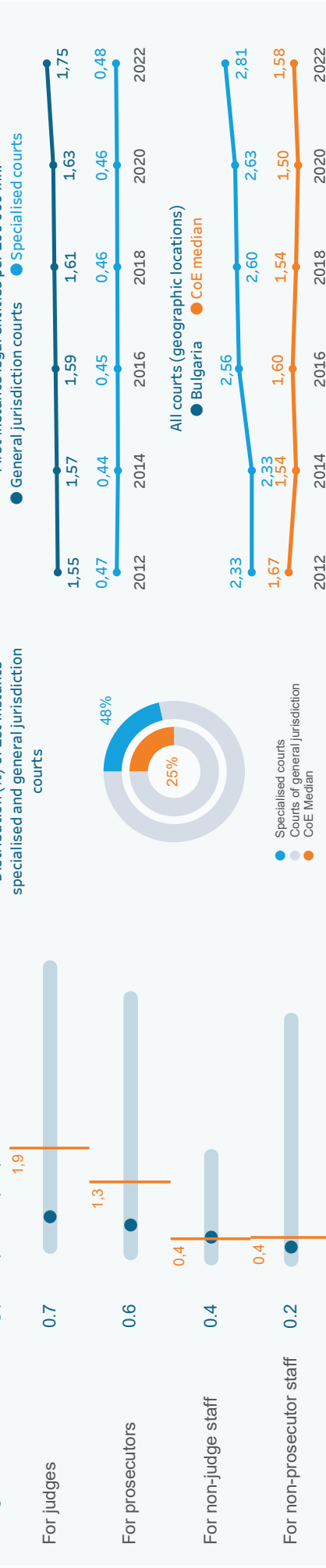


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

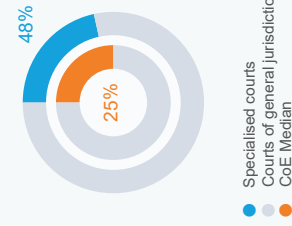


Training of Justice Professionals

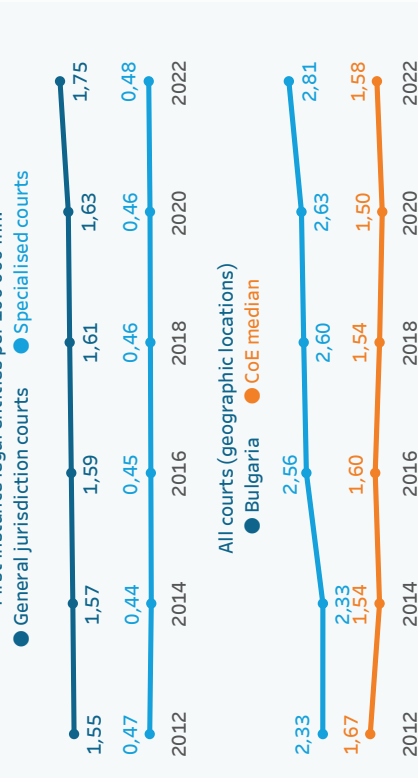
Average number of live training participations per professional*



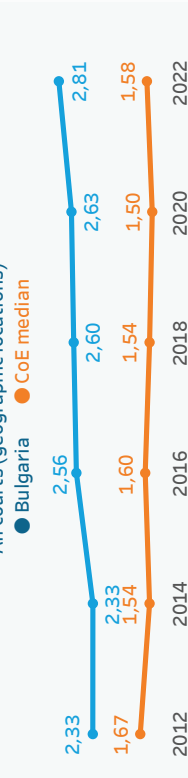
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

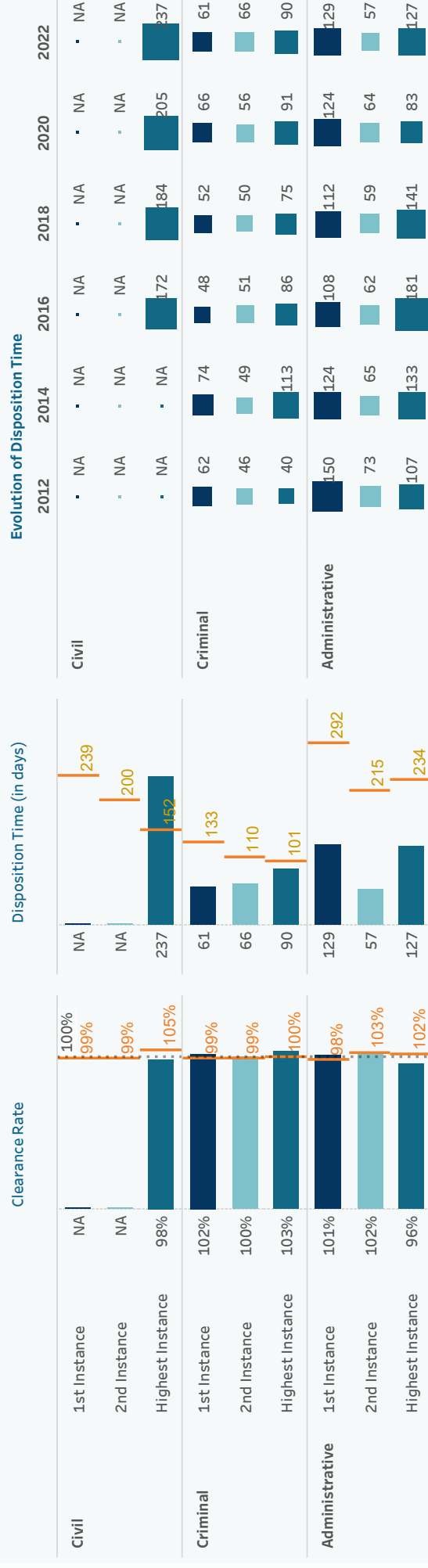
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

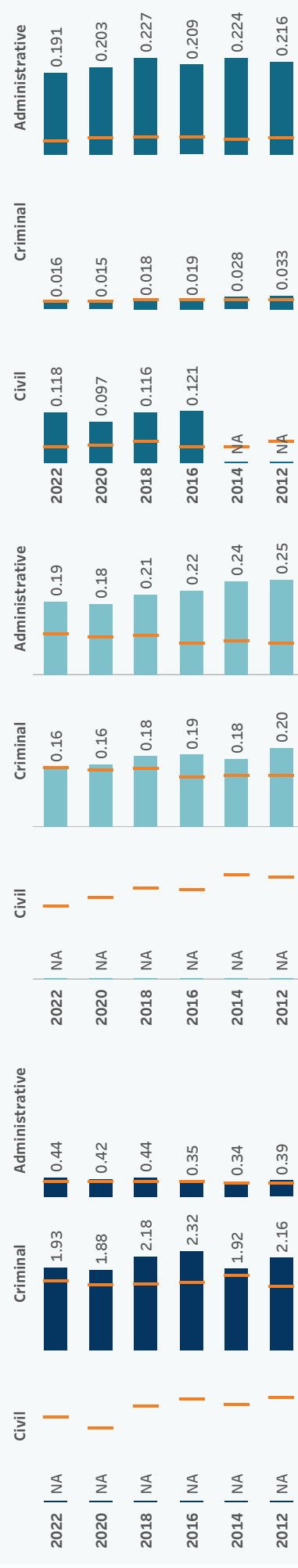


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

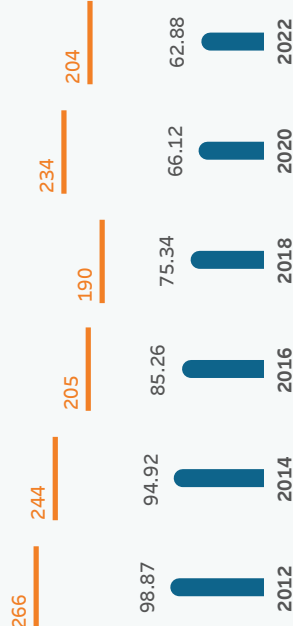
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

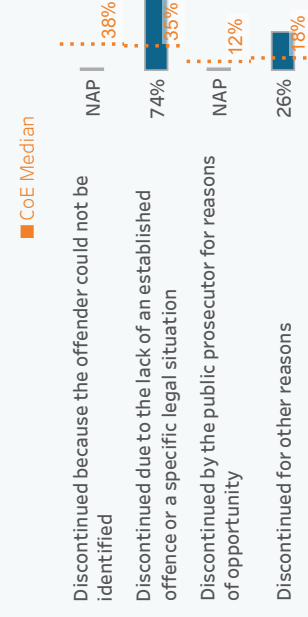
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **4,27**



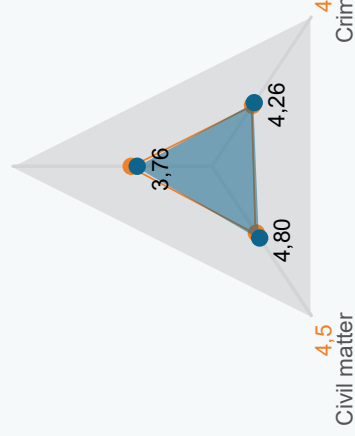
Total usage rate : **1,98**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

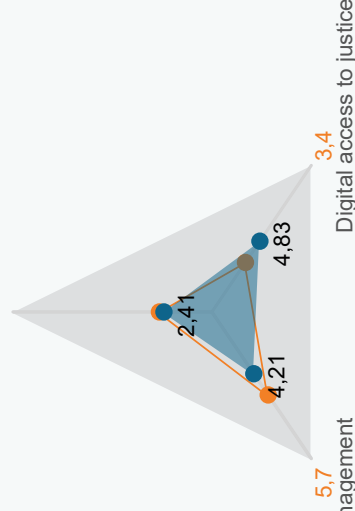
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

dv.parliament.bg

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.vks.bg

Information about the judicial system

<https://vss.justice.bg/>



Inhabitants
3 850 894

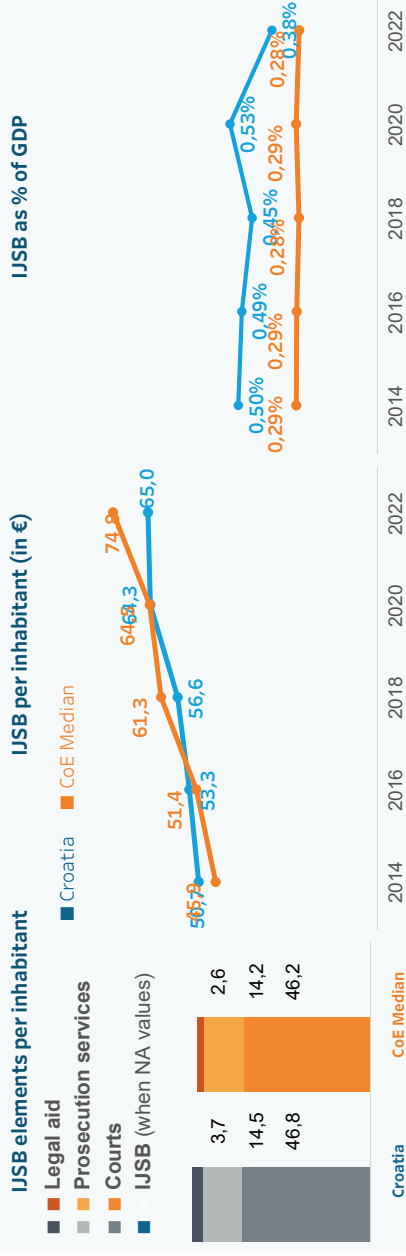


GDP per capita
17 130 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

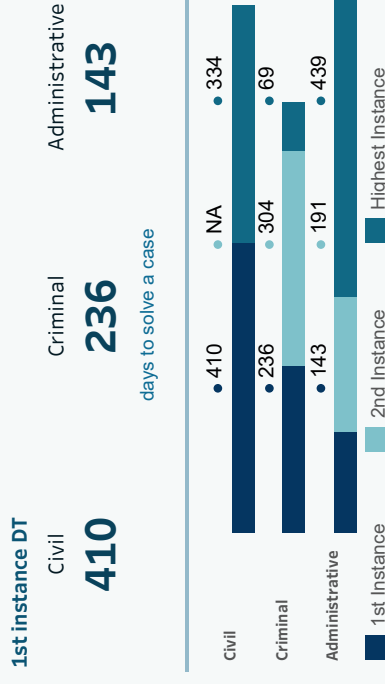


Average gross annual salary
16 564 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: The implemented judicial system budget is 250 268 474 € in 2022, which represents 65 € per inhabitant, a figure lower than the CoE median. This budget constitutes 0,38% of the GDP, which is above the CoE median. The courts' budget and the prosecution services' budget per inhabitant remained stable for the 2020-2022 period, and were both at the level of the respective CoE medians. The legal aid budget per inhabitant is 3,7 € in 2022, surpassing the CoE median.

Quantitative performance targets for judges and prosecutors: The Minister of Justice, upon the proposal of the Supreme Court/with the prior opinion of the Prosecutor General, adopts the respective Framework criteria for the workload of judges and prosecutors. Failure to meet targets can lead to disciplinary proceedings. Besides, there is a system of regular individual qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the judges' (every year) and public prosecutors' (every 3 years) work.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Croatia has an ICT Deployment index of 6,6, which is well above the CoE median. The "Digital Croatia Strategy" valid until 2032 includes strengthening institutional capacities, upgrading the state information infrastructure and advanced software solutions, fostering full interoperability between public administration and justice, providing access to open data, digitalization and promotion of digital public services.

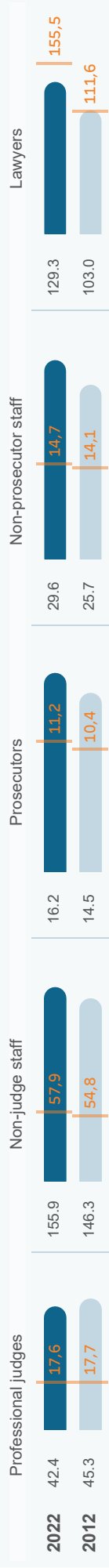
Gender balance: In Croatia, women constitute the majority within different judicial professions: judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff, notaries. The only exception concerns lawyers (44%). Moreover, 55% of court presidents are women and 65% of heads of prosecution services are also women. Only at the Supreme court level, women judges do not have the majority (32%).

Efficiency: The courts demonstrate their highest efficiency in 3rd instance criminal cases. In this regard, it should be noted that there has been a decrease of incoming criminal cases between 2020 and 2022, following the establishment of the High Criminal Court on 1st of January 2021, which took over part of the previous Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

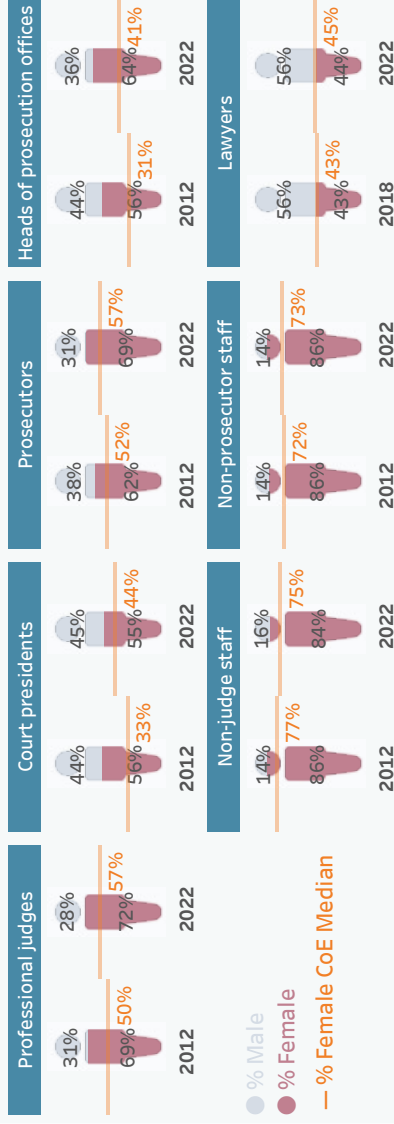
In 2022, courts were least efficient in 3rd instance administrative cases even though the DT decreased significantly. Notable improvements were also reported in 1st and 3rd instance civil litigious cases. The highest increase in DT is reported in second instance criminal cases.

Starting from 2022 it is not possible to distinguish between civil litigious and non-litigious cases at second instance.

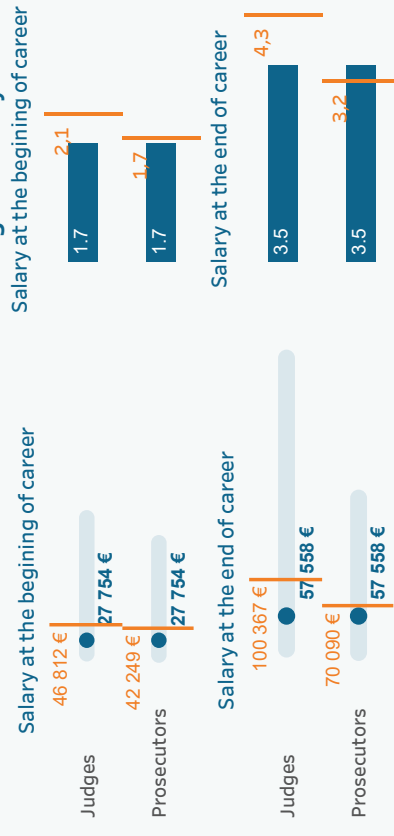
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



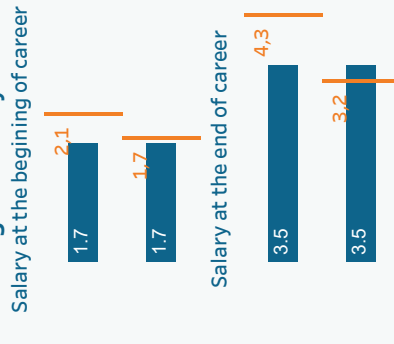
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

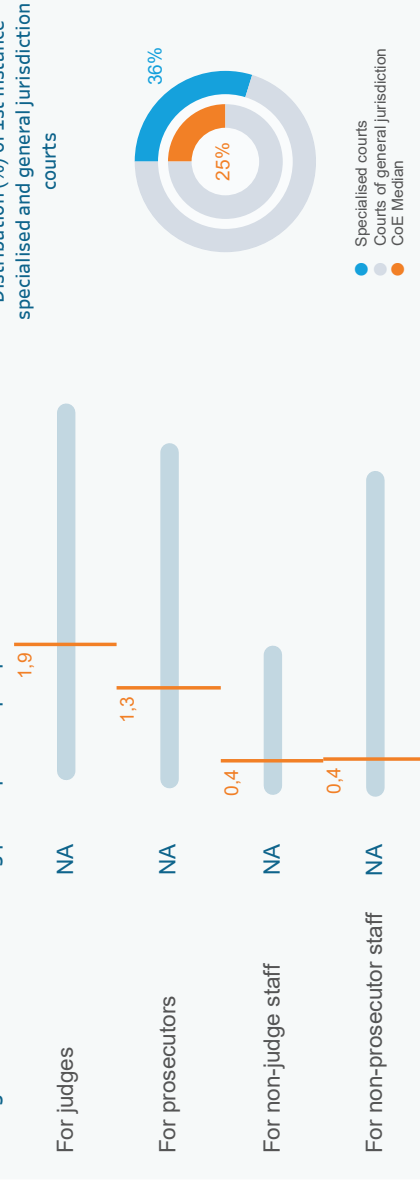


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

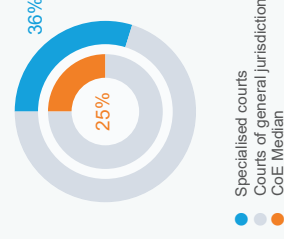


Training of Justice Professionals

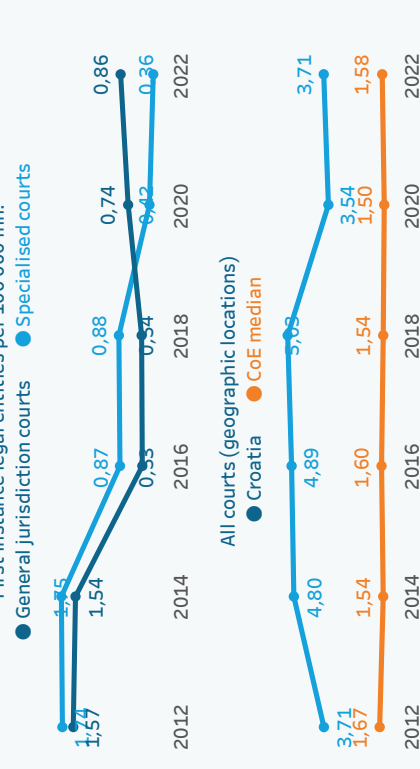
Average number of live training participations per professional*



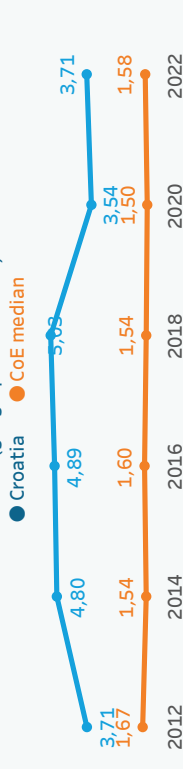
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

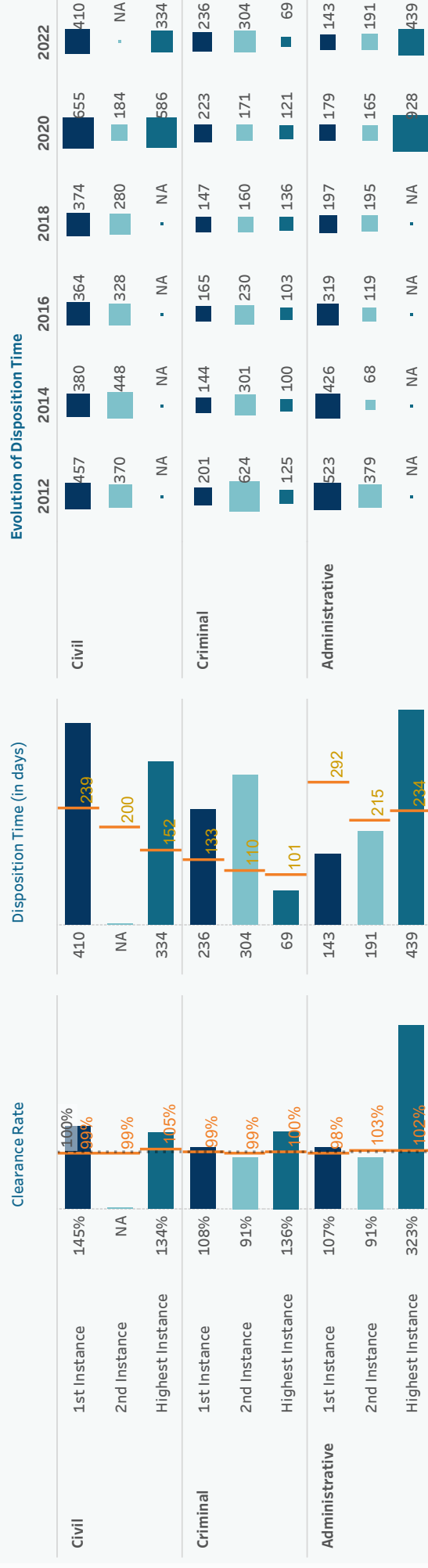
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

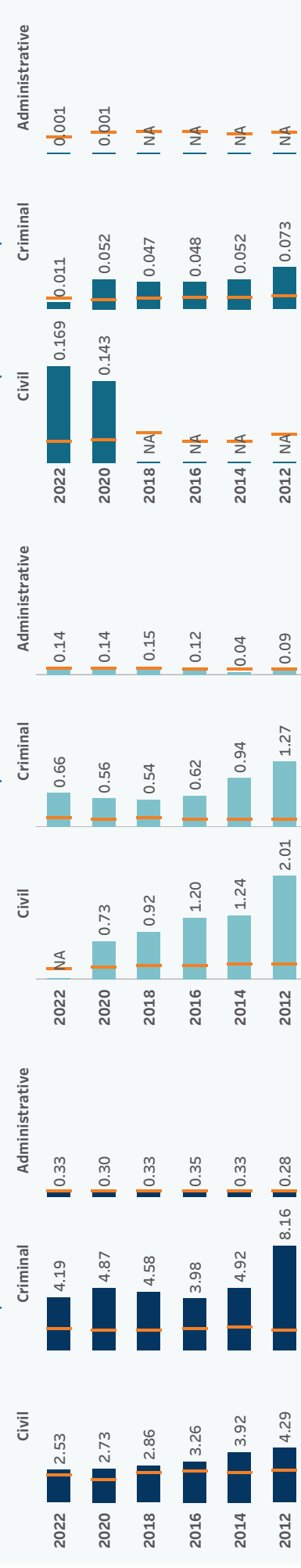


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

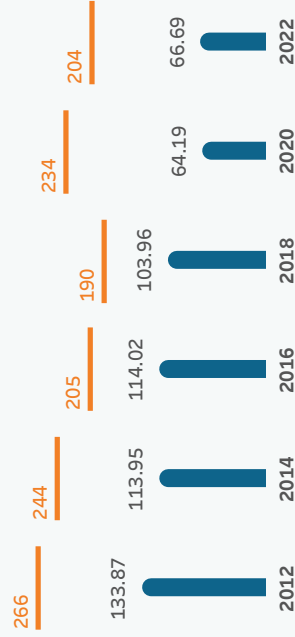
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

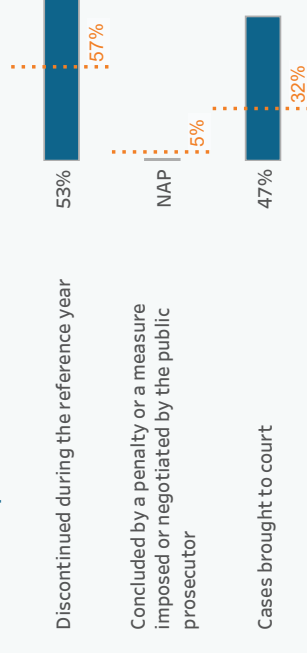


Public Prosecution Services

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 : **6,64**



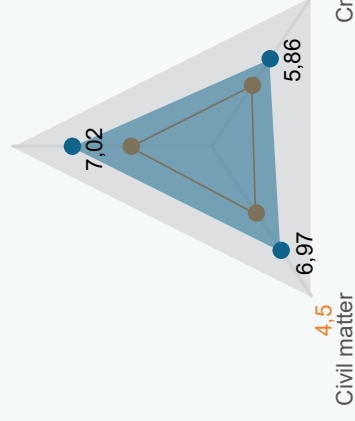
Total usage rate : **4,71**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

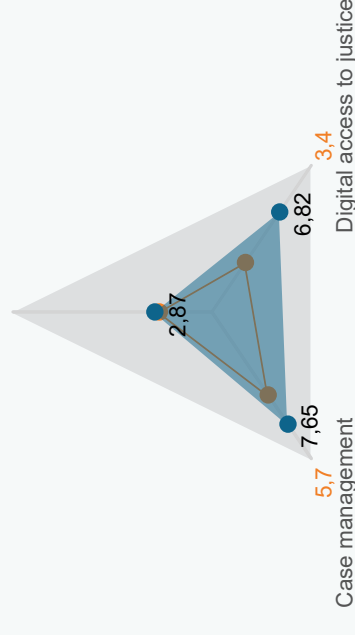
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.nn.hr/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://sudskapraksa.csp.vsrh.hr/home>

Information about the judicial system

<https://mpu.gov.hr/>

<https://sudovi.hr/>



Inhabitants
920 701

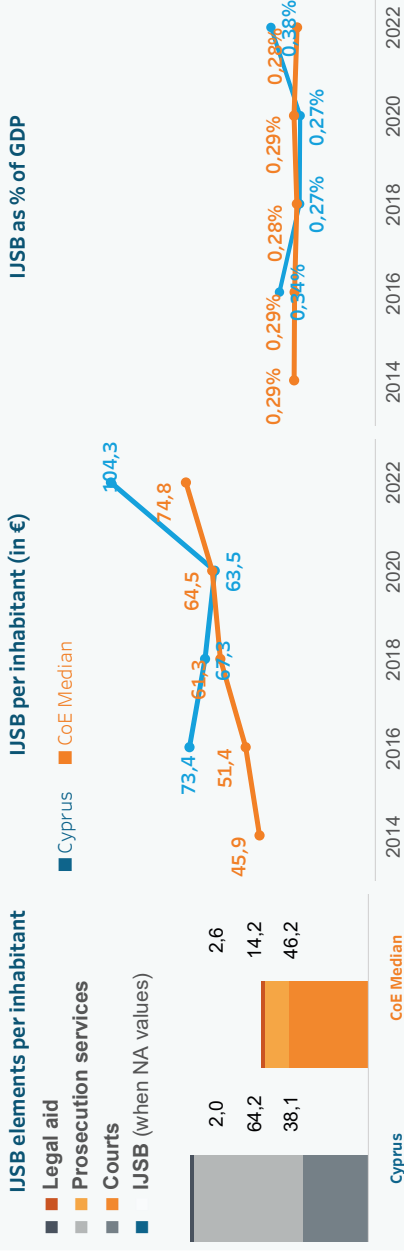


GDP per capita
27 777 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
26 424 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



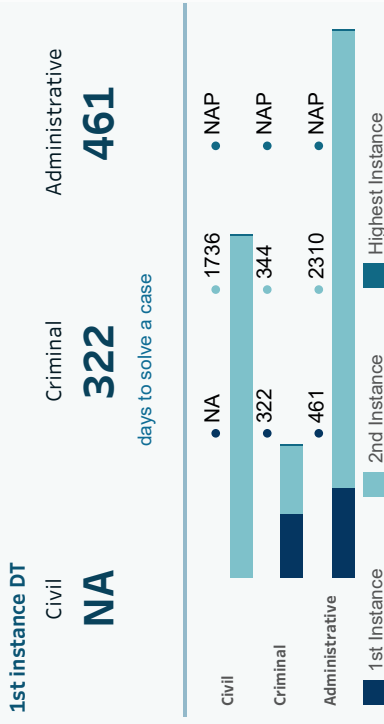
Budget: Cyprus allocated a budget of 95 988 137 € for its judicial system in 2022, which represents 104,3 € per inhabitant, considerably above the CoE median. As a % of GDP (0,38%) the budget is also above the CoE median. 61,6% of this budget are dedicated to public prosecution services (the highest proportion from judicial system budget in Europe). Indeed, this budget increased substantially between 2020 and 2022 following a major restructuring of the posts and an increase in the salaries of the counsels working at the Attorney General's Office. The courts' budget and legal aid budget per inhabitant remained below the respective CoE medians.

Minors: The 2023 European "Crystal Scales of Justice" Prize, organised by the Council of Europe was awarded to the Cyprus Judicial Training School and "Hope For Children" CRC Policy Centre. The project "Kids in Court Game (KiCGame)" consists of four different games designed to prepare children psychologically and emotionally to testify in court as witnesses.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Cyprus has an ICT Deployment index of 0,2 and is one of the states that is at the start of the process of digitalisation. An initiative was taken to launch an e-justice system in January 2024.

Professionals and gender balance: Between 2012-2022, the number of judges and public prosecutors increased considerably, mainly between 2020 and 2022. In 2022, in Cyprus there are 15,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants which is slightly below the CoE median (17,6) and 19,5 prosecutors which is above the CoE median (11,2). Women make up the majority of judges, prosecutors, heads of prosecution services and lawyers. Their proportion remains below 50% only in the case of Supreme Court judges and court presidents.

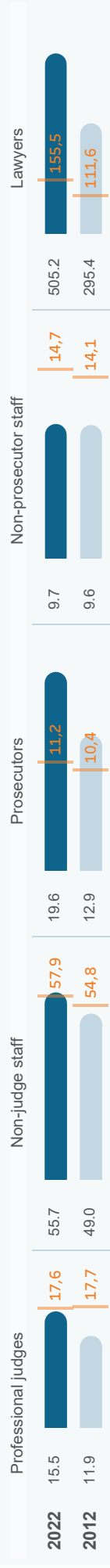
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



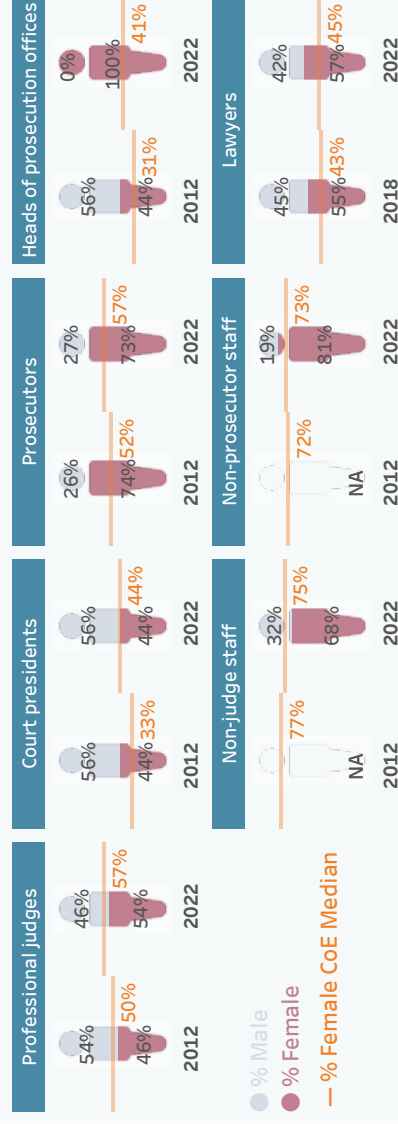
Efficiency: Cyprus has a two-tier court system. Courts are most efficient in 1st instance criminal cases, and the least efficient in 2nd instance administrative cases. The DT exceed the European medians in all case types for which data are available. In criminal matters, this indicator remains stable compared to 2020, while in administrative matters it evolved positively at both instances. Indeed, administrative cases include applications for international protection the number of which increased in 2021, as a result of more asylum seekers. Besides, the Review authority for refugees was abolished in January 2021.

Starting from 2021, data on 2nd instance civil litigious cases dealt with by the Supreme court are available; for 2022, the CR is below the 100% and the DT very high.

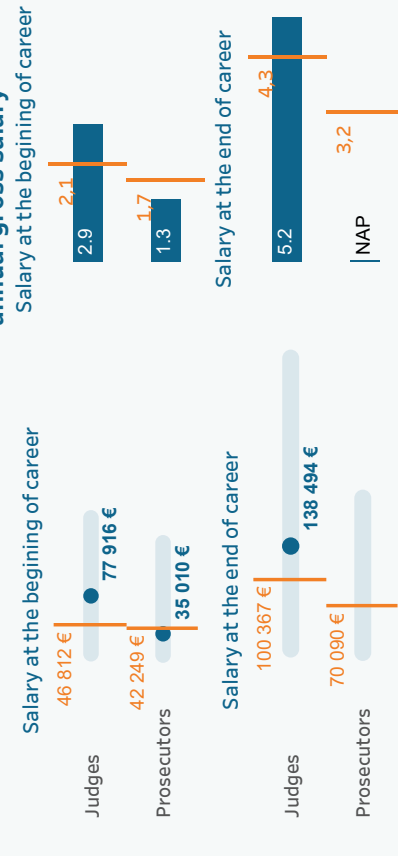
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



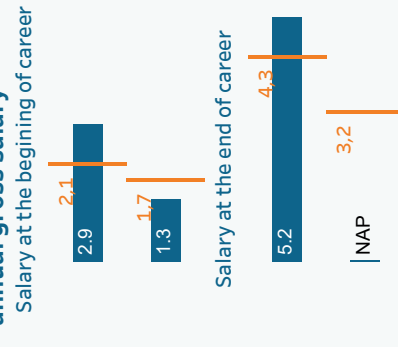
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

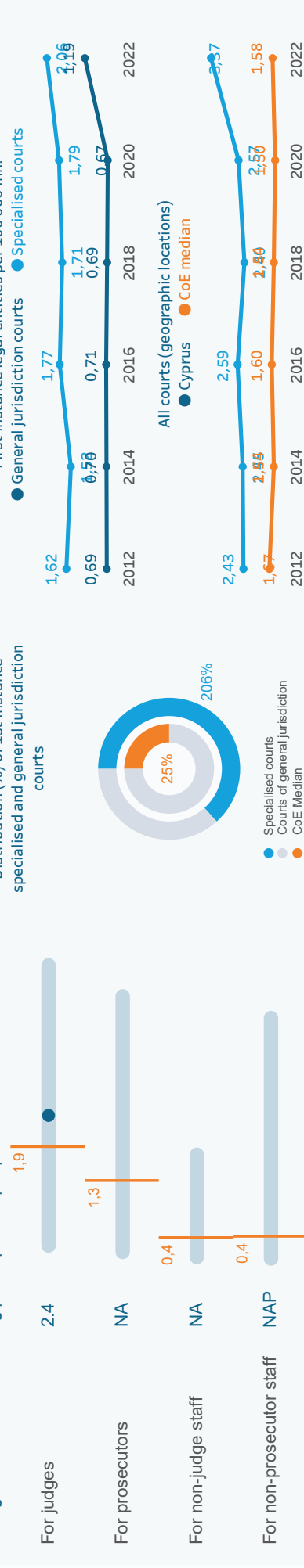


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

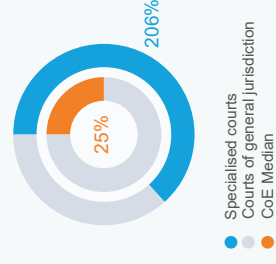


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

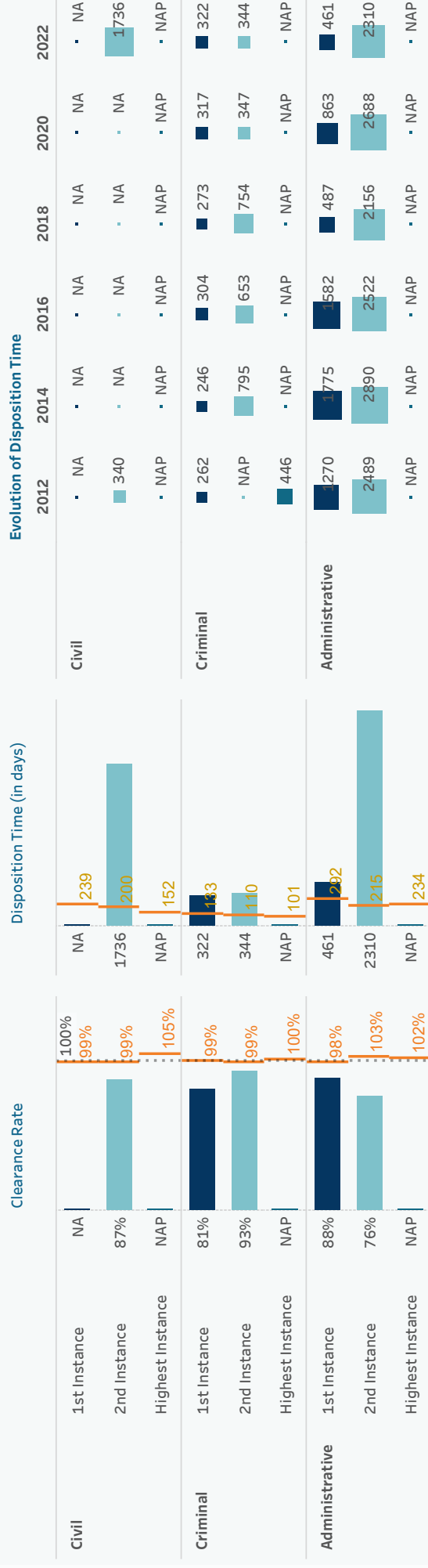
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

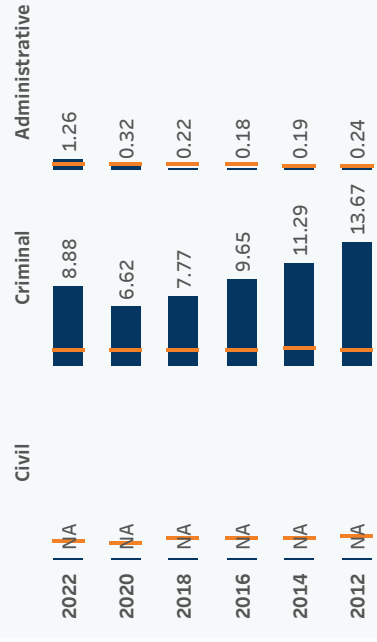
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

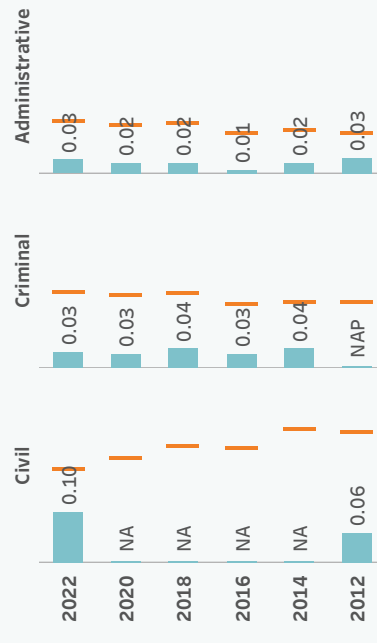


Incoming Cases

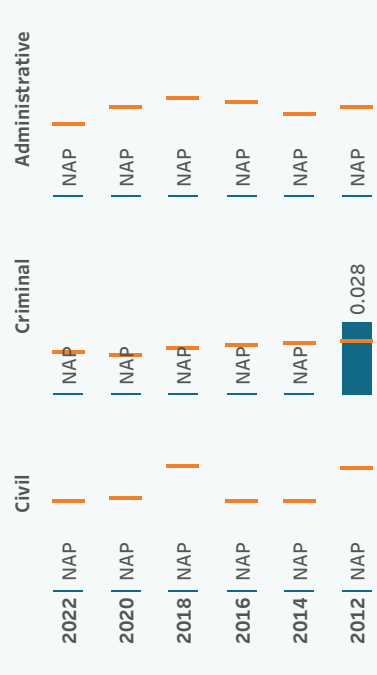
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

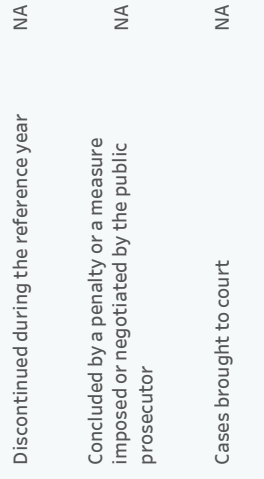


Public Prosecution Services

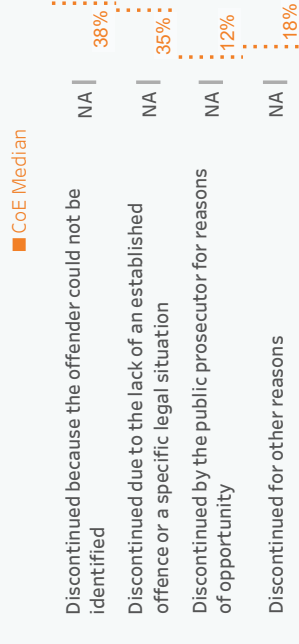
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **0,21**



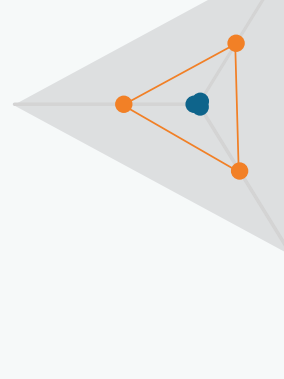
Total usage rate : **0,21**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

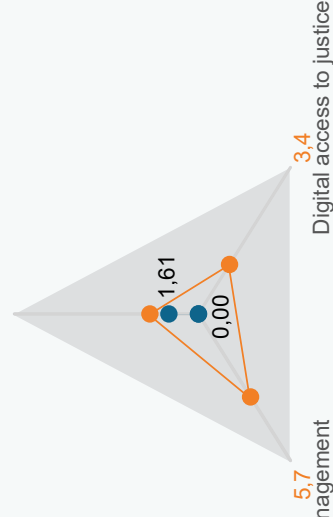
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.cylaw.org

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.cylaw.org

Information about the judicial system

www.supremecourt.gov.cy



Inhabitants
10 850 620

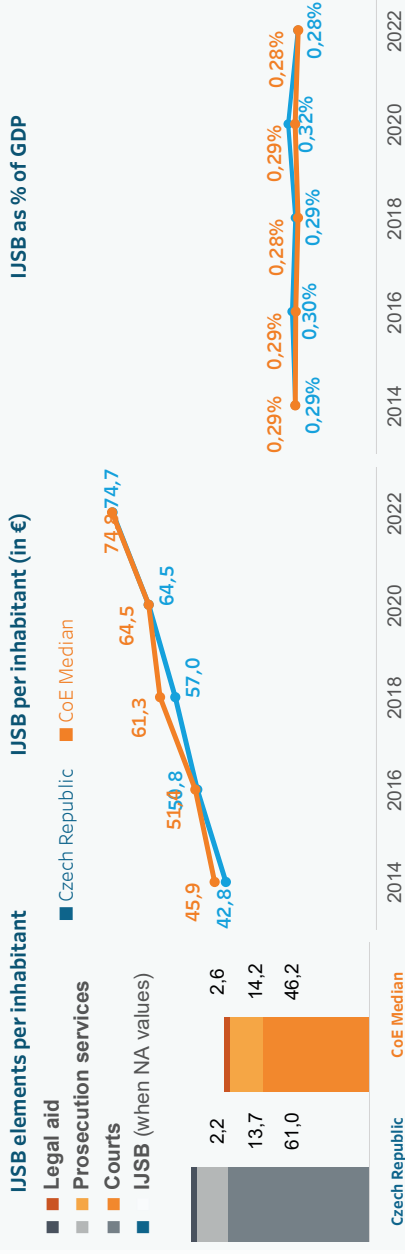


GDP per capita
26 334 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

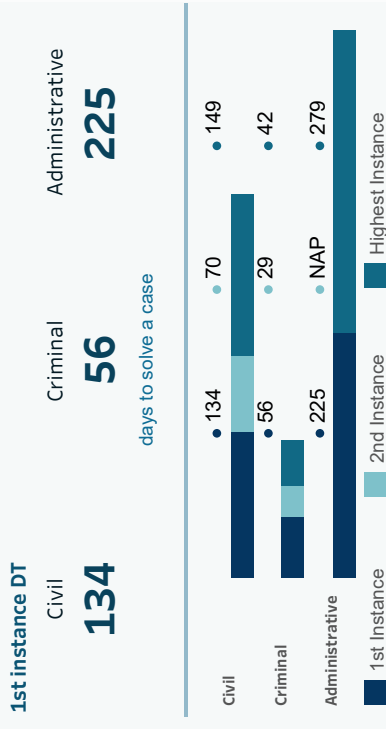


Average gross annual salary
20 084 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of the Czech Republic amounts to 810 439 861 €, which corresponds to 74,7 € per inhabitant, a figure similar to the CoE median. As a % of GDP, this budget is also aligned to the CoE median. More than 80% of the judicial system budget was dedicated to courts, representing 61 € per inhabitant, a value above the CoE median. The public prosecution services' budget and the legal aid budget remain slightly below the respective CoE medians.

Justice professionals: The Czech republic is characterised by a high number of professional judges, namely 28 per 100 000 inhabitants (17,6 CoE median). Moreover, non-professional judges intervene in criminal and labour law cases, while Rechtspfleger carry out individual acts concerning: payment orders, care of court for minors, grants related to admissions in medical or special treatment institutions, judicial enforcement of decisions, appointments of experts or interpreters etc.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The Czech Republic has an ICT Deployment index of 4,1, slightly below the CoE median. The ICT index seems strongest in category "Digital access", which is unusual for a country with relatively low total index. Nevertheless, adopting electronic submissions has been gradually implemented since 2008 and it is now possible to electronically file a lawsuit in any matter 24/7. The availability of usage rate is to be worked out as an indicator of the proper application of the tools.

Domestic violence: Starting from 2022, in each public prosecution office of the Czech republic, there is one prosecutor specialised in domestic and sexual violence.

Efficiency: The courts continue to be most efficient in second instance criminal cases, maintaining the criminal field of law as the domain in which the courts are most efficient, across all instances.

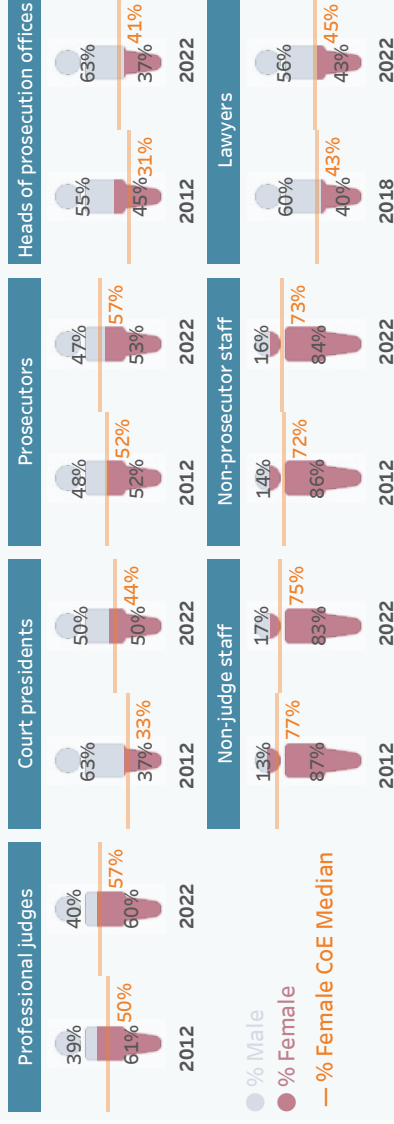
Conversely, administrative cases remain the least efficient area of law, irrespective of being handled within a two tier system, even though the DT improved at both instances compared to 2020.

Disposition Time values are below the respective CoE medians, except for last instance administrative cases. Due to an increased number of first instance administrative cases in previous years and the growing tendency to file an appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court, the latter was overburdened.

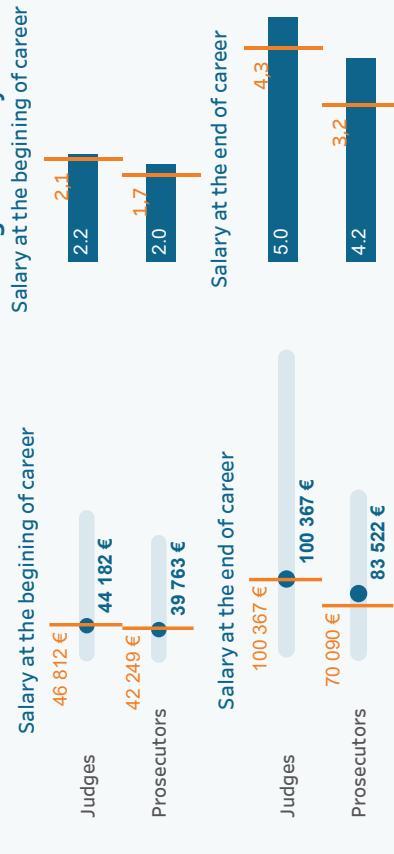
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



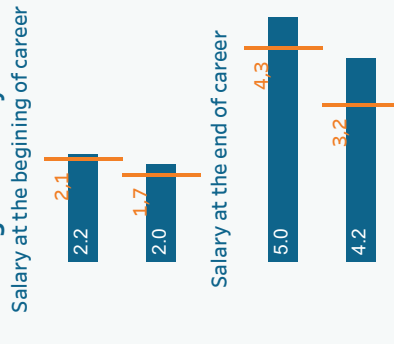
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

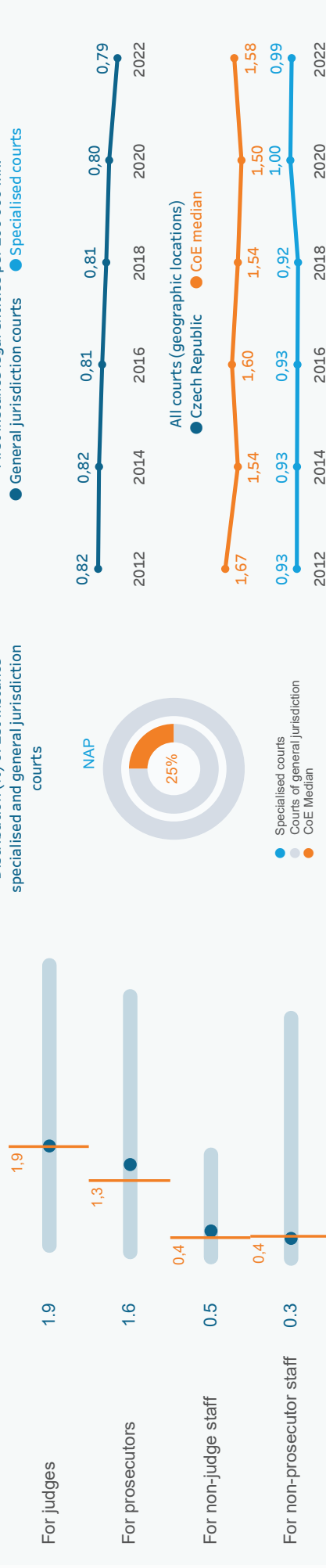


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

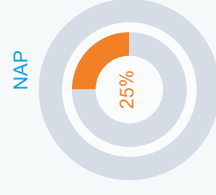


Training of Justice Professionals

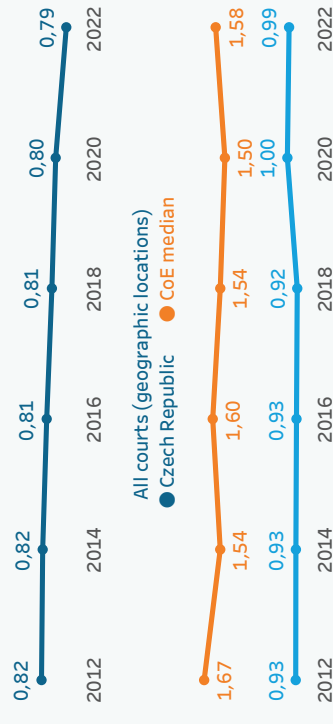
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median



* 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.

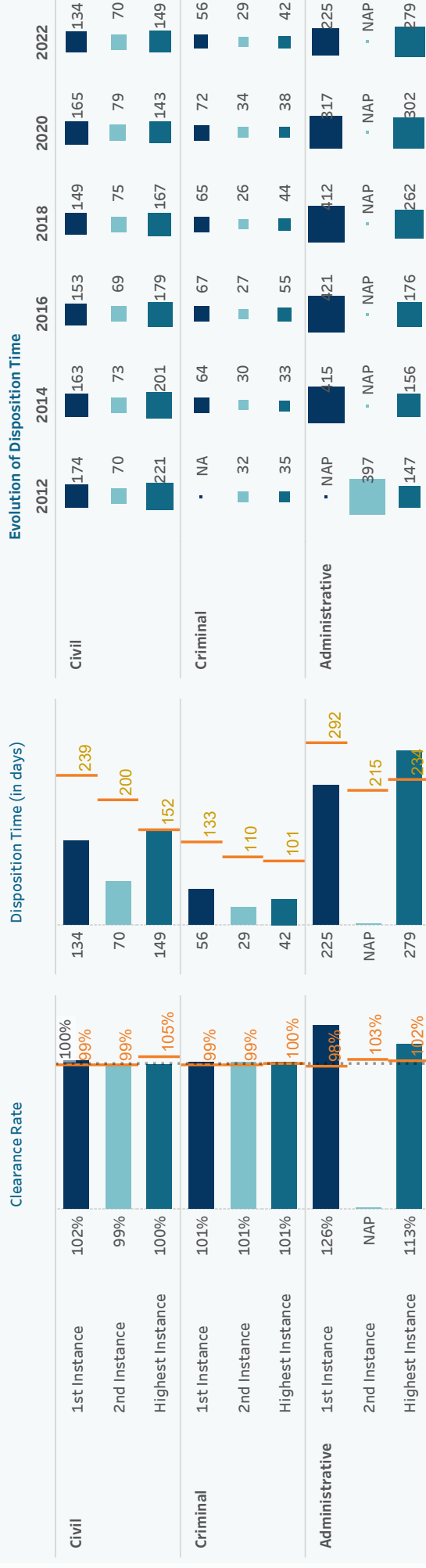
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

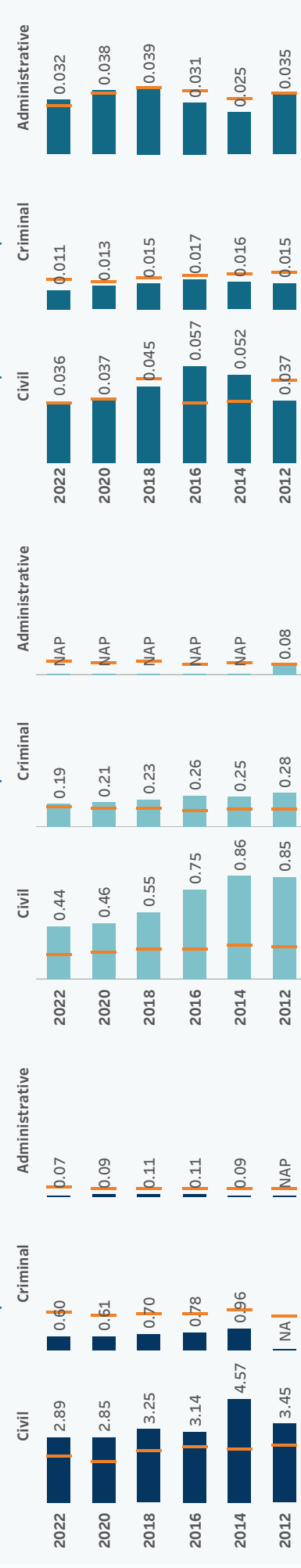


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

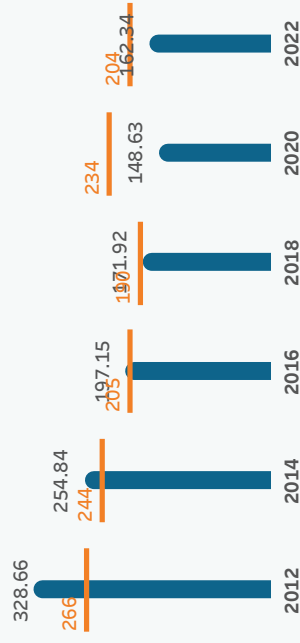
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

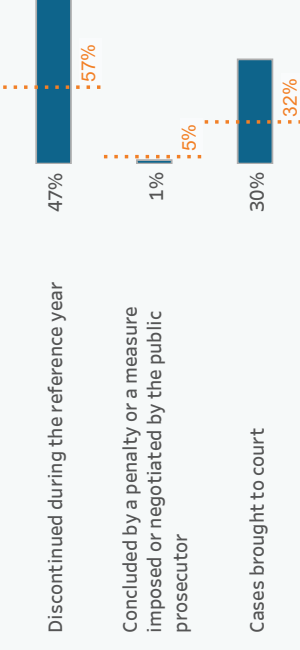


Public Prosecution Services

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 : **4,07**



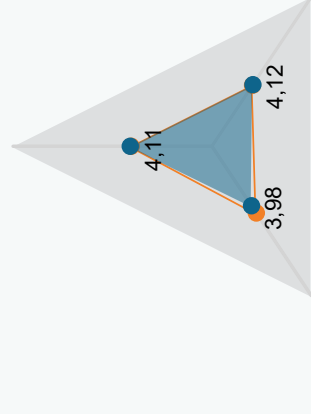
Total usage rate : **3,51**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

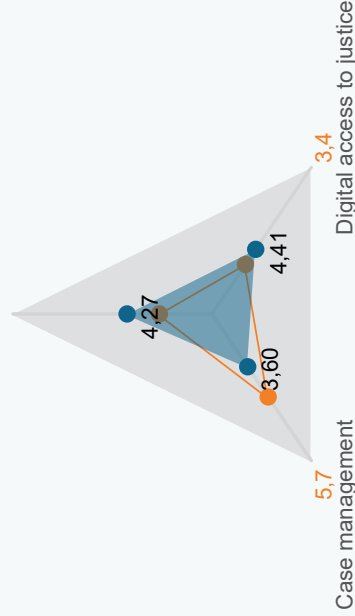
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.mvcr.cz

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.justice.cz

Information about the judicial system

www.justice.cz



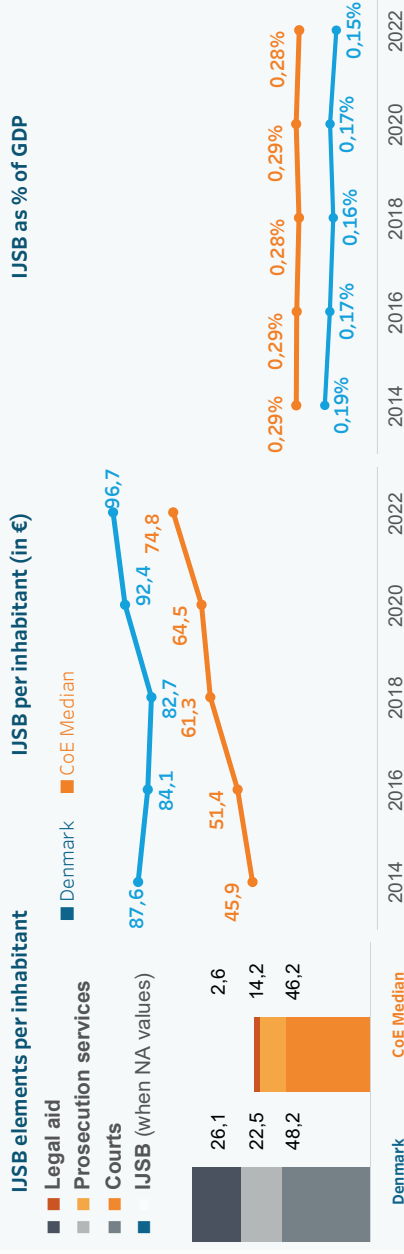
Inhabitants
5 928 364



GDP per capita
64 260 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
43 335 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



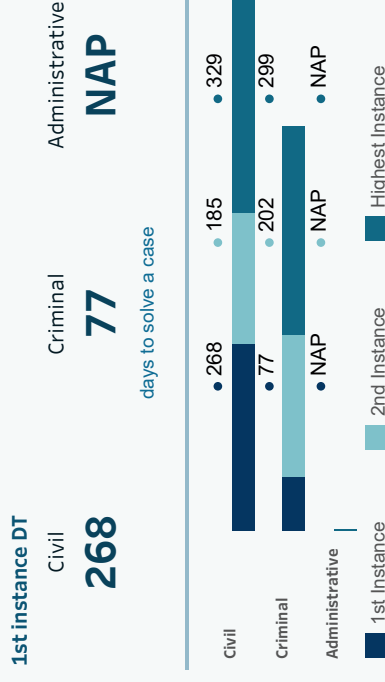
Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Denmark amounts to 573 346 079 €. This represents 96,7 € per inhabitant, well above the CoE median. On the other hand, this budget constitutes 0,15% of the GDP, making it one of the smallest in Europe. The court budget per inhabitant is 48,2 €, slightly above the CoE median, while the one of prosecution services remains above the CoE median. Denmark is among the European countries that allocate the highest amount of legal aid per inhabitant, with an expenditure of 26,1 €.

Professionals: Denmark is one of the countries to have Rechtspfleger. Rechtspfleger are competent among other tasks for management, information services, handling protocol department activities, managing cases, and other tasks.

Minors: Interrogations of children below 13 years (below 15 in case of sexual offence or murder), are typically conducted by a special trained police officer in specific child-friendly surroundings and they are audiovisually recorded and played in the court. Whilst voluntary, specialist training on "crimes against children" is provided to all Danish prosecutors, annually. Specific platforms for minors exist, either for educational purposes (history of the Danish justice system) or for minors in conflicted family situations.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Denmark's ICT Deployment index of 5,2 is above the CoE median. It is strongest in category Case management. New tools related to the decision making process were developed, e.g., "Domsdatabasen" (listed in CEPEJ Resource Centre Cyberjustice and AI), is an open data base containing anonymous court rulings. It is a machine learning for pseudonymising court rulings to be published in a central database.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Efficiency: In 2022, first instance courts are the most efficient instance, maintaining consistency with the previous evaluation cycle. Similarly, the most efficient area of law remains the criminal one. Administrative cases are part of the general category of "civil litigious cases" and are estimated at 5,5% of the total of this category.

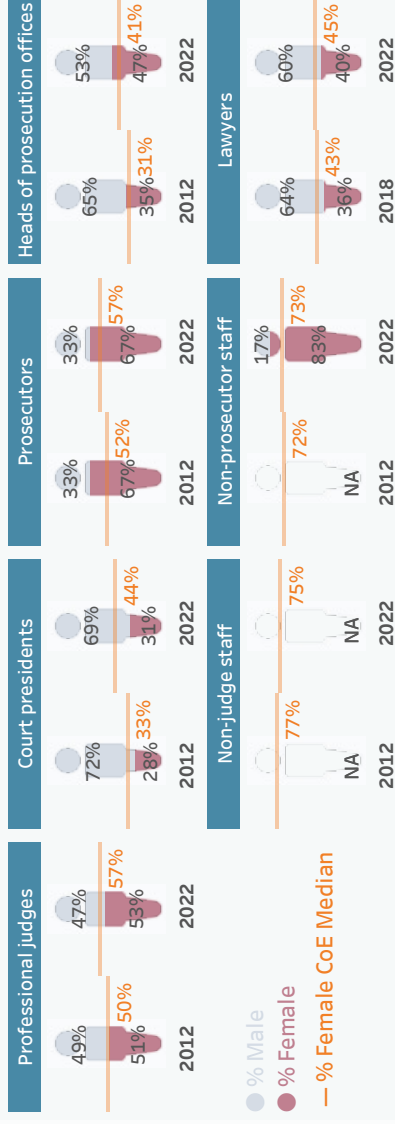
The lowest individual Disposition Time is reported in first instance criminal cases, while the highest is in the third instance civil and commercial litigious cases.

In comparison to 2020, Disposition Times across all instances and case types saw an increase. Indeed, in 2022 the courts were still dealing with a high number of pending cases in the aftermath of the covid-19 pandemic.

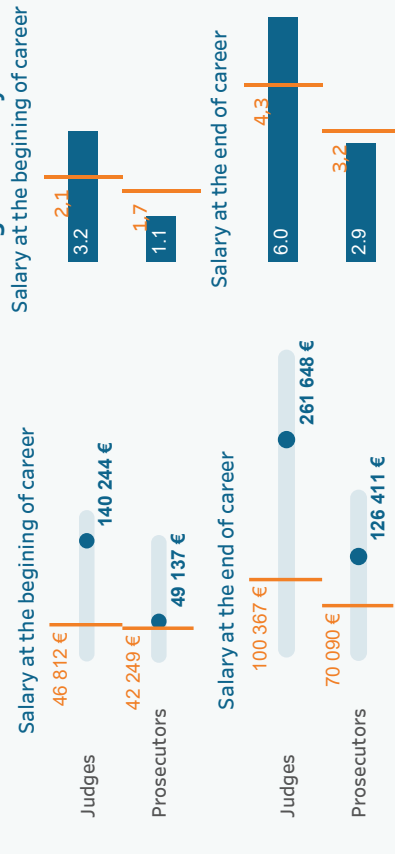
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



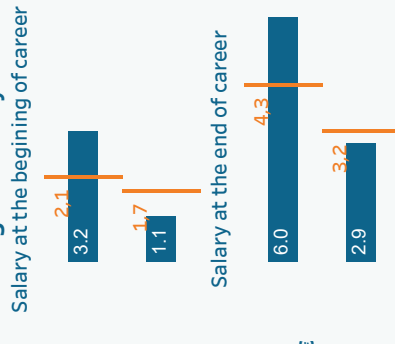
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

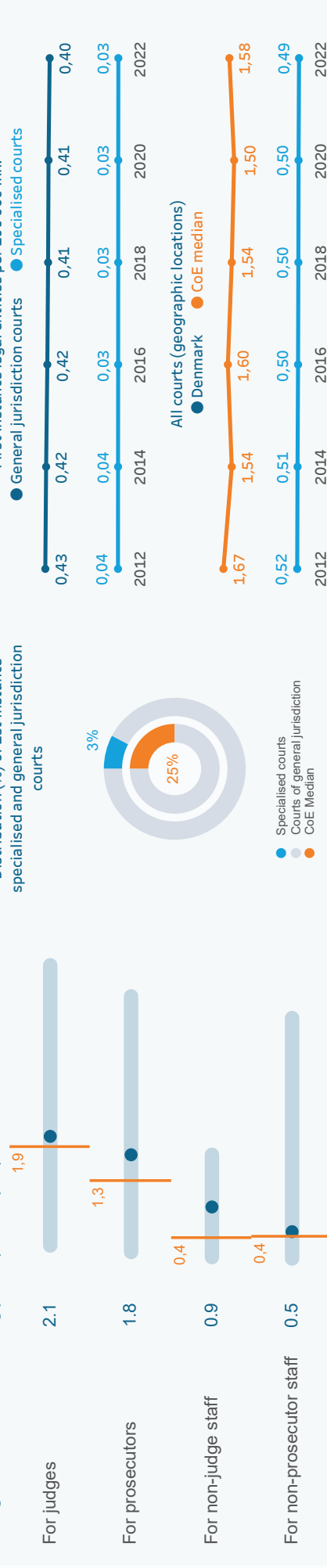


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

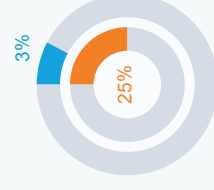


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

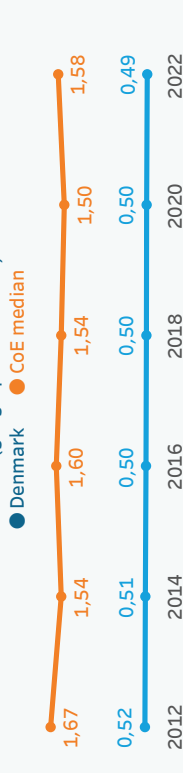


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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.

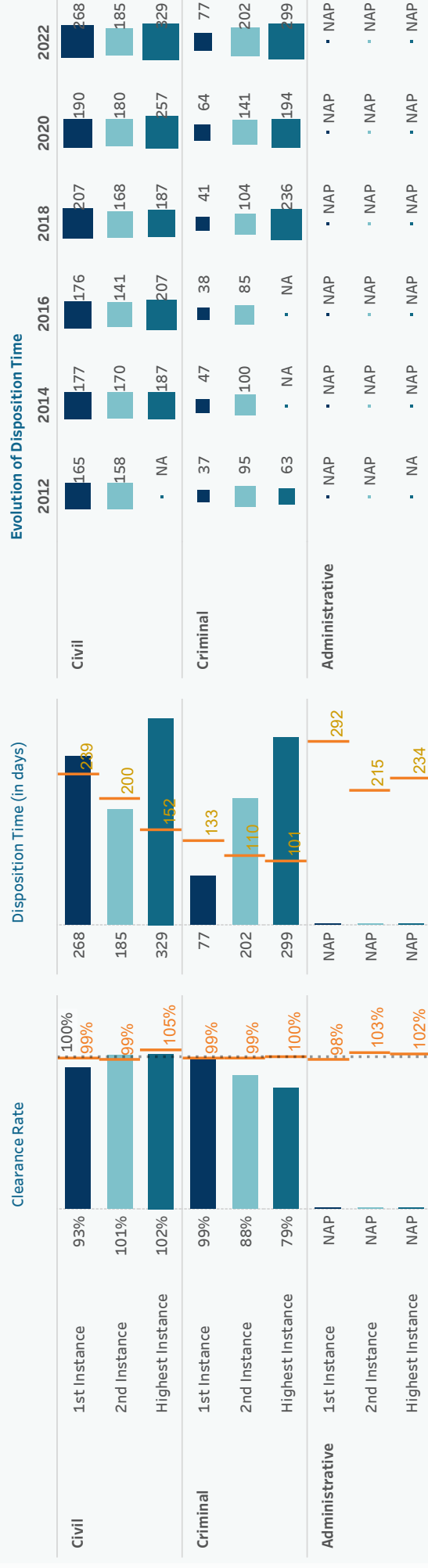
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

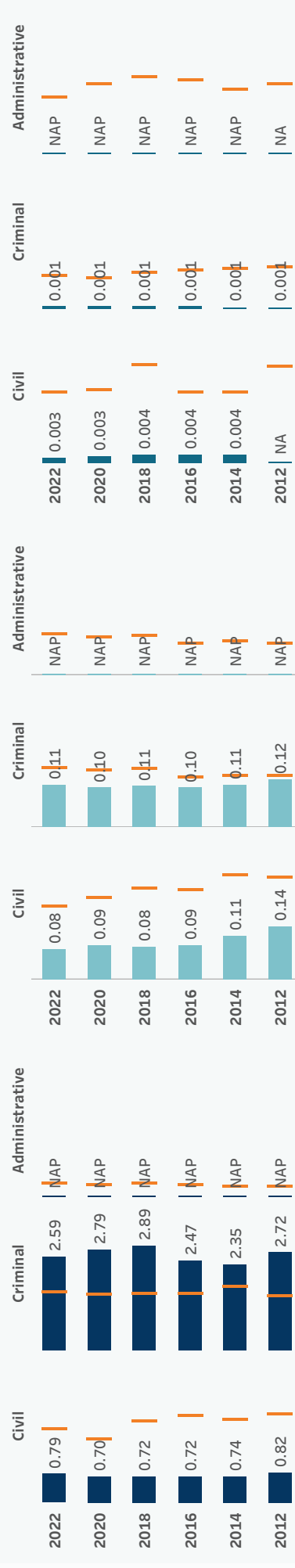


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

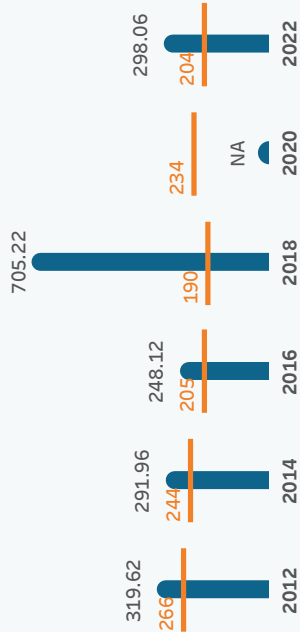
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

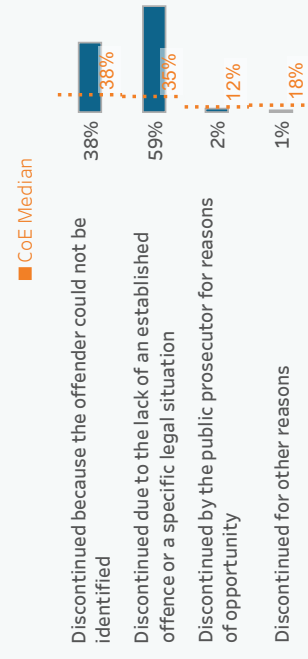
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **5,19**



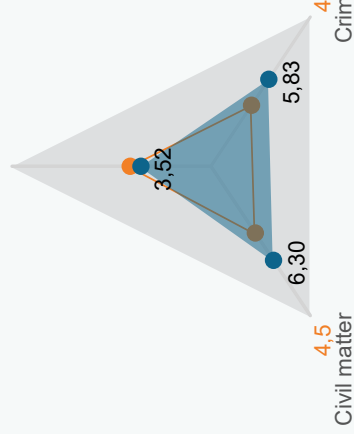
Total usage rate : **4,67**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

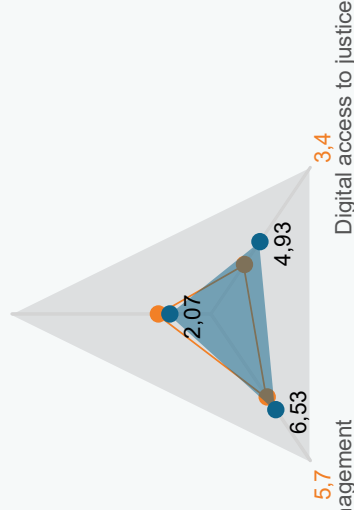
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://domstol.fe1.tangora.com>

Information about the judicial system

<https://domstol.dk/om-os/organisation/>



Inhabitants
1 328 439

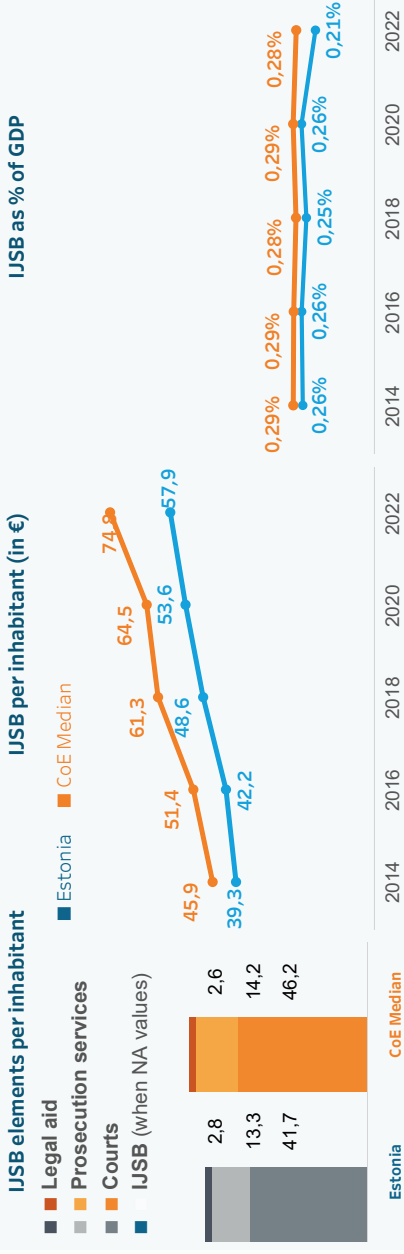


GDP per capita
27 035 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

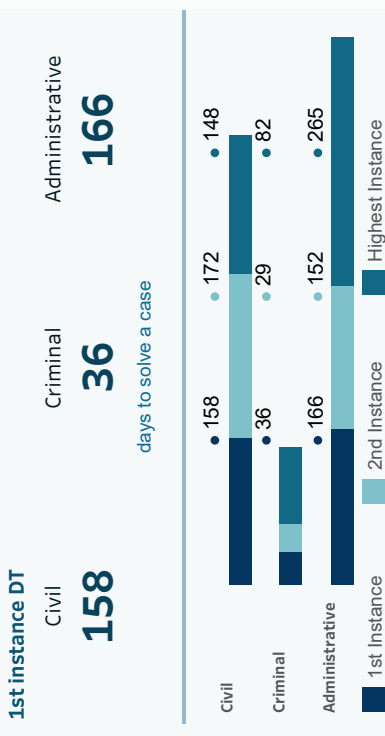


Average gross annual salary
20 220 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Estonia amounts to 76 866 039 €. This represents 57,9 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median. The budget, as a percentage of GDP, stands at 0,21%, also lower than the CoE median. The courts' budget, as well as the public prosecution services' budget continue their up-ward trend, remaining however below the respective CoE medians. As to the legal aid budget per inhabitant, it surpasses the CoE median in 2022.

Legal aid: In Estonia, there are two types of legal aid: State legal aid for all types of cases and procedural assistance for civil and administrative cases that allows the court to release a person from payment of court fees or expenses related to mandatory pre-trial proceedings, conciliation, enforcement or essential costs of the proceedings. The grant of procedural assistance does not preclude the obligation to bear the procedural expenses on the bases of the court judgment.

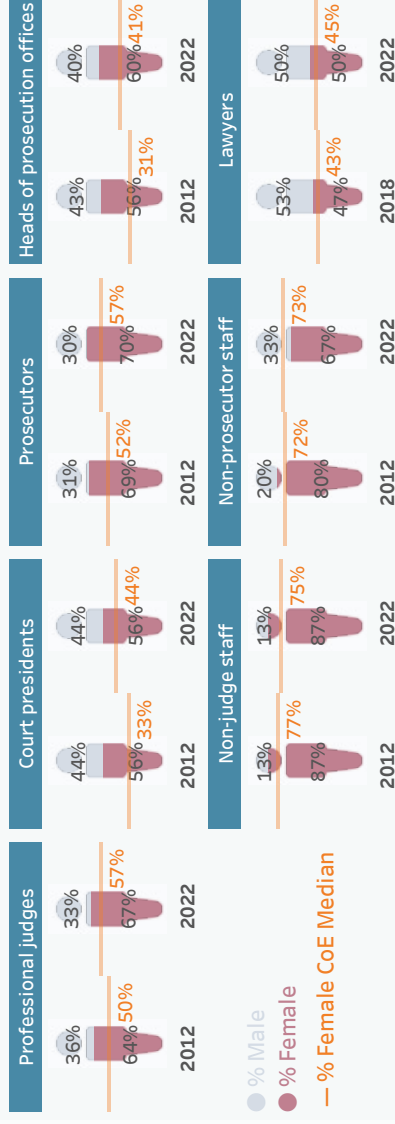
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Estonia has an ICT Deployment index of 7,9 which is quite high and well above the CoE median. Estonia is also a country with highest availability of the statistics on use of digital technology in courts which makes the estimation of the usage index reliable. Consequently one can see that the deployment and use in Estonia go hand in hand.

Training of judges and public prosecutors: In Estonia there is no separate public training institution for judges and prosecutors. Trainings are organised respectively by the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor's Office.

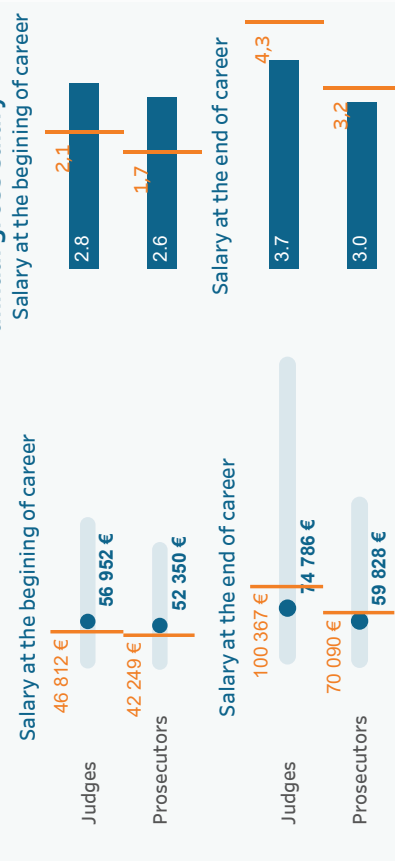
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



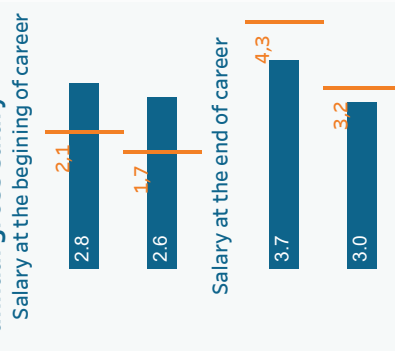
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

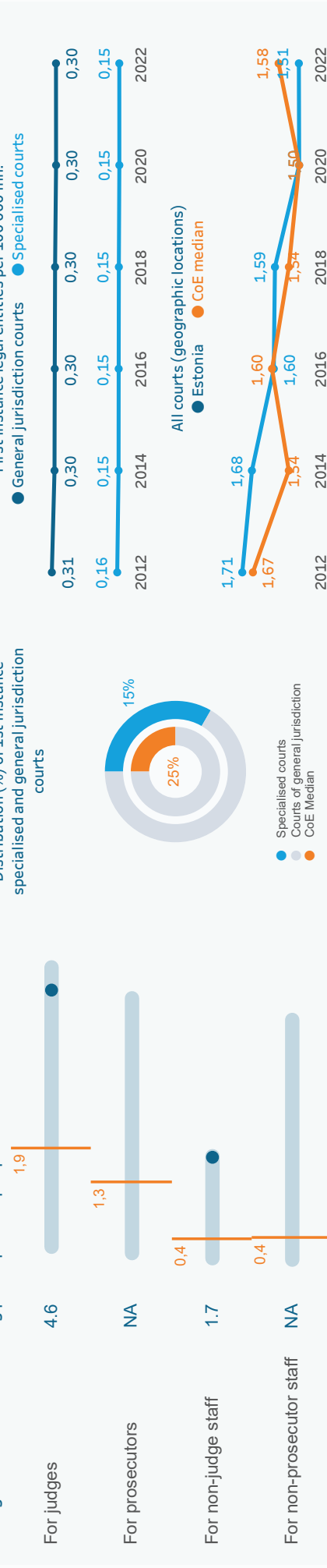


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

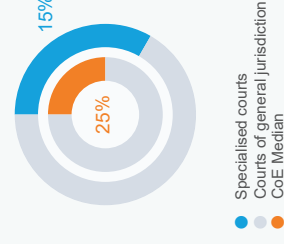


Training of Justice Professionals

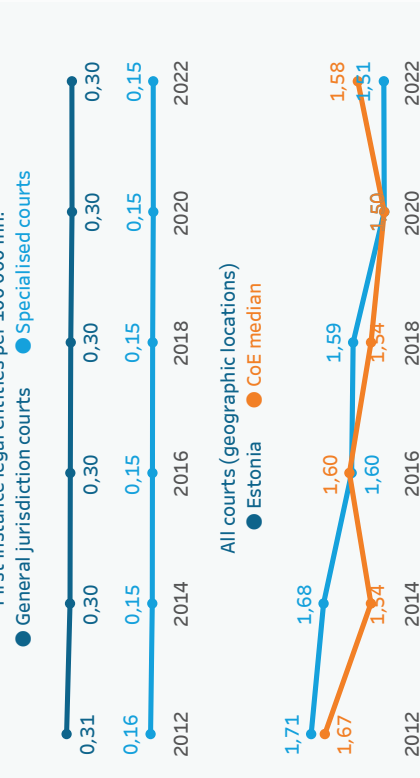
Average number of live training participations per professional*



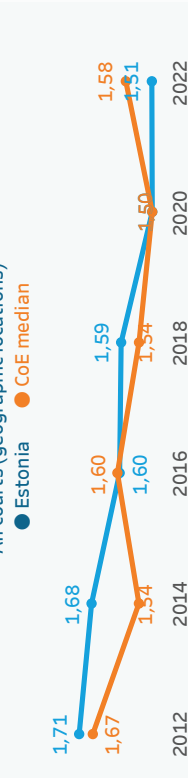
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

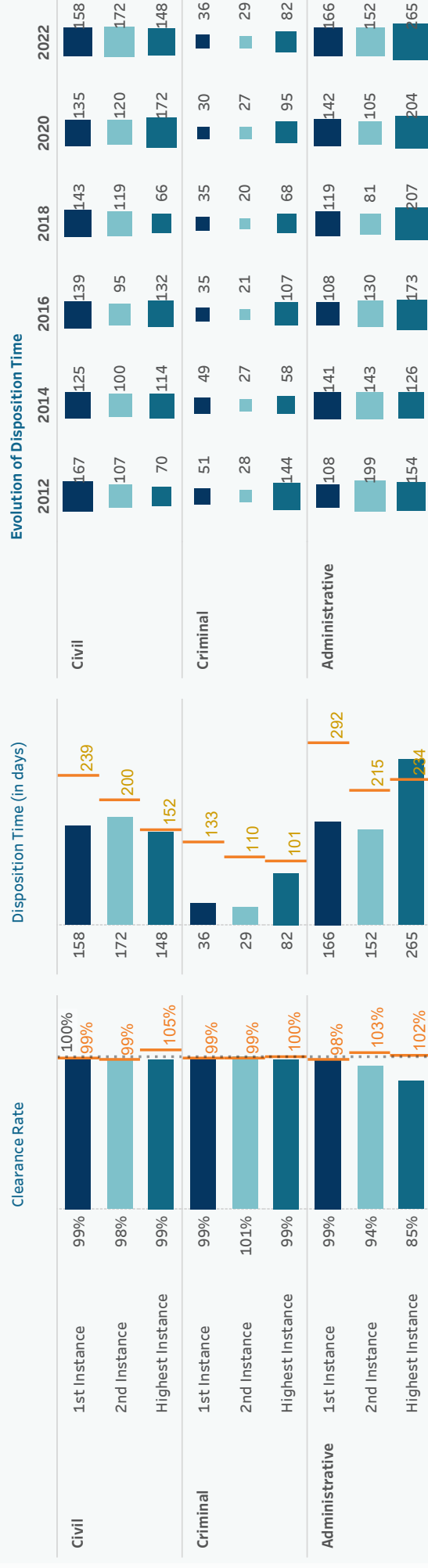
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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



Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

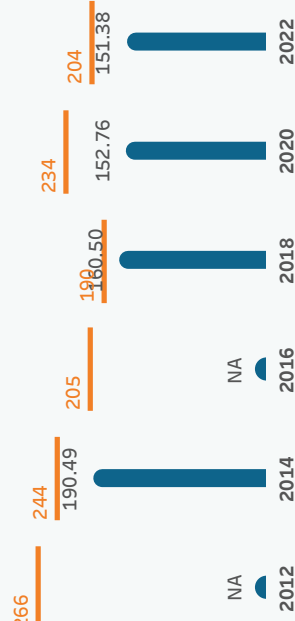
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

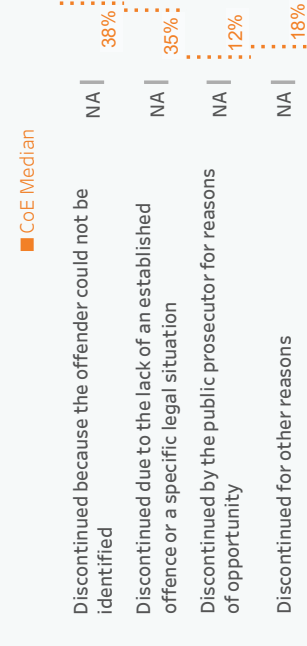
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **7,86**



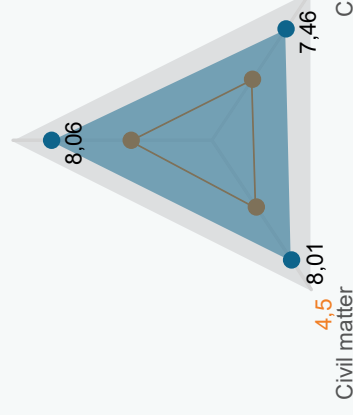
Total usage rate : **7,60**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

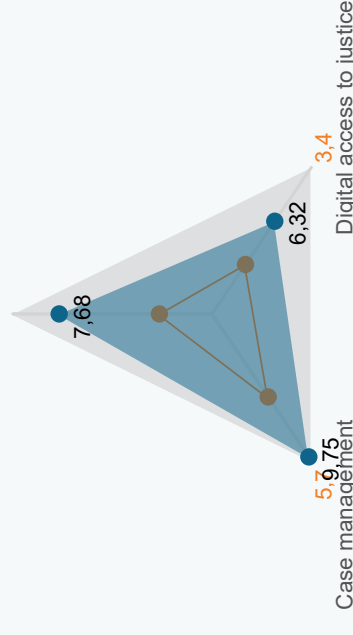
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.rigikohus.ee

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.rigikohus.ee

Information about the judicial system

www.kohus.ee



Inhabitants
5 563 970

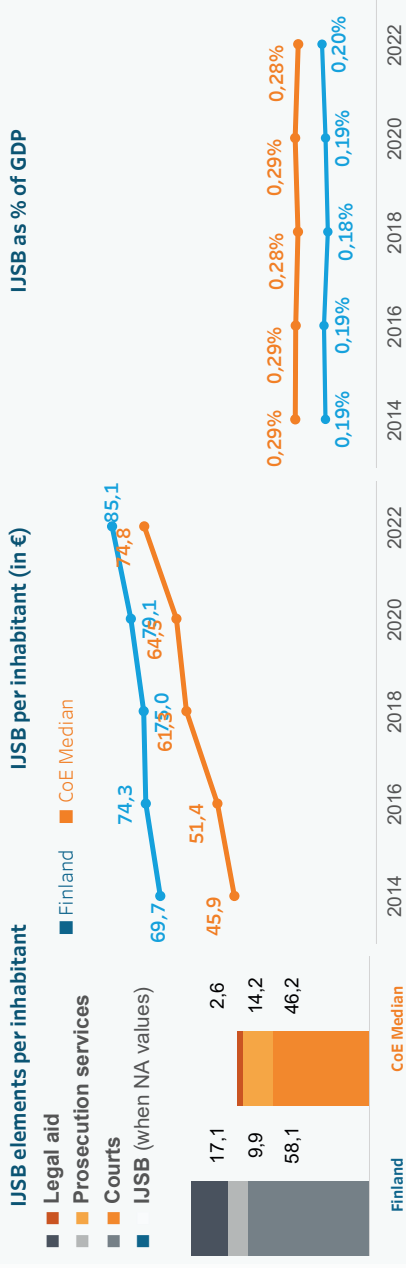


GDP per capita
43 049 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

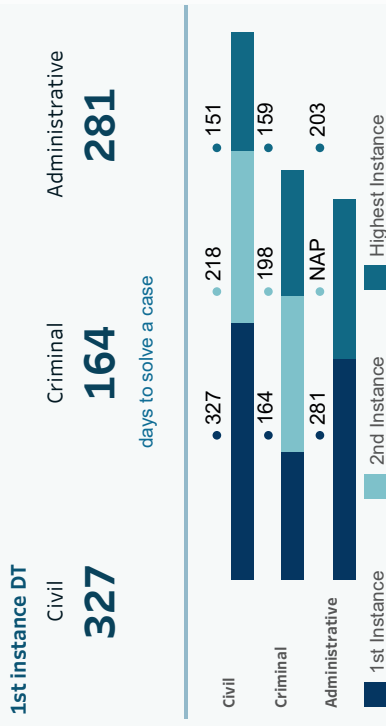


Average gross annual salary
47 696 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Finland amounts to 473 653 935 €, i.e. 85,1 € per inhabitant (above the CoE median). As a percentage of GDP, Finland's budget stands at 0,20%, which falls below the CoE median. Notably, Finland allocated 20,1% of this budget to legal aid (17,1 € per inhabitant), significantly exceeding the CoE median. Finland is among the states that allocate the most significant legal aid funds on a per-case basis and the number of cases for which legal aid is granted is also above the CoE median.

Professionals and gender balance: The number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants is slightly above the CoE median, while the other professionals are below the respective CoE medians (especially the lawyers which are less than half the CoE median). Gender representation for the total number of judges and prosecutors is in favour of women. This is not the case for the Court presidents and the Heads of prosecution services, highlighting the glass ceiling phenomenon for these categories.

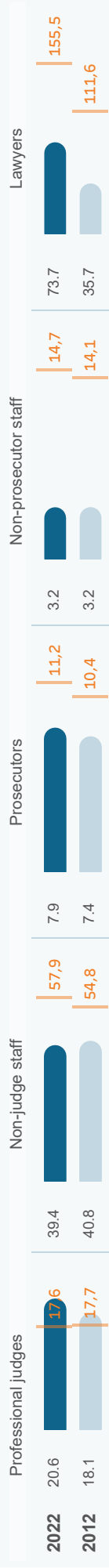
Minors: Finland is part of few States/entities that don't have a general rule restricting minors giving evidence. A minor may be heard for evidentiary purposes if the court deems this appropriate, of essential significance and if it would not harm the minor.

Support to victims: A state-covered support person may be appointed to a victim of violent or sexual crimes, in addition to his/her legal representation. Moreover, the 2020-2023 Programme for Combating Violence against Women included a total of 32 measures (also addressing honour-related and digital violence). Overall, the programme focused on preventing violence against women and, in particular, improving the skills of pre-trial and judicial authorities.

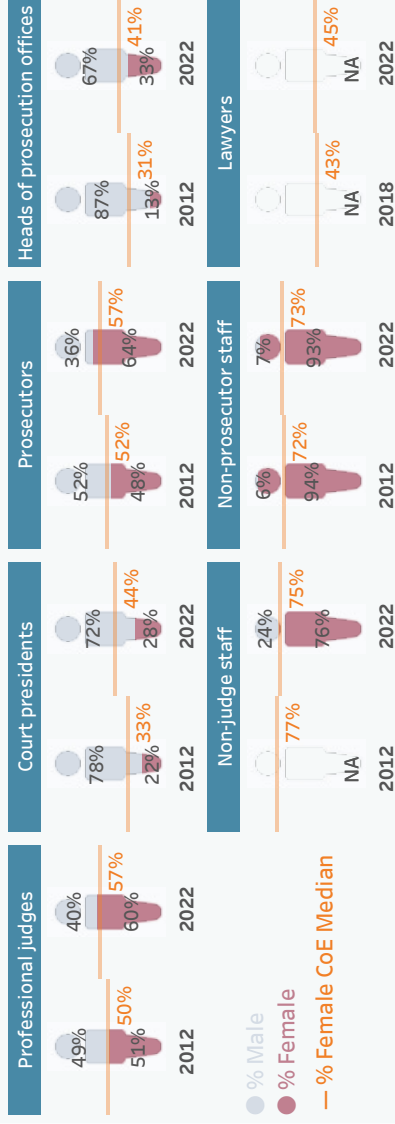
Efficiency: Courts show to be the least efficient in civil and commercial litigious cases across all three tiers, while the highest efficiency is observed in the two combined administrative instances. The Disposition Time slightly increased for all instances and case types, except for the first instance criminal cases and the highest instance administrative cases.

The highest Disposition Time is reported for the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases (327 days, well above the CoE median). Conversely, the third instance cases of the same matter record the lowest Disposition Time. Finally, the total criminal cases (all three instances combined) have a Disposition Time above the CoE median, the maximum being 198 days for the second instance courts.

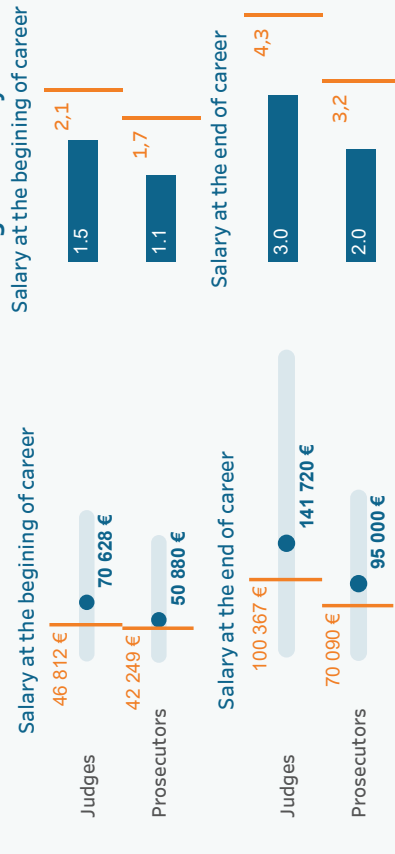
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



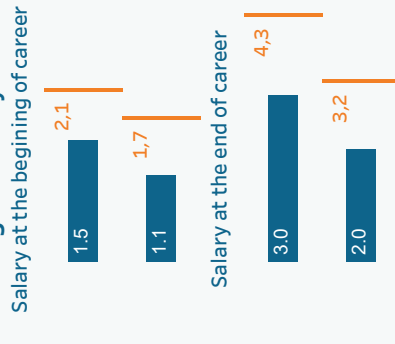
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

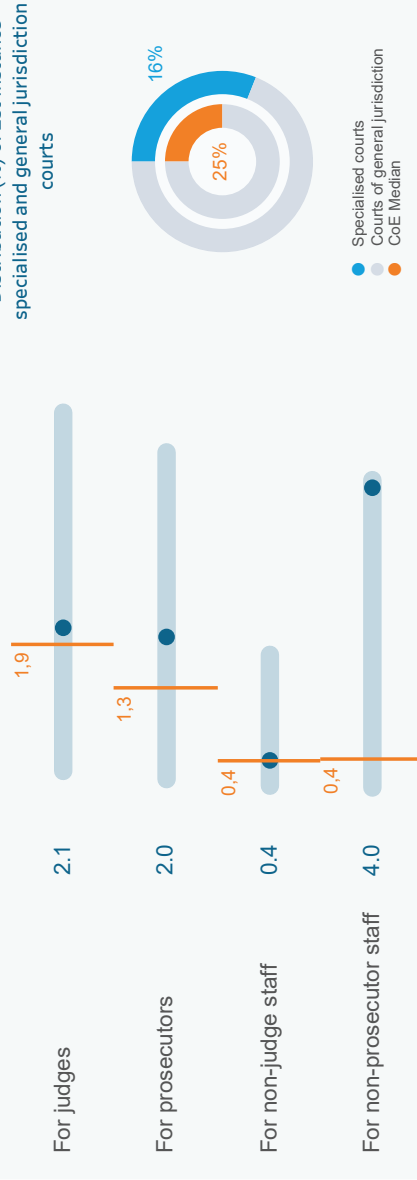


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

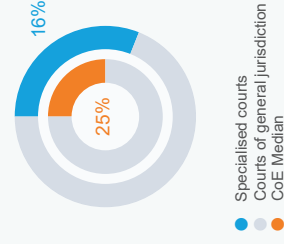


Training of Justice Professionals

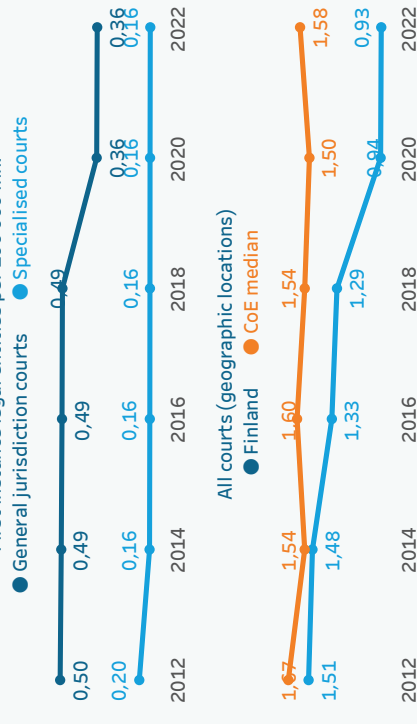
Average number of live training participations per professional*



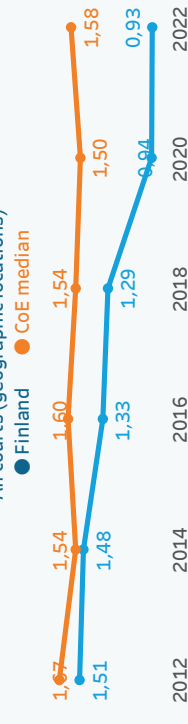
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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

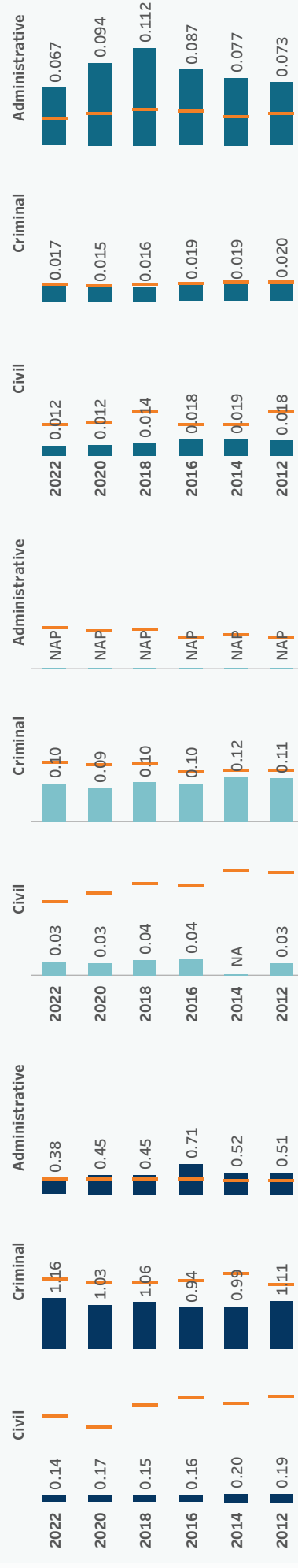


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

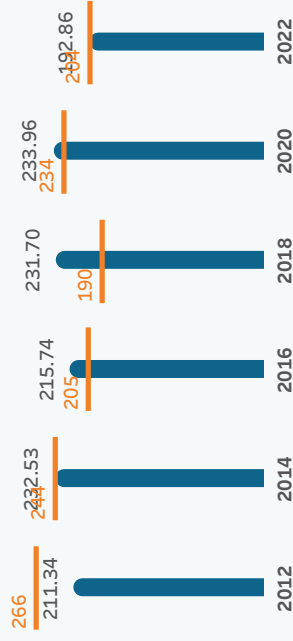
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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 : **6,15**



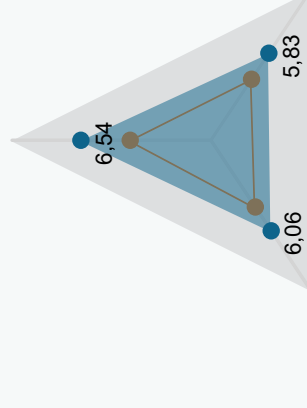
Total usage rate : **5,95**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

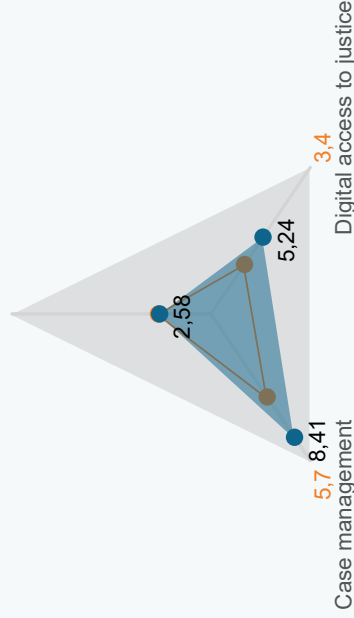
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.finlex.fi/fi/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://oikeus.fi/en/index/judicialadministration.html>



FRANCE

2022



Inhabitants
68 043 000

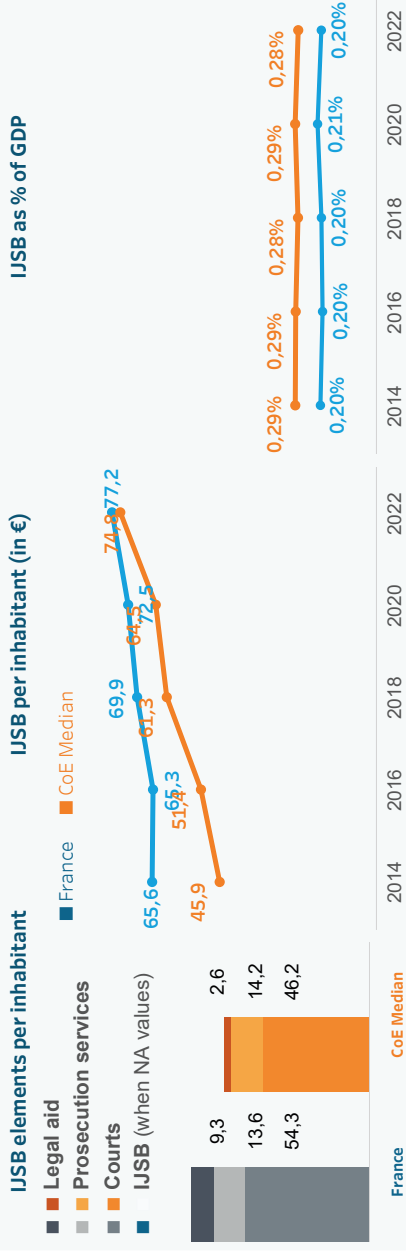


GDP per capita
38 547 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

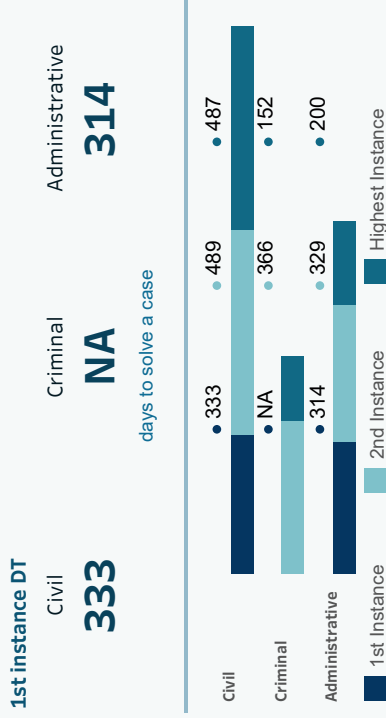


Average gross annual salary
41 876 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: The implemented judicial system budget in 2022 is 5 253 244 613 €, marking a 7,4% increase from 2020. It represents 77,2 € per inhabitant, remaining above the CoE median, but as a % of GDP, it falls below. The courts' budget reaches 54,3 € per inhabitant, while the public prosecution services' budget (13,6 €) remains slightly below the CoE median. The significant increase in the legal aid budget places France well above the CoE median. In addition, there is an increase of 12% for the whole justice system budget between 2020 and 2022.

Courts' functioning: Innovative practices implemented within the courts and the Ministry of Justice can be shared through an online platform accessible to all judicial staff, thus promoting the exchange and dissemination of such innovative practices.

Minors: The protection of children exposed to domestic violence was strengthened with a specific victim status granted in 2021 and the generalisation of the paediatric reception units for children in danger in 2022. Procedural guarantees in terms of educational assistance were reinforced by introducing the collegiality principle, the ex officio appointment of a lawyer when the child's interest requires it, etc.

Measures encouraging the use of alternative dispute resolution methods (ADR): Various measures have been put in place: creation of a National Mediation Council in 2021, extension of the prior attempt of compulsory ADR to certain administrative disputes and abnormal neighbourhood disturbances, possibility of making an agreement resulting from an ADR enforceable. Furthermore, the remuneration of lawyers participating in mediation in the frame of the legal aid regime was tripled in the event of an agreement reached.

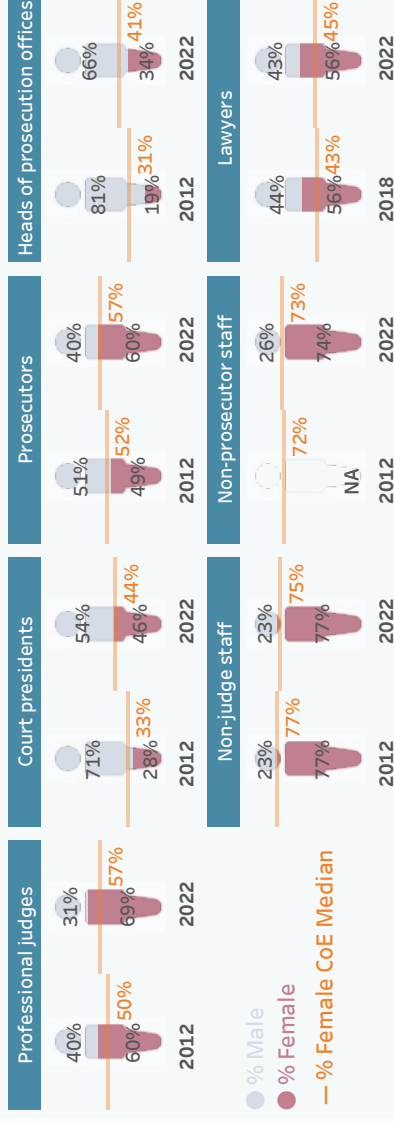
Efficiency: Courts remain most efficient in 3rd instance criminal cases, while the highest DT is reported in civil cases in the 2nd and 3rd instances. The most significant evolution is observed in first instance civil cases, where the DT almost halved compared to 2020.

The sole area of law where the DT is below the CoE median are 3d instance administrative cases. For all other matters and instances this indicator is still above the respective CoE medians, but it improved between 2020 and 2022, except for the Cassation court where it remained stable. It should be mentioned that for 2022, last instance criminal cases include enforcement cases for the first-time.

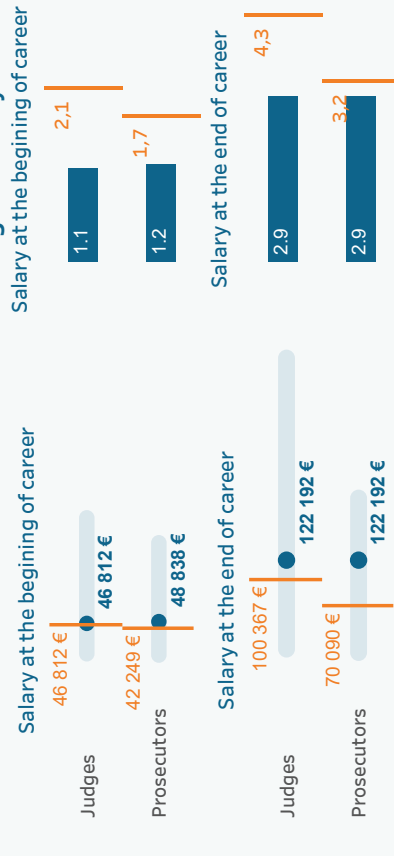
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



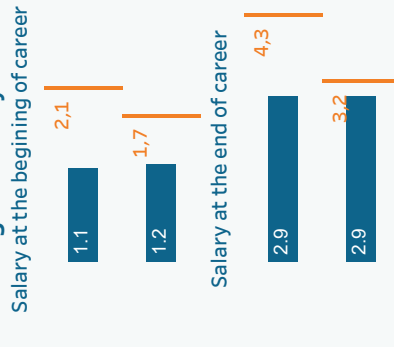
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

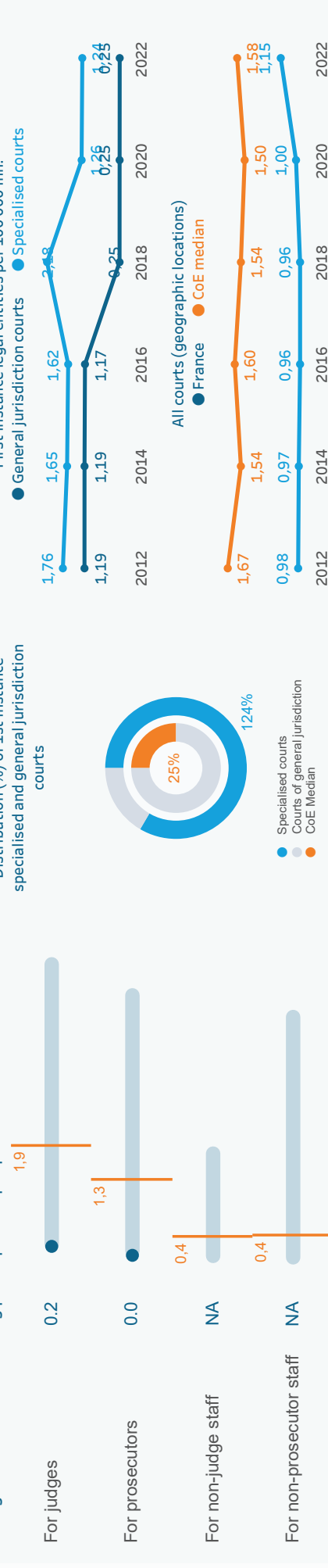


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

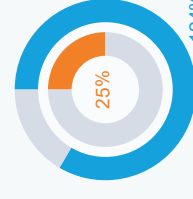


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

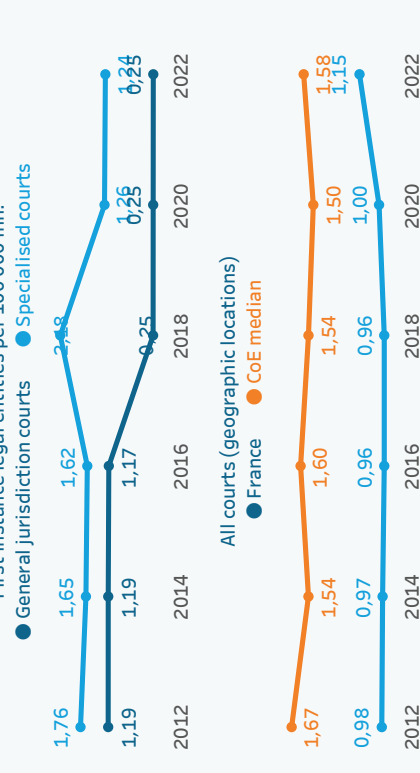


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

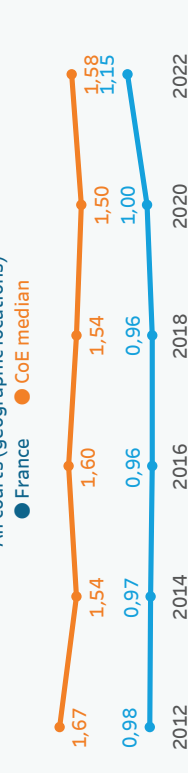


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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.

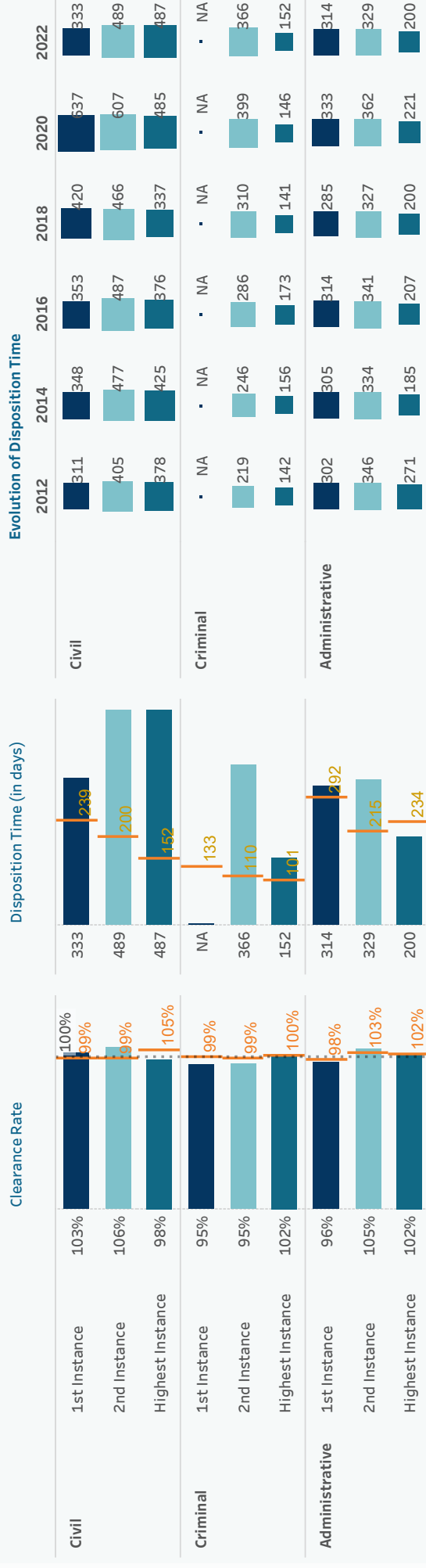
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

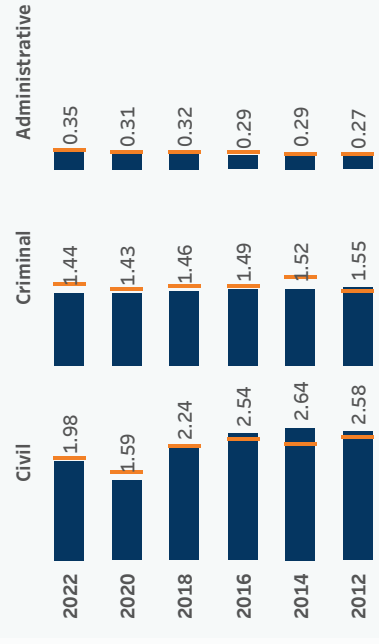
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

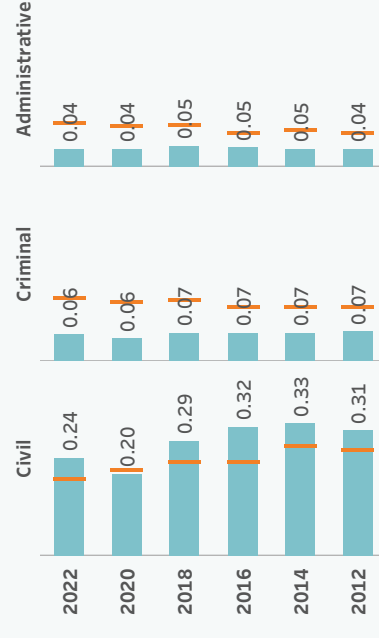


Incoming Cases

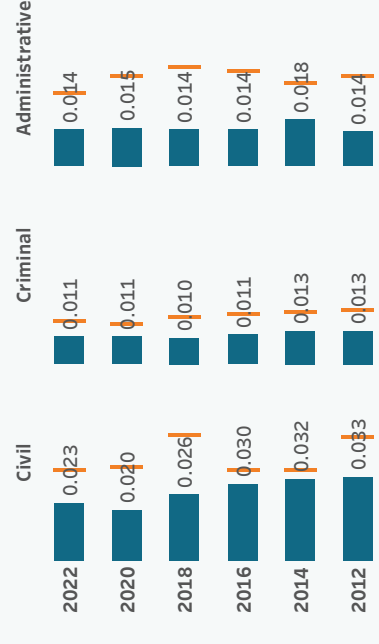
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

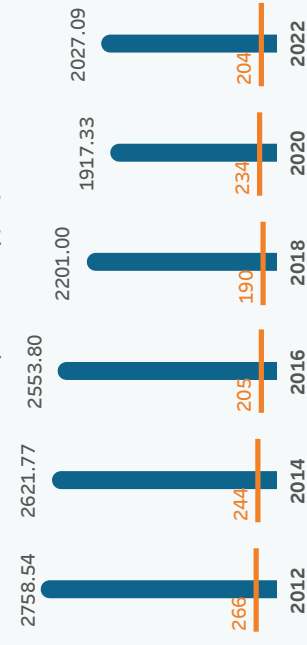


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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



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.

Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **3,72**



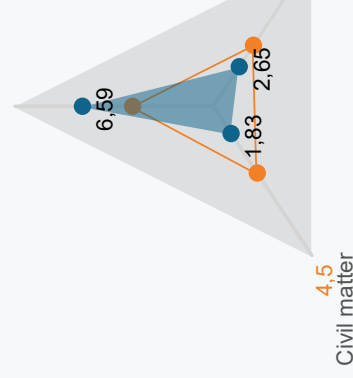
Total usage rate : **2,88**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

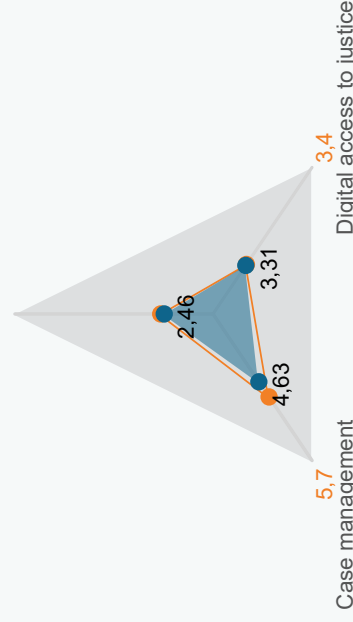
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://legifrance.gouv.fr>

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

justice-administrative.fr

<https://opendata.justice-administrative.fr/>

<https://legifrance.gouv.fr>

Information about the judicial system

[Justice.fr](https://www.justice.fr/)

<https://www.justice.fr/>



Inhabitants
3 736 400

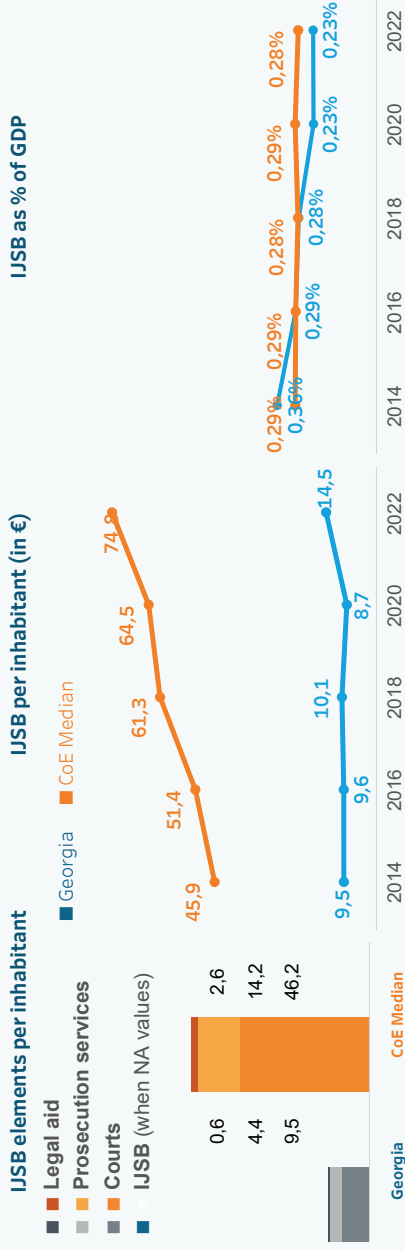


GDP per capita
6 335 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

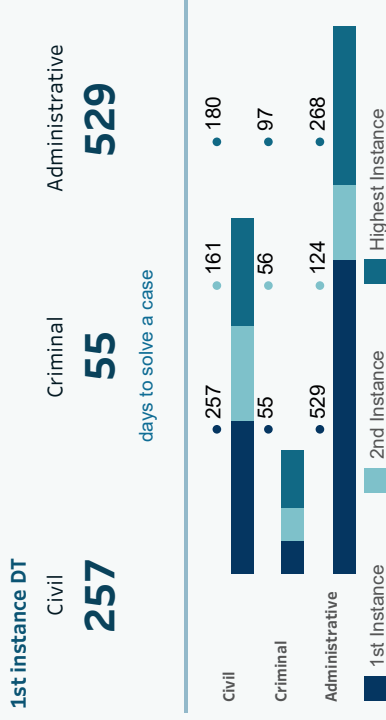


Average gross annual salary
6 622 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Georgia amounts to 54 276 765 €. This allocation translates to 14,5 € per inhabitant, which is considerably below the CoE median. Notably, Georgia's per inhabitant budget is the lowest across Europe. Despite this, there was a substantial 67,5% increase in the judicial system's budget compared to 2020 (increased salaries, IT investments, the justice expenses, fees and costs, reconstructions of court buildings). The budget's proportion of GDP is 0,23%, still below the CoE median. The courts' budget per inhabitant is 9,5 € in 2022, a rise from 5,1 € in 2020, marking it as one of Europe's smallest court budgets per inhabitant. Additionally, Georgia's per inhabitant budget for legal aid is among the lowest in Europe, having seen a reduction in total amount in 2022 from the previous cycle.

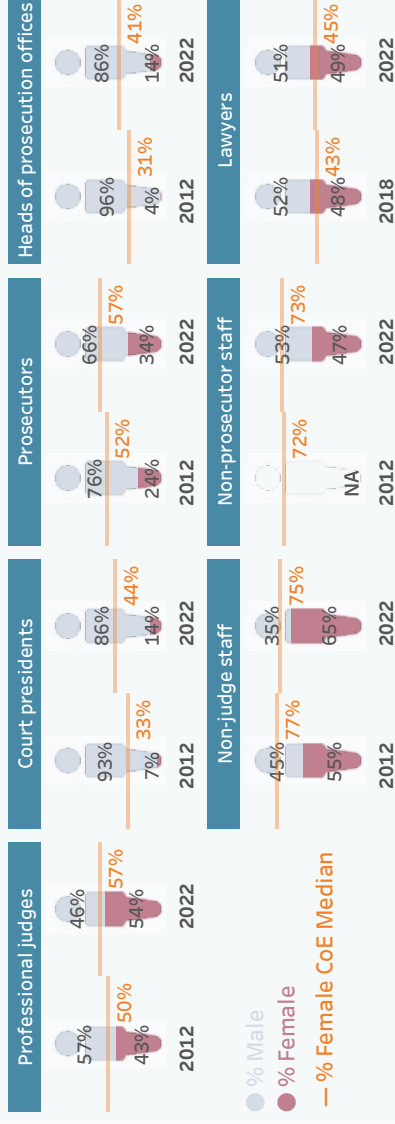
Professionals : The number of non-judge staff has been increasing steadily in Georgia throughout the years. The number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants increased from 42,51 (2020) to 49,08 (2022), close to CoE median. Moreover, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge equals to 5,41 which is higher than the CoE median of 3,47. The number of accredited mediators per 100 000 inhabitants is significantly lower than the CoE median, despite an increase in 2022 by more than 200% compared to 2020.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) : Georgia has an ICT Deployment index of 2,7 and it is well below the CoE median, mostly due to the category Case management that is slightly higher than the total index. The current CMS was created in 2011 and it does not fully take into account the requirements of contemporary functionalities nor necessary statistical reporting. Georgia is working in direction of development of a new CMS. In 2022, the High Council of Justice of Georgia started working on the development of the IT Strategy.

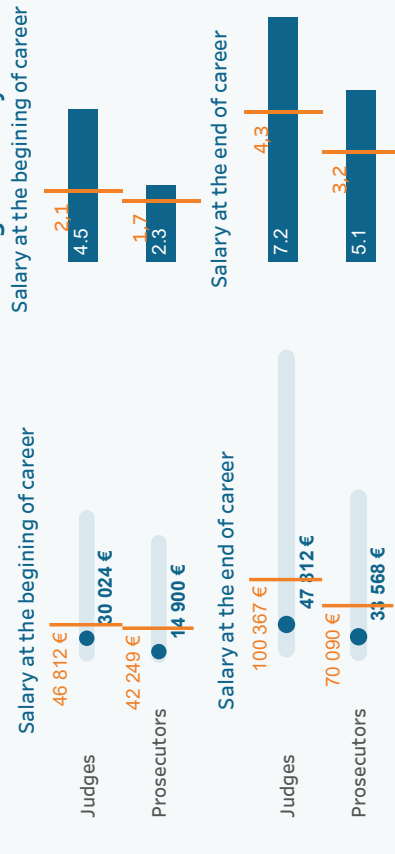
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



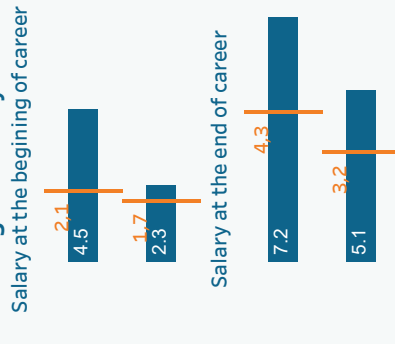
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

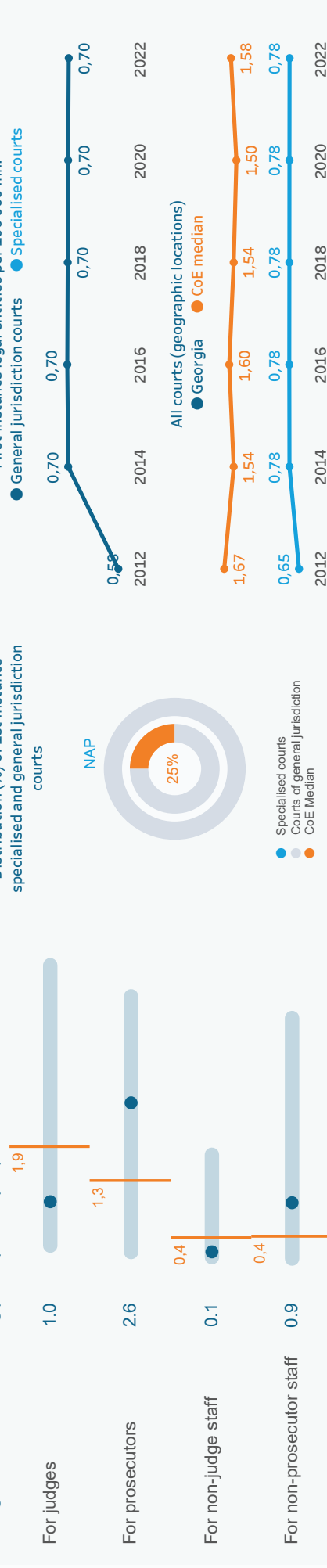


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

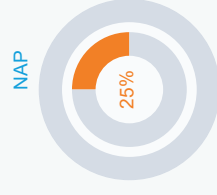


Training of Justice Professionals

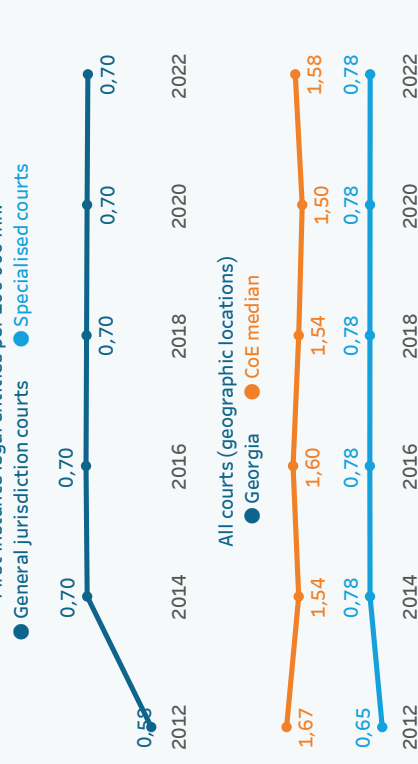
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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.

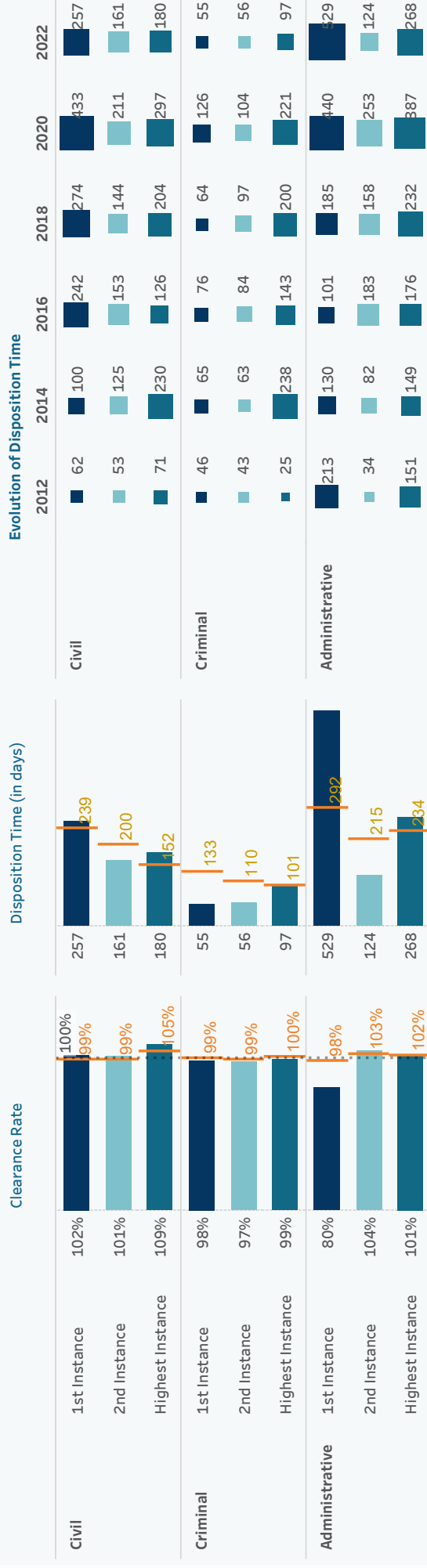
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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



Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

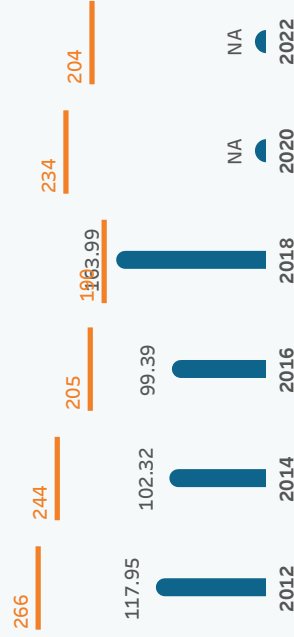
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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 : **2,71**



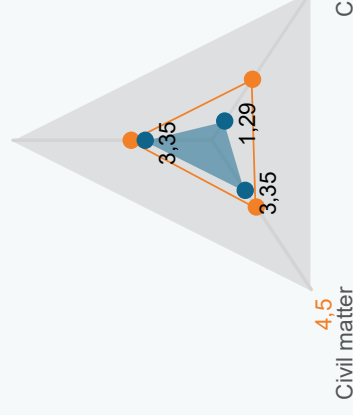
Total usage rate : **1,39**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

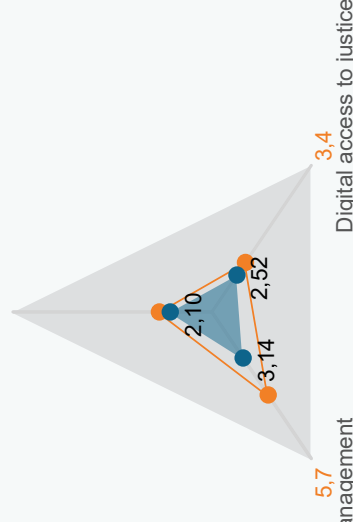
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.matsne.gov.ge

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.supremecourt.ge

Information about the judicial system

<http://www.hcoj.gov.ge/>



Inhabitants
84 358 845

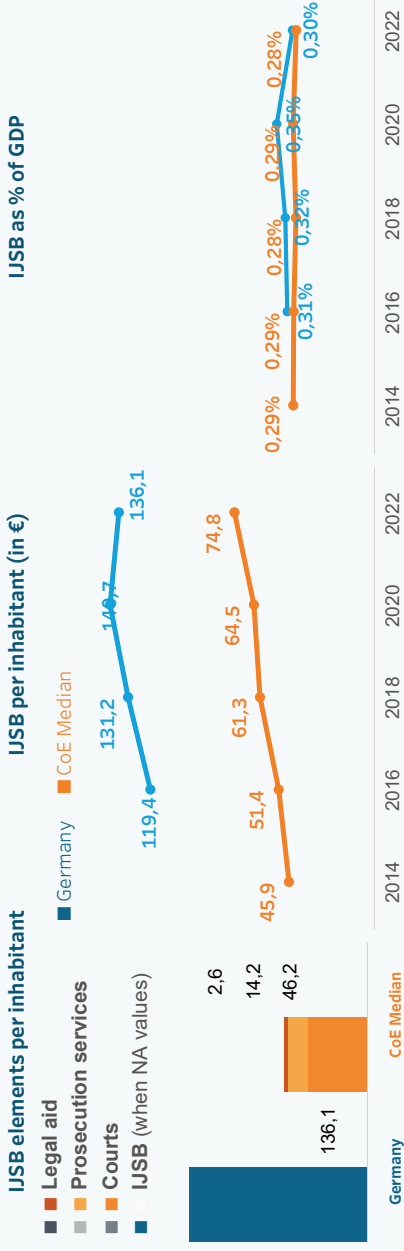


GDP per capita
46 020 €
CoE Median **27 406 €**



Average gross annual salary
56 334 €
CoE Median **22 878 €**

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



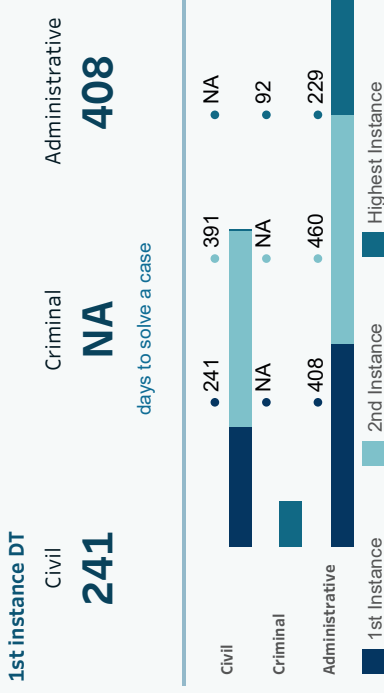
Budget: Germany's implemented budget for its judicial system is the highest in Europe for 2022, at 11 477 627 564 €, despite the slight decrease compared to 2020. Per inhabitant, this budget represented 136,1 €, which is considerably above the CoE median. As a % of GDP, it is slightly above the CoE median. The legal aid budget per inhabitant (6,7 €) remains above the CoE median, accounting for 4,9% of the judicial system budget. Germany significantly relies on court fees, constituting approximately 45% of its judicial system budget.

Professionals: In Germany, 16% of the non-judge staff consists of Rechtspfleger who rule in various case types mostly in the field of "voluntary jurisdiction". In parallel, official solicitors perform certain tasks of a public prosecutor, without restrictions within local courts and with some limits at federal state level. These peculiarities should be taken into consideration when analysing the ratio of non-judge/prosecutor staff per judge/prosecutor.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Germany has an ICT Deployment index of 5,3, well above the CoE median. Several innovative ICT tools are under implementation like AI-based project "OLGA" that assists judges in appeal proceedings in relation to claims against automotive manufacturers by analysing the contested decision of the first instance or "MAKI", a prototype of an AI-based judicial assistance that aims at helping judges by identifying differences between case files particularly in mass lawsuits, by proposing suitable procedural and material decisions.

Salaries of judges and public prosecutors: Although absolute salaries of German judges and prosecutors are higher than CoE median levels, the ratio of their salaries with the average national salary is among the lowest in Europe.

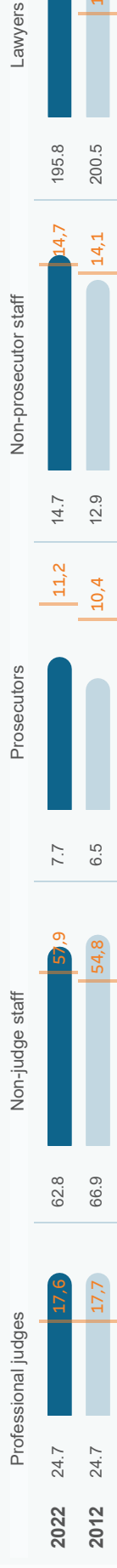
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



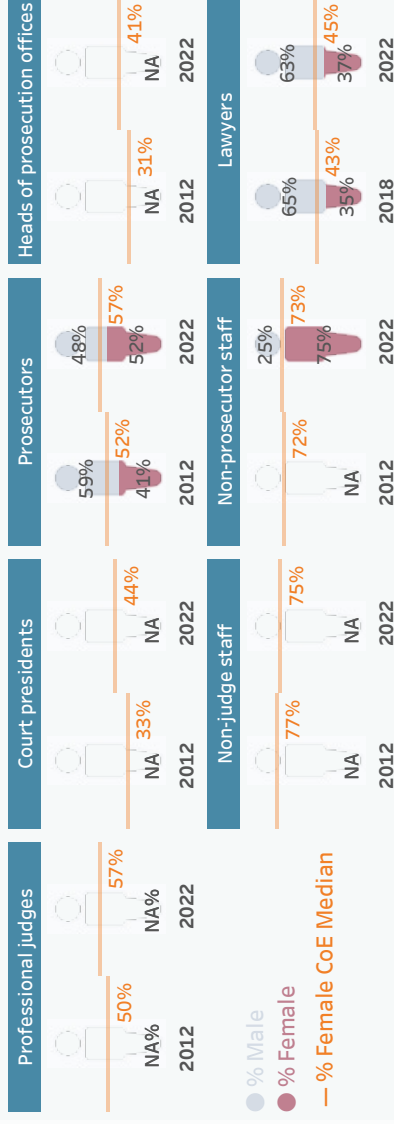
Efficiency: According to available data, the most efficient level and case type are the highest instance criminal cases, while the least efficient one is the 2nd instance of administrative cases, followed by the 1st instance of the same case type. Additionally, all case types, other than 1st instance administrative cases, witnessed an increase in DT compared to the 2020 data.

The most significant increase in DT is observed in 2nd instance civil litigious cases, most probably related to the flood of lawsuits brought against car manufacturers in connection with the "diesel emission scandal". The DT values are above the respective CoE medians, except for 3rd instance administrative and criminal cases.

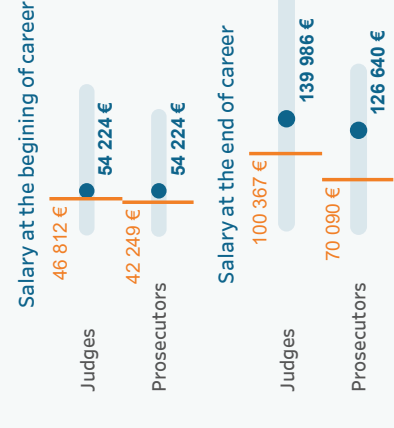
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



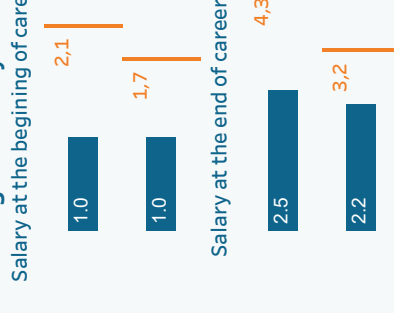
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

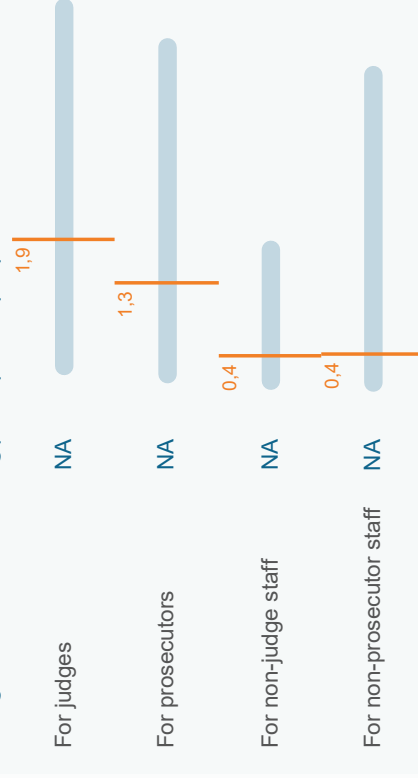


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

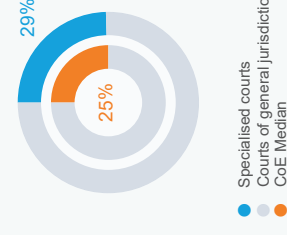


Training of Justice Professionals

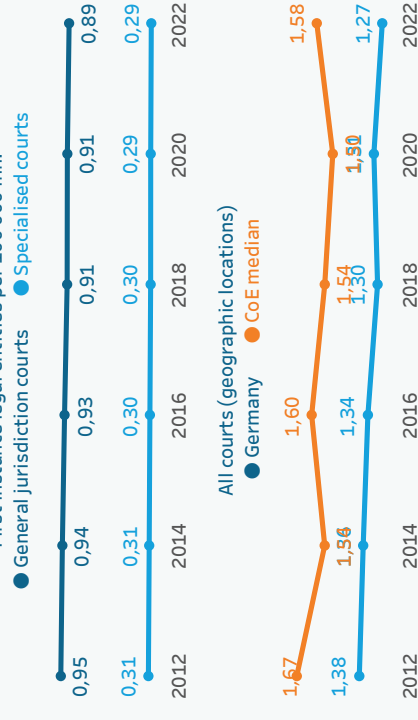
Average number of live training participations per professional*



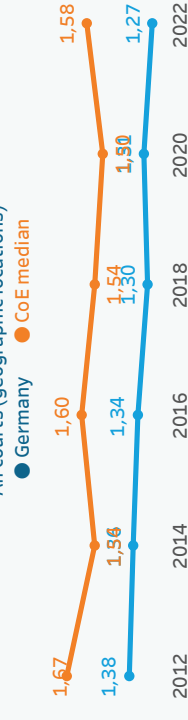
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

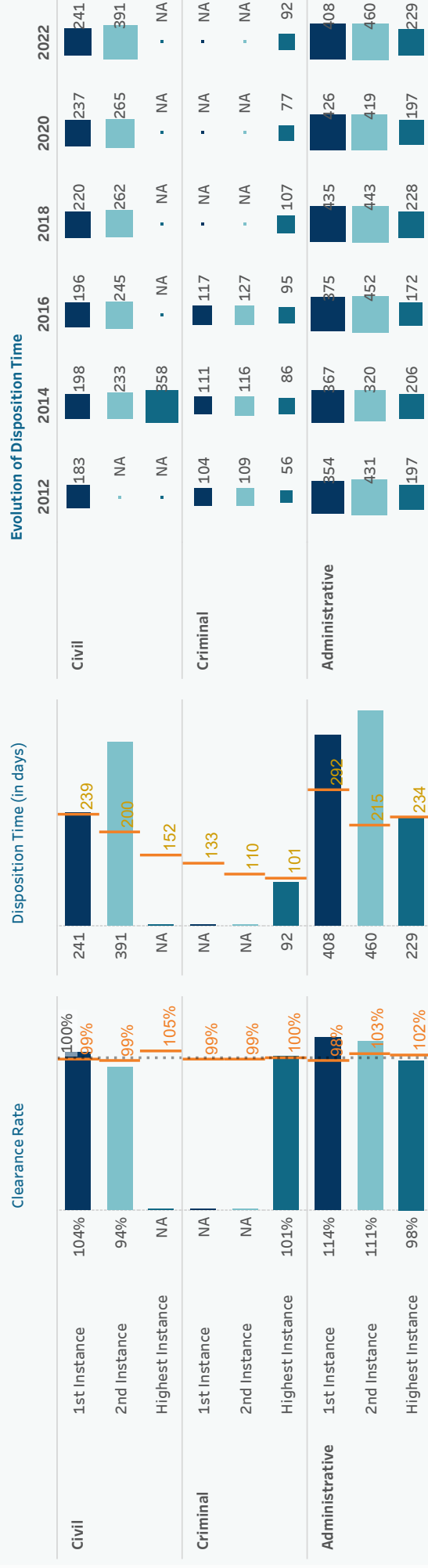
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

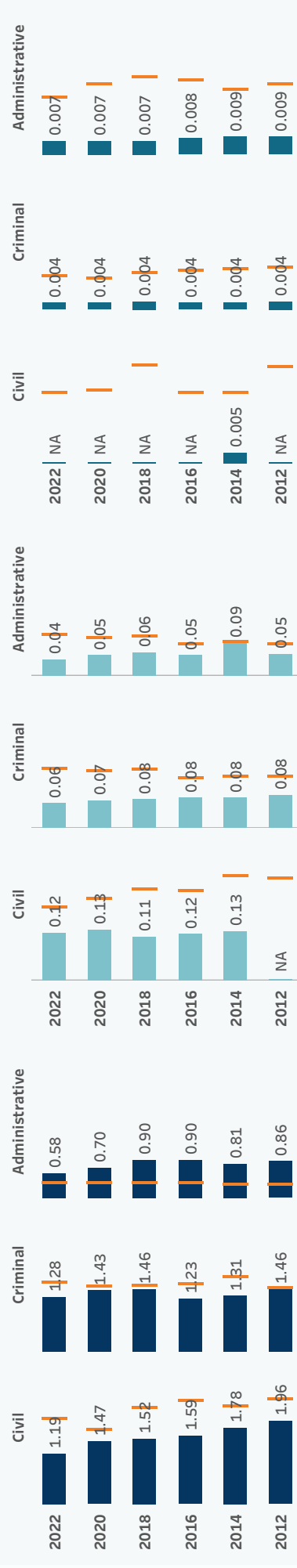


Incoming Cases

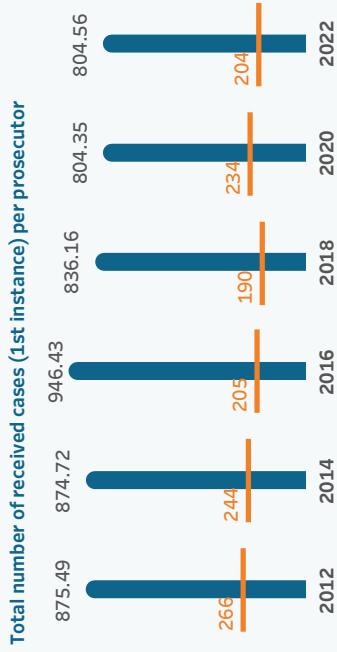
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



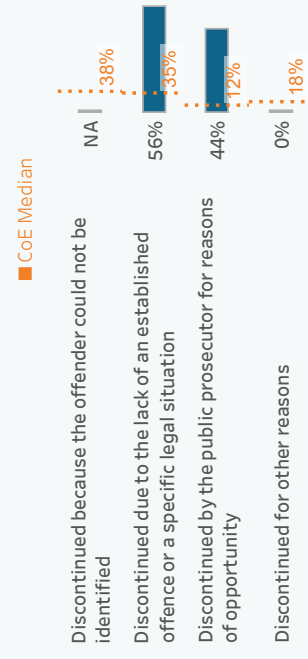
Public Prosecution Services



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 : **5,34**



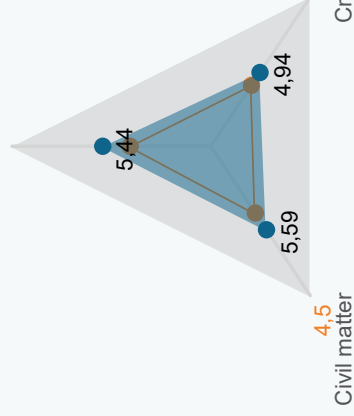
Total usage rate : **3,88**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

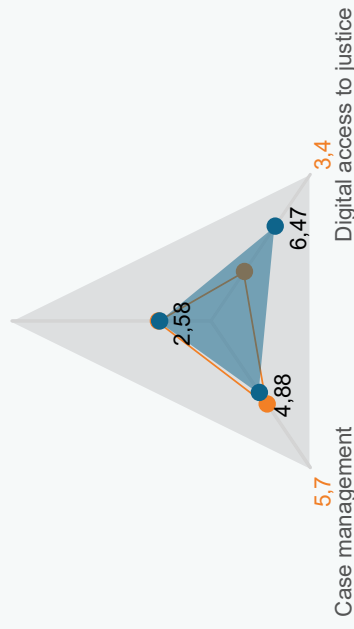
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de \(federal law\)](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de (federal law))

Case-law of the higher court/s

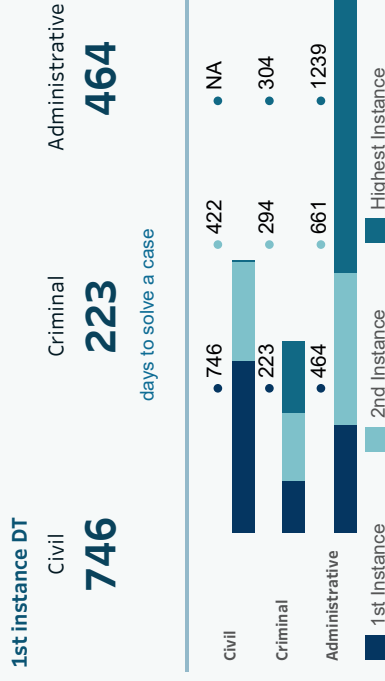
[https://www.rechtsprechung-im-internet.de \(federal courts\)](https://www.rechtsprechung-im-internet.de (federal courts))

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.bmj.de>



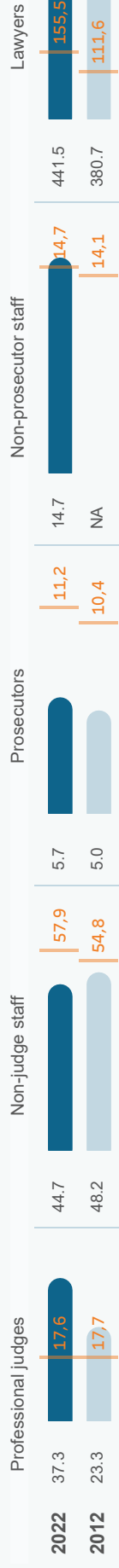
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



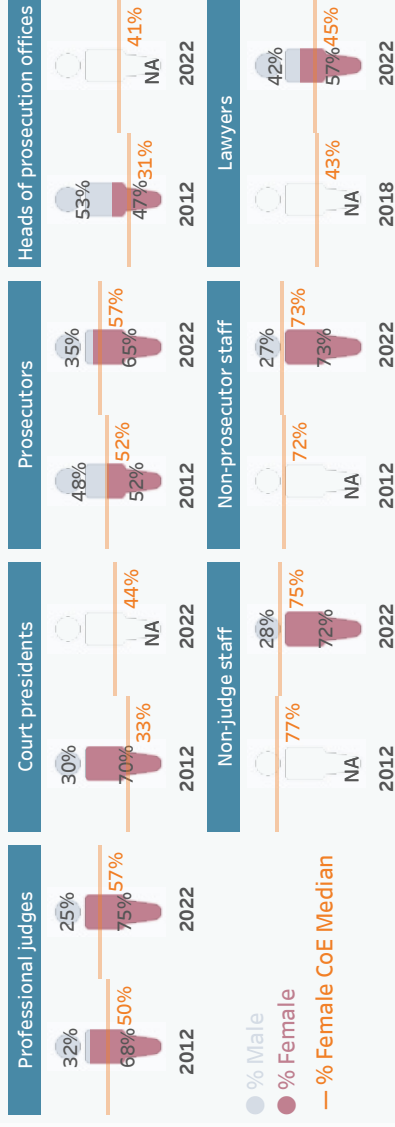
Performance and quality: Since 2022, Supreme court judges appointed as inspectors for 2 years, draft every year general reports on the operation of each court and prosecutor's office in their district and recommend the necessary measures for the proper functioning of the service. Regarding administrative courts, this task is fulfilled by the General Commission of the State for ordinary administrative courts.

Despite these positive values, the DT is well above the CoE medians at all instances. In civil and criminal matters, at all instances for which data are available, the CR is considerably below the 100% threshold, while the DT is well above the respective CoE medians.

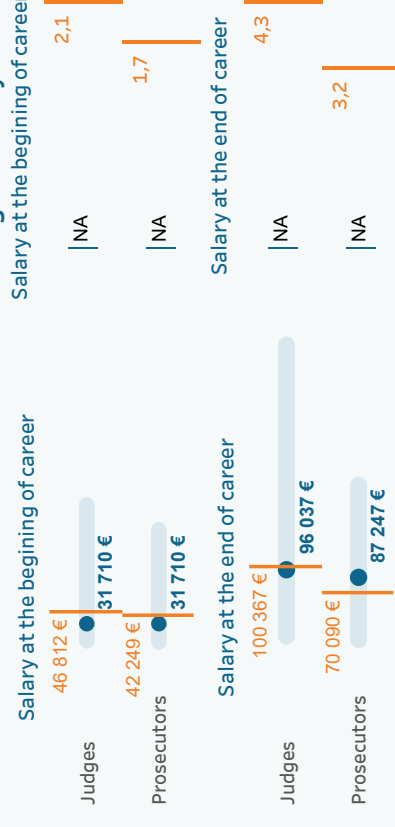
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



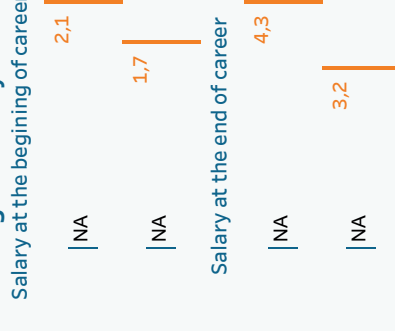
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

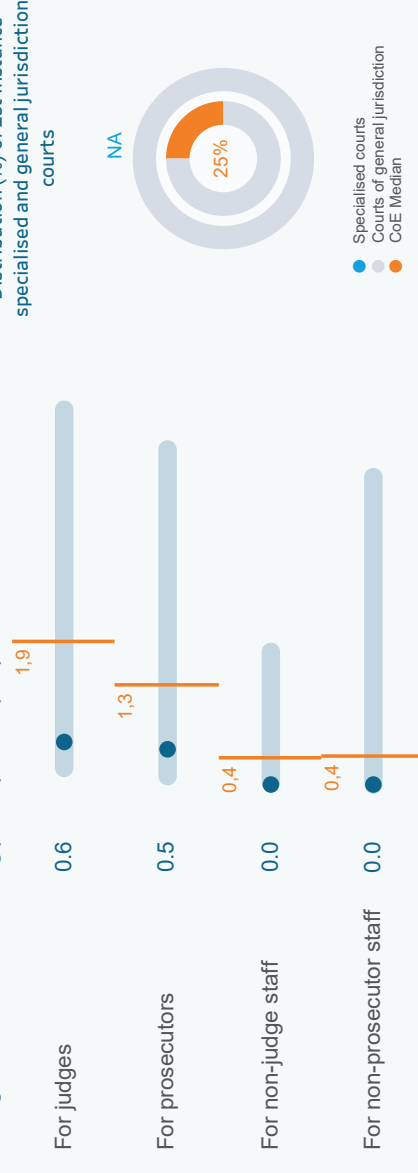


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

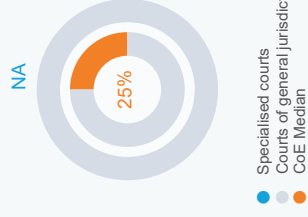


Training of Justice Professionals

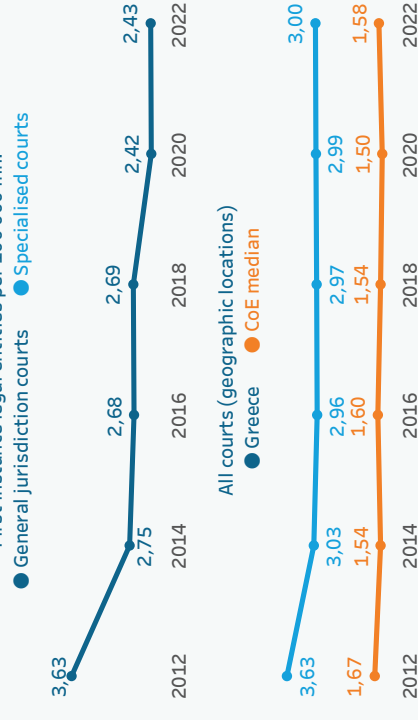
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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.

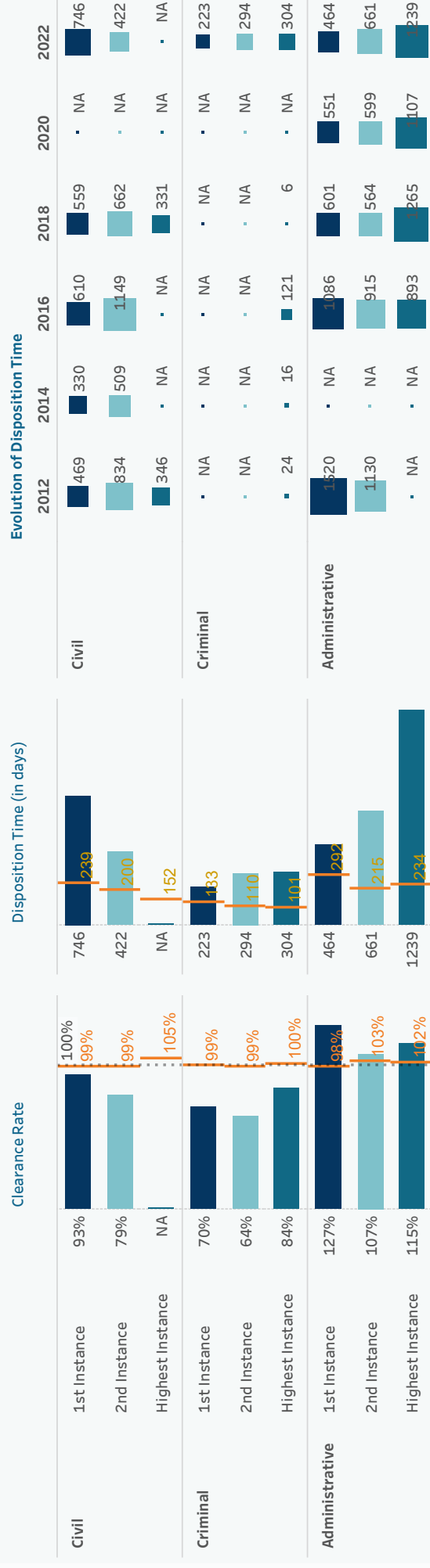
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

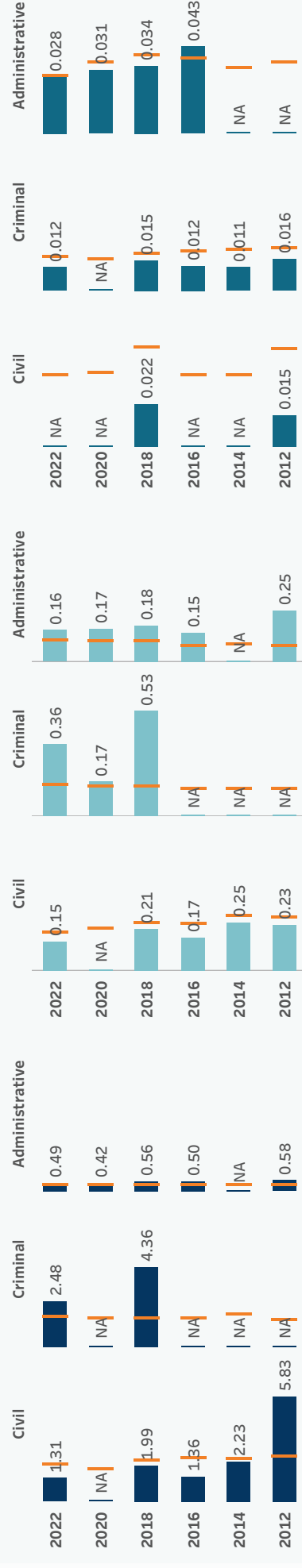


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

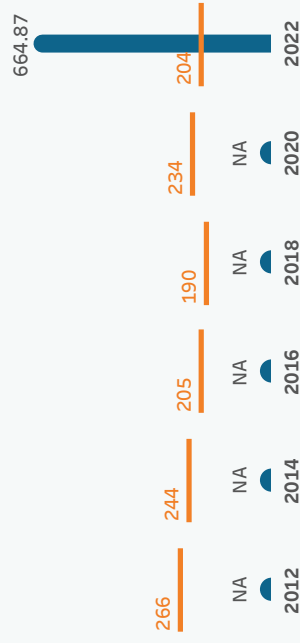
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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 : 3,28



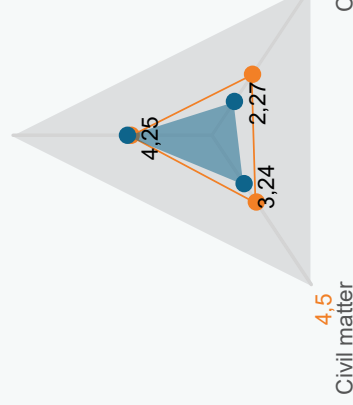
Total usage rate : 2,67

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

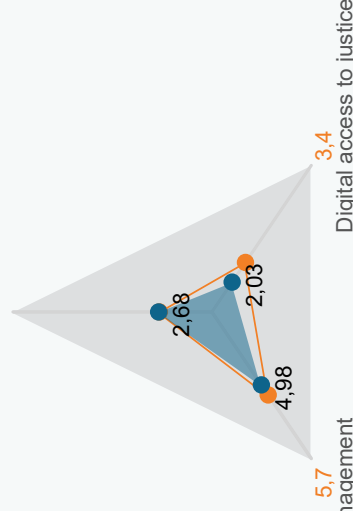
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://ministryofjustice.gr/>

<https://solon.gov.gr/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.areiospagos.gr/>

<https://solon.gov.gr/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://ministryofjustice.gr/>

<https://moj.gov.gr/>

<http://www.adjjustice.gr>



Inhabitants
9 599 744

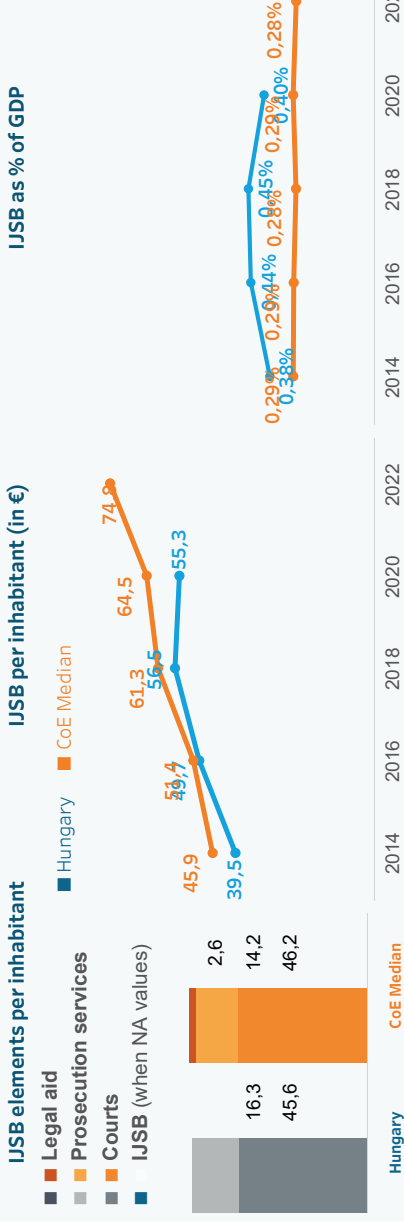


GDP per capita
17 015 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

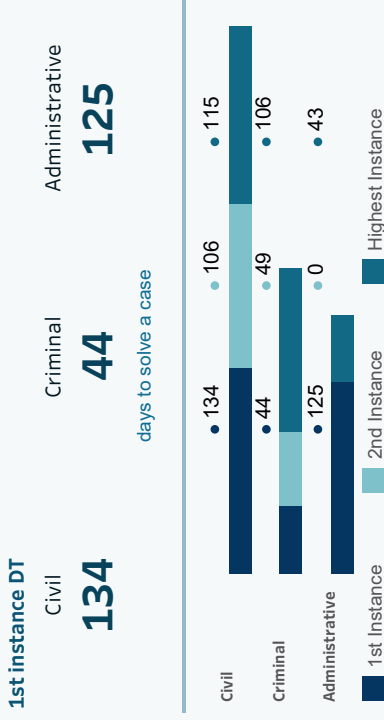


Average gross annual salary
16 097 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget : The judicial system budget of Hungary cannot be calculated for 2022 due to the unavailability of data on legal aid budget. Even though the implemented courts' budget per inhabitant increased between 2020 and 2022 from 41 € to 46 €, it remains slightly below the CoE median. On the other hand, the public prosecution services' budget per inhabitant (16 €) is slightly above the CoE median.

Judicial organisation: There are not specialised courts as separate legal entities. Indeed, the 20 administrative and labour courts were dismissed on the 31st of March 2020. Since then, Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Courts at regional level.

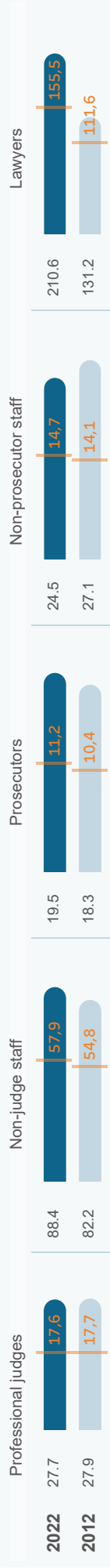
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Hungary has an ICT Deployment index of 8,5 which is the highest in Europe. Hungary appears to be similarly developed in ICT in all matters. It was reported that legislative changes in recent years have made digital administration widely available. However, it is difficult to estimate the usage rate due to partial data on the use of digital technology in courts.

Professionals and gender balance: It is to be noted that the number of judges declined since 2018 (from 30,15 to 27,71 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) contrary to the trend identified in the majority of the states. Women constitute the majority within different judicial professions: judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff, lawyers and notaries. Female judges are over 60% at all three instances, while female prosecutors do not have the majority only at 2nd instance (46%). Moreover, 51% of court presidents are women. However female heads of prosecution services are at 39%.

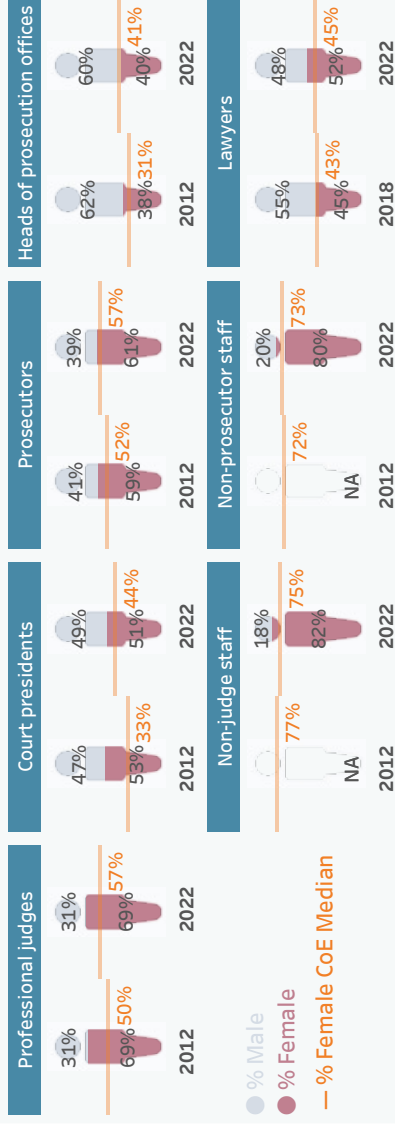
Efficiency : Except for the highest instance criminal cases, all other case types record a DT well below the respective European medians across the three instances. The second instance courts stand out as most efficient, while administrative justice appears as the most efficient area of law.

Data on administrative cases should be construed against the background of recent legislative reforms. Indeed, starting from April 2020 appeals in administrative matters were decided by the Curia. However, following a legislative amendment effective from March 2022, administrative cases are dealt with by High courts at 1st instance and by Regional courts at 2nd instance, while the Curia has original jurisdiction in exceptional cases set out by law.

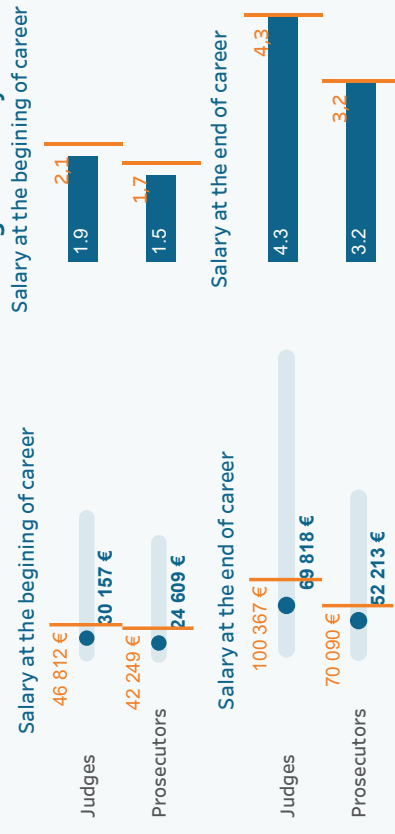
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



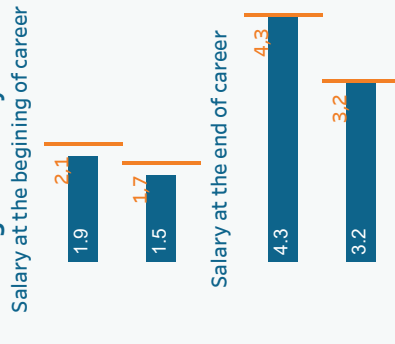
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

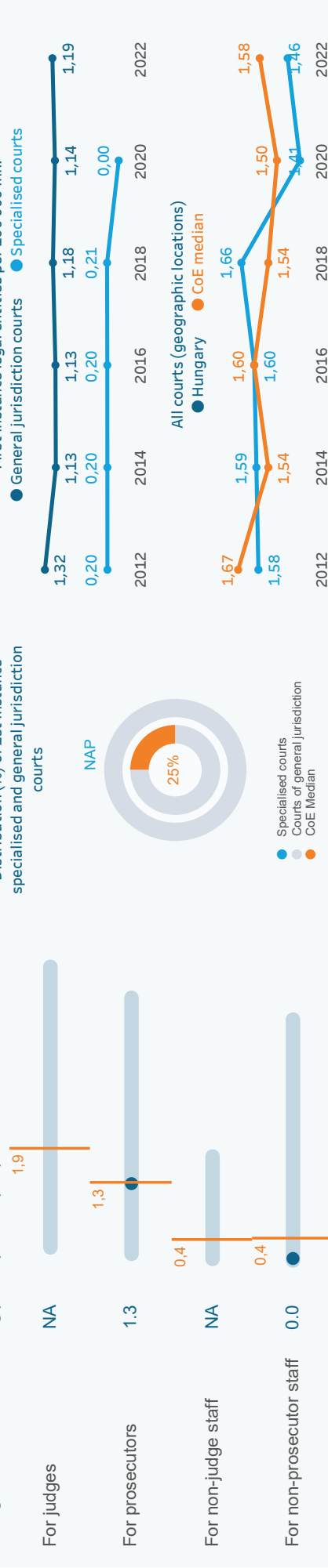


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

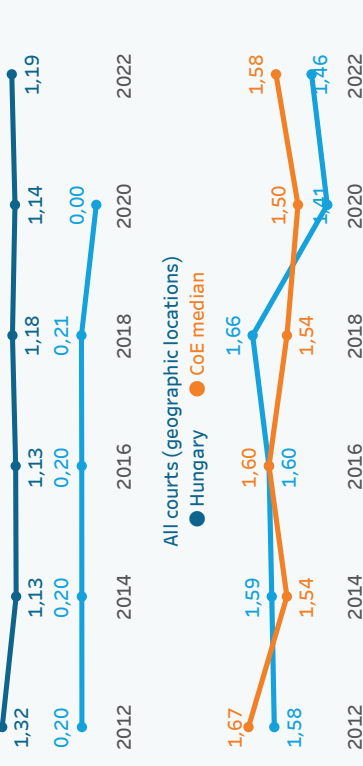


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

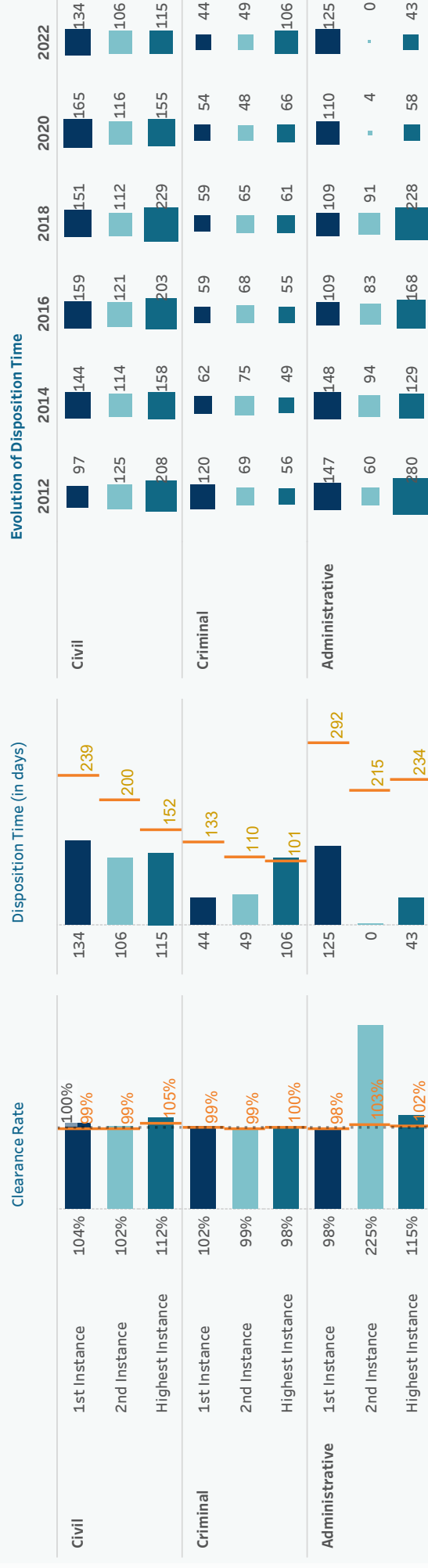
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

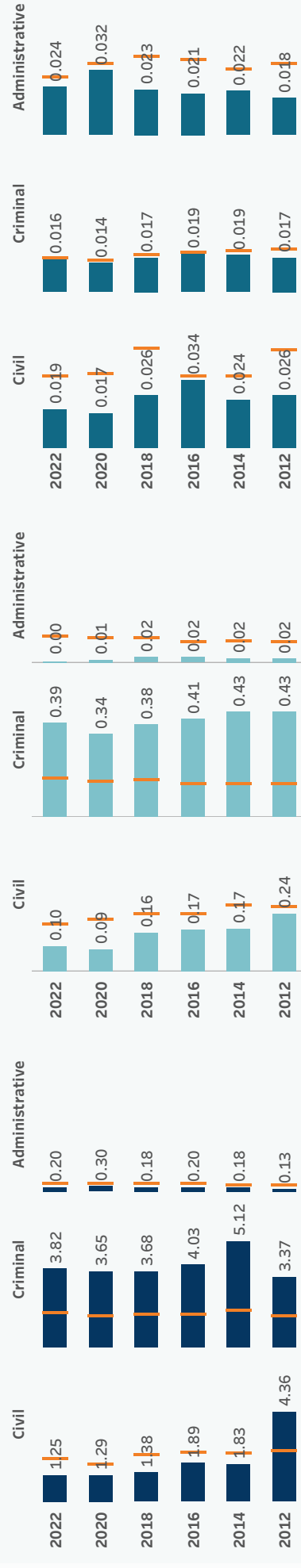


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

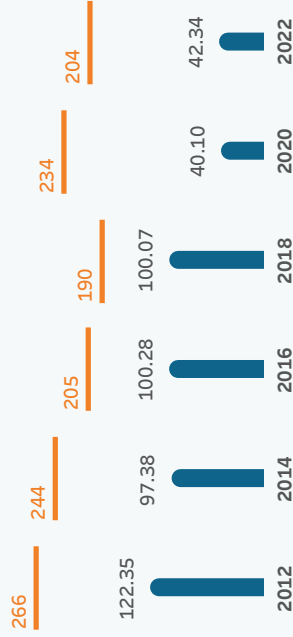
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

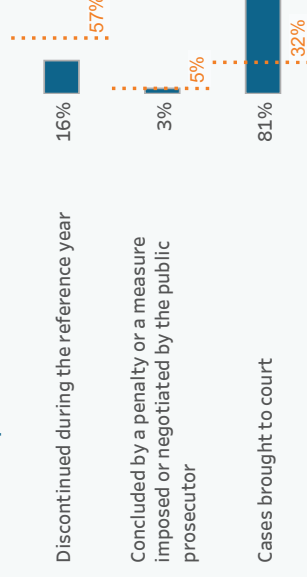


Public Prosecution Services

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 : **8,53**



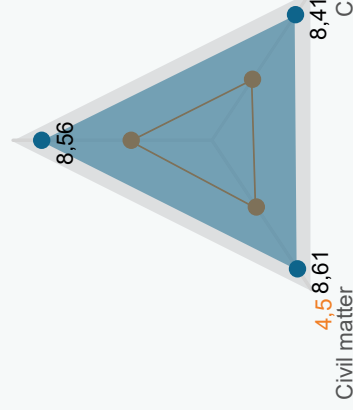
Total usage rate : **5,30**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

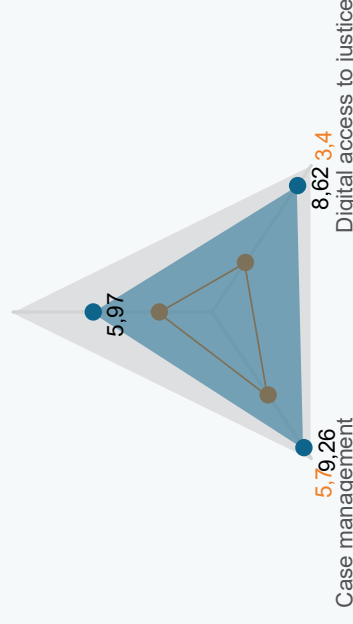
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://nit.hu/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://kuria-birosag.hu/hu/kuriai-dontesek>

Information about the judicial system

<https://birosag.hu/>



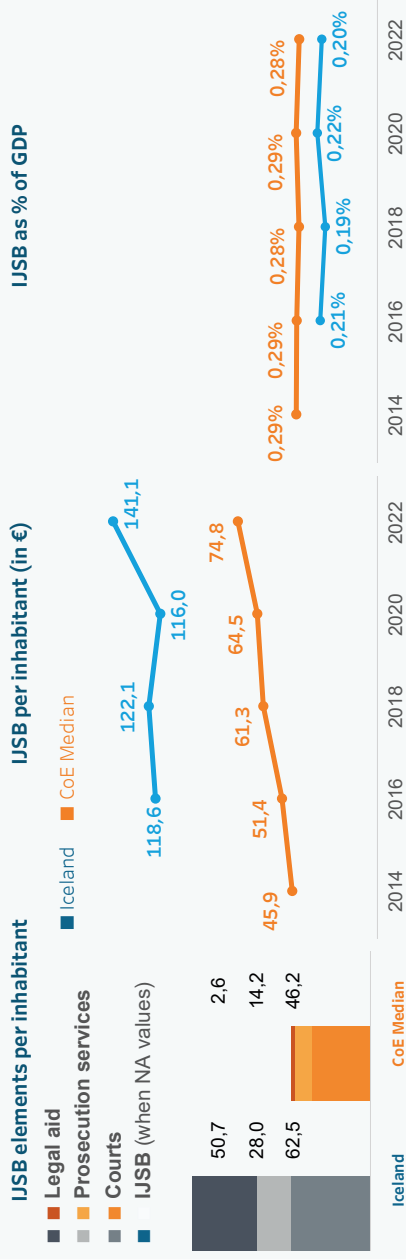
Inhabitants
387 758



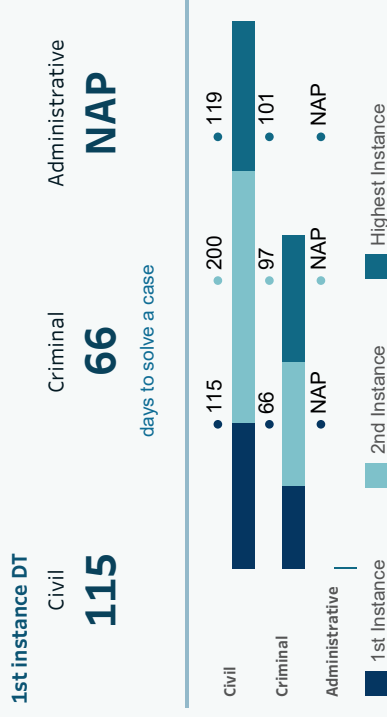
GDP per capita
69 828 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
68 763 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Iceland amounts to 54 730 263 € for its judicial system. This represents 141,1 € per inhabitant, a figure significantly above the CoE median and among the highest in Europe. However, as a % of GDP, the budget of 0,20% is below the CoE median level. Specifically, the courts' budget and the public prosecution services' budget per inhabitant remain above the respective CoE medians. Notably, Iceland's legal aid budget per inhabitant stands as one of the highest in Europe, at 50,7 €.

Legal aid: In Iceland, legal aid is only granted for cases brought to courts. However, concerning asylum seekers, the State will provide legal aid for both - legal advice and proceedings, at an administrative level. Moreover, legal aid is automatically granted in cases where a child has been removed from its parents by child protection authorities on grounds of the Child Protection Act.

Court-related mediation: The judicial system of Iceland provides for a mandatory mediation in family law cases. Namely, Article 33 of the Icelandic Children's Act requires parents to seek mediation before requesting a ruling or filing a lawsuit about custody, legal residence, visitation, daily fines, or enforcement.

Gender balance: In Iceland, female prosecutors constitute the majority at all three instances. Moreover, they account for 57% of the total number of public prosecutors, as well as 55% of the number of heads of prosecution services. Conversely, female judges represent only 44% of the total number of judges and 34% of court presidents. In all instances, the majority of judges are men.

Efficiency: In 2022, criminal justice exhibits greater efficiency compared to civil and commercial litigious matters. The courts are most efficient in first instance criminal cases, and least efficient in second instance civil and commercial litigious cases, which are the sole case type with a DT value slightly above the CoE median.

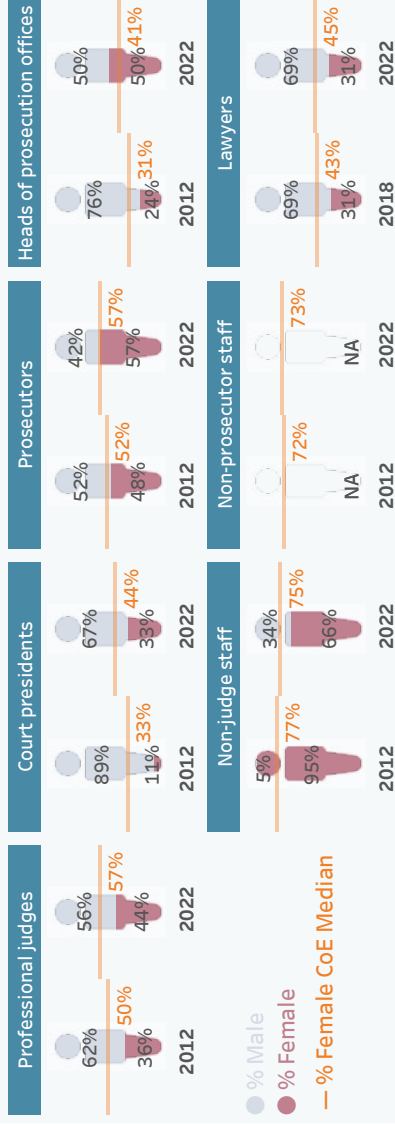
In terms of Clearance Rate, the 100% threshold is not met only in first instance civil litigious cases. As a consequence, the Disposition Time increased for this category by 52 days for the period 2020 - 2022.

Iceland is among the countries where administrative cases are part of the general category of civil litigious cases. Their number cannot be isolated as such.

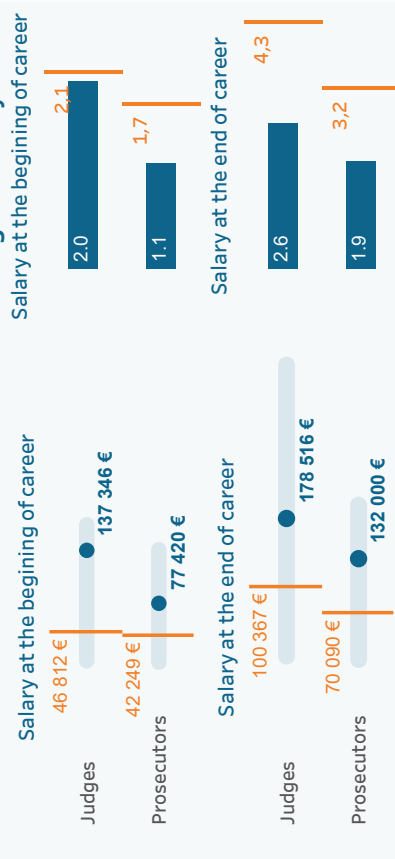
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



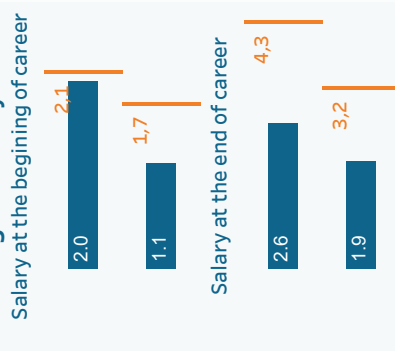
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

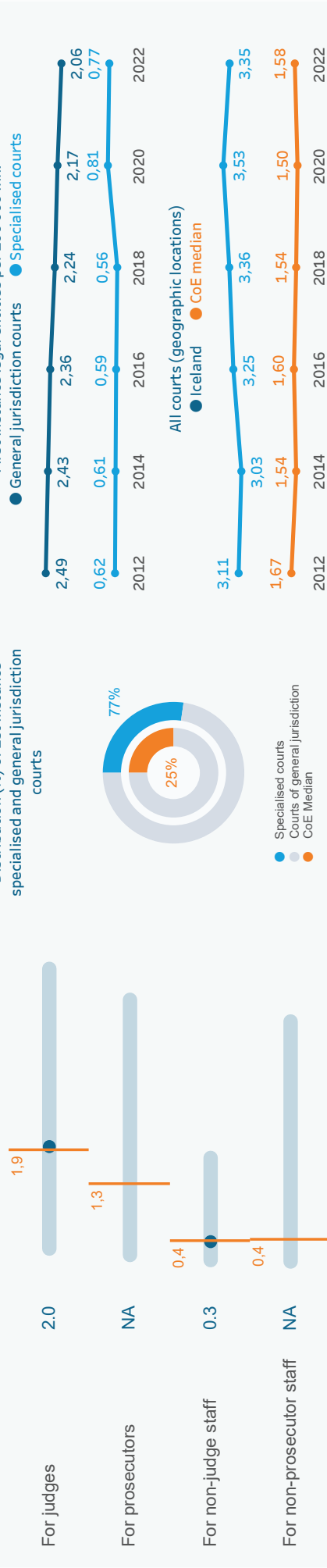


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

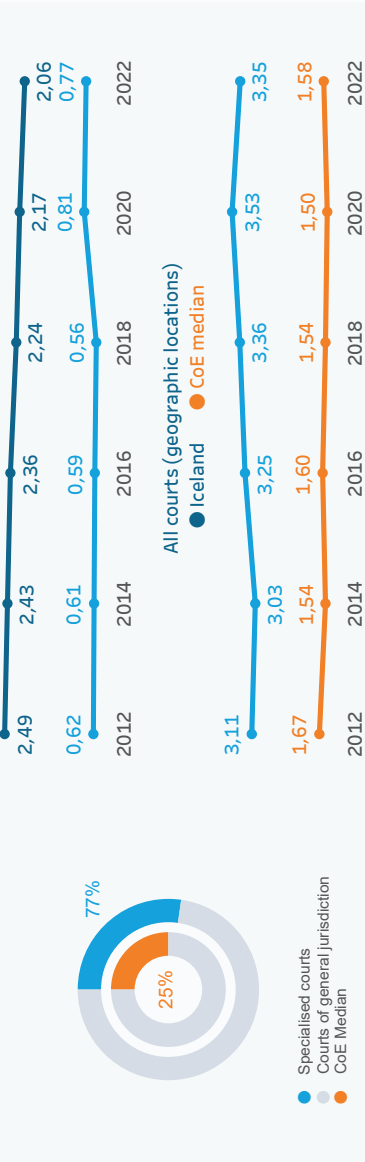


Training of Justice Professionals

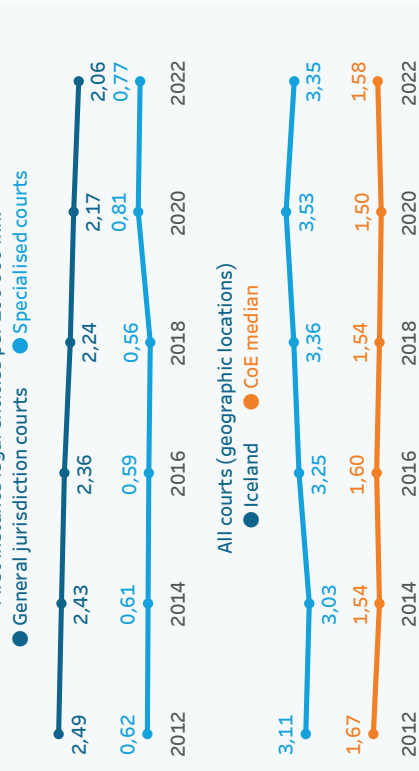
Average number of live training participations per professional*



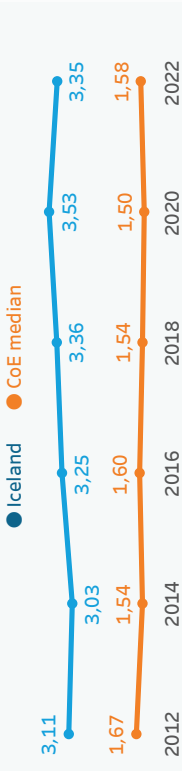
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

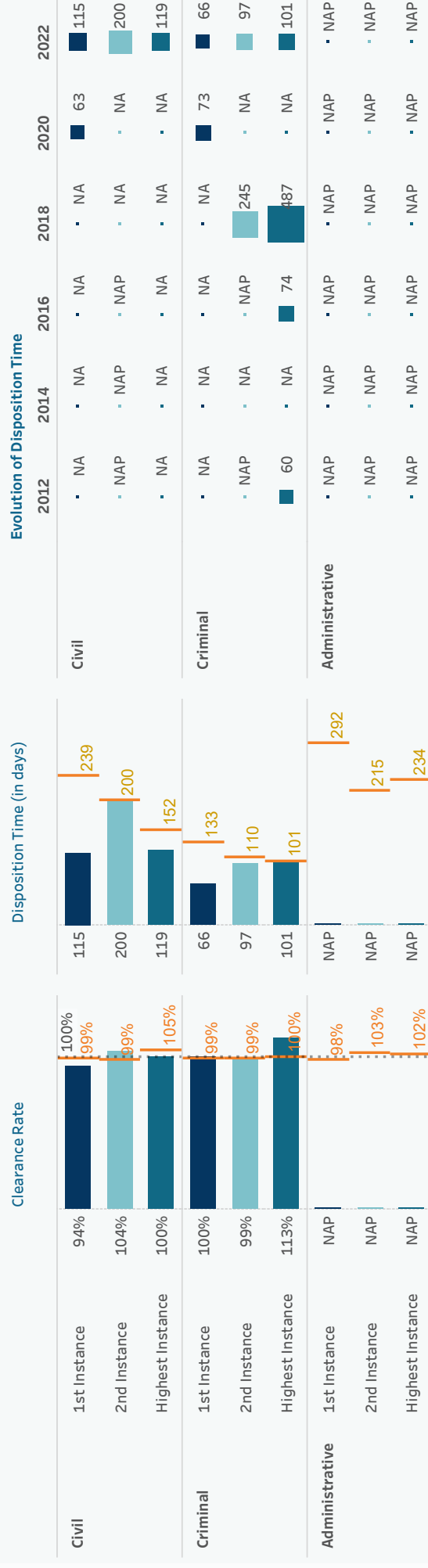
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

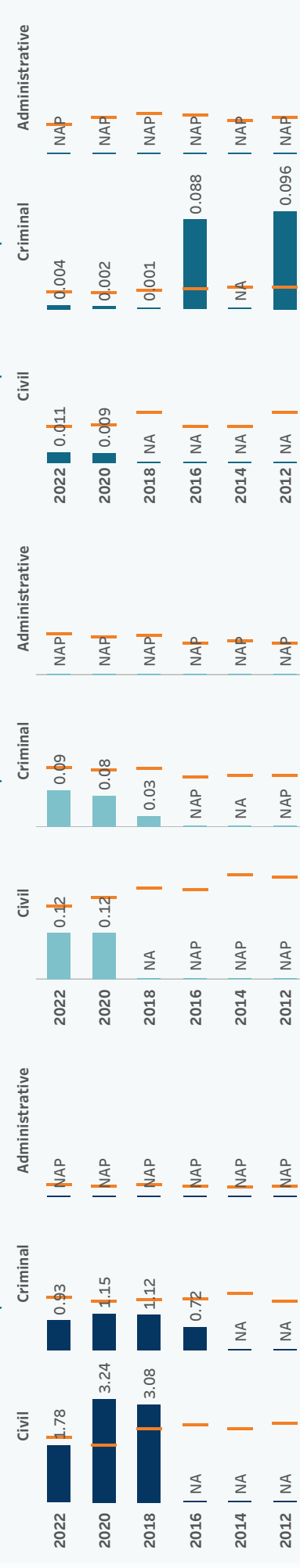


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

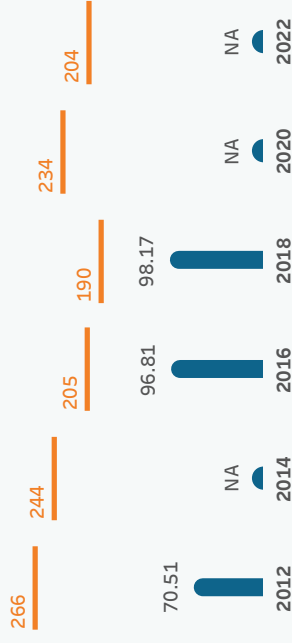
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

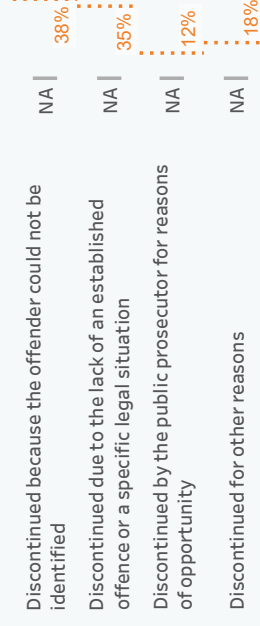
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **4,41**



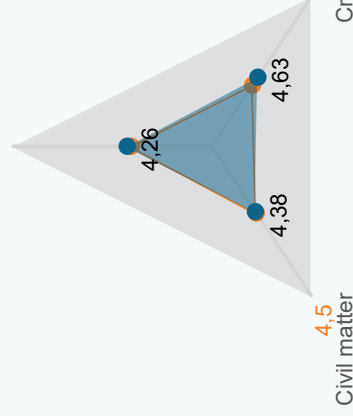
Total usage rate : **3,94**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

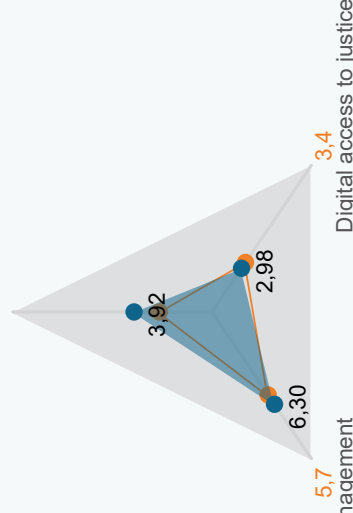
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.althingi.is/lagasafn/nuna/2000106.html>

<https://www.reglugerd.is/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.landsrettur.is/>

<https://www.haestirettur.is/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://domstolasyslan.is/>



Inhabitants
5 149 139

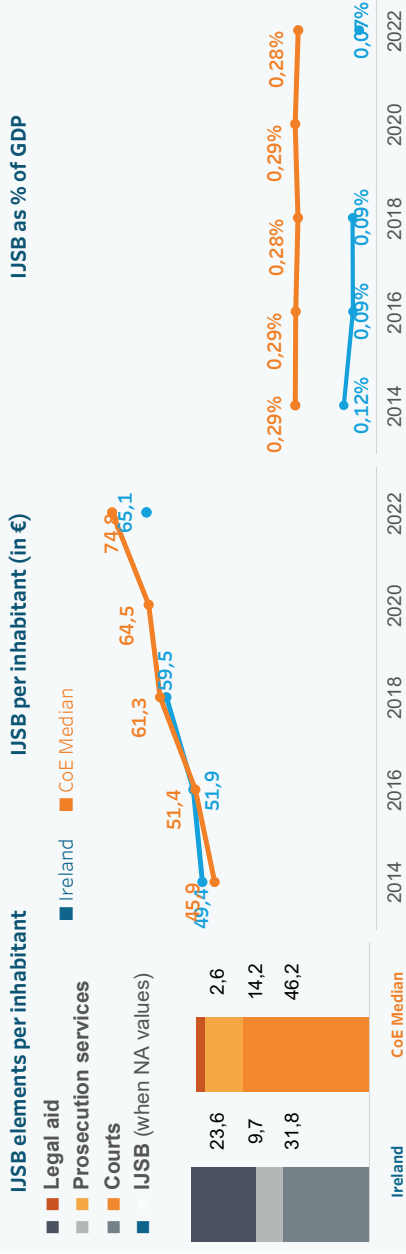


GDP per capita
99 267 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

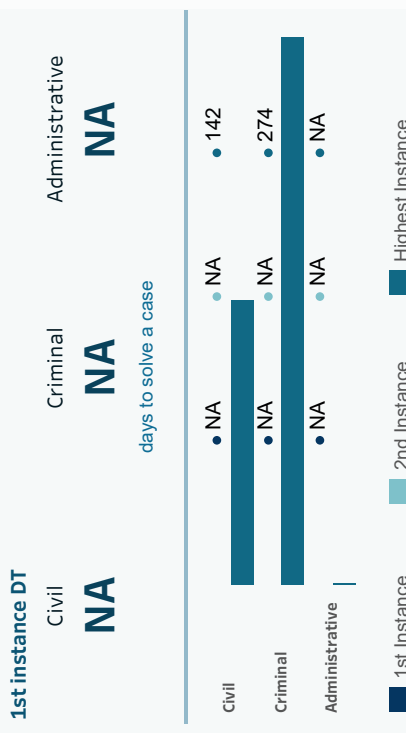


Average gross annual salary
45 859 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Ireland amounts to 335 302 000 € for its judicial system, representing 65 € per inhabitant and remaining below the CoE median. As a % of GDP (0,07%), this budget is the lowest in Europe. If the courts' and prosecution services' budgets are below the respective CoE medians, the legal aid budget per inhabitant is among the highest in Europe, standing at 23,6 € and accounting for 35,9% of the judicial system budget.

Court users: Information on the courts system is available on the courts website and from court offices. It includes helpful advice and videos, and an innovative "360 Virtual Tour" resource on preparing for and attending a court hearing. The courts website provides links to a range of support services for victims of offences and to organisations such as Free Legal Aid Centres and Citizens Information Centres which also offer assistance to court users.

Domestic and sexual violence: The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions has a unit of prosecutors trained in domestic and sexual violence. In 2021, a specialist Unit was established for sexual offences, dealing with the decision-making function on investigation files and the management of the trials in those cases. There is also a Victims Unit and a cross functional group focuses on domestic violence. In this regard, there is a particular focus on knowledge management and dedicated resource links on office intranet to the latest available information.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Ireland has an ICT Deployment index of only 1,1, being at the beginning of digitalisation of justice. However, its investment has recently increased significantly, especially since 2020. For small claims, an application exists on the Courts Service Online. A claim can be submitted online, and progress can be monitored.

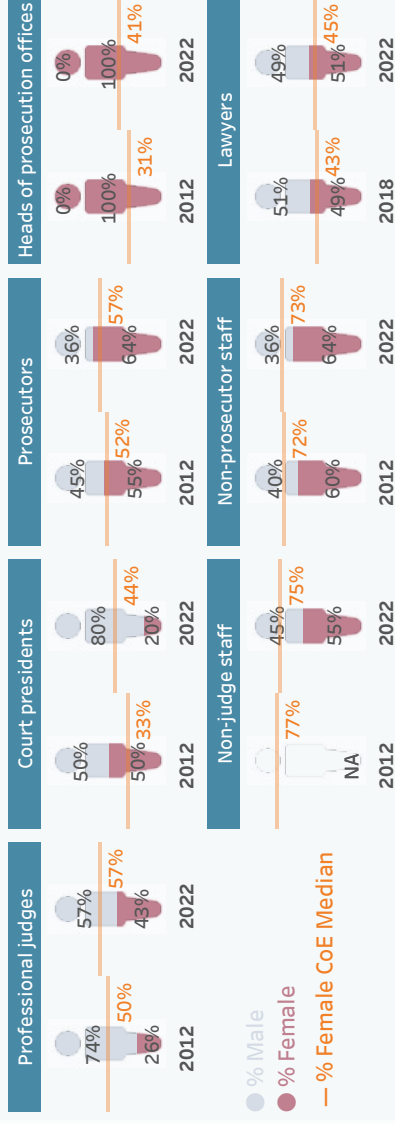
Efficiency: Ireland is among the countries where administrative law cases are part of the general category of civil and commercial litigious cases. Another peculiarity of the Irish system is that the number of pending cases is not recorded at 1st and 2nd instances, as many cases initiated before the Irish courts are either settled out of court or are not proceeded with by the applicant without there being any procedural requirement that the parties inform the court of either a settlement or an intention not to proceed with the case.

The DT can be calculated only for third instance civil cases where it is below the CoE median and for third instance criminal cases for which it is above the CoE median.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

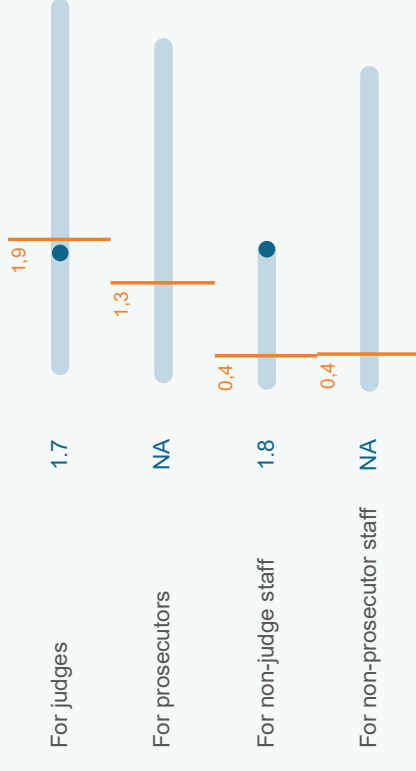


Gender Balance



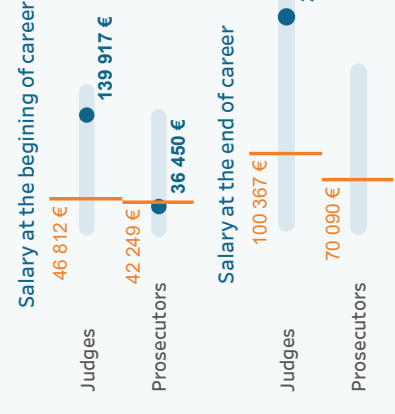
Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

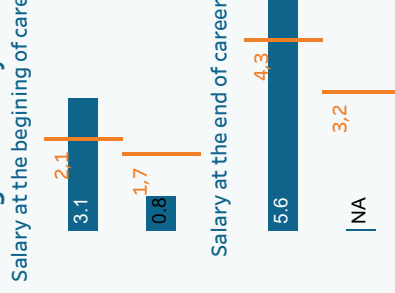


* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3.9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3.9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

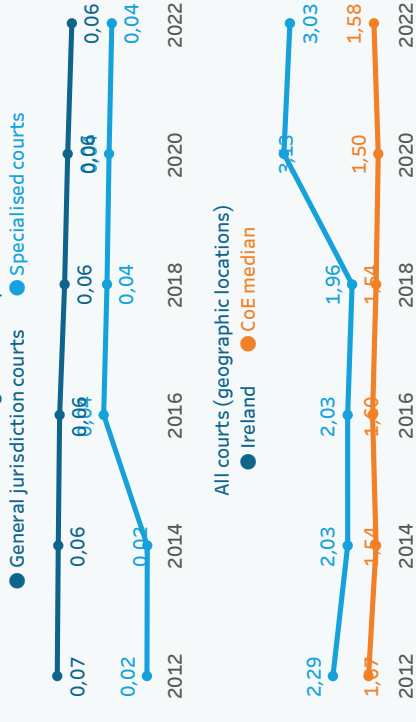
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



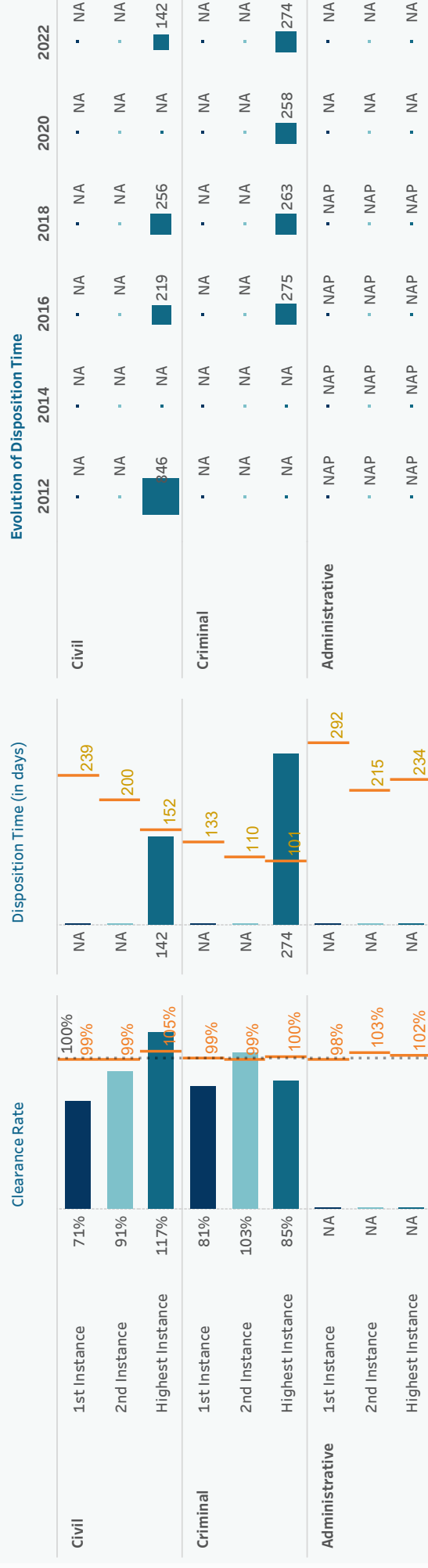
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

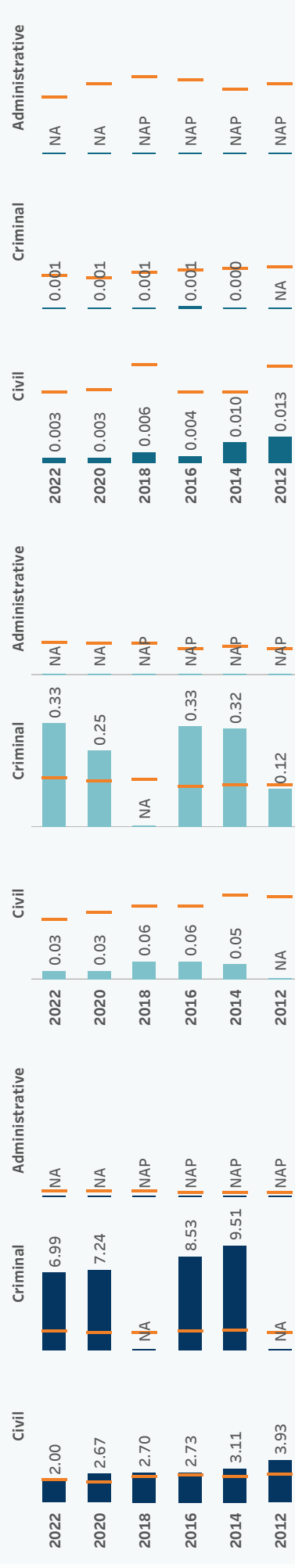


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

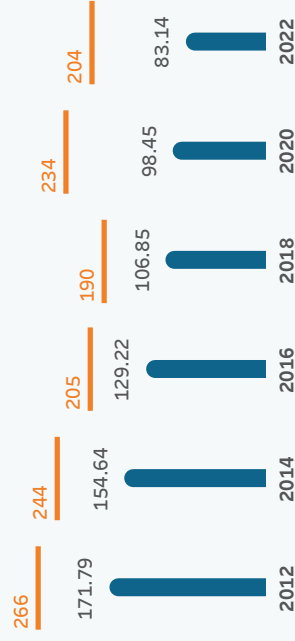
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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.

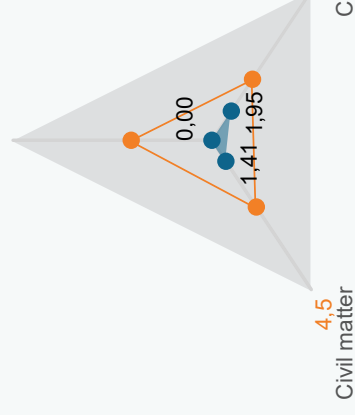
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **1,09**Total usage rate : **0,87**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

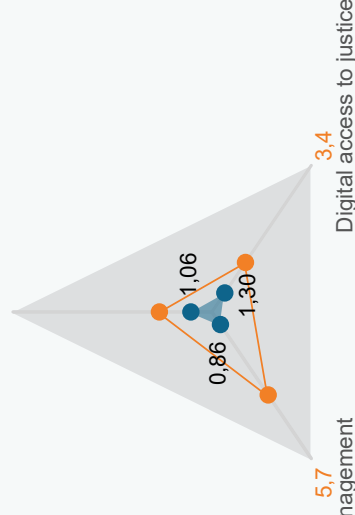
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/>
<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

[Courts.ie](https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/)

Information about the judicial system

[Courts.ie](https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/)



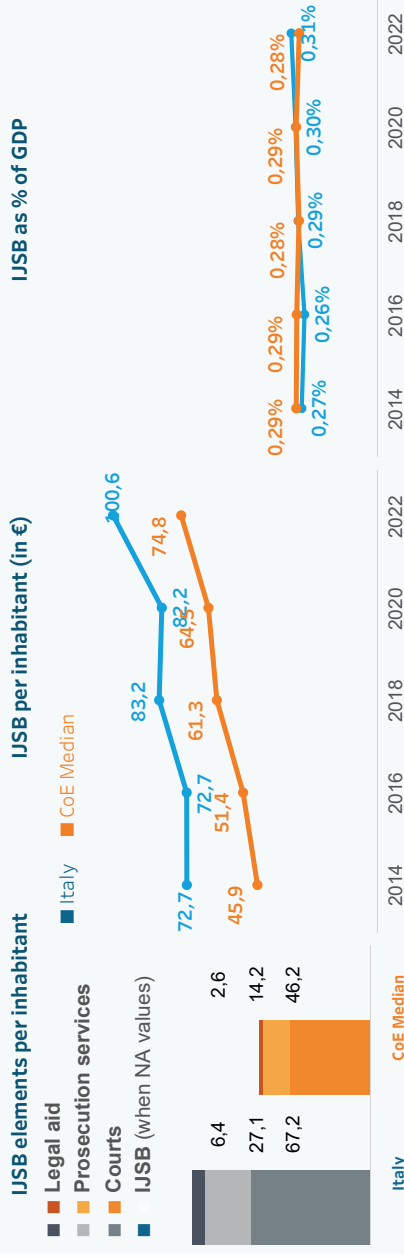
Inhabitants
58 850 717



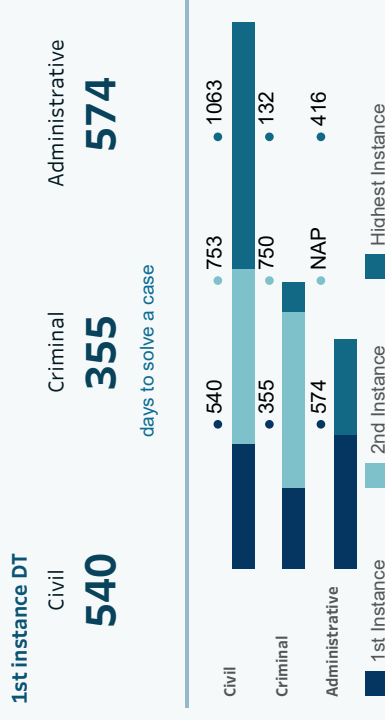
GDP per capita
32 391 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
33 213 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, Italy's judicial system budget is 5 921 758 141 €, a 21.6% increase from 2020. This translates to 100,6 € per inhabitant, surpassing the CoE median. The budget is 0,31% of Italy's GDP, slightly above the CoE median. The courts' budget is 67,2 € per inhabitant in 2022, up from 53,4 € in 2020. Legal aid accounts for 6,3% of the total budget, equating to 6,4 € per inhabitant, above the CoE median.

Non-judge staff: As part of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR 2021-2026), the Ministry of Justice has recruited to strengthen the "Trial Office." The initiative assists judges with tasks like studying, legal research, drafting, and organizing documents, allowing them to focus on more complex tasks.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Italy has an ICT Deployment index of 6,5, belonging to the group of states with highest index that is well above the CoE median. Their ICT index seems strongest in the category "Digital access" which is slightly higher than the total index.

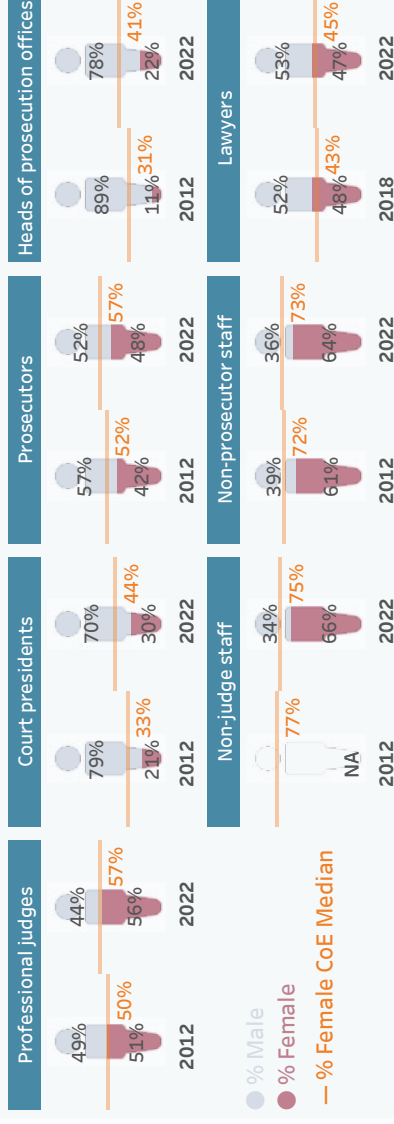
Civil and criminal procedure reform: In 2022, the Italian civil justice system underwent a major reform to expedite trials and enhance efficiency. Key changes include shorter defence timeframes, mandatory first hearing attendance, expanded ADR, appellate system modifications, and "simplified proceedings." In criminal justice, the reform aims to cut trial duration by 25% in five years, digitalize processes, streamline dismissals, and extend single-judge jurisdiction.

Efficiency: Courts show their greatest efficiency in two-tier administrative law cases, with third-instance criminal cases being the most efficient individual case type. In contrast, third-instance civil and commercial litigious cases are the least efficient. Disposition times improved across all case types and instances compared to 2020 and 2018, except for first-instance civil and commercial litigious cases. However, despite these improvements, the overall Disposition Time remains one of the highest among member states, especially in the second and third instances. The total length of a civil/commercial litigious procedure, summing up the three instances, is 2 356 days, equal to approximately 6 and a half years.

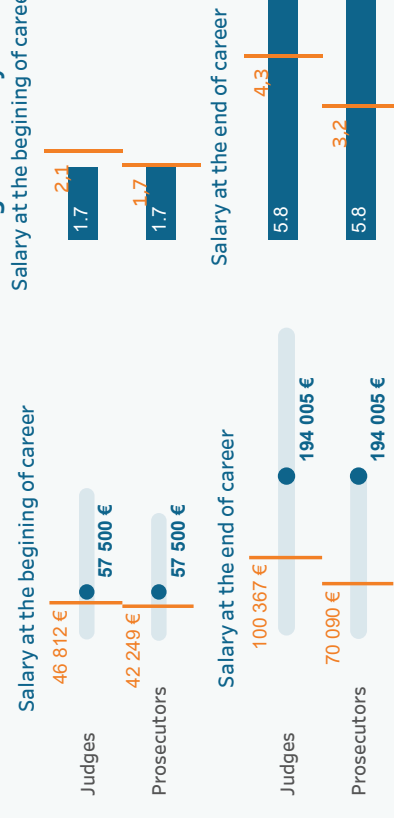
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



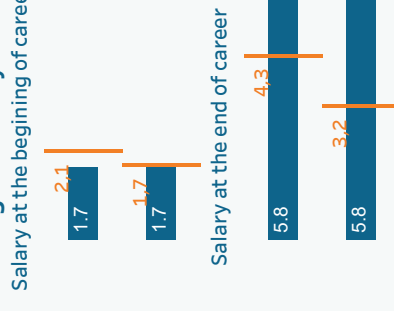
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

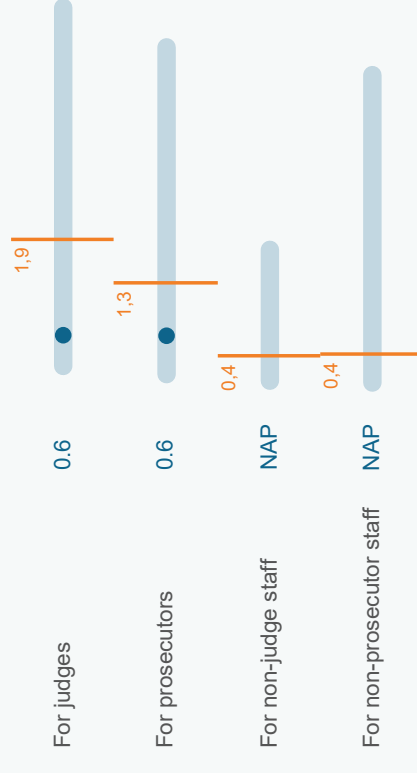


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

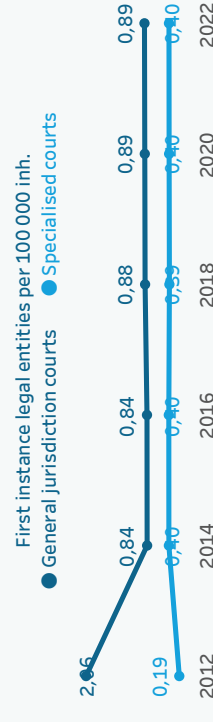
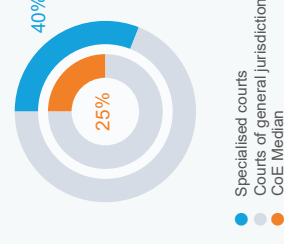


Training of Justice Professionals

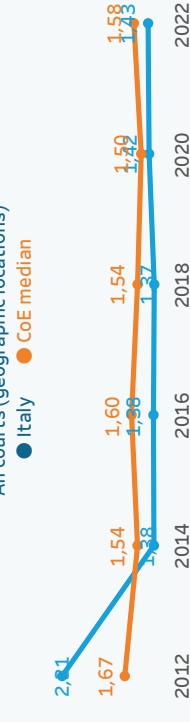
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



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.

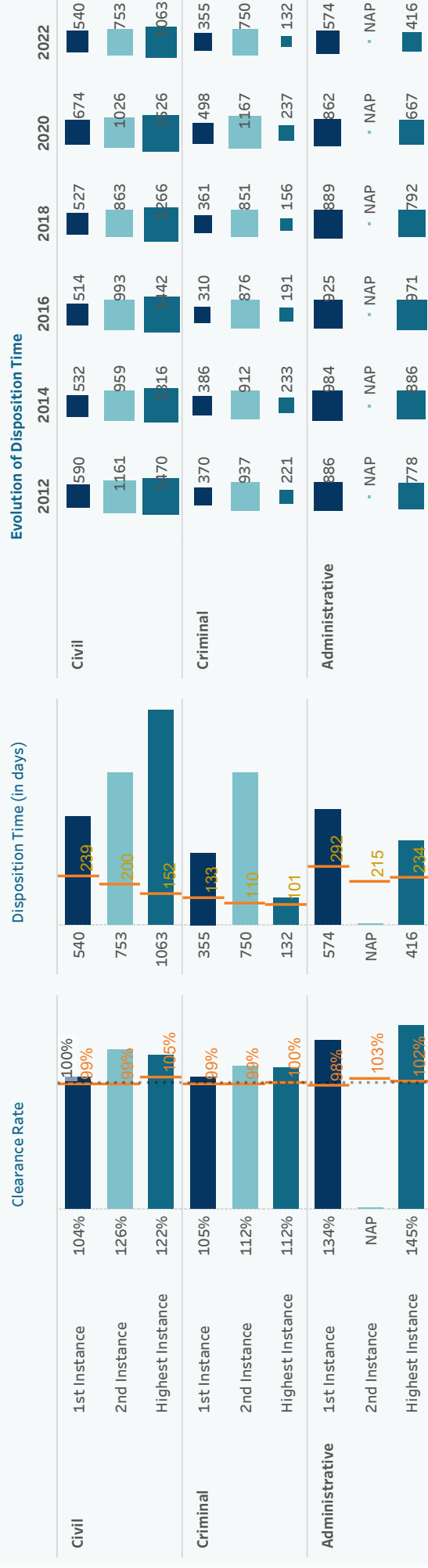
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

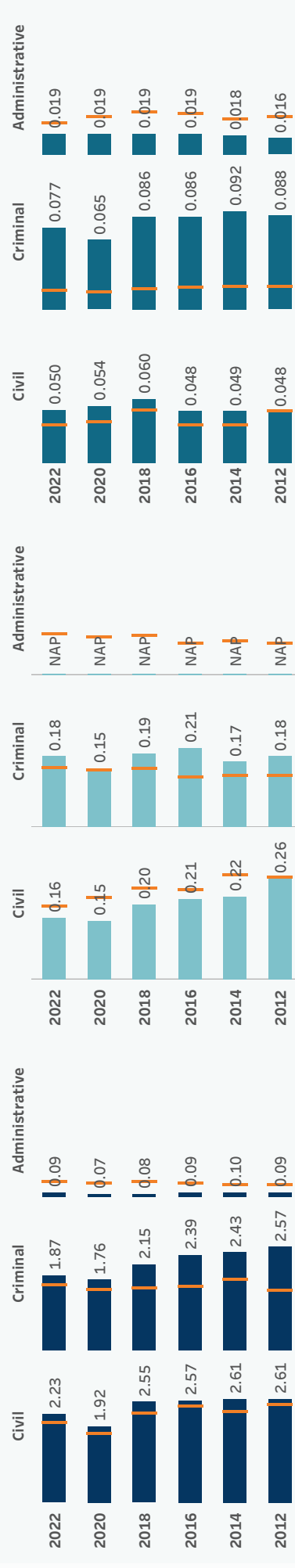


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

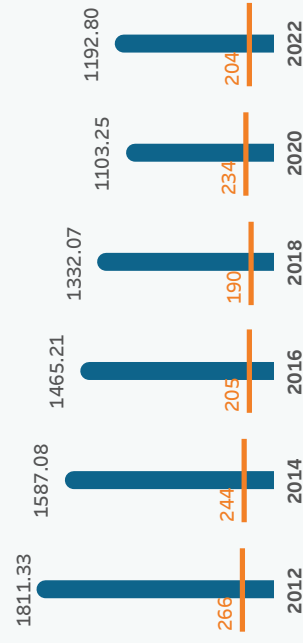
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

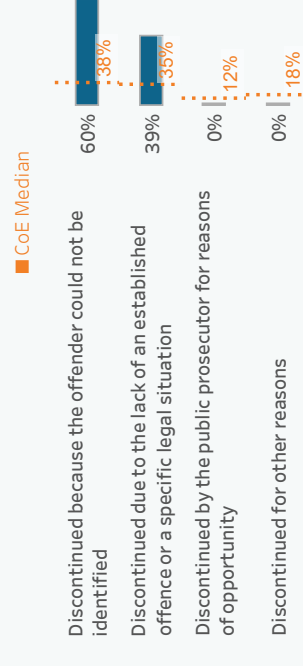
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **6,49**



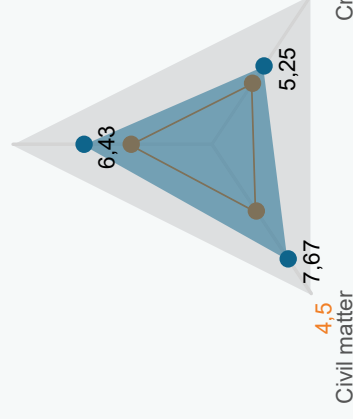
Total usage rate : **6,05**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

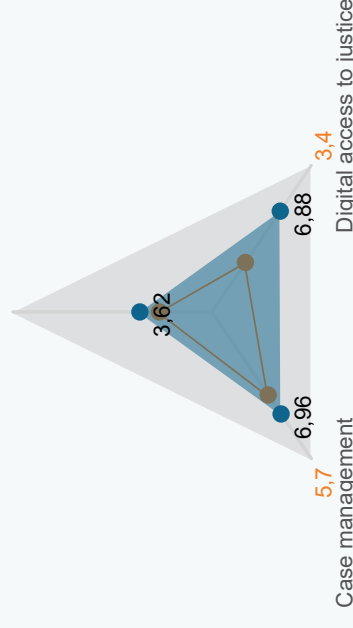
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.normattiva.it/

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.italgiure.giustizia.it>

Information about the judicial system

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_4.page

<https://www.portaledelmassimario.ipzs.it>



Inhabitants
1 883 008

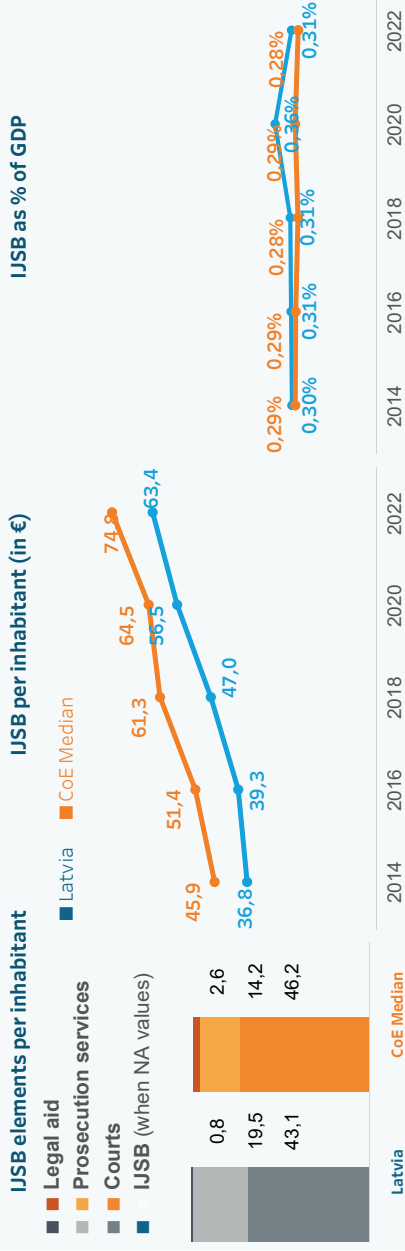


GDP per capita
20 709 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

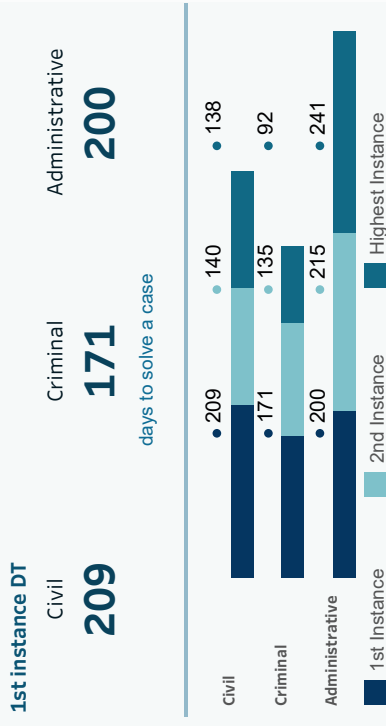


Average gross annual salary
16 476 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



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: 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.

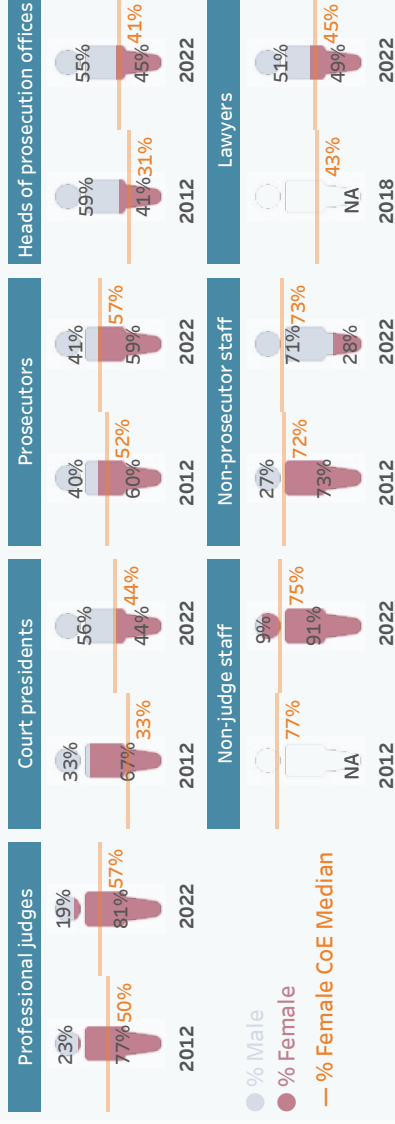
In the three legal fields, the DT evolved positively between 2020 and 2022 at first and last instances. At second instance, this indicator decreased in administrative matters, but increased in civil and criminal matters, where the CR remained below the 100% threshold.

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.

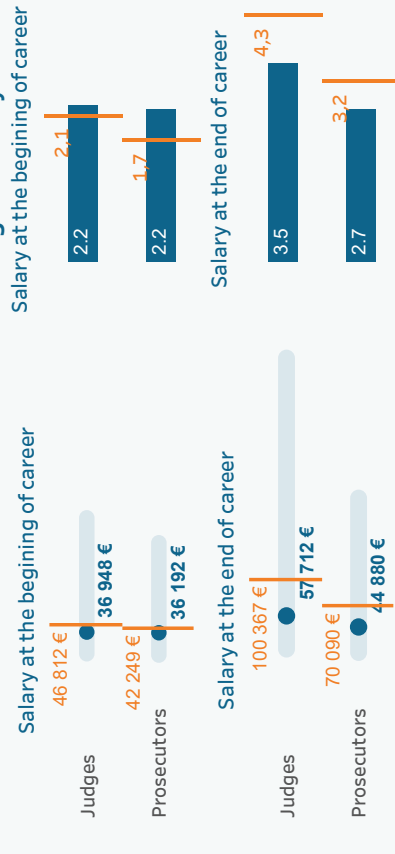
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



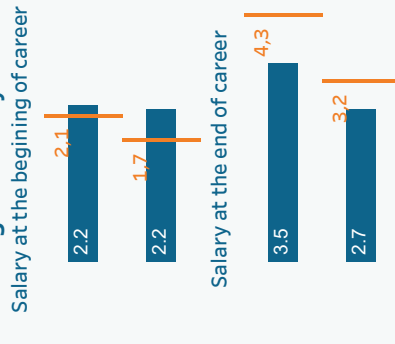
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

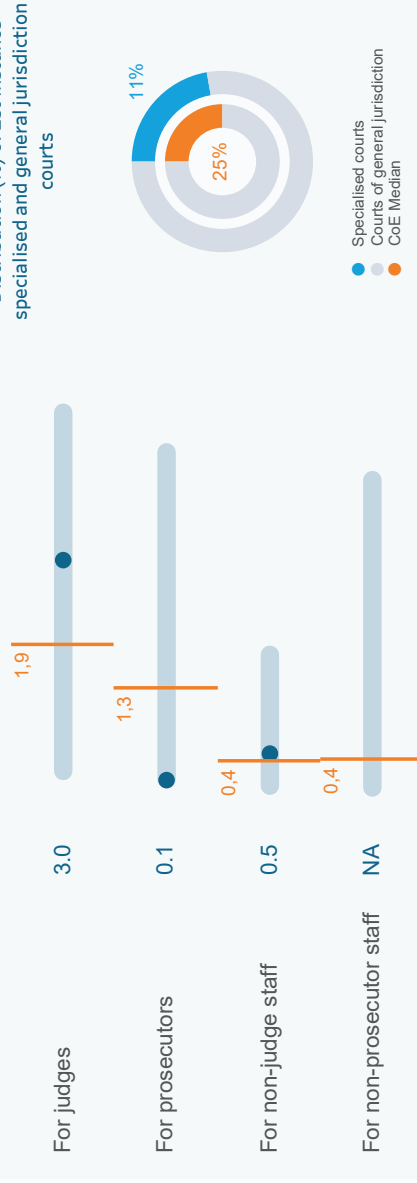


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

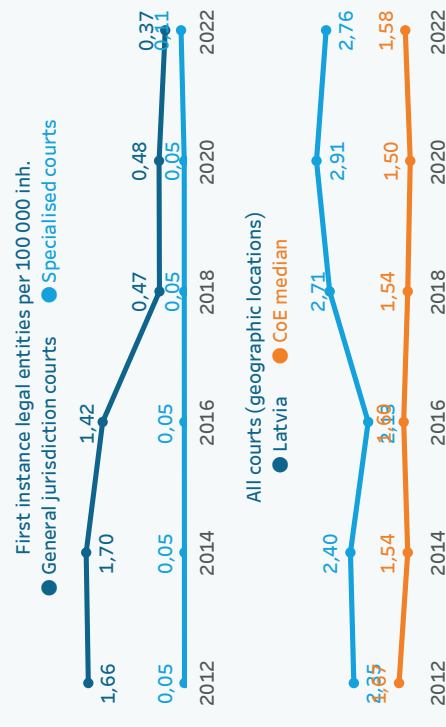
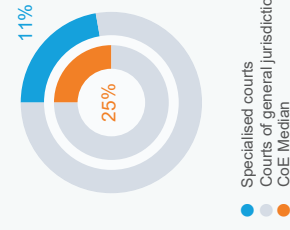


Training of Justice Professionals

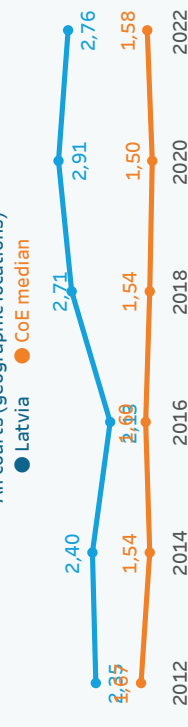
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



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



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**



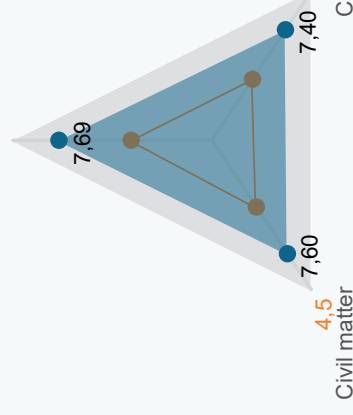
Total usage rate : **5,12**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

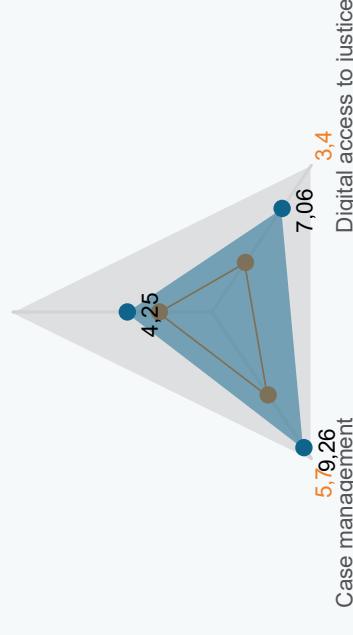
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.lilikumi.lv

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.at.gov.lv/lv/judikatura/judikaturas/nolemumu-arhivs>

<https://elieta.lv/web/#/pakalpojumi/anonimizetie-nolemumi>

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.tiesas.lv>



Inhabitants
2 857 279

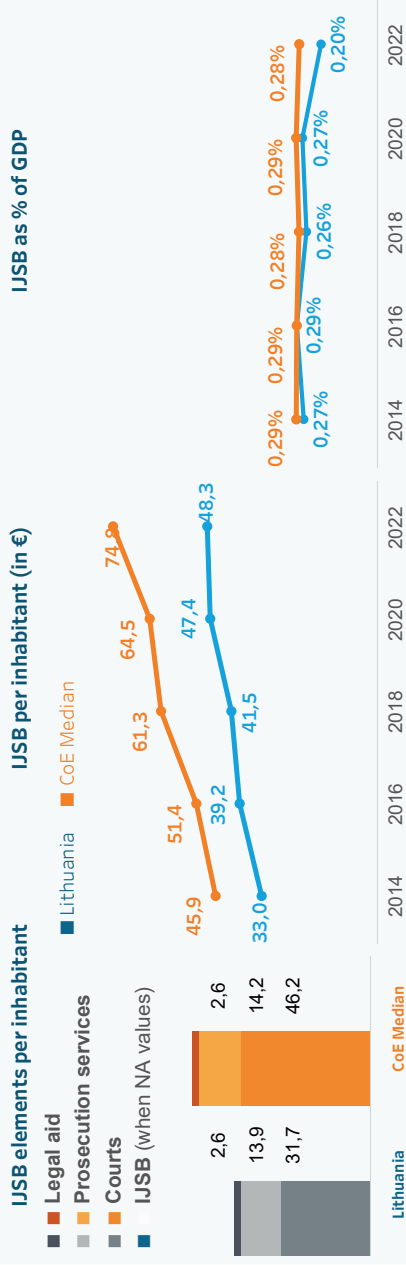


GDP per capita
23 576 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

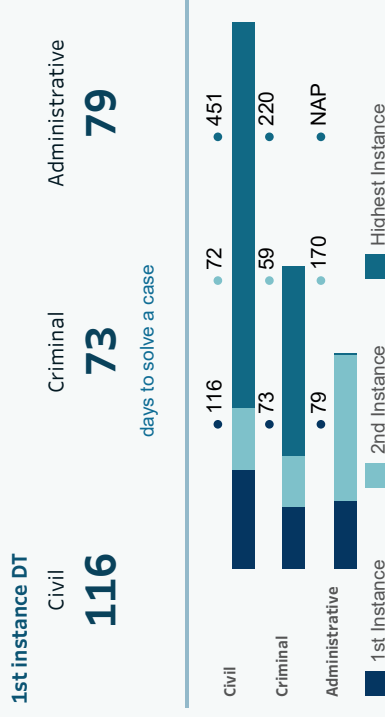


Average gross annual salary
21 468 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, Lithuania allocated 137 971 573 € to its judicial system. This budget represents 48,3 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median. The budget accounts for 0,20% of Lithuania's GDP, which is also less than the CoE median. The courts' budget per inhabitant did not evolve since 2020 and remained below the CoE median. The funds designated for public prosecution services and legal aid per inhabitant are approximately at the respective CoE median levels.

Specialisation of public prosecutors: The Prosecutor General's Office and the Regional Prosecutor's Offices have prosecutors specialising in crimes of sexual violence, crimes against child and family. District Prosecutor's Offices have prosecutors, who are specialised in domestic violence. Specialisation is one of the criteria for assigning cases to prosecutors.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Lithuania has an ICT Deployment index of 6,1, belonging to the group of states with the highest index. The ICT index seems strongest in category "Case management" which is somewhat higher than the total index. Lithuania is a country where the availability of usage rate for different ICT tools deployed is high, allowing estimating the usage rate index.

Courts' workload: Following the 2022 amendments to the Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code and Law on Courts, functions that are not intrinsic to the judiciary have been transferred to other institutions, such as notaries or judicial officers. One Regional Administrative Court was established instead of the two regional administrative courts, with the aim of optimising and speeding up the procedure for the selection of judges and balancing their workload.

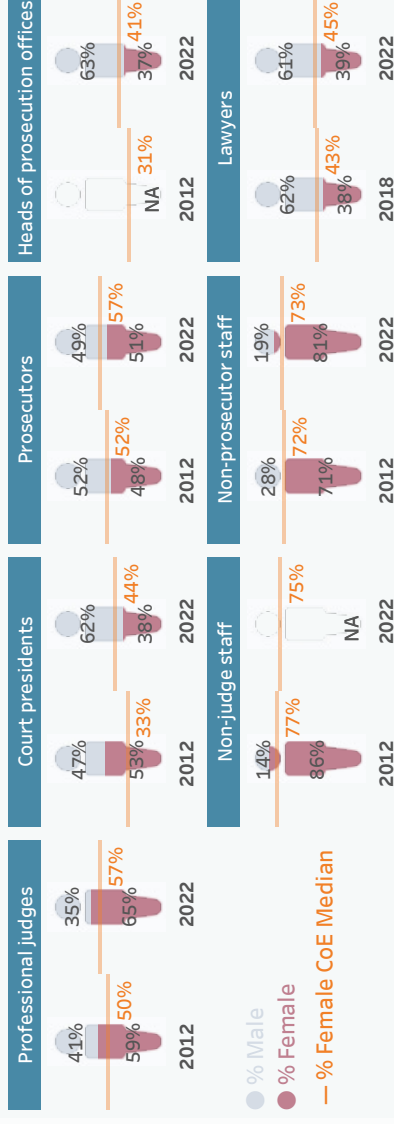
Efficiency: The first instance is the most efficient while the two-tier administrative justice is the fastest. As a matter of fact, the DT decreased in administrative matters at both instances. Specifically, criminal cases in the second instance have the lowest DT. The DT for third instance civil and commercial litigious cases continued to increase, reaching the highest value over the past ten years, significantly surpassing the European median.

The DT values were above the respective CoE medians only for the Supreme court. Indeed, in 2022, the longer duration of cases at 3rd instance was also influenced by the fact that not all the posts of judges were filled in the Supreme court.

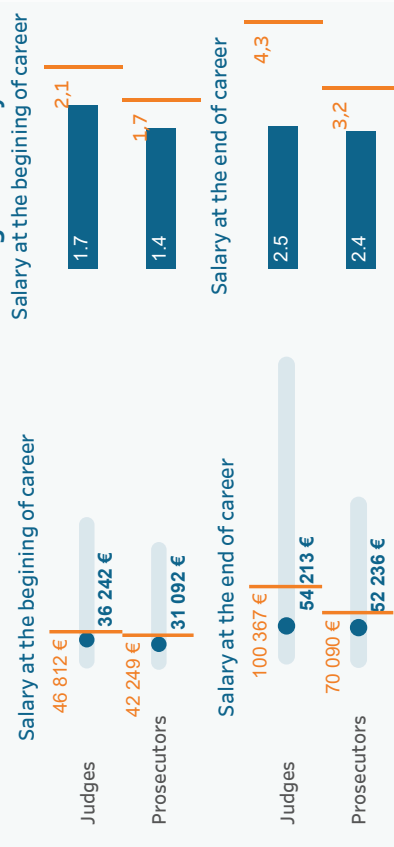
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



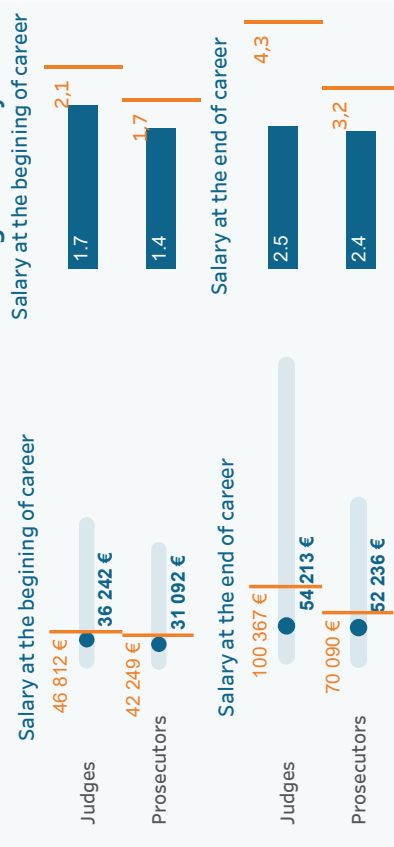
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

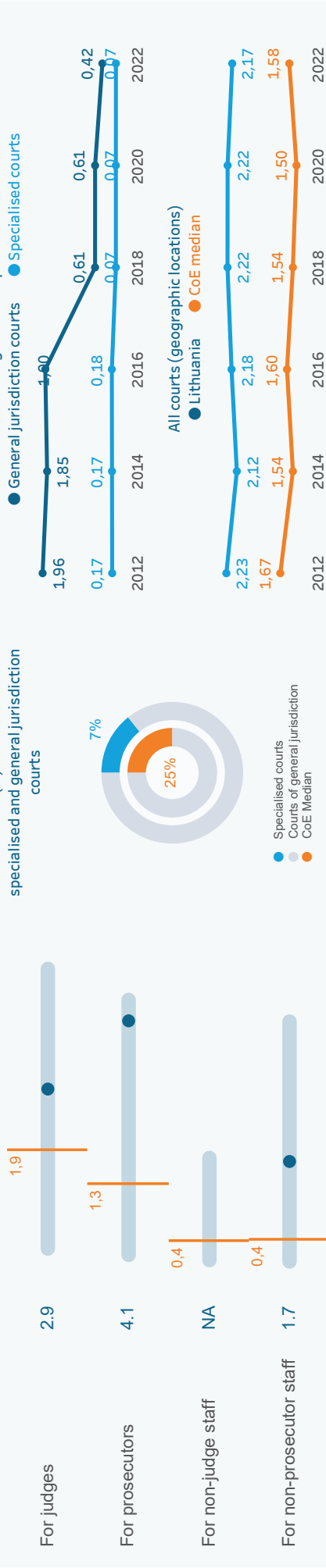


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

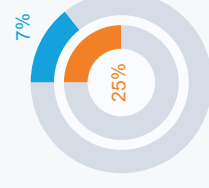


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

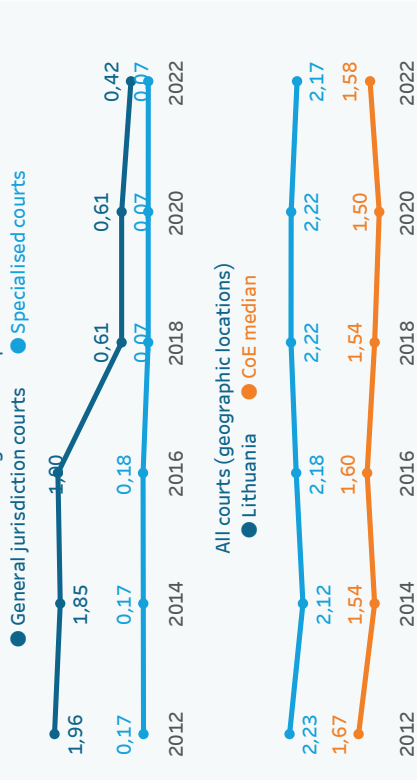


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

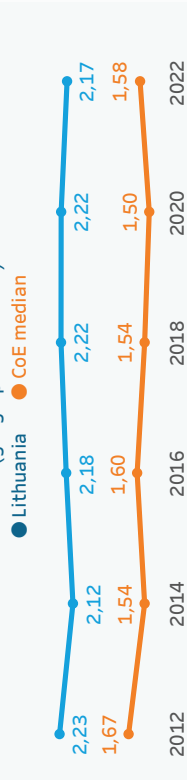


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction

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.

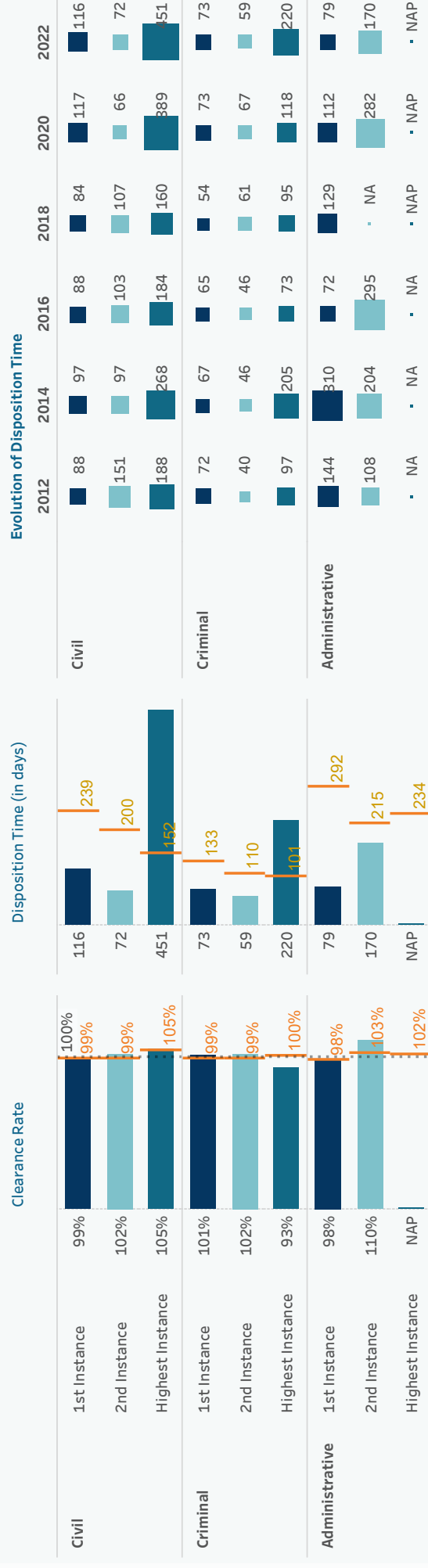
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

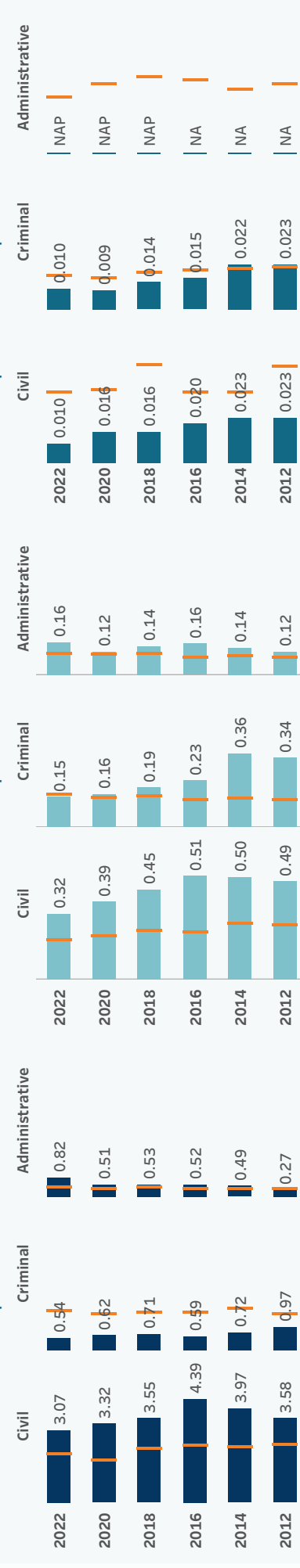


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

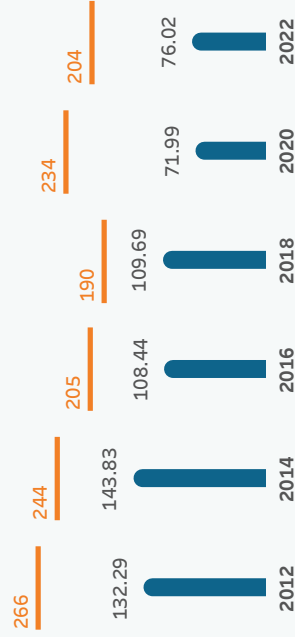
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

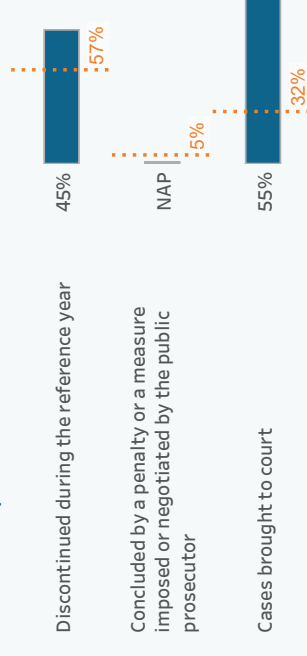


Public Prosecution Services

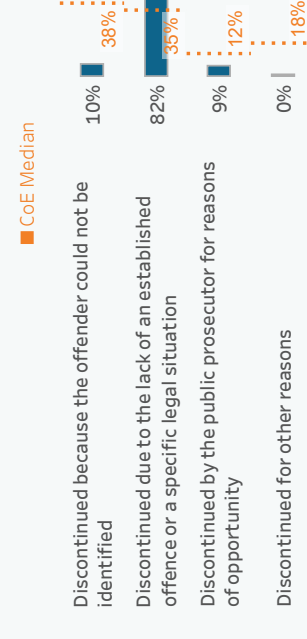
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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)

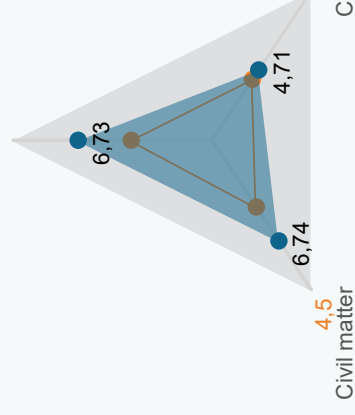
Total deployment rate : **6,10**Total usage rate : **5,40**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

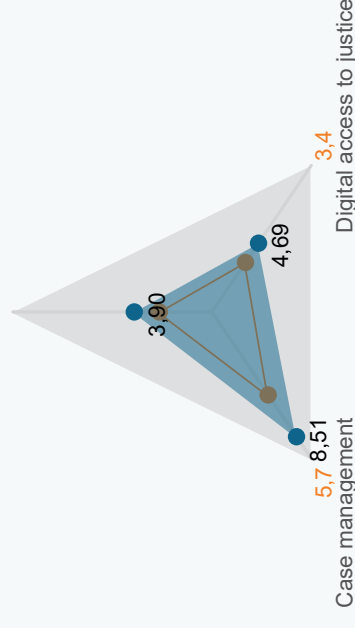
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.e-tar.lt><http://www.lrs.lt>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://liteko.teismai.lt>

Information about the judicial system

<http://www.teismai.lt>



Inhabitants
660 809

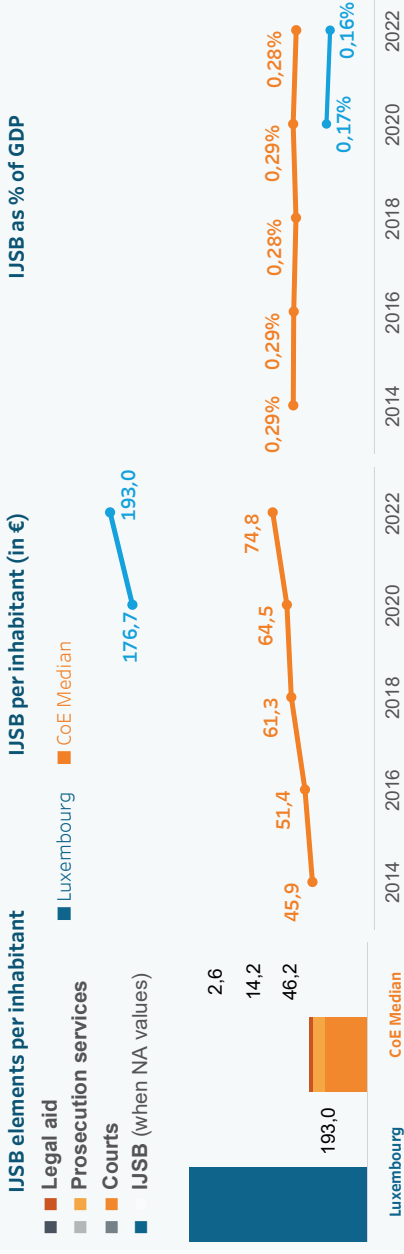


GDP per capita
119 200 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

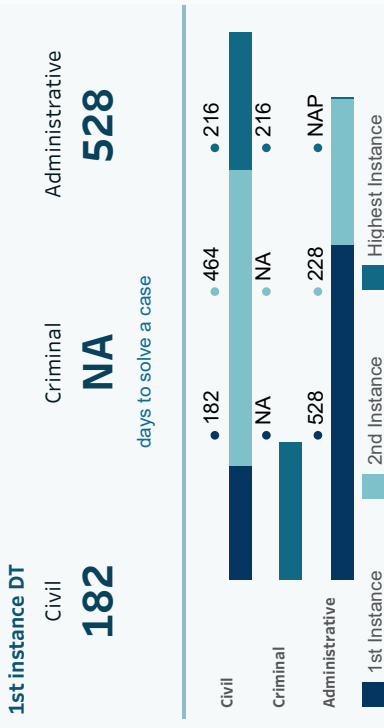


Average gross annual salary
70 583 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



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%.

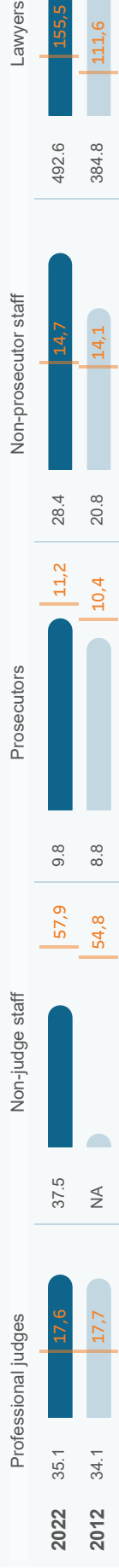
Access to justice: While court fee payments are a common feature of European justice systems, Luxembourg does not require any court fees in either civil or criminal cases to introduce or process a case. Access to justice is free of charge. If exceptionally a judge can order one of the parties to pay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

Efficiency: 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.

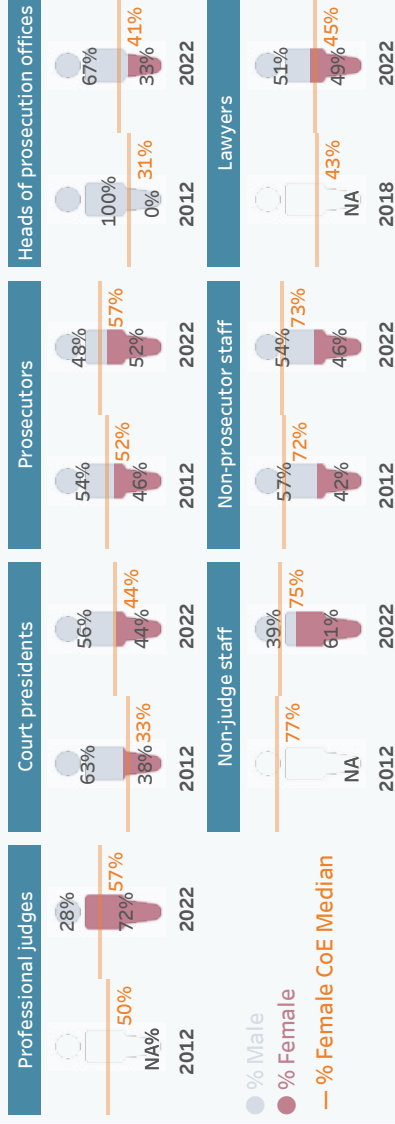
The DT values increased compared to 2020 in 1st instance civil and administrative cases which CRs were below the 100% threshold, as well as in 3d instance criminal cases, despite a very high CR.

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

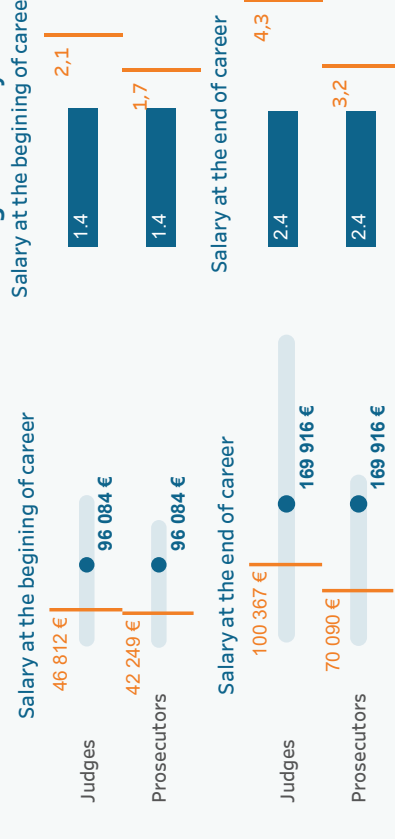
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



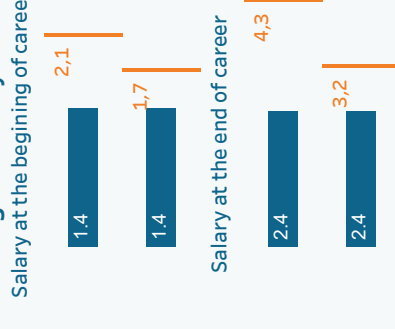
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

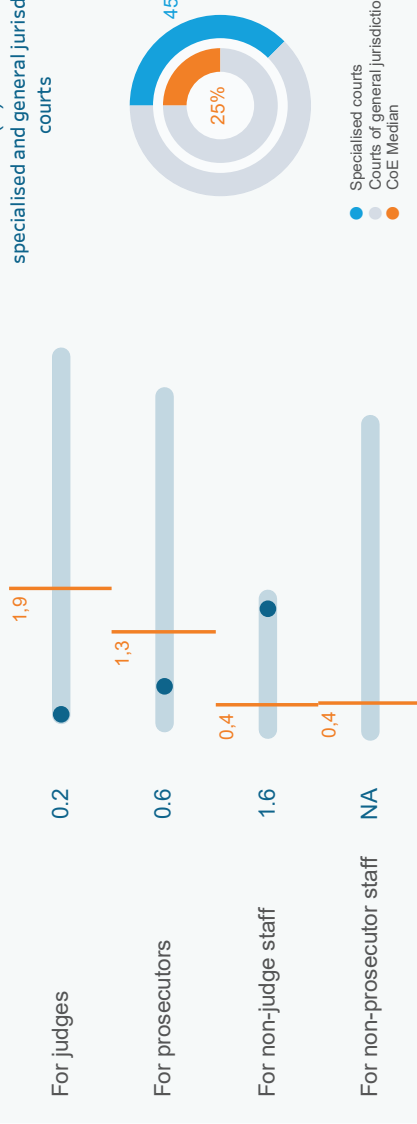


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

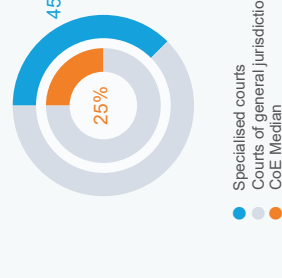


Training of Justice Professionals

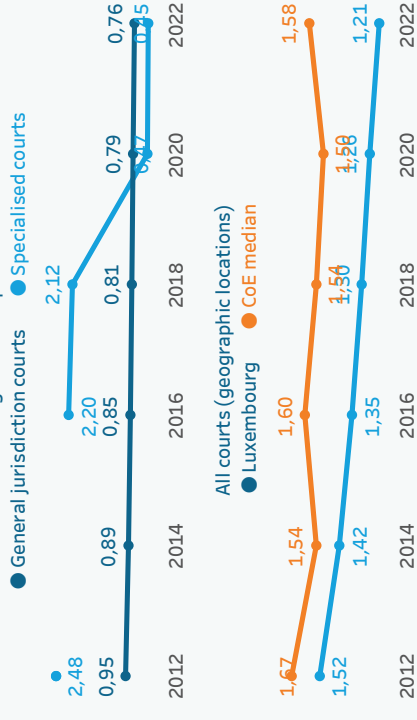
Average number of live training participations per professional*



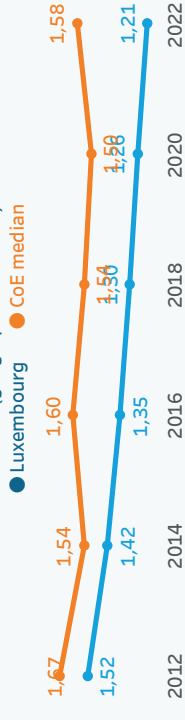
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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

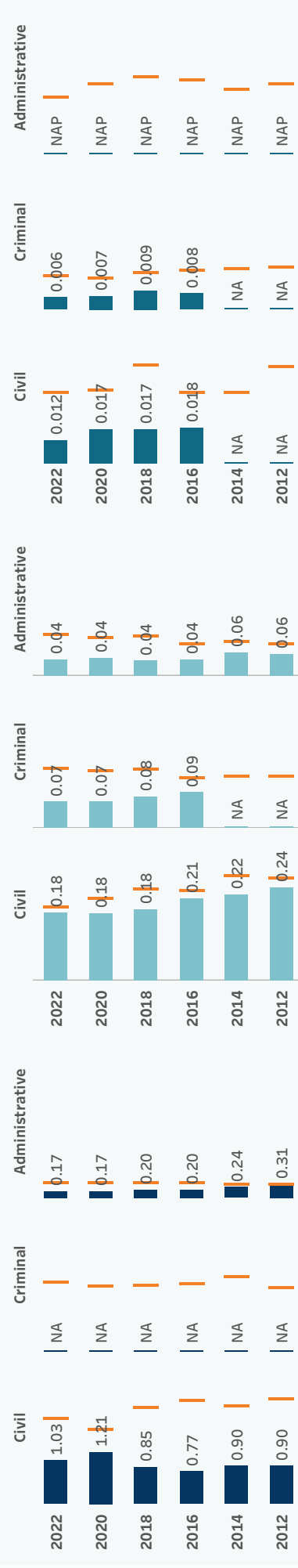


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

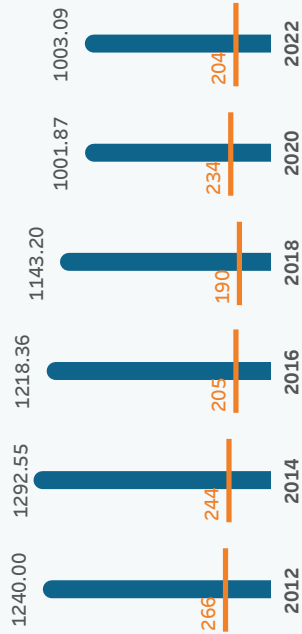
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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 : **4,05**



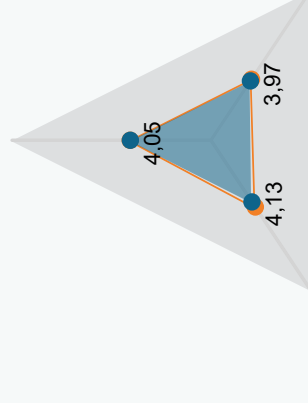
Total usage rate : **3,42**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

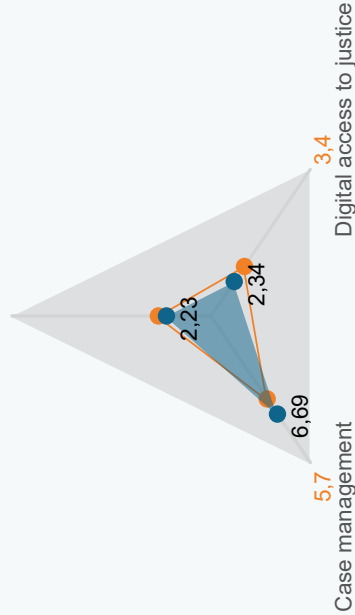
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



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>



Inhabitants
520 174

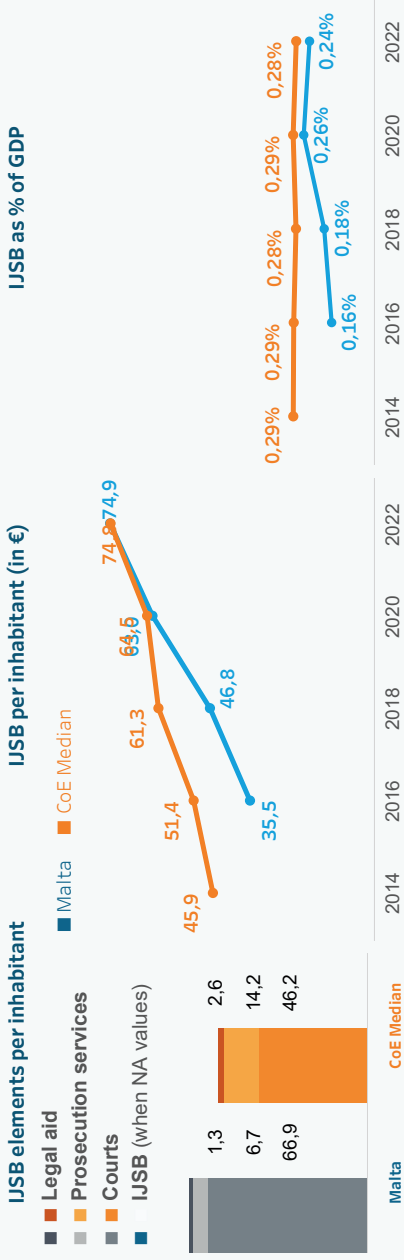


GDP per capita
31 888 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

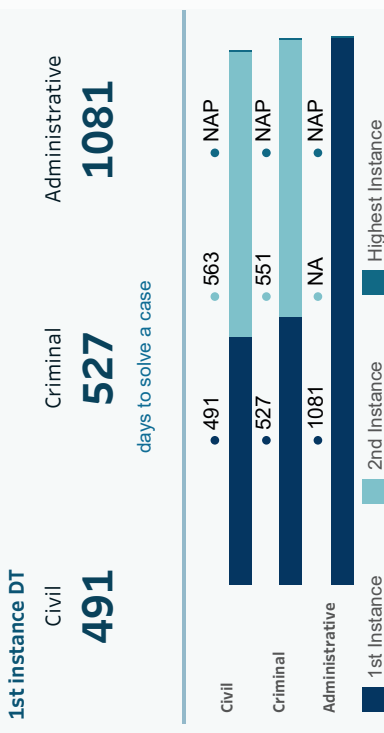


Average gross annual salary
20 961 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Malta is 38 985 790 €, which represents 74,9 € per inhabitant and aligns to the CoE median. This budget constitutes 0,24% of the GDP, slightly below the CoE median. Over 80% of this budget is allocated to the courts, whose budget increased significantly between 2020 and 2022, rising further above the CoE median. Meanwhile, public prosecution services and legal aid budgets remain below the respective CoE medians despite the observed increases.

Training of judges and public prosecutors: There is no formal/academic compulsory induction training of newly appointed members of the judiciary. Each and every new appointee is assigned a mentor to help ease them in their new role. Throughout 2022, the Judicial Studies Committee started offering ethics training as a compulsory subject to all new members of the judiciary. Training in ethics, child-friendly justice, gender equality, company law, bankruptcy law, legal aid and money laundering amongst others, was also provided to all members of the judiciary.

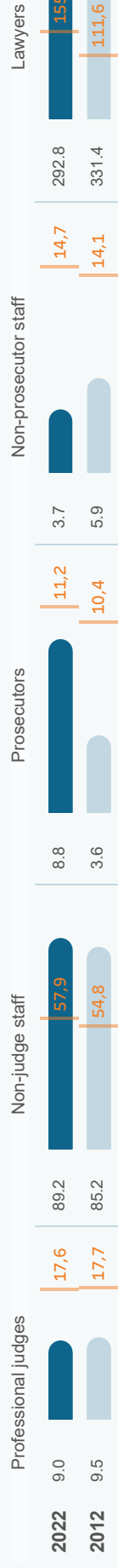
Legal aid: By law, in criminal cases, legal representation is automatically granted to beneficiaries who request it, without any assessment of their income and assets.

Public prosecution services: In 2021, a reform restructured the business operations of the Attorney General's office and the Office of the State Advocate. In this framework, a recruitment campaign was launched in 2022, leading to a rise in the number of prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff, as well as associated salary expenses.

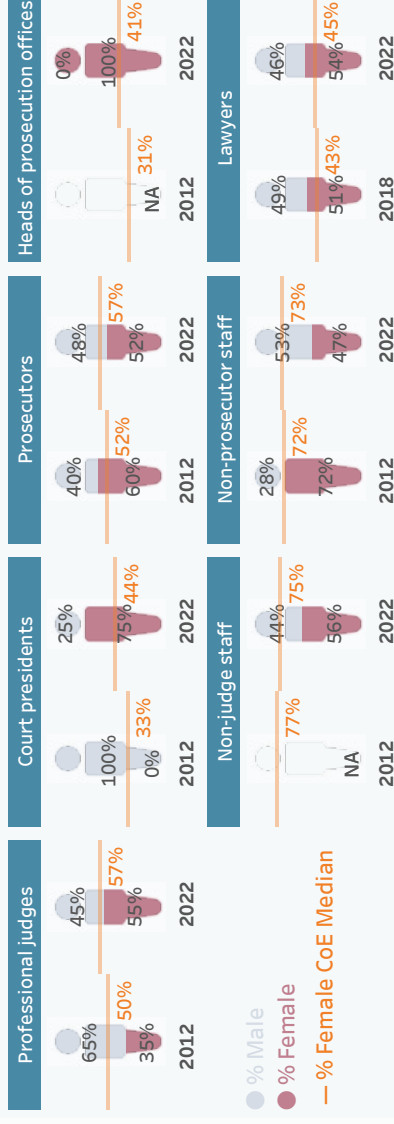
Efficiency: Malta has a two-tier judicial system. It is worth recalling that at 2nd instance, administrative cases are included within the number of civil litigious cases and cannot be separated as such. In 2022, there was an overall increase in the caseload of all courts, affecting the CR for all matters at both instances.

Courts are least efficient in 1st instance administrative cases, with the DT being more than three times the CoE median. In other case types and instances for which data were available, courts are similarly efficient, with the lowest DT reported in 1st instance civil litigious cases. In all matters and all instances, the DT values are above the respective CoE medians. However, it should be noted that there is an improvement in 1st and 2nd instance civil cases, as well as in 1st instance criminal cases.

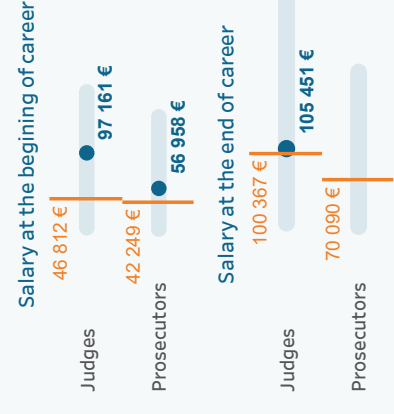
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



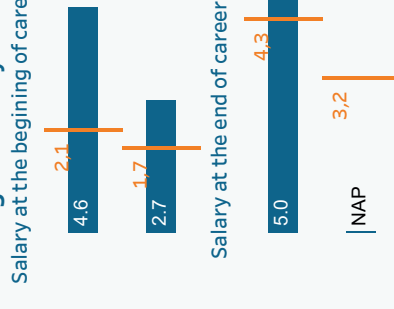
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

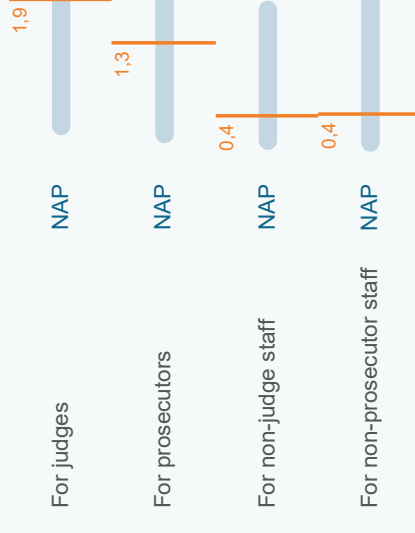


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

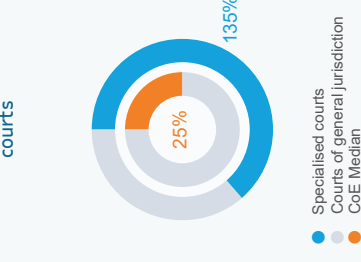


Training of Justice Professionals

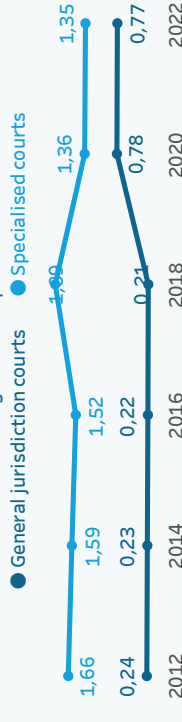
Average number of live training participations per professional*



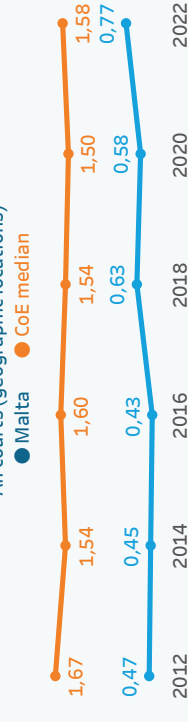
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

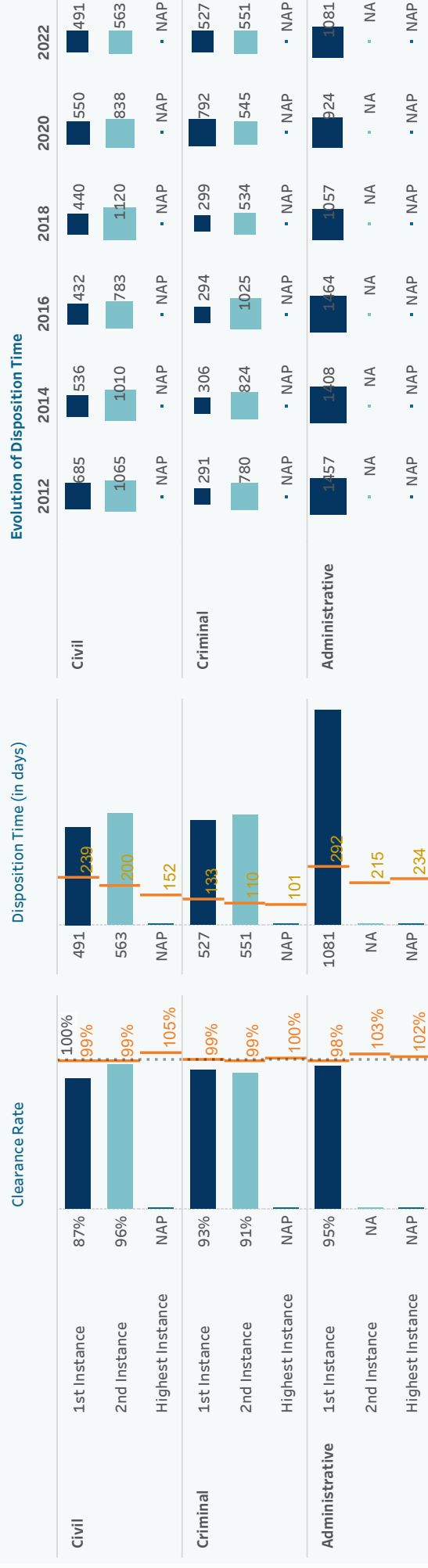
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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



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 : **3,60**



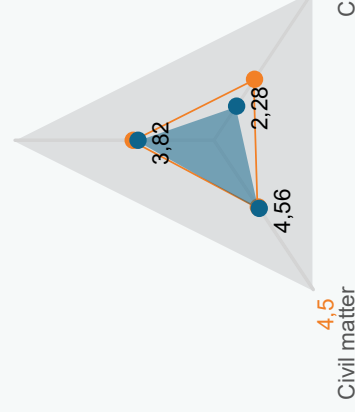
Total usage rate : **2,74**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

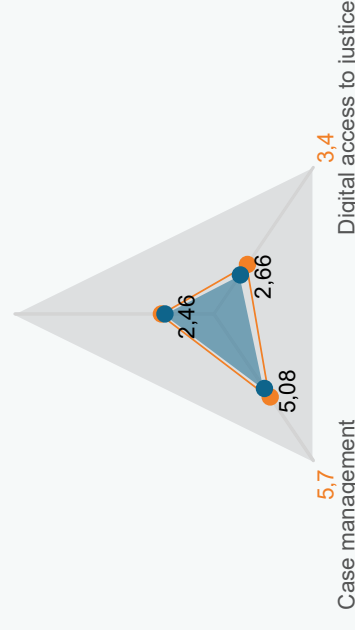
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://legislation.mt/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://ecourts.gov.mt/online-services/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://ecourts.gov.mt/online-services/>



Inhabitants
2 512 758

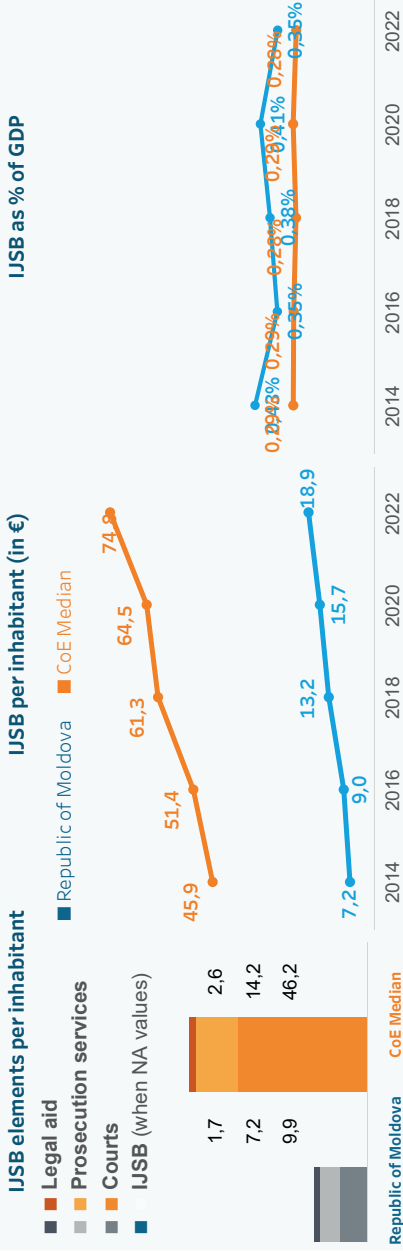


GDP per capita
5 433 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

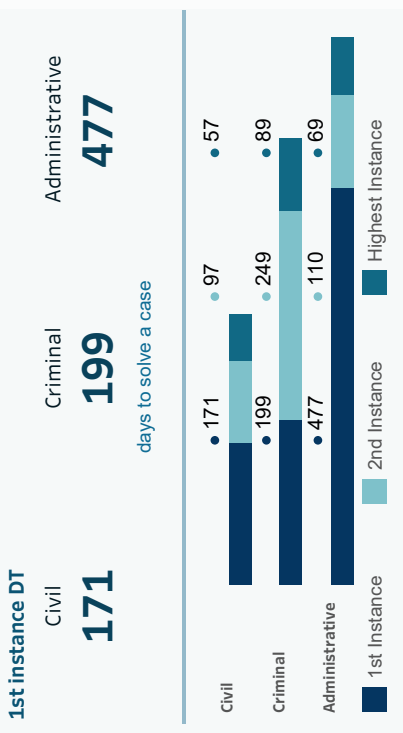


Average gross annual salary
6 349 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget for the judicial system amounts to 47 540 089 €, which is 18,9 € per inhabitant, notably below the CoE median. The budget represents 0,35% of the country's GDP, which is above the CoE median. The courts' budget is 9,9 € per inhabitant in 2022, a slight increase from 8,1 € in 2020, yet it remains one of the lowest in Europe on a per inhabitant basis. The budgets for prosecution services (7,2 €) and for legal aid (1,7 €) per inhabitant in 2022, are equally below the CoE median.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index is of 7,0, belonging to the states that are well above the CoE median. The ICT index seems strongest in category Case management suggesting that focus is on the digital infrastructure of the case registry before developing the e-services. The system for electronic submission of civil cases by lawyers was piloted in 2022. At that point, the usage rate for the deployed tools remained on lower side.

Court-related mediation: After its introduction in 2017, the mandatory court-related mediation for a number of cases in civil procedure has been abolished in 2022. Court related mediation remained nevertheless available to parties. The number of registered mediators (37,9 per 100 000 inhabitants) is significantly above the CoE median.

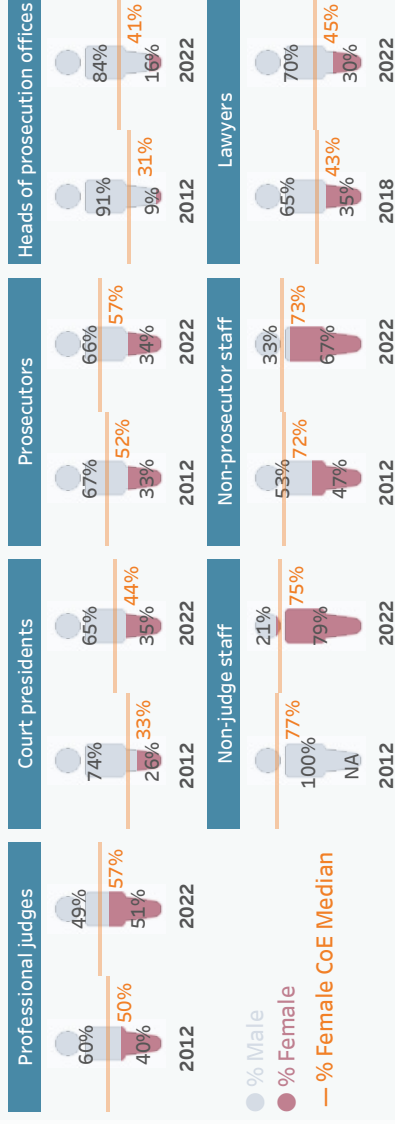
Appointment procedure for judges: Amendments to the Constitution regarding the judiciary entered in force in 2022, inter alia, aiming at strengthening the guarantees of independence of judges, establishing an uniform appointment procedure for all judges and removing the initial appointment term of 5 years.

Efficiency: The courts continue to be most efficient in the highest instance and within the civil and commercial litigious domain. Separately, the courts are most efficient in civil and commercial litigious cases at the highest instance, while the Disposition Time is the highest in the first instance of administrative matters (with a DT of 477 days). The latter has been consistently increasing for the third evaluation cycle in a row, placing the courts considerably above the CoE median in 2022 in this category of cases and by court level. The Disposition Time of criminal law cases in first instance (199 days) shows a decrease compared to the previous evaluation cycle, although it is above the CoE median for this category of cases and by court level.

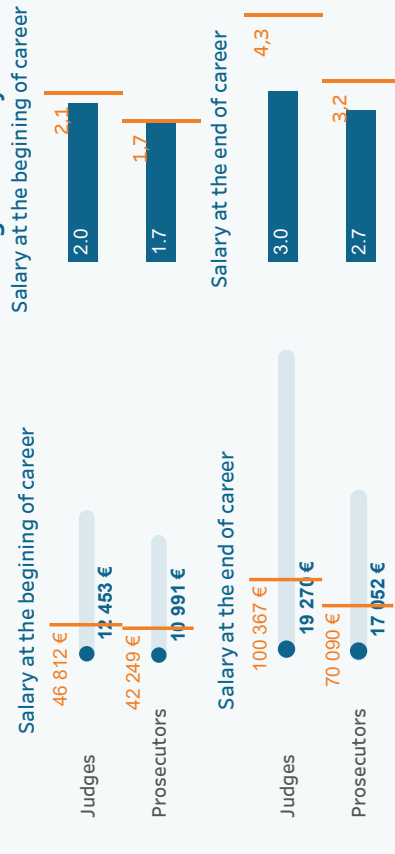
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



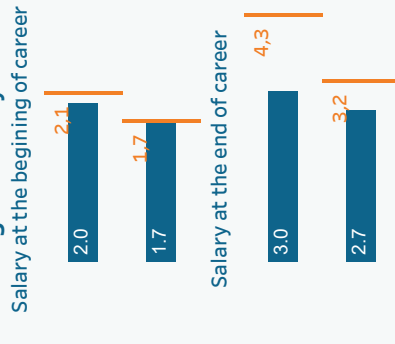
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

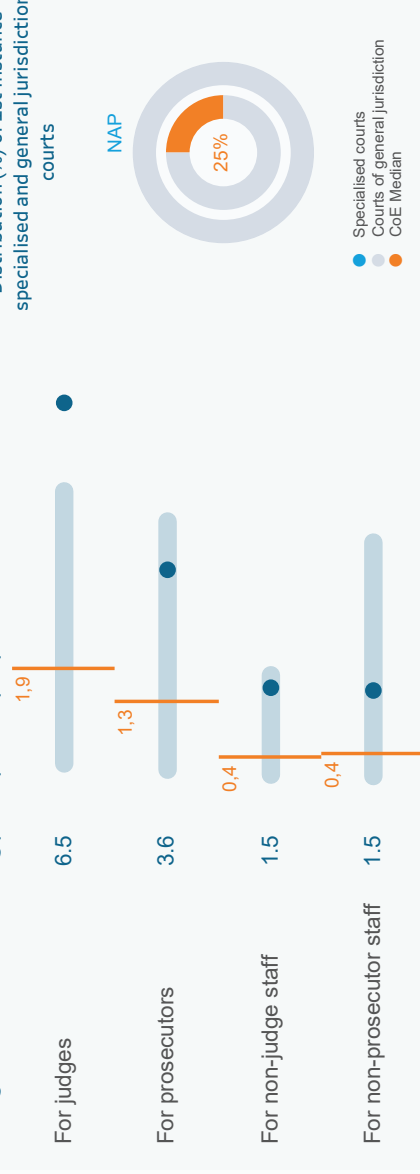


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

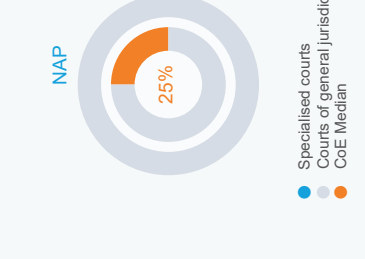


Training of Justice Professionals

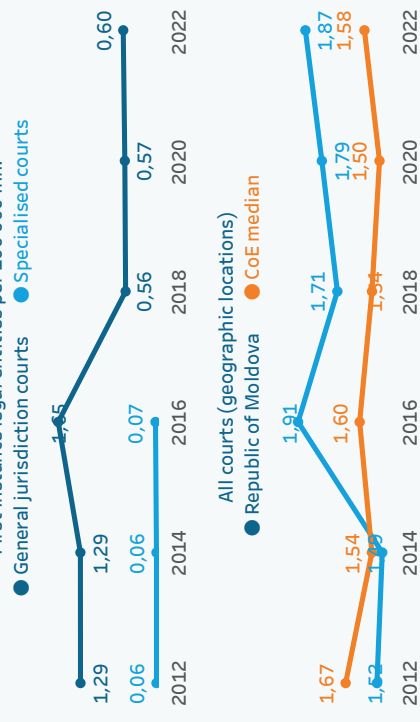
Average number of live training participations per professional*



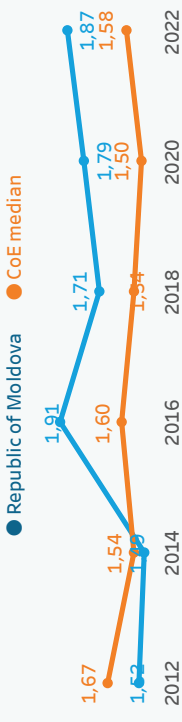
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

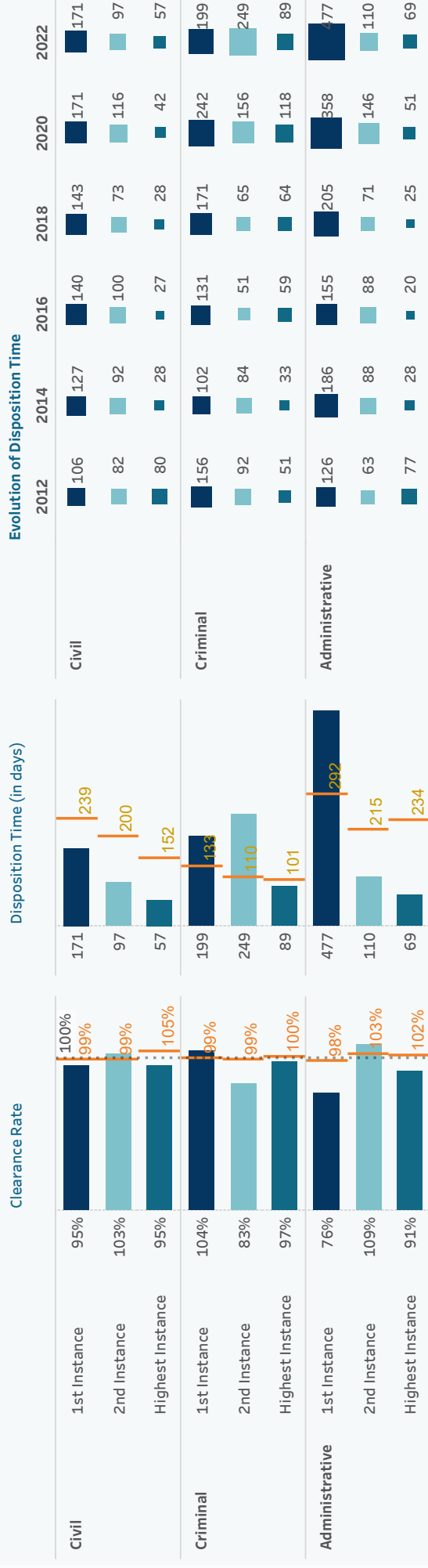
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

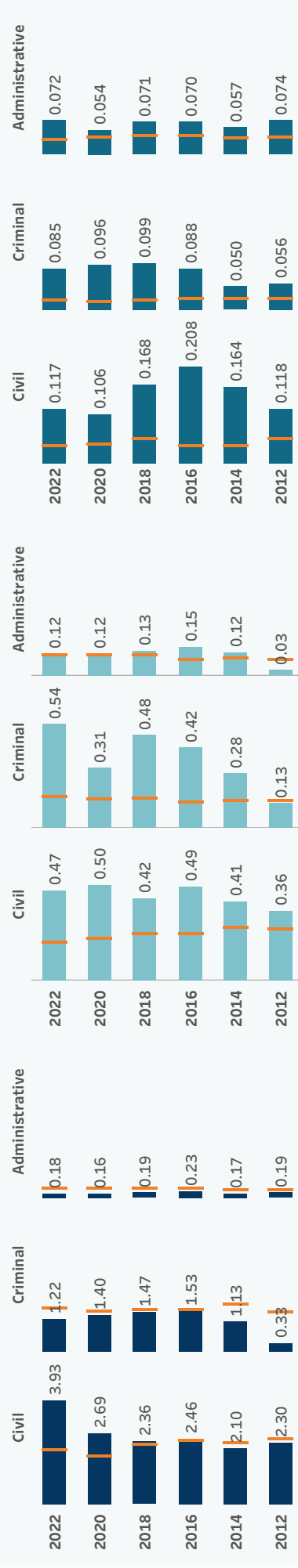


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

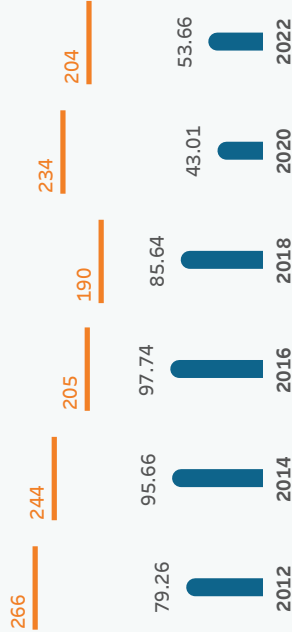
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

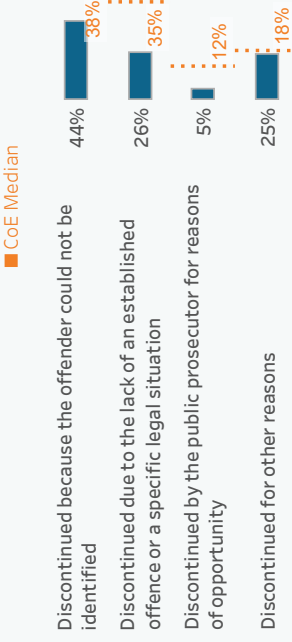
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : 7,02



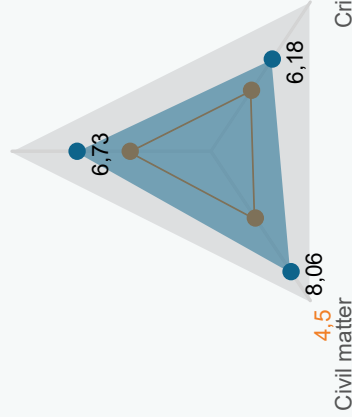
Total usage rate : 5,29

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

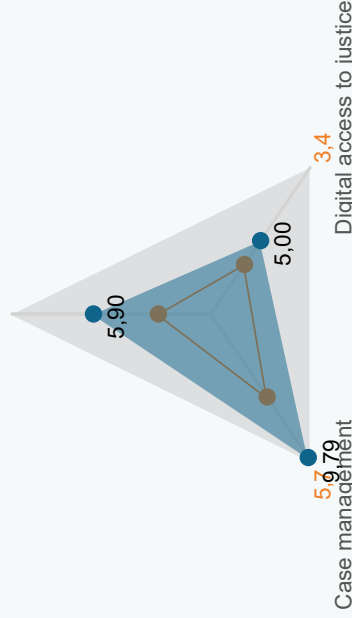
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.legis.md/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://csi.md/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://instante.justice.md/>



Inhabitants
39 050

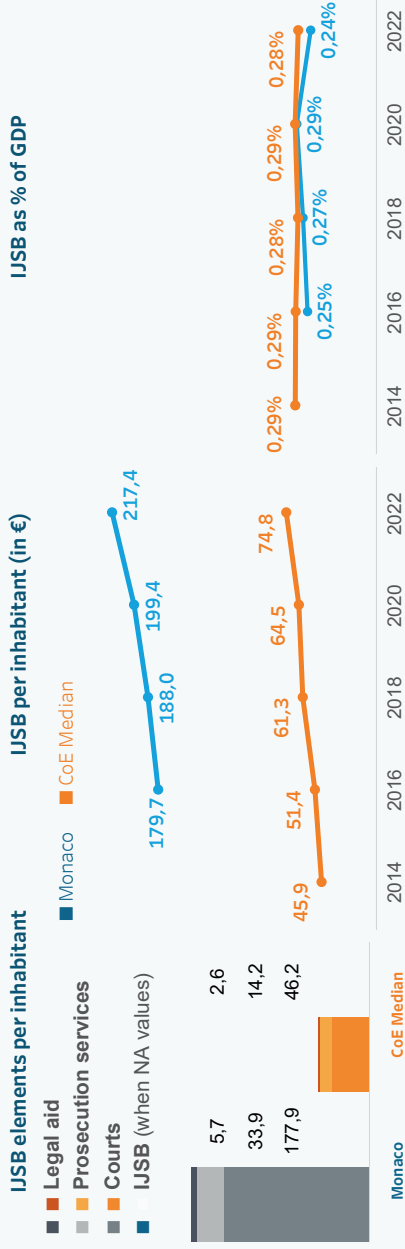


GDP per capita
91 353 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

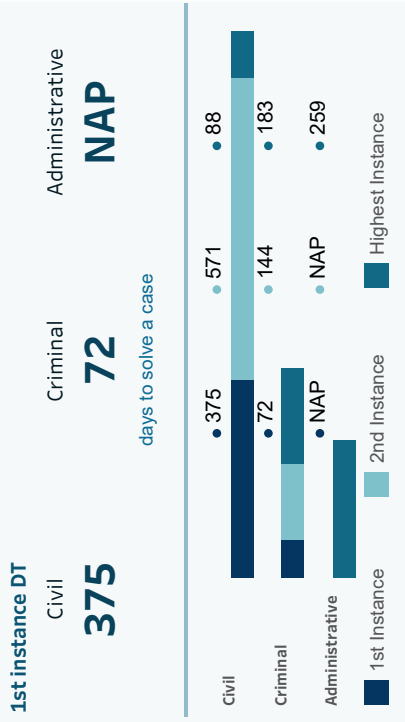


Average gross annual salary
46 601 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget : In 2022, Monaco allocated 8 489 244 € to its judicial system, resulting in a per inhabitant spending of 217,4 €, one of the highest in Europe. This budget represents 0,24% of GDP, which is below the CoE median. A significant portion, over 80%, is allocated to the courts, with a per inhabitant court budget at 178 €, making it the highest court budget in Europe. The budgets of public prosecution services and legal aid remain above the respective CoE medians, the former continuing its up-ward trend, while the latter continuing decreasing following the number of legal aid applications.

Training of judges and prosecutors: The Monegasque Institute for Training of the Judicial Professions started functioning in 2022 with the primary aim of preparing candidates for various exams and competitive assessments required for entry into judicial professions. Additionally, it offers training seminars for judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and organises events and symposiums focused on legal subjects.

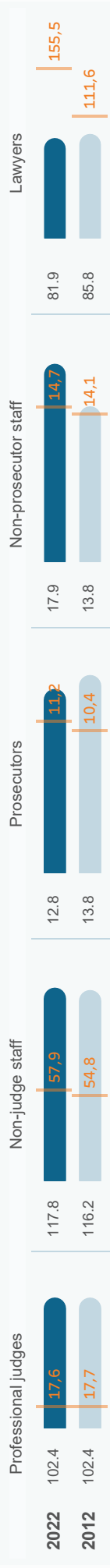
Legal aid: Legal aid is granted automatically, without any assessment of the income or assets of the person concerned, in the event of an accident at work or in criminal matters for serious offences.

Judicial proceedings: An important reform of civil procedure came into force in March 2022, introducing the "référé provision" and modifying the appeal procedure. Four laws of December 2022 have amended the international cooperation in criminal matters, the rules governing preliminary investigations and judicial information.

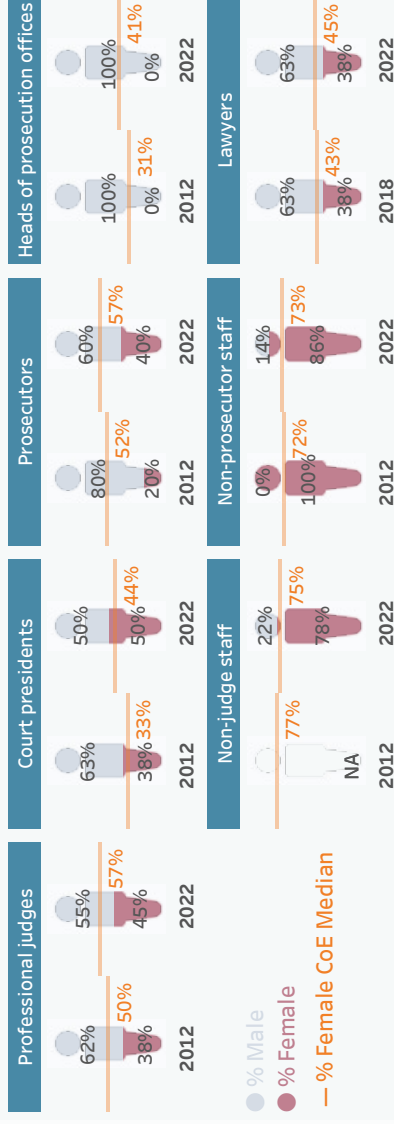
Efficiency : The courts are most efficient in 1st instance criminal cases, followed by 3d instance civil cases. These are the two case categories with DT values below the respective CoE medians. The DT is the highest in the 2nd instance of civil cases.

Substantial decreases and returns to pre-pandemic values are observed in 1st instance civil cases, as well as in the highest instance administrative and criminal cases. The DT improved also for all other case types at all instances, except for 2nd instance civil matters. Variations in the efficiency indicators have to be construed against the background of small volumes of cases.

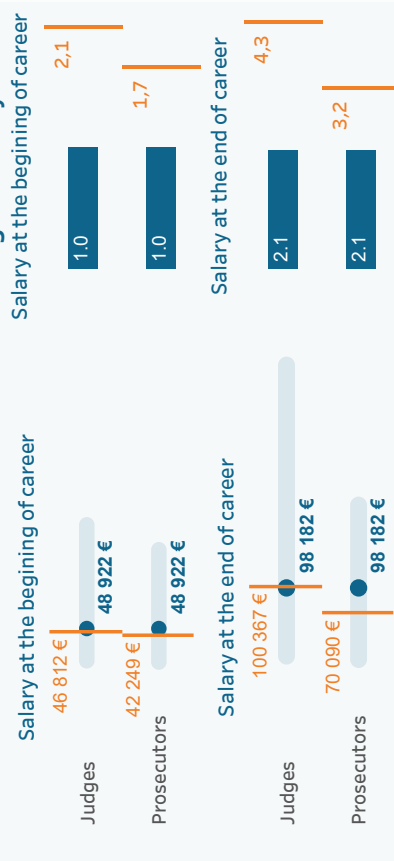
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



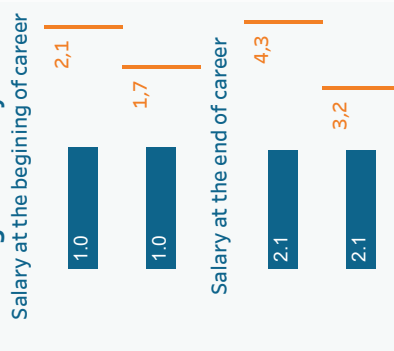
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

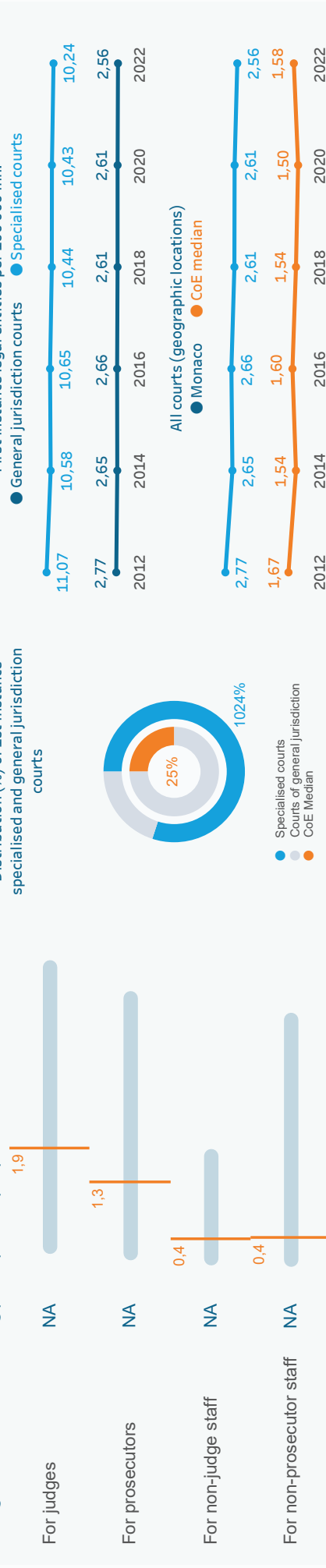


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

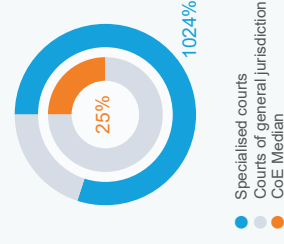


Training of Justice Professionals

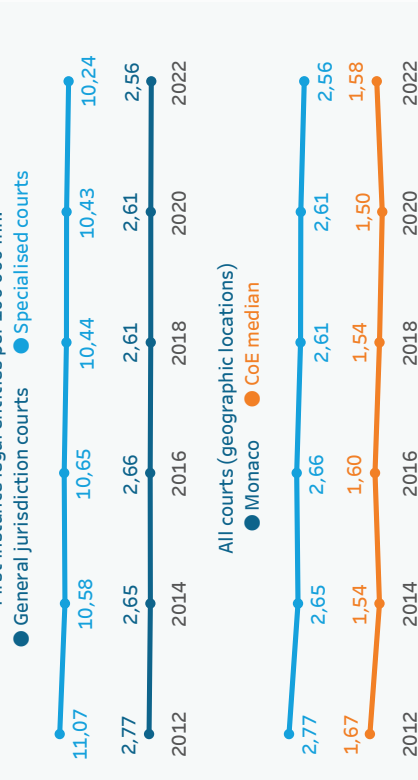
Average number of live training participations per professional*



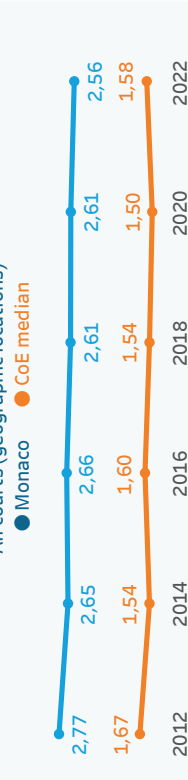
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

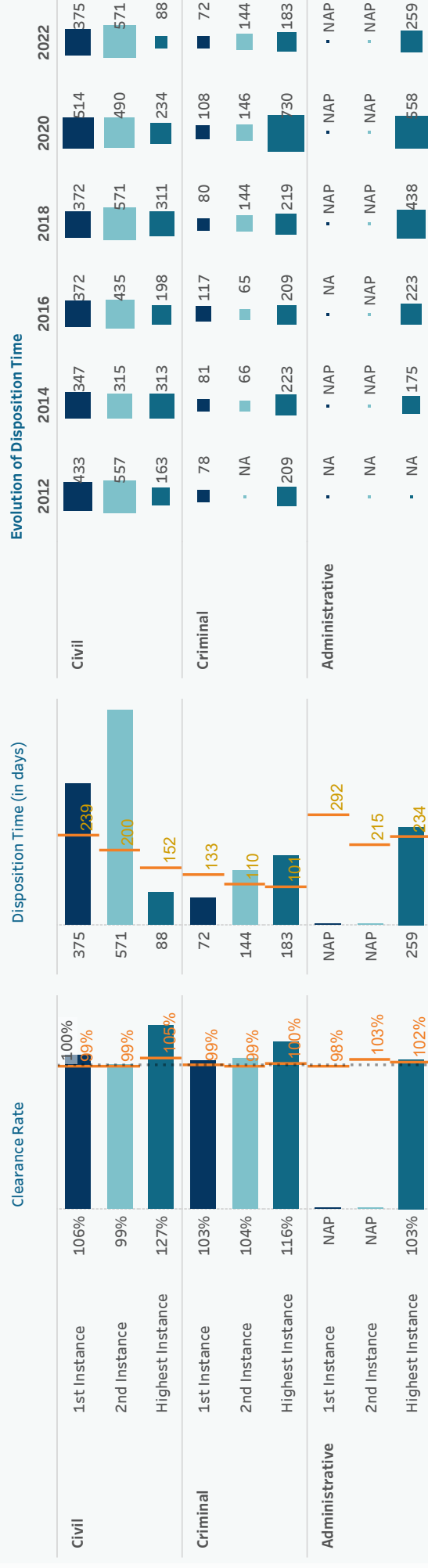
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

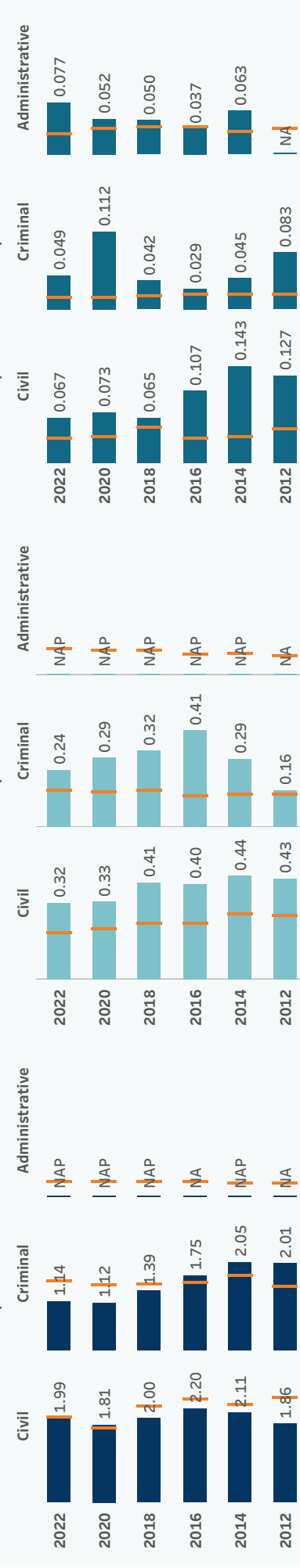


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

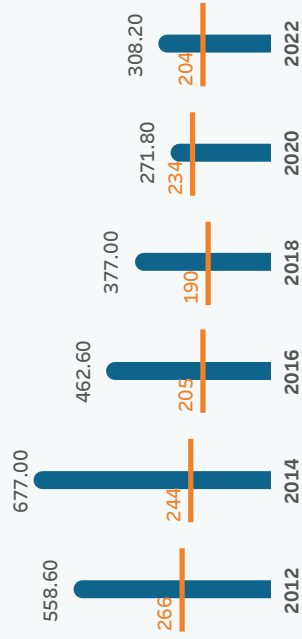
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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 : **3,81**



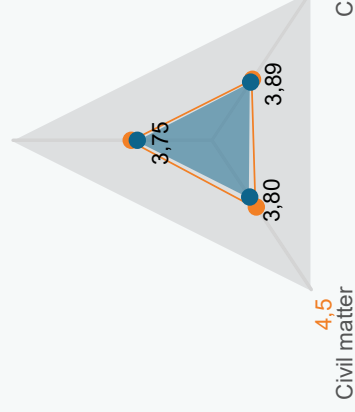
Total usage rate : **3,08**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

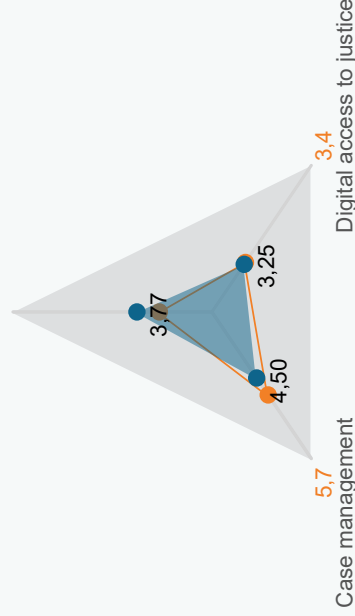
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.legimonaco.mc

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.tribunal-supreme.mc/>

Information about the judicial system

www.gouv.mc



Inhabitants
620 029

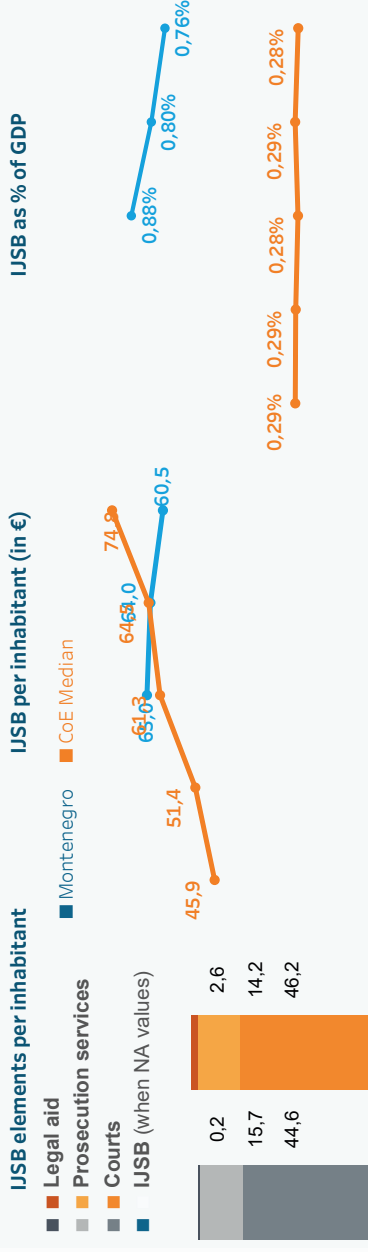


GDP per capita
8 002 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
10 596 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Montenegro is 37 507 828 €, representing 60,5 € per inhabitant, below the CoE median. This budget constitutes 0,76% of the GDP, which is the highest proportion in Europe. The courts' budget per inhabitant is 44,6 € in 2022, down from 48,5 € in 2020, due to a decrease in the number of judges and, consequently, salary allocations.

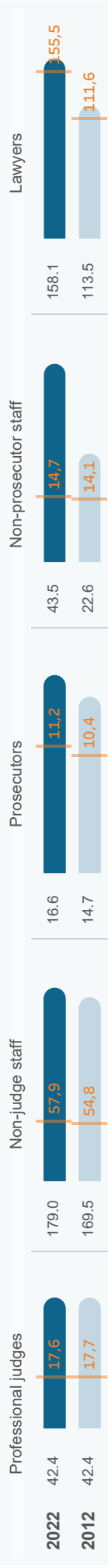
Professionals: Montenegro, a Western Balkan country, has traditionally had one of Europe's highest ratios of legal professionals, with 42,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants. However, this is a decrease from 49,84 in 2020, paralleled by a reduction in prosecutors from 20,16 to 16,61 per 100 000 inhabitants by 2022.

Court-related mediation: Montenegro has both mandatory mediation before going to the court and informative sessions with a mediator. By 2022, the number of mediators doubled to 32,4 per 100 000 inhabitants from 15,8 in 2018, and cases dealt with through a court-related mediation procedure escalated to 3 074, compared to 708 four years prior.

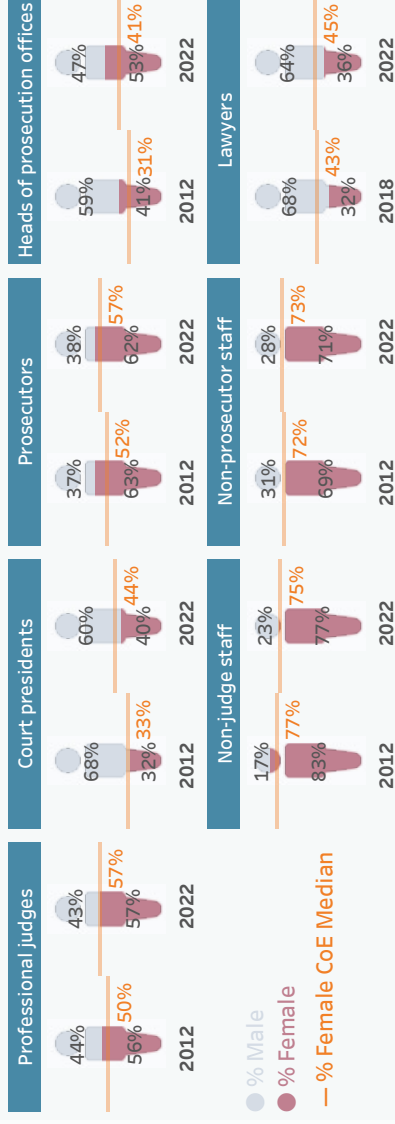
Evaluation of judges and prosecutors: The performance of judges and public prosecutors is evaluated using quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitatively, benchmarks set by the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Council must be met, with a disciplinary offense if a judge achieves less than 50% of the required work. Qualitative criteria include professional knowledge, planning skills, and competence, considered in evaluations impacting career progression and remuneration.

Efficiency: Overall, the courts remain most efficient in the second instance and within the criminal domain, consistent with the past evaluation cycle. Separately, the lowest Disposition Time is reported in the third instance of criminal cases. Increases in Disposition Times are reported in first instance administrative cases, as well as civil and commercial litigious cases, including the highest instance of civil and commercial litigious cases due to a lack of judges at the Supreme court. In particular, a significant surge in requests related to the "free access to information" law has dramatically increased the number of administrative incoming cases, overwhelming the court's capacity. This has resulted in a severe backlog and excessively long DT.

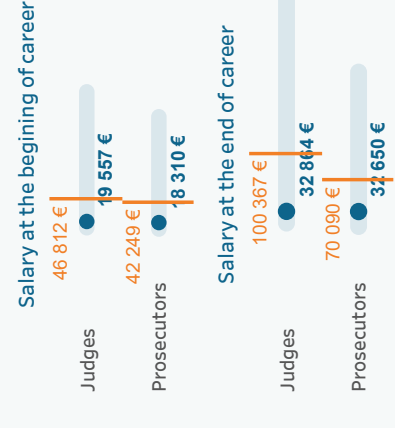
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



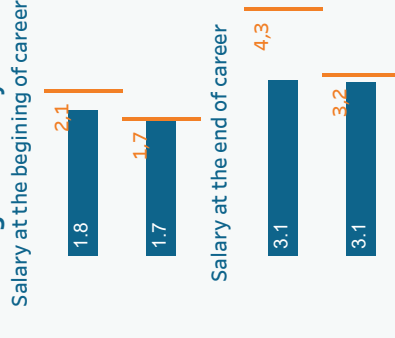
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

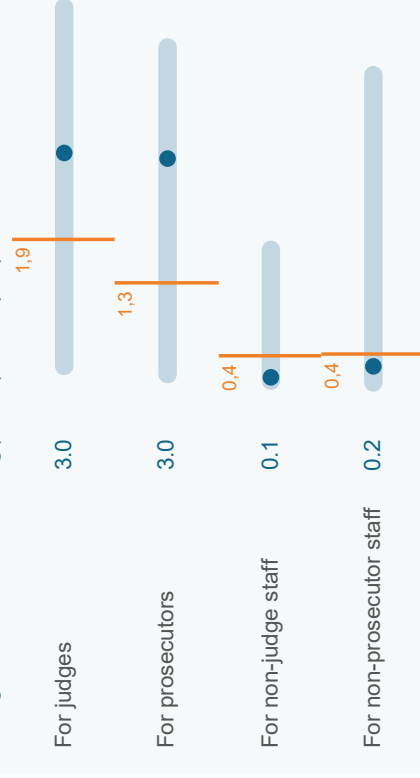


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

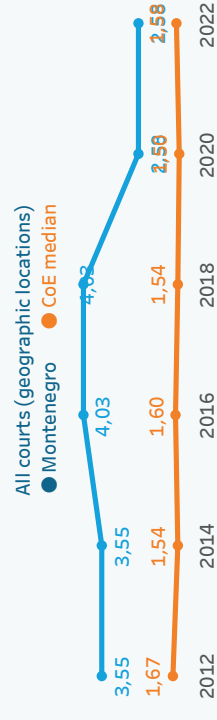
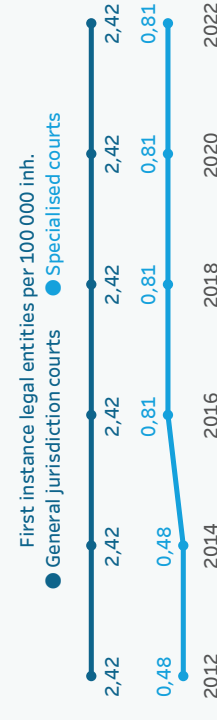
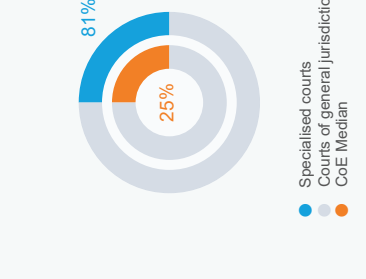


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

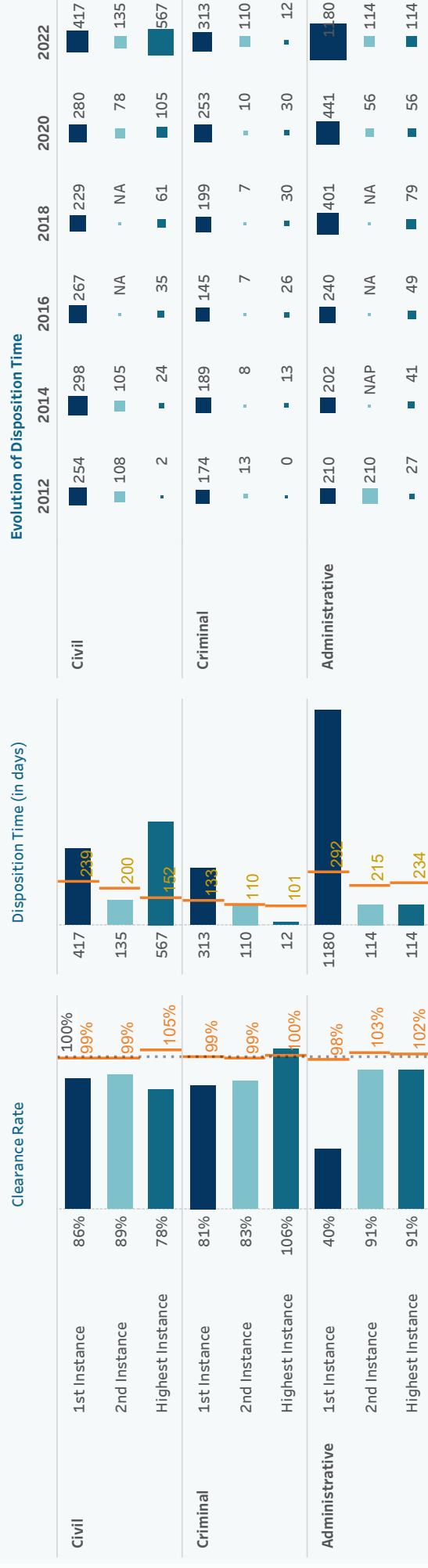
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

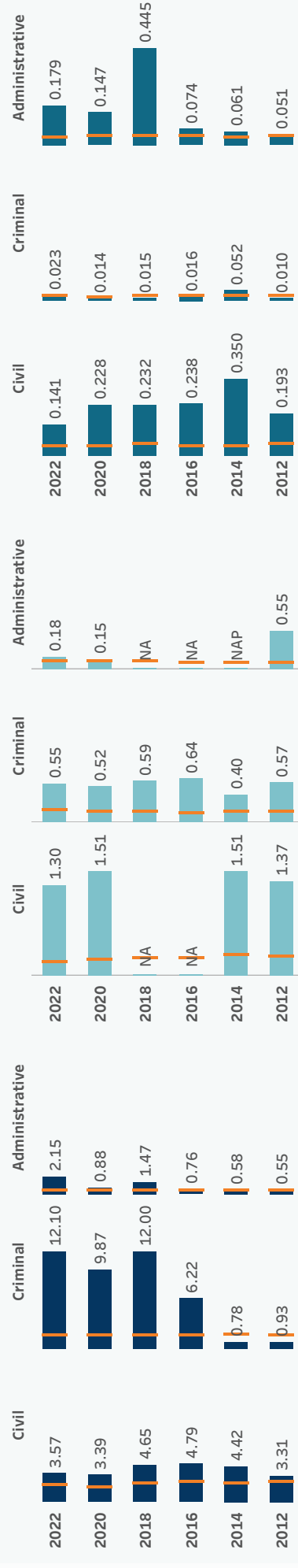


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

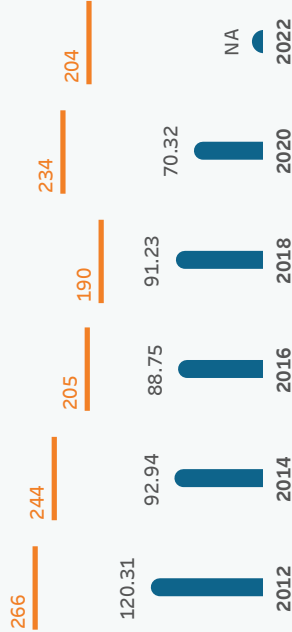
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

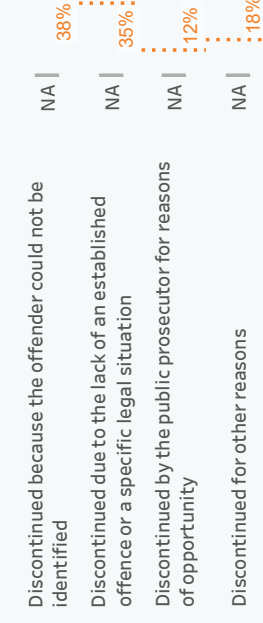


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : 1,58



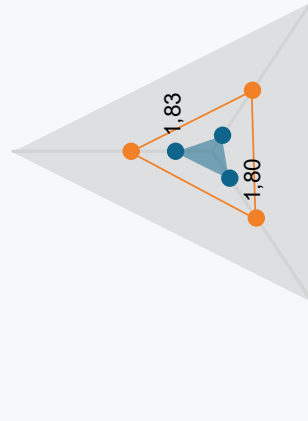
Total usage rate : 1,58

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

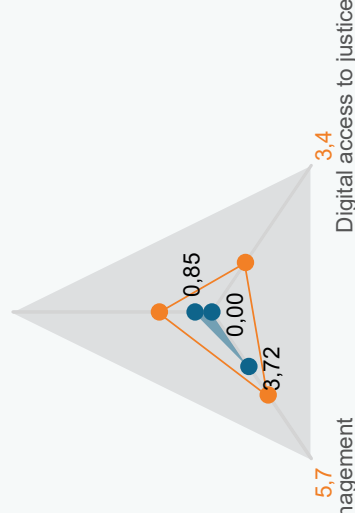
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[sudovi.me](https://www.gov.me/)

<https://www.gov.me/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

[sudovi.me](https://www.gov.me/)

Information about the judicial system

[sudovi.me](https://www.gov.me/)



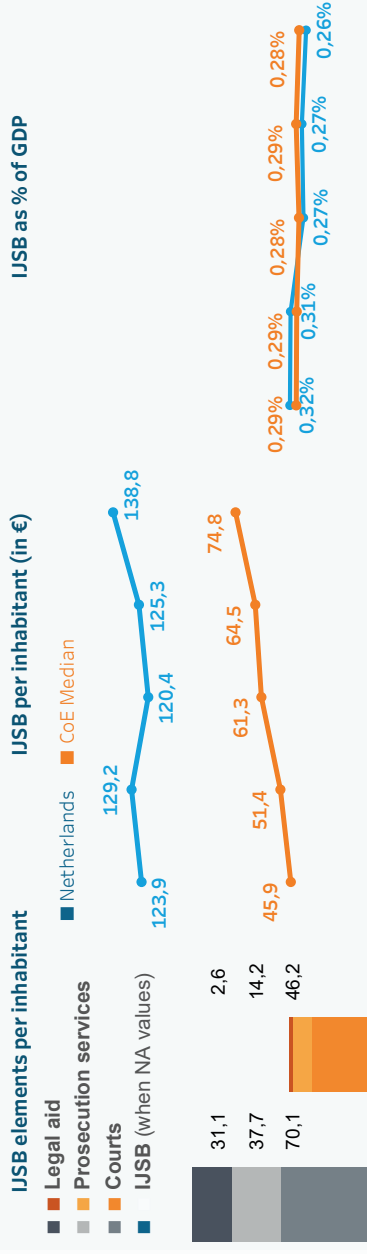
Inhabitants
17 811 291



GDP per capita
53 817 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
66 900 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



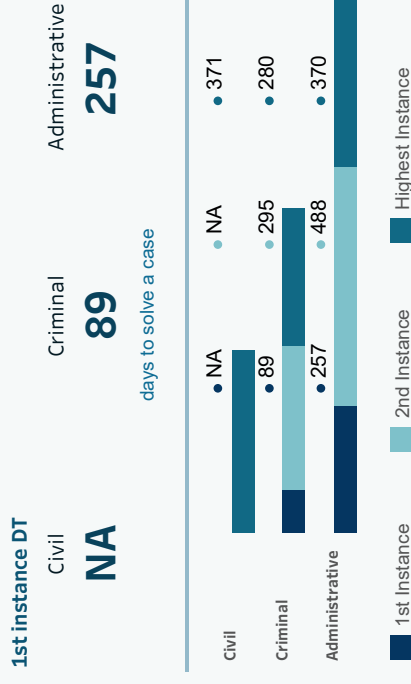
Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of the Netherlands amounts to 2 472 714 000 €, or 138,8 € per inhabitant, well above the CoE median and 0,26% of GDP. The per inhabitant budget for courts rose to 70,1 € from 64,7 in 2020 €, and the budgets for public prosecution services and legal aid are also significantly higher than the CoE median.

Access to justice: The Netherlands has one of the highest legal aid budgets per inhabitant, which increased significantly from the previous cycle. The number of cases granted legal aid per inhabitant is well above the CoE median. To improve access to justice, the Netherlands reduced court fees in civil proceedings, continued the legal aid renewal program, and funded restorative justice and mediation initiatives.

Courts efficiency: In 2019, the courts launched the 'Justice on Time' program, introducing a five-team 'firefighters brigade' to alleviate court backlogs. The brigade handles the oldest unresolved cases and delivers judgments on their behalf. In 2021, the teams issued about 3 000 judgments, increasing to 17 000 in 2022.

Innovative civil procedures: The judiciary is promoting local initiatives and best practices with a people-centred perspective. These initiatives, addressing for example complex divorces, debt issues or simplifying civil procedures are tested in pilot courts. Successful innovations are then scaled up nationwide for broader implementation.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

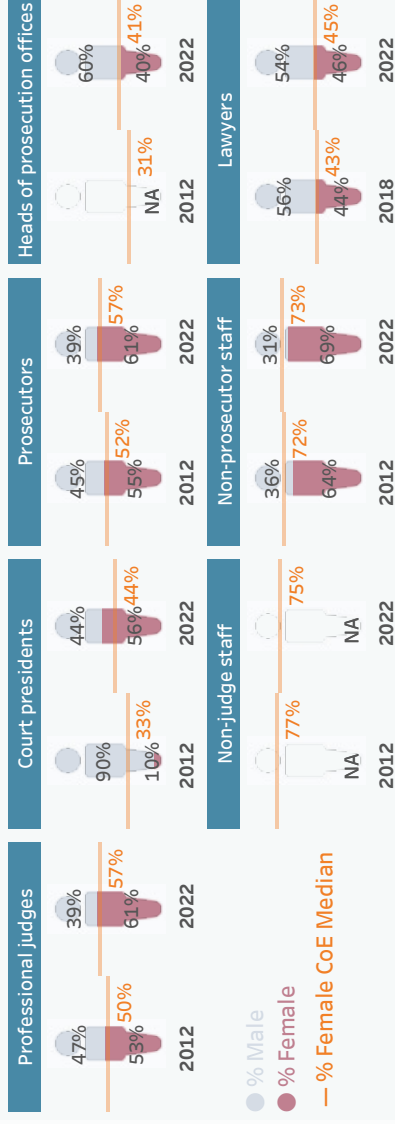


Efficiency: In 2022, the Netherlands was not able to calculate the number of civil/commercial litigious pending cases. Therefore, the Disposition Time for this category cannot be calculated. The courts are the most efficient in the first instance of criminal cases, while the Disposition Time is highest in the second instance of administrative cases. Disposition times remained stable or decreased, compared to the previous evaluation cycle, generally staying below the CoE median in the first instance and above the median in the second instance.

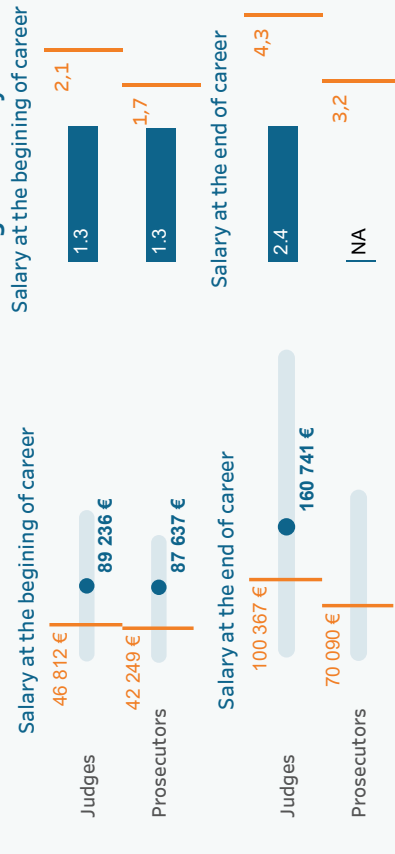
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



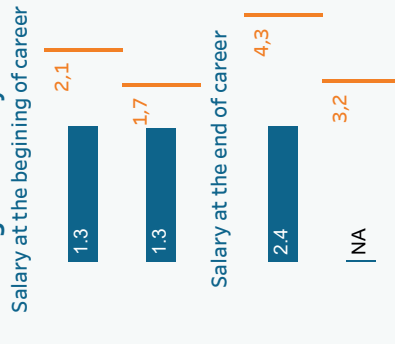
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

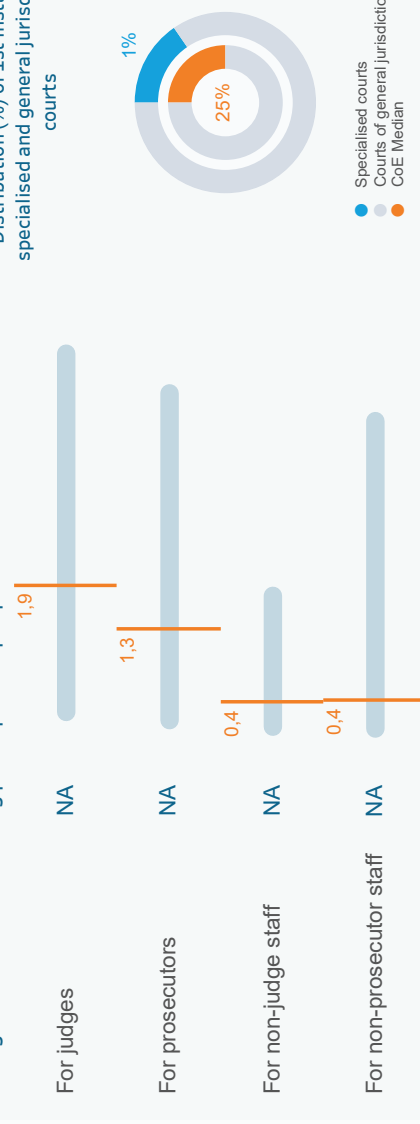


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

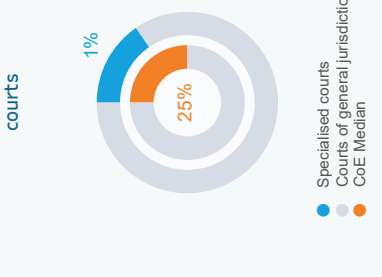


Training of Justice Professionals

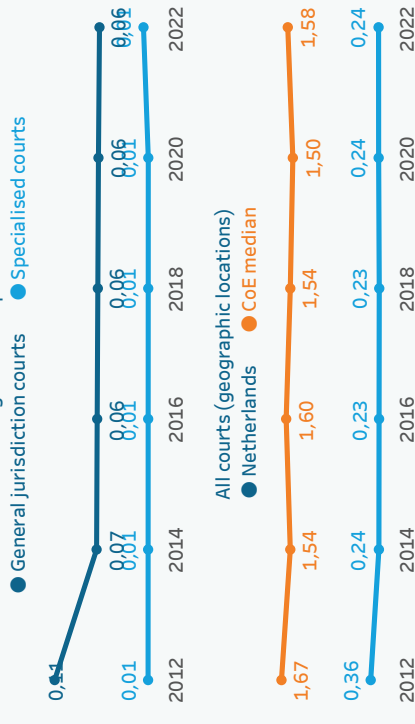
Average number of live training participations per professional*



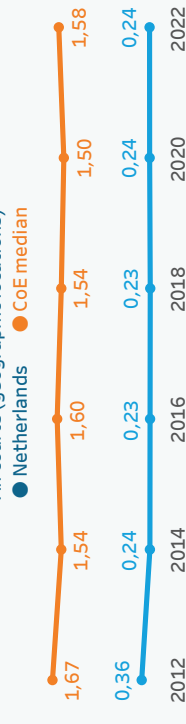
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

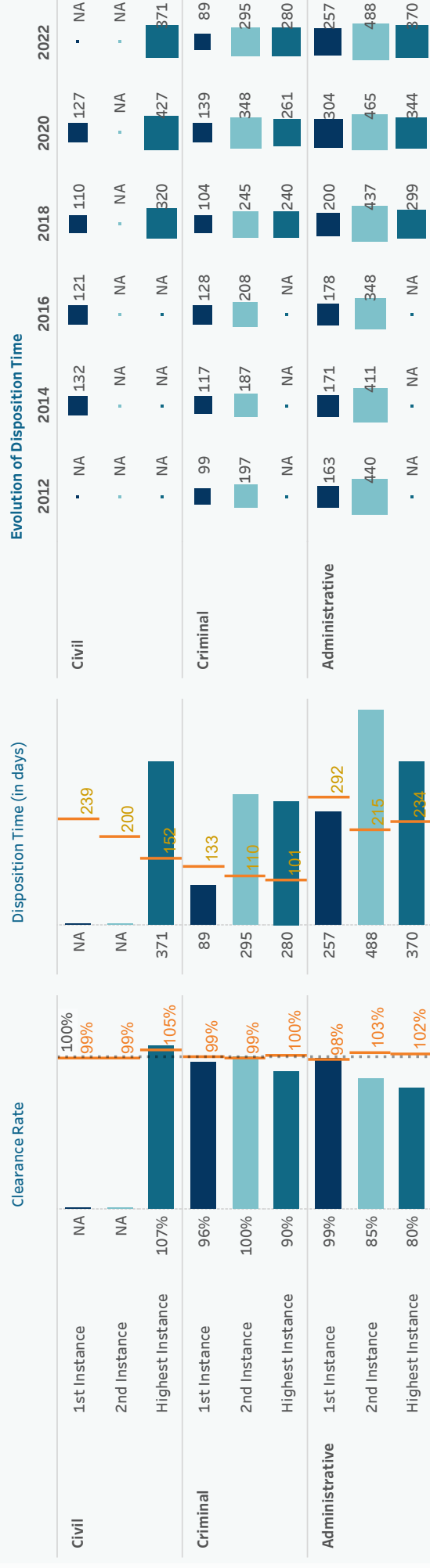
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

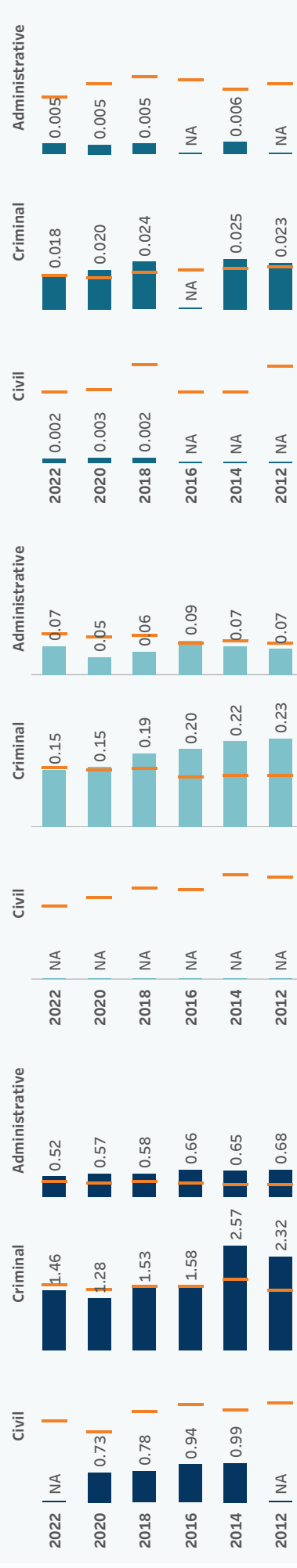


Incoming Cases

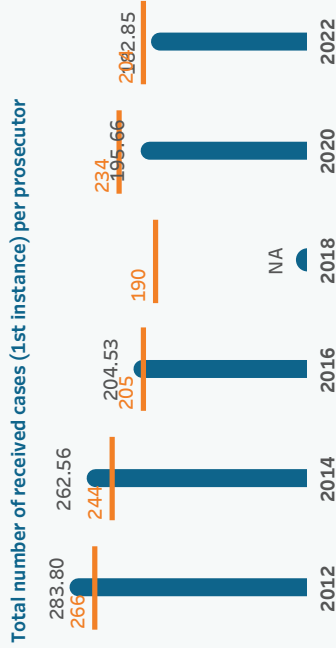
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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 : **4,40**



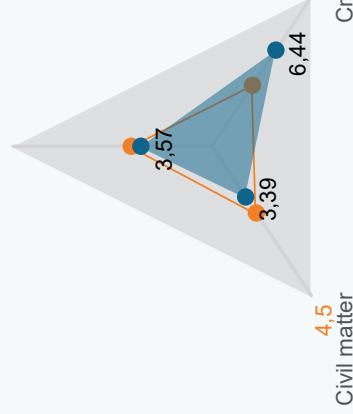
Total usage rate : **2,98**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

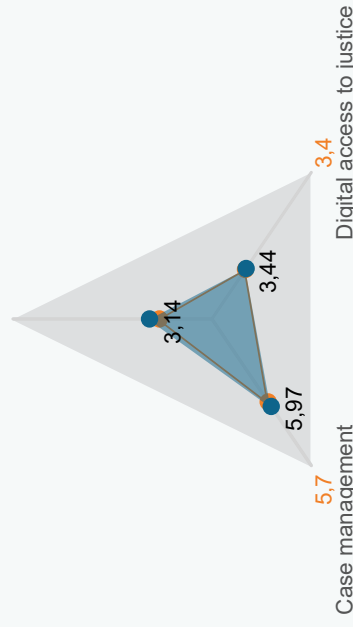
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://wetten.overheid.nl/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://uitspraken.rechtspraak.nl/>

Information about the judicial system

www.rechtspraak.nl



Inhabitants
1 837 114

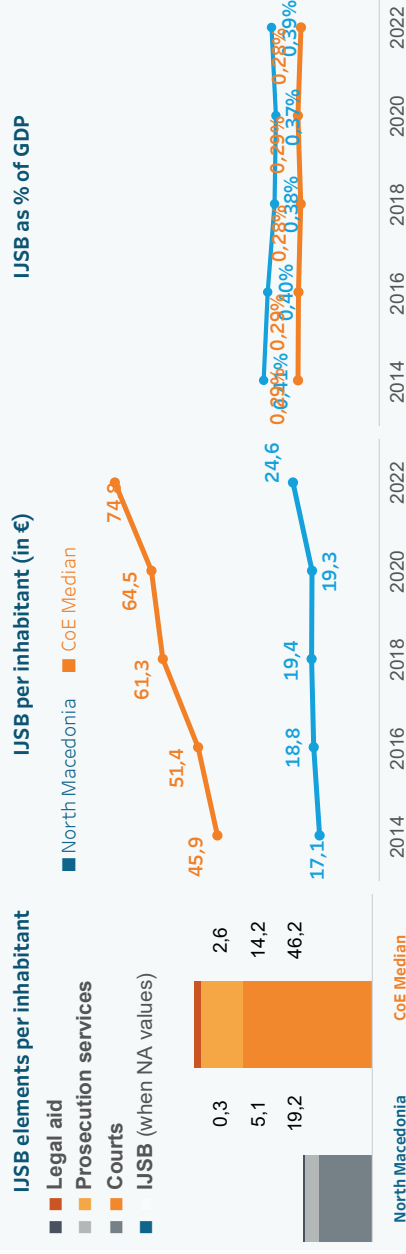


GDP per capita
6 365 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
9 297 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



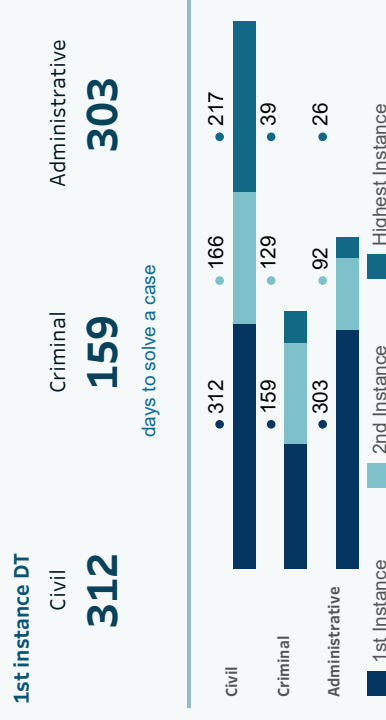
Budget: In 2022, North Macedonia's implemented judicial system budget is 45 262 101 €. This funding equates to 24,6 € per inhabitant, which is substantially below the CoE median. The budget represents 0,39% of North Macedonia's GDP, exceeding the CoE median. The courts' budget per inhabitant is 19,2 € in 2022, an increase from 14,9 € in 2020. Although the legal aid budget per inhabitant increased from 0,16 € to 0,3 €, it remains one of the lowest in Europe.

Professionals: North Macedonia has 22,26 judges per 100.000 inhabitants, which is above CoE median. On the other side the number of prosecutors is 8,55 per 100.000 inhabitants which is below CoE median. The number of judges and prosecutors is declining due to retirements and the lengthy training process in the Academy for judges and prosecutors.

Legal Aid: There was a notable surge in the number of cases receiving legal aid (primary) in 2022 compared to prior reporting periods, due to a new Legal Aid Law enacted in October 2019 with the aim to strengthening the legal aid system and introducing a national coordinating body.

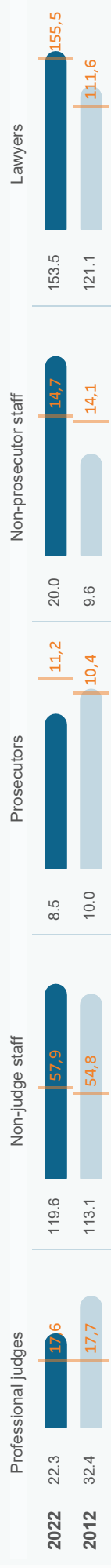
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index is 3,3, which is below the CoE median. "Case Management" is the strongest ICT category, 56% higher than the total index, indicating ongoing digitalization of the main case registry. Enforcement agents have electronic case management software and are connected with the land registry and Clearing house databases. A new ICT strategy is under preparation, while the 2019-2024 strategy is not finalised.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

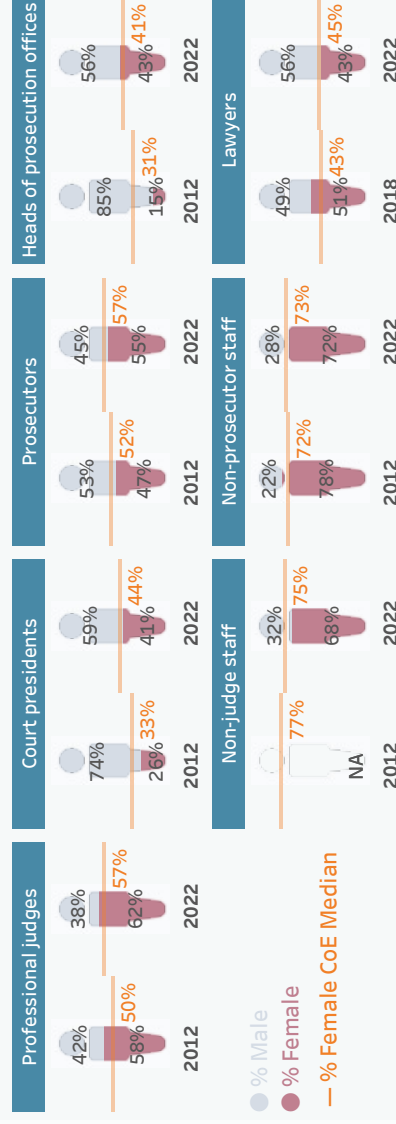


Efficiency: In North Macedonia, the high number of judge retirements in 2022, caused by the new compulsory retirement age, likely led to a reduced number of resolved cases and, consequently, increased Disposition Times. Overall, the courts are most efficient in criminal matters and the third instance. Separately, the third instance administrative cases appear to be the most efficient domain, while the Disposition Time is the highest in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases. The most significant drop in Disposition Time is reported in the administrative cases in the highest instance.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

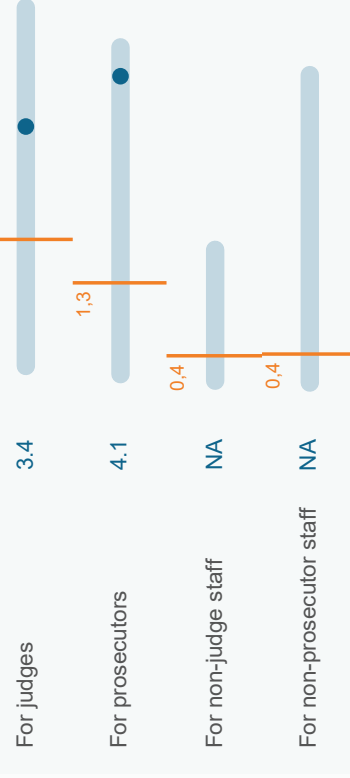


Gender Balance

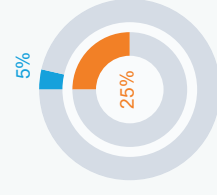


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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

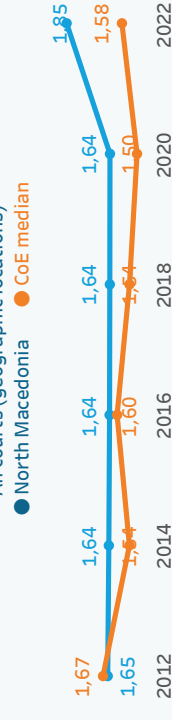


Specialised courts
Courts of general jurisdiction
CoE Median

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

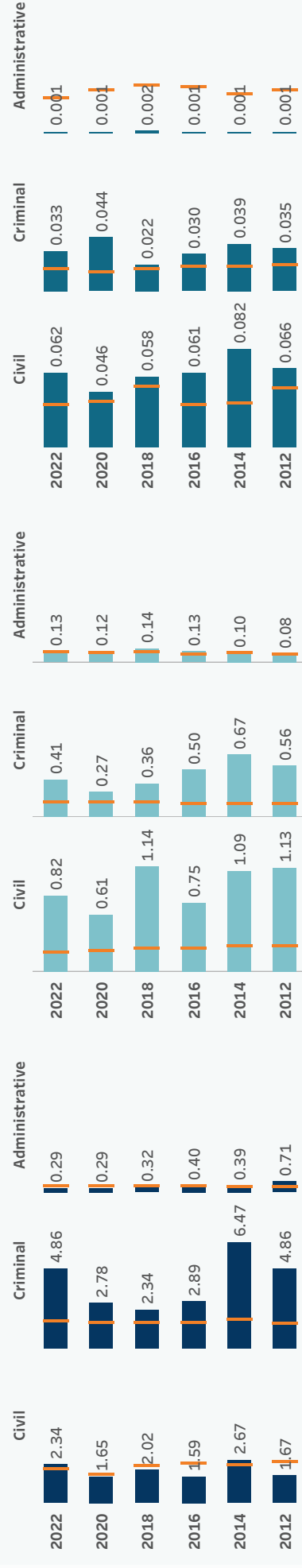


Incoming Cases

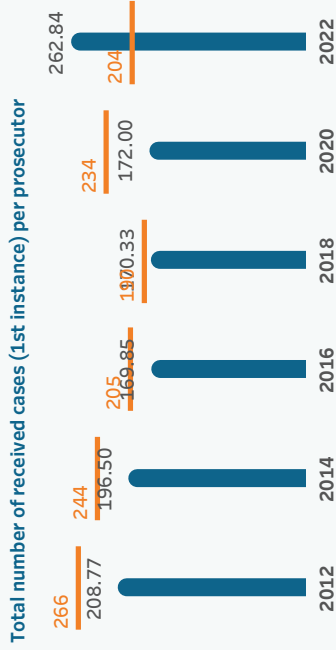
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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.

Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **3,34**



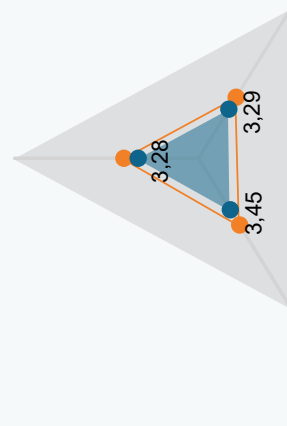
Total usage rate : **2,79**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

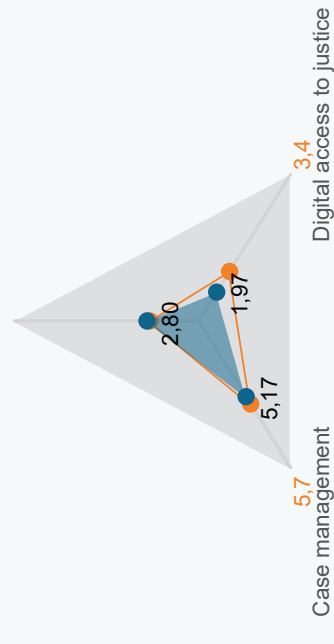
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<http://www.slvesnik.com.mk/>, <https://www.pravda.gov.mk> <https://l...>

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.sud.mk

Information about the judicial system

www.sud.mk



Inhabitants
5 504 329

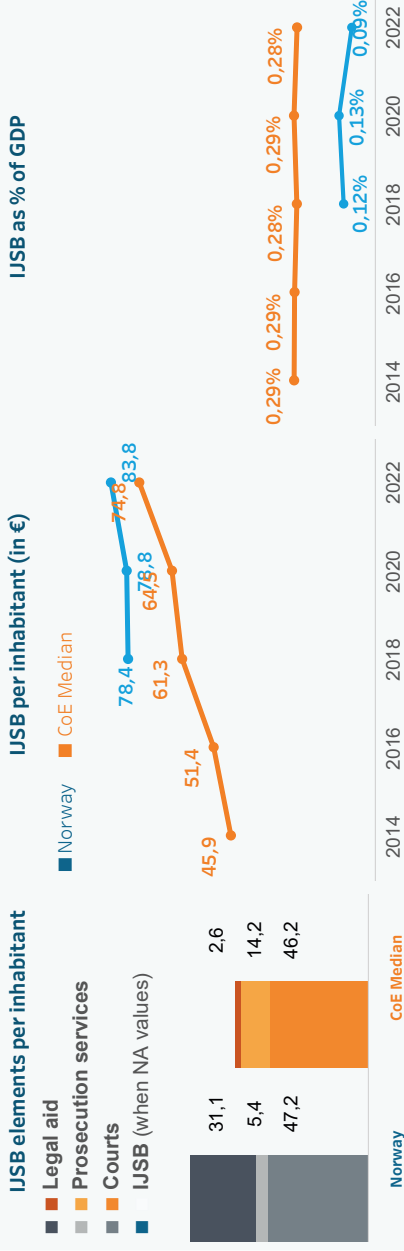


GDP per capita
95 376 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
59 318 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



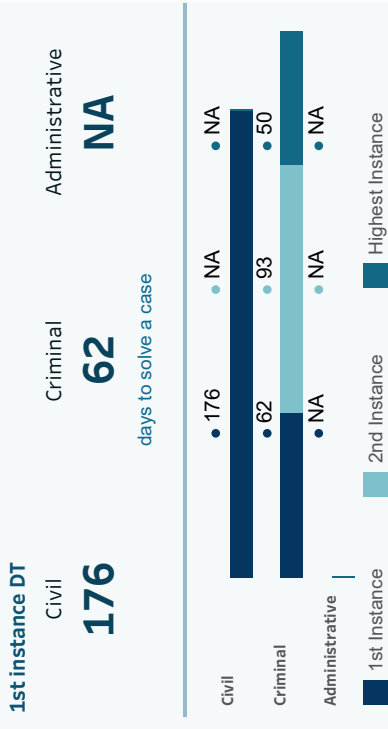
Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget is 461 033 159 €. This represents 83,8 € per inhabitant, considerably above the CoE median. However, when expressed as a % of GDP (0,09%), it is one of the smallest budgets in Europe. The courts' budget remains above the CoE median, despite its decrease due to the reduction in the number of courts. The prosecution services' budget remained well below the CoE median. The legal aid budget which constitutes 37% of the judicial system budget is well above the CoE median. Norway is the country that allocates the highest amount of funds per case for legal aid.

Court organisation: In May 2021, the number of district courts was reduced from 60 to 23, while the two specialised courts in Oslo merged into a court of general jurisdiction. The number of Land Consolidation Courts was reduced from 34 to 19. The court operational premises remained the same.

Legal aid: Norway is among the states giving a high priority to legal aid. Indeed, the legal aid budget presents 37% of the judicial system budget, the CoE median being of 5%. With 31,11 € per inhabitant (2,65 € CoE median), Norway is the state with the highest amount of legal aid per case and it also grants legal aid to a high number of cases.

Professionals: The low number of professional judges should be put into perspective with the considerable number of lay judges and the existence of deputy judges. The latter are temporarily appointed for 3 years maximum, represent around 30% of the posts in first instance courts and do the same work as permanent judges. First instance prosecutors are within the police and depend on the police budget.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

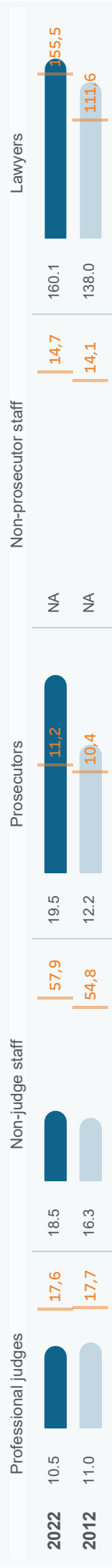


Efficiency: In Norway, administrative cases are part of the civil case category and their number cannot be isolated. Besides, the distinction between litigious and non-litigious civil cases can be carried out only at first instance. Accordingly, some core data are missing, limiting the analysis on efficiency.

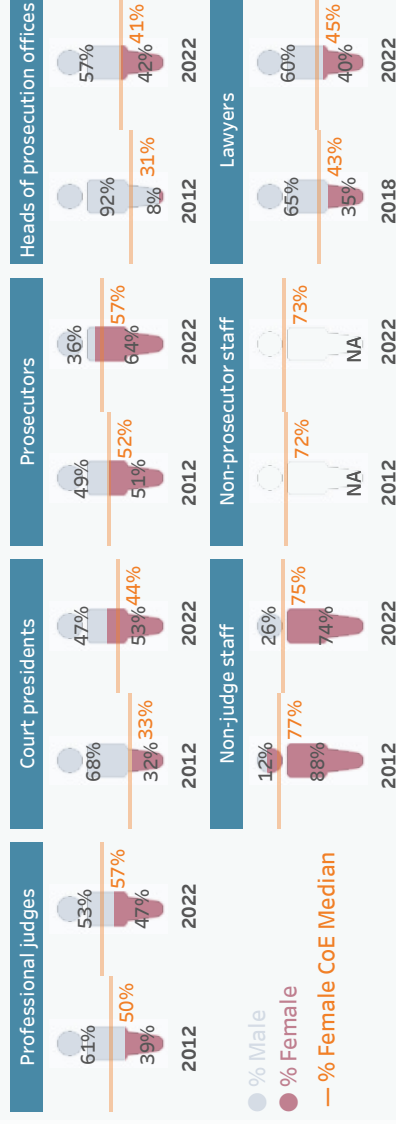
According to the available data, in 2022, courts displayed lower Disposition Times across the three instances in criminal cases compared to first instance civil and commercial litigious cases.

Disposition Times for all case types for which data is available, are below the respective CoE medians. They all decreased, except for the highest instance in criminal cases.

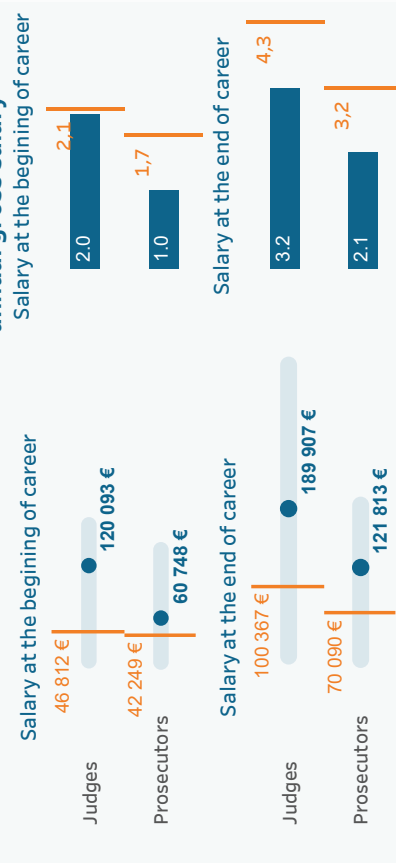
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



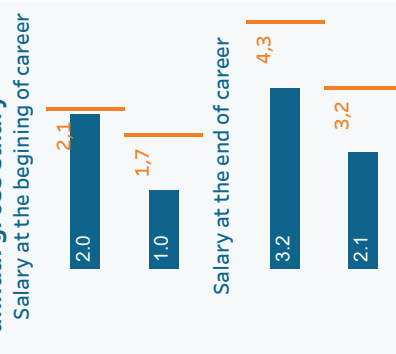
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

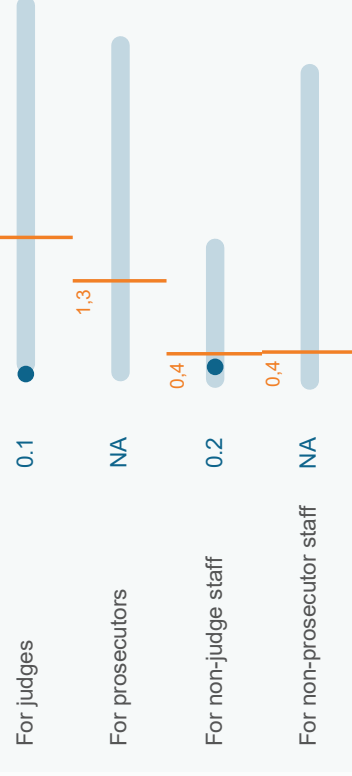


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

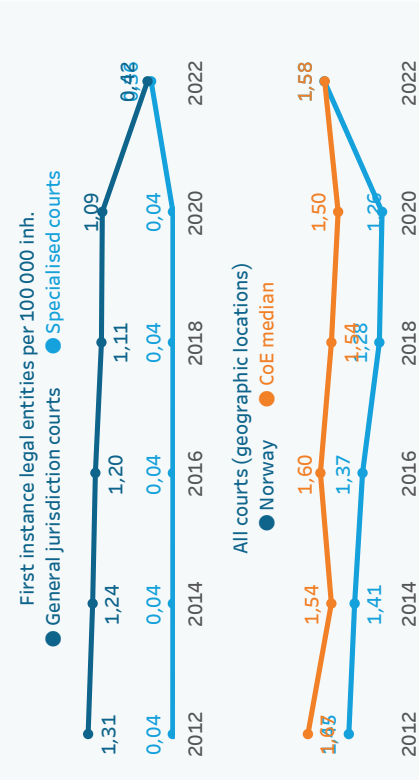
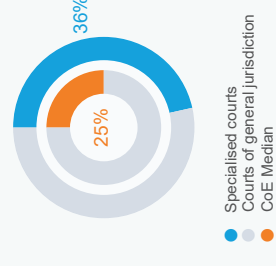


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

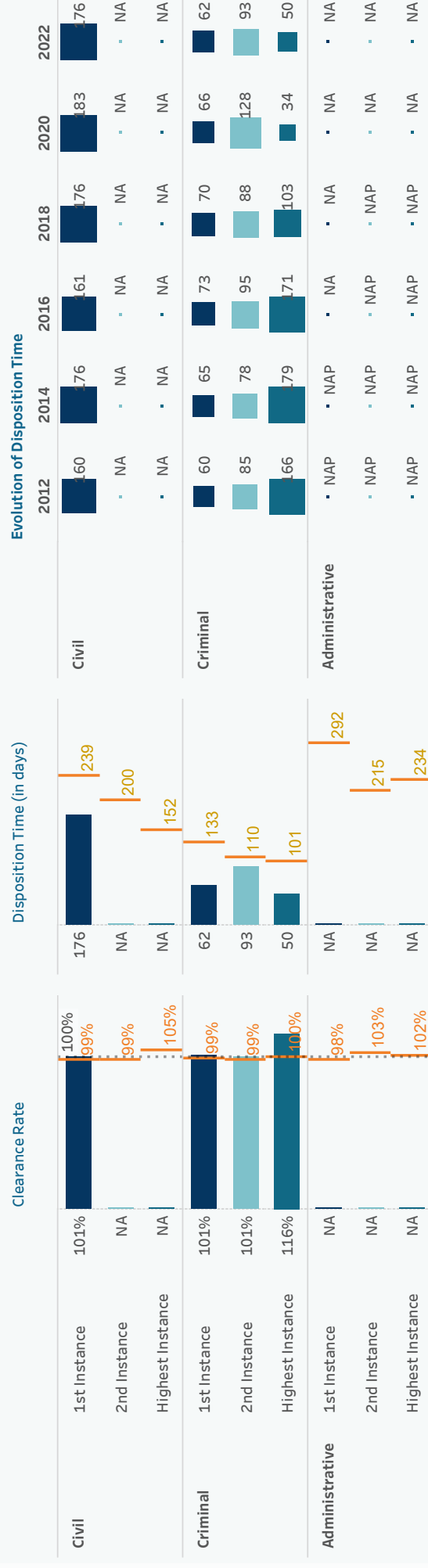
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

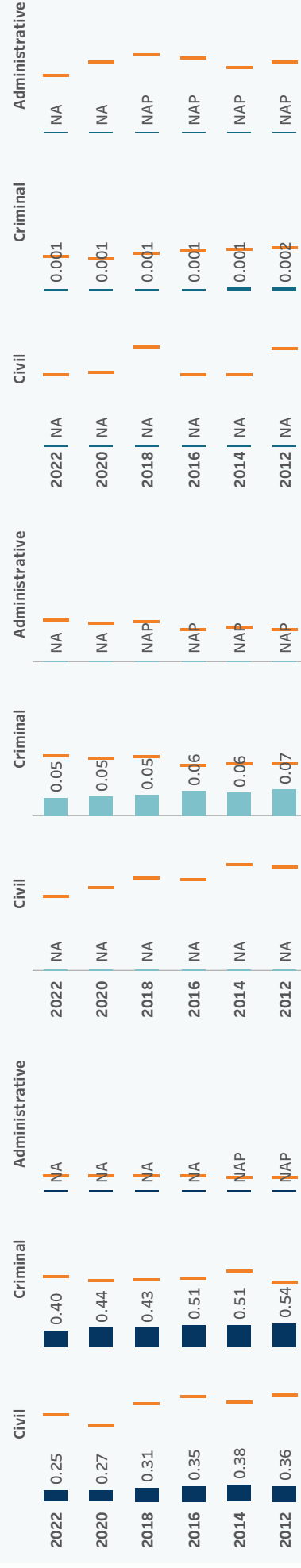


Incoming Cases

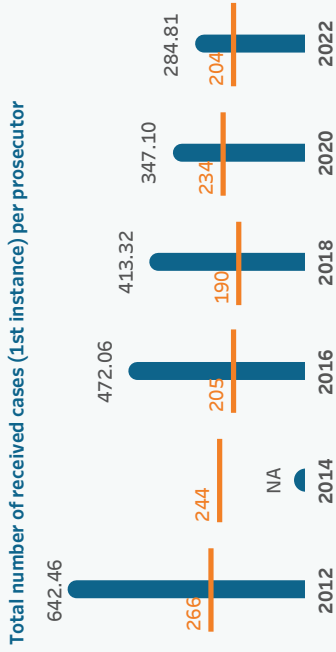
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

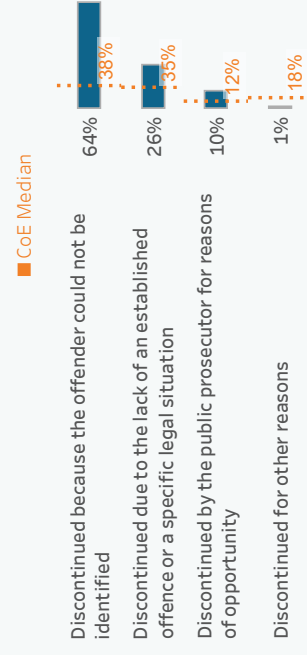


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **5,15**



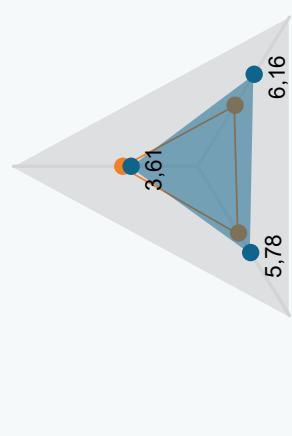
Total usage rate : **4,78**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

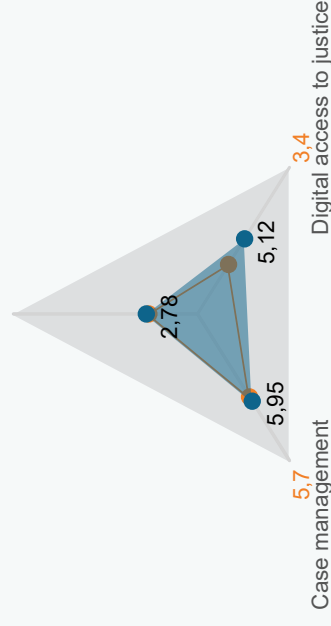
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.lovddata.no

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.lovddata.no

Information about the judicial system

www.domstol.no



Inhabitants
37 766 000

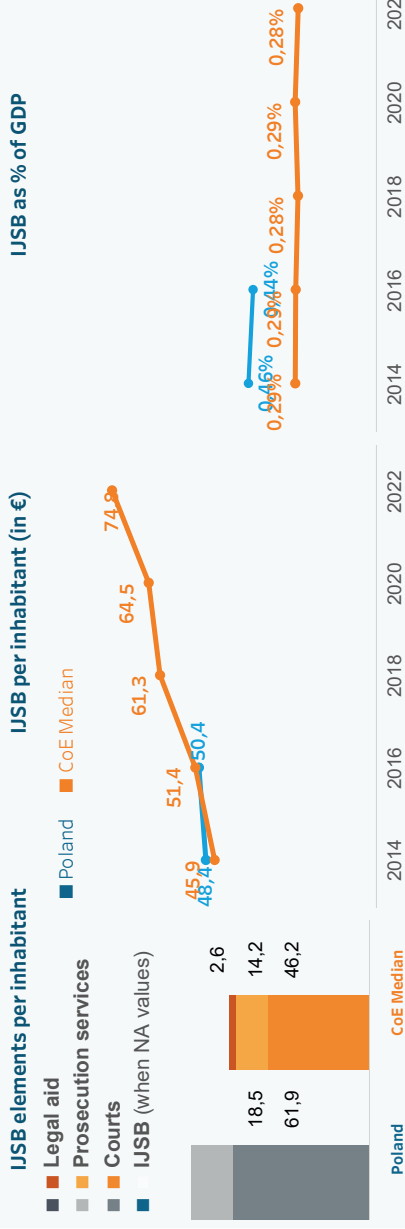


GDP per capita
13 588 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

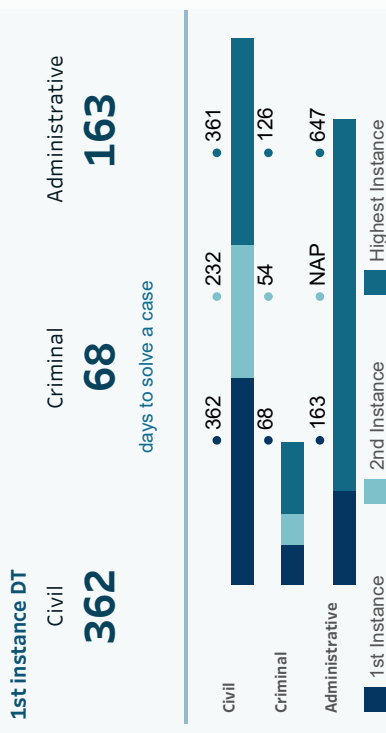


Average gross annual salary
16 238 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: The judicial system budget cannot be calculated for Poland, as data on legal aid budget are partial. In 2022, the implemented courts' budget is 2 337 518 400 €. This amount represents 61,9 € per inhabitant, constituting an important increase compared to 2020 data (50,6 € per inhabitant), and continuing to rise above the CoE median. The implemented budget dedicated to public prosecution services is 699 330 175 €, representing 18,5 € per inhabitant, surpassing the CoE median.

Judges' and prosecutors' assessors: Court assessors, appointed for an indefinite period of time, perform adjudicatory functions in district courts alongside judges, and can, after 36 months, be appointed as a judge by the President of the Republic. On the other hand, the 470 prosecution office's assessors, appointed for maximum 3 years, have similar duties to those of prosecutors.

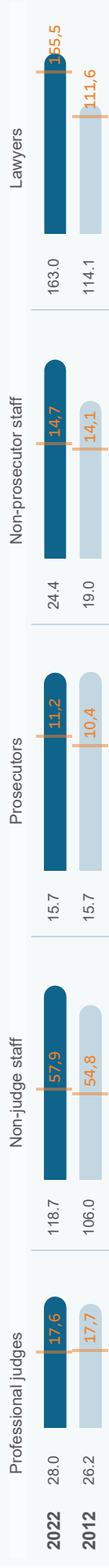
Minors: In Poland, the children's rooms are friendly rooms to listening, which resemble living quarters. Besides, hearings of minor victims or witnesses in certain types of cases take place in a special procedure; depending on the needs, the judge may appoint experts e.g. psychologists; the child interests are upheld by the guardianship court and divorce/legal separation court. There are currently 10 Children's Aid Centres where minors and their guardians receive a wide range of assistance.

Court organisation: The Polish court structure is characterised by four levels of courts, but only three instances. There are district courts which are first instance courts, regional courts which are first and second instance courts (they are competent for the majority of first-instance cases), and appellate courts which are second instance courts. In administrative matters, there are only two instances.

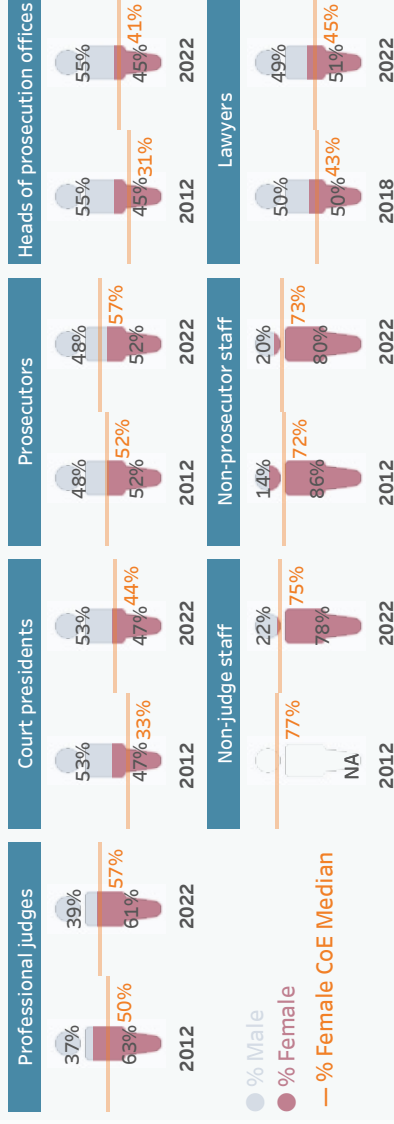
Efficiency: Courts are most efficient in criminal matters where, at all three instances, the CR is at or very close to 100%, and the DT is below the CoE medians. Individually, the lowest DT is reported in 2nd instance criminal cases, while the highest in 3d instance administrative cases. In civil litigious and administrative cases, the DT increased for all instances compared to 2020, while in criminal matters, it decreased.

The most important increase in DT between 2020 and 2022 was registered in third instance civil litigious cases, due to several factors - more incoming cases, reduced number of Supreme Court judges for years, the introduction of the motion to examine the independence and impartiality of a Supreme Court judge, widely used by the parties.

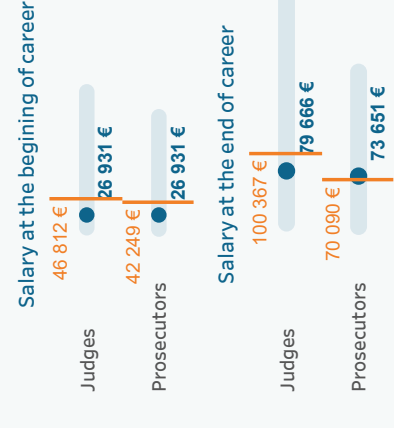
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



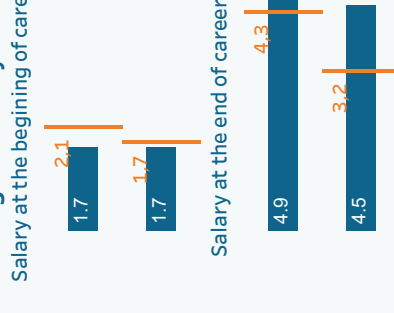
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

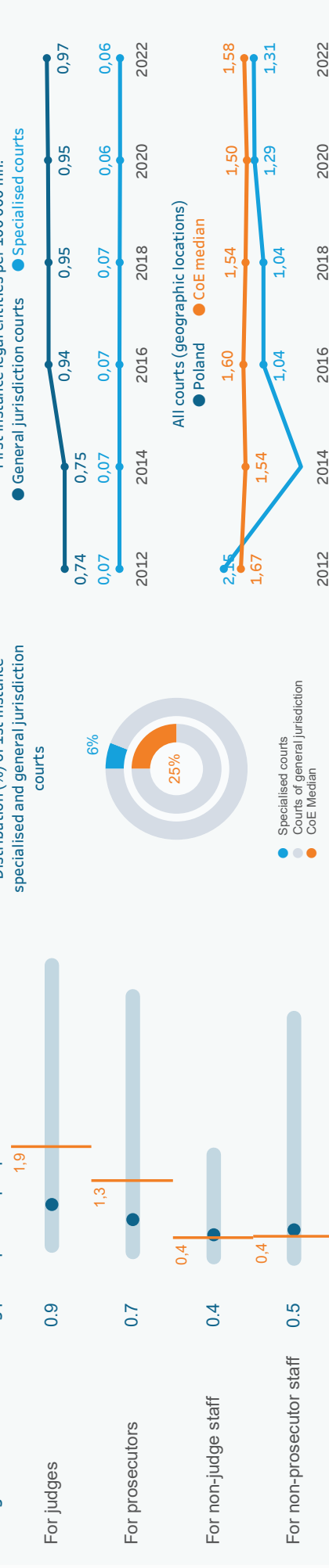


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

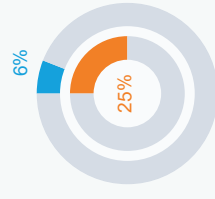


Training of Justice Professionals

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

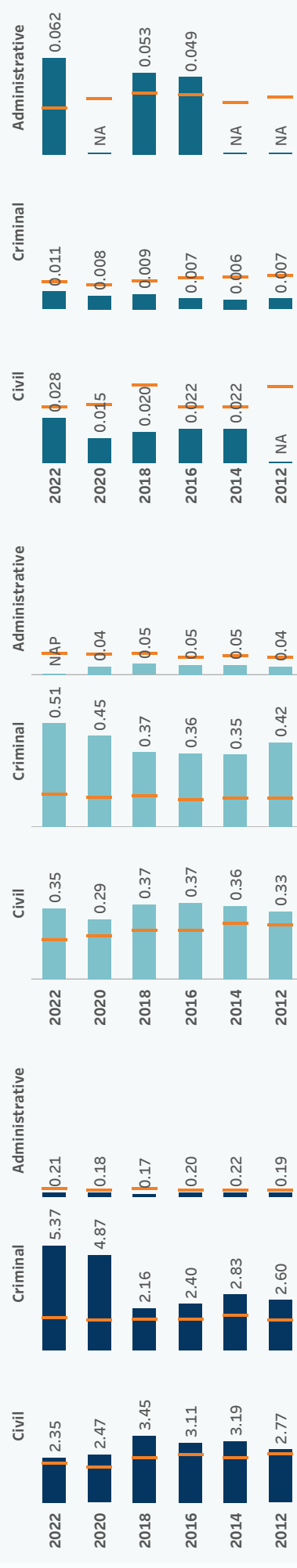


Incoming Cases

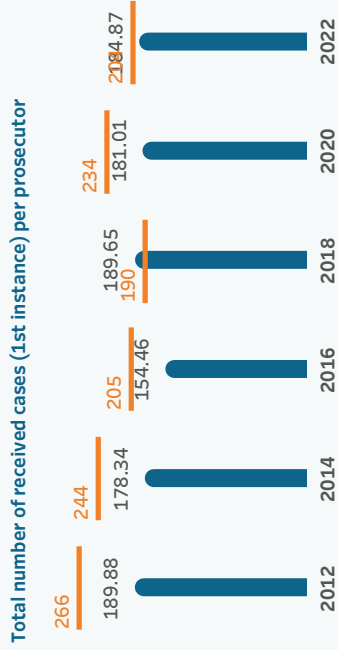
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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 : **3,72**



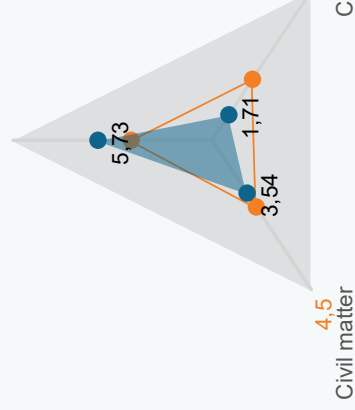
Total usage rate : **2,84**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

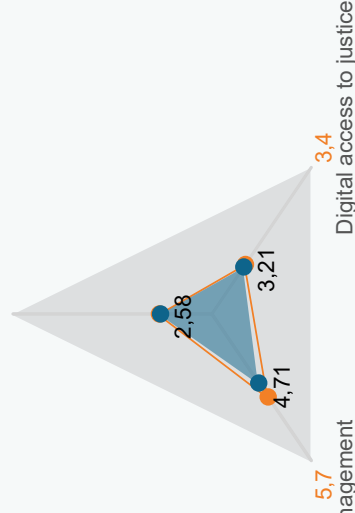
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

isap.sejm.gov.pl

Case-law of the higher court/s

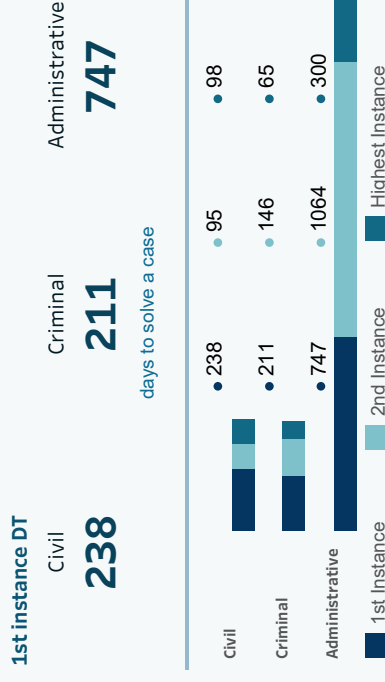
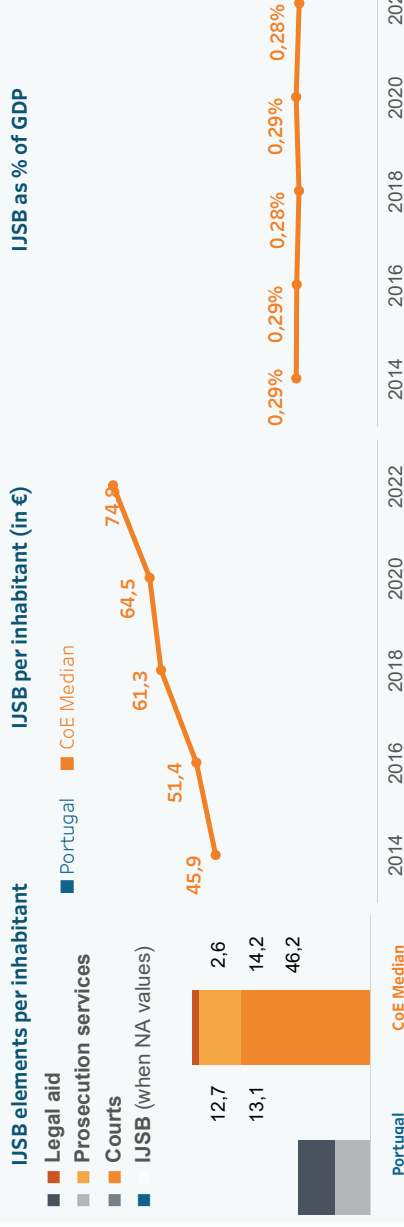
www.orzeczenia.ms.gov.pl

Information about the judicial system

www.ms.gov.pl



Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



Budget: The available data indicates that the implemented budget for the public prosecution service in Portugal is 137 208 499 €, reflecting a 4% decrease from 2020. The judicial system budget cannot be calculated since there is no available data for the courts' budget. The implemented budget for legal aid stands at 133 191 222 €, equivalent to 12,7 € per inhabitant, which is nearly five times the CoE median.

Professionals and gender balance: The number of professionals per 100 000 inhabitants are in line with the CoE median, except for lawyers which are more than double of the CoE median. Gender representation for judges and prosecutors in the first instance is in favour of women. Yet, at the highest instances, the percentage of women sharply decreases to 33% and 29% respectively, highlighting the glass ceiling phenomenon for these categories.

Legal Aid: In 2022, a new computer application - APJ ELETRÓNICO - was developed for submitting, processing and deciding applications for legal protection requested by natural persons (with a Social Security Identification Number). This application ensures the dematerialisation, simplification and interoperability during the legal aid application, with the aim to contribute to meet the legal deadline for the decision.

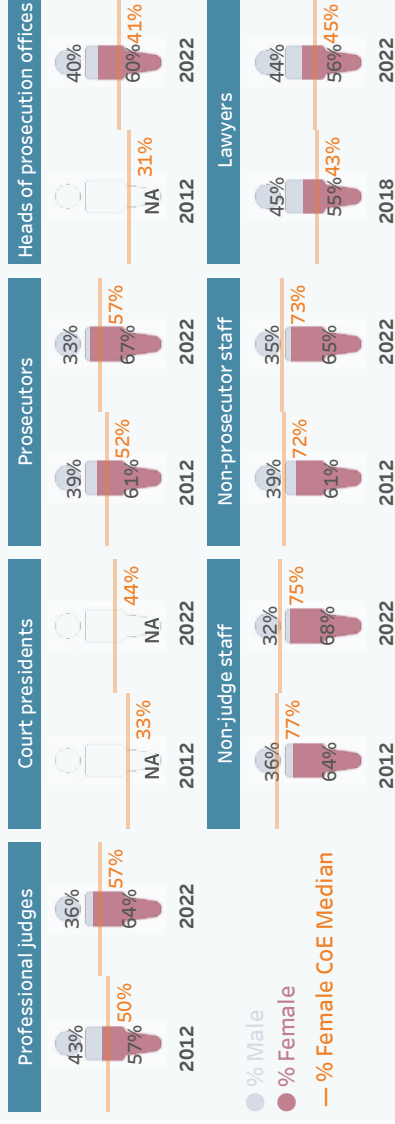
Specific training for prosecutors: Portugal is part of few states/entities that have also specialised integrated sections in the Departments of Criminal Investigation and Prosecution especially for cases of domestic violence and sexual violence where minors are involved. Indeed, prosecutors in these sections are responsible in the areas of criminal investigation and family and children's law.

Efficiency : The courts remain most efficient in the third instance, with the criminal domain being the most efficient area of law. Overall, the administrative cases show the highest Disposition Time among all matters. In particular, the second instance administrative cases have the lowest record for the Clearance Rate (78.4%) and their Disposition Time is 1 054 days (more than five times the CoE median). The first instance administrative cases also have a Disposition Time higher than the CoE Median. However, the courts dealing with these cases have steadily been reducing the pending cases, by keeping their Clearance Rate well over 100% in the past cycles.

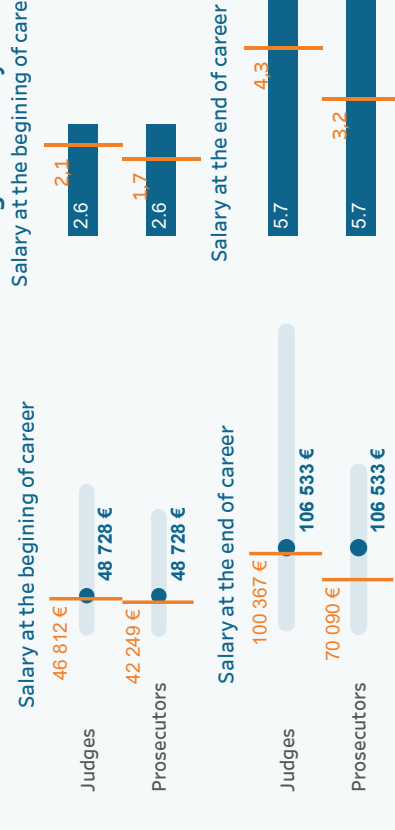
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



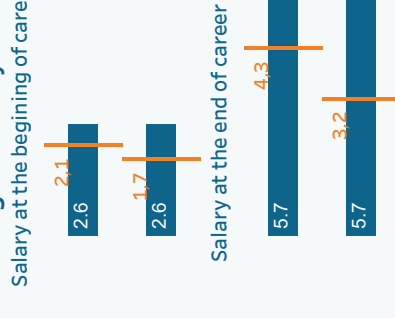
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

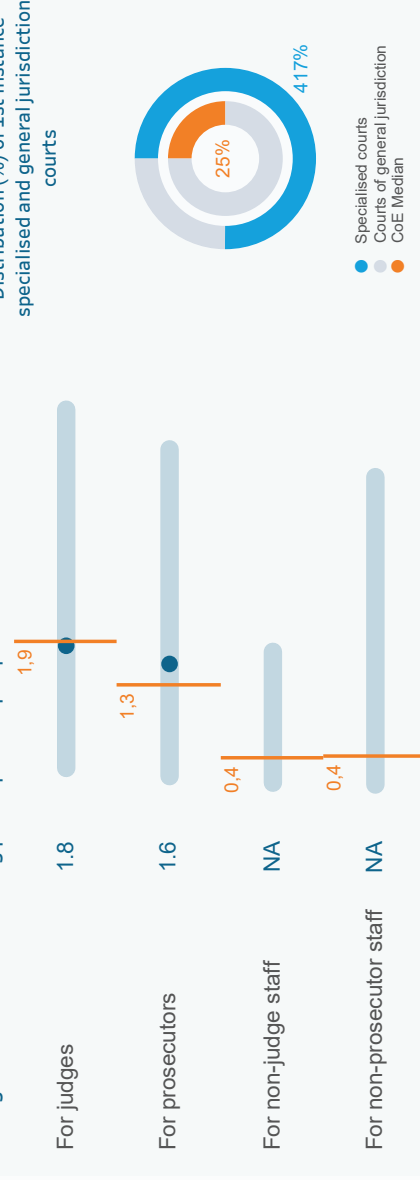


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

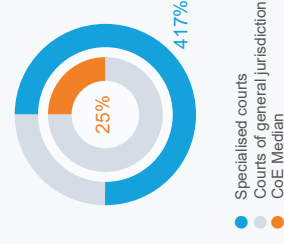


Training of Justice Professionals

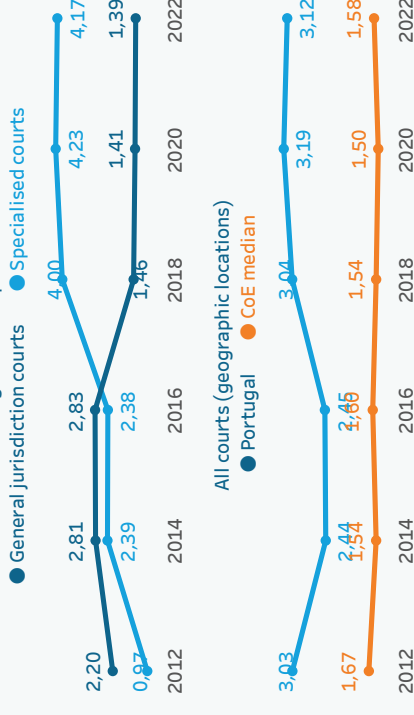
Average number of live training participations per professional*



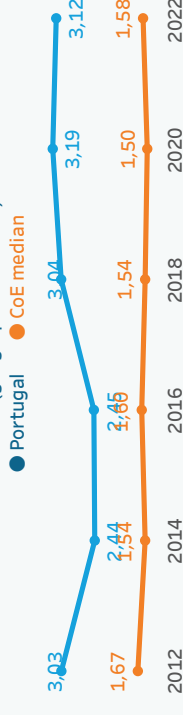
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

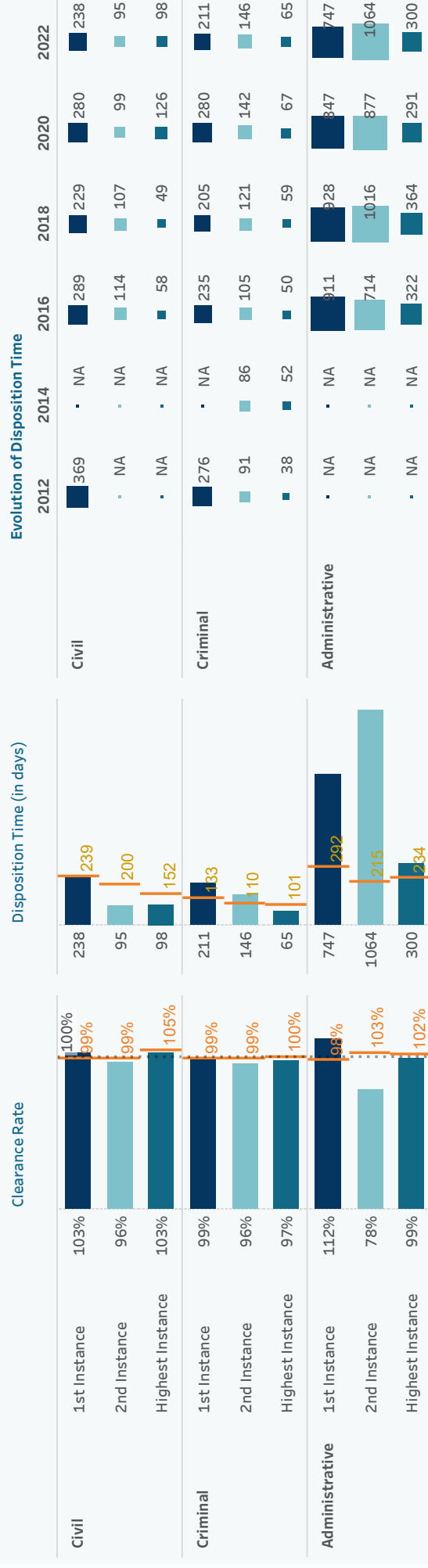
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

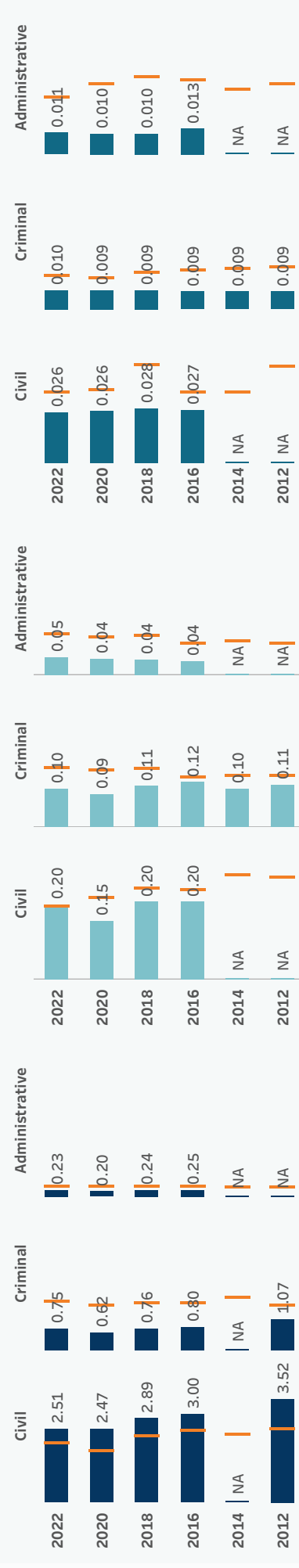


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

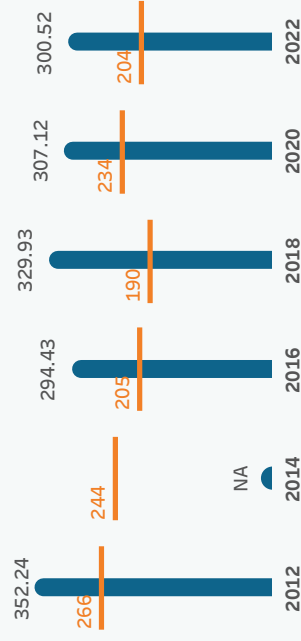
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

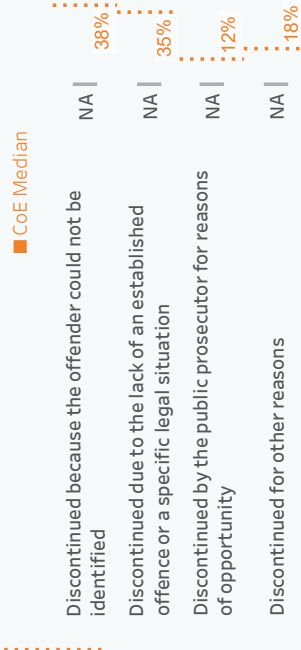
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **5,53**



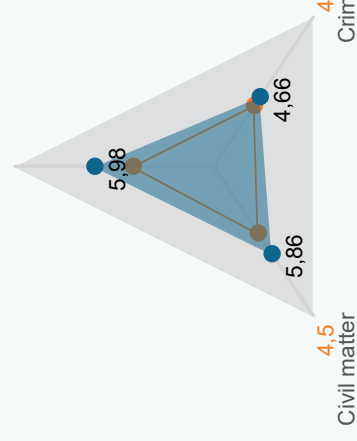
Total usage rate : **4,23**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

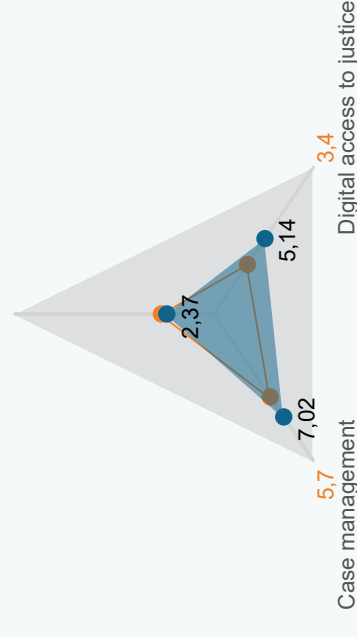
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://dre.pt>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.dgsi.pt>

Information about the judicial system

<https://justica.gov.pt/>



Inhabitants
19 051 562

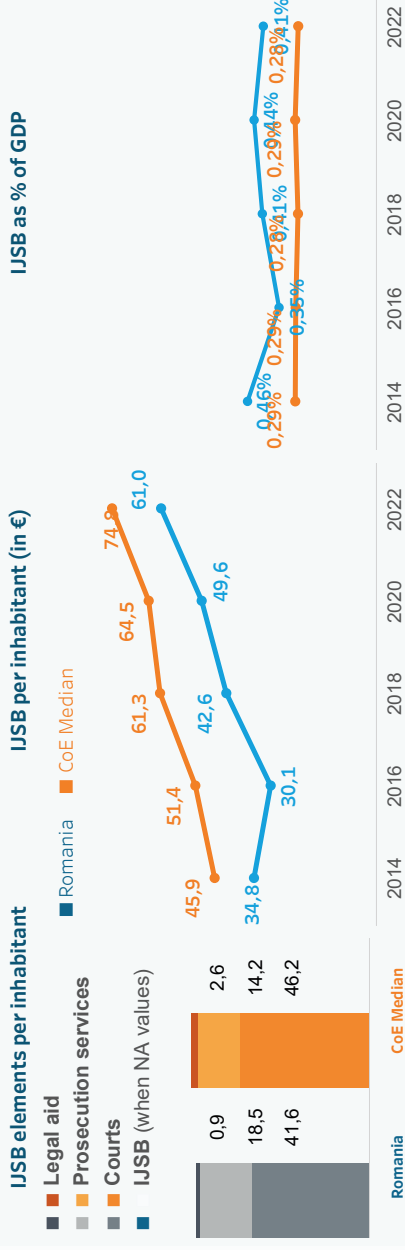


GDP per capita
15 010 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

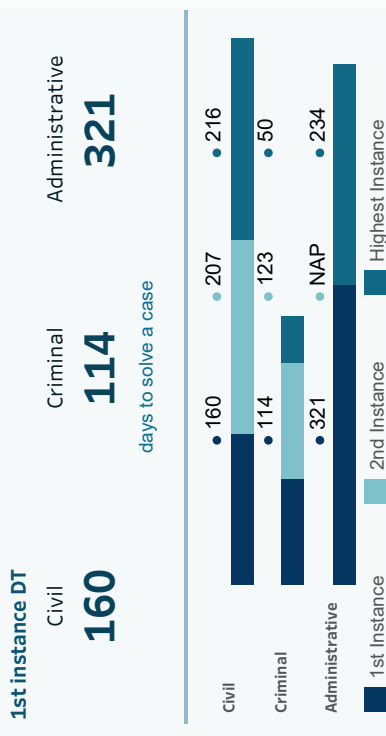


Average gross annual salary
14 906 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the total implemented budget for judicial system is 1 162 228 862 €, which translates to 61,0 € per inhabitant, below CoE median. The budget represents 0,41% of GDP, which is well above the CoE median. The court budget per inhabitant increased significantly from 32,5 € (2020) to 41,6 € (2022), getting closer to the CoE median, but still below. Conversely, the public prosecution services' budget remain above the CoE median.

Court organisation: There are four levels of courts: judecatorii presented as 1st instance courts; tribunals and courts of appeal considered as 2nd instance courts and the High Court of Cassation and Justice. However, according to the procedural provisions, tribunals may sit as 1st and 2d instance courts and in certain procedural circumstances, the courts of appeal may judge in 1st instance. Moreover, the High Court of Cassation and Justice can judge in 1st instance for example in criminal cases, according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Romania has an ICT Deployment index of 8,1 which is among the highest in Europe and well balanced between the different legal matters and analysed ICT categories. However, there is a considerable difference between the deployment and the use of digital technology in courts, mainly due to unavailability of data on usage rate.

Gender balance: Women constitute more than 70% of the total number of professional judges at each of the three court instances. Moreover, 59% of court presidents are female. Women also constitute 51% of the total number of prosecutors, but still do not have the majority at last instance and as heads of prosecution services.

Efficiency: The courts remain most efficient in criminal matters, consistent with the previous evaluation cycle. Separately, the courts are most efficient in 3rd instance criminal cases with a CR high above the 100% threshold and a DT twice below the CoE median. The Disposition Time is the highest in 1st instance administrative cases, albeit with a significant improvement over 2020, namely, it decreased more than twice.

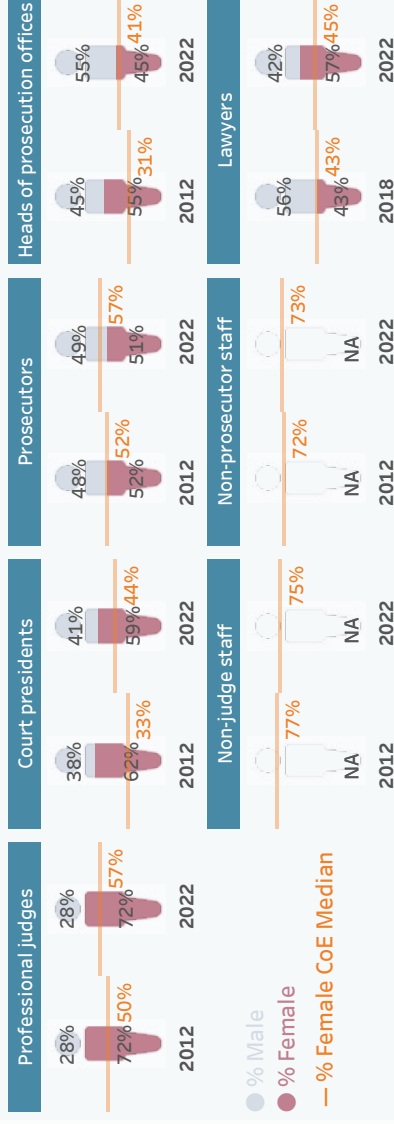
The DT values are below the respective CoE medians in 1st instance civil cases and 1st and 3rd instance criminal cases.

It should be noted that second instance courts encountered some difficulties in civil law matters, due to a large number of judges retiring in 2022.

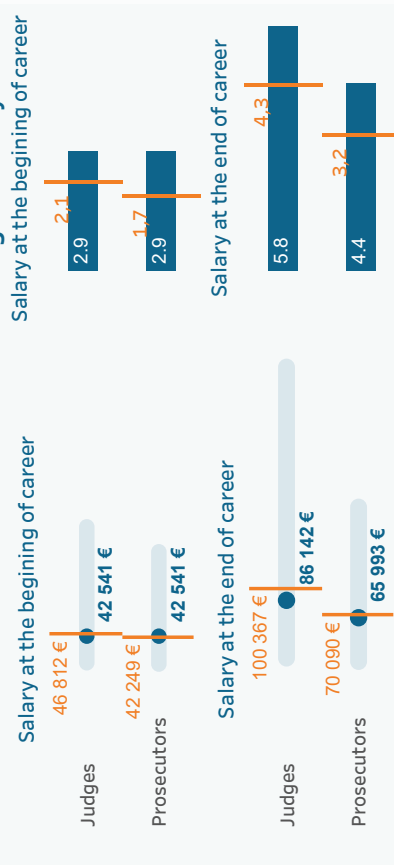
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



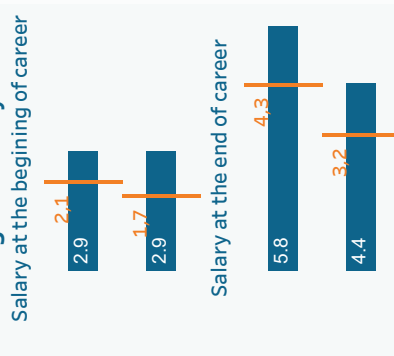
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

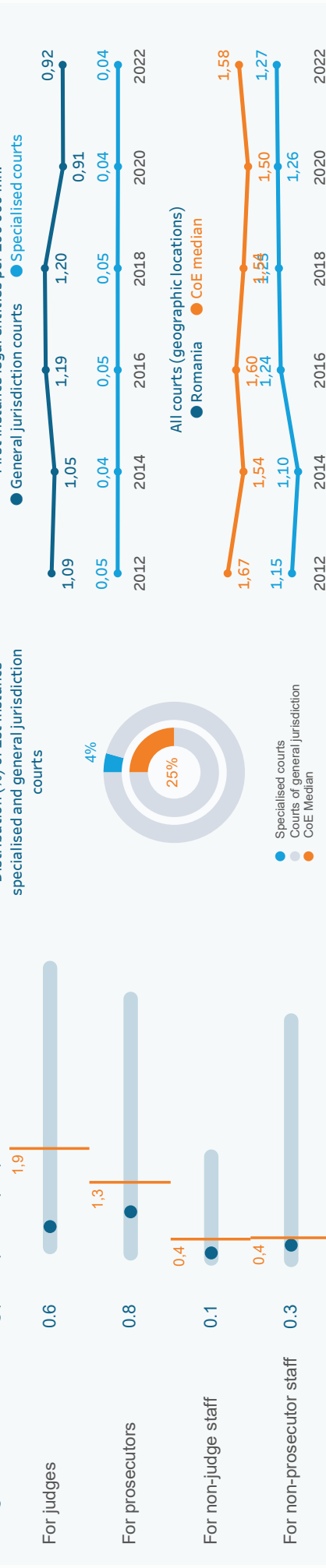


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

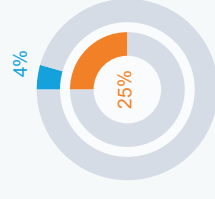


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

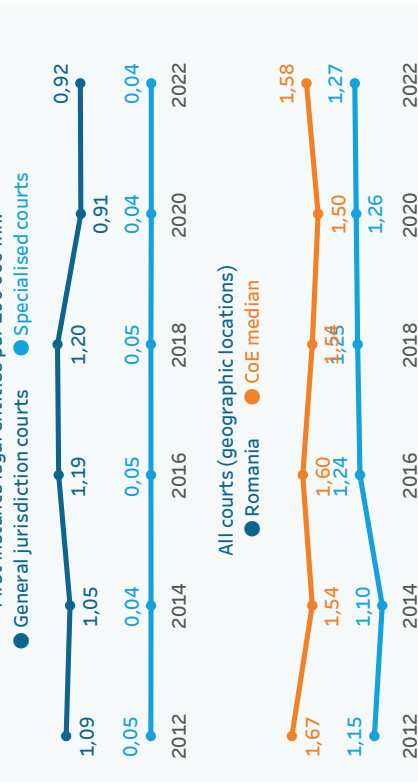


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

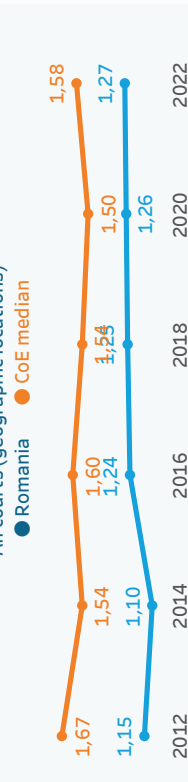


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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.

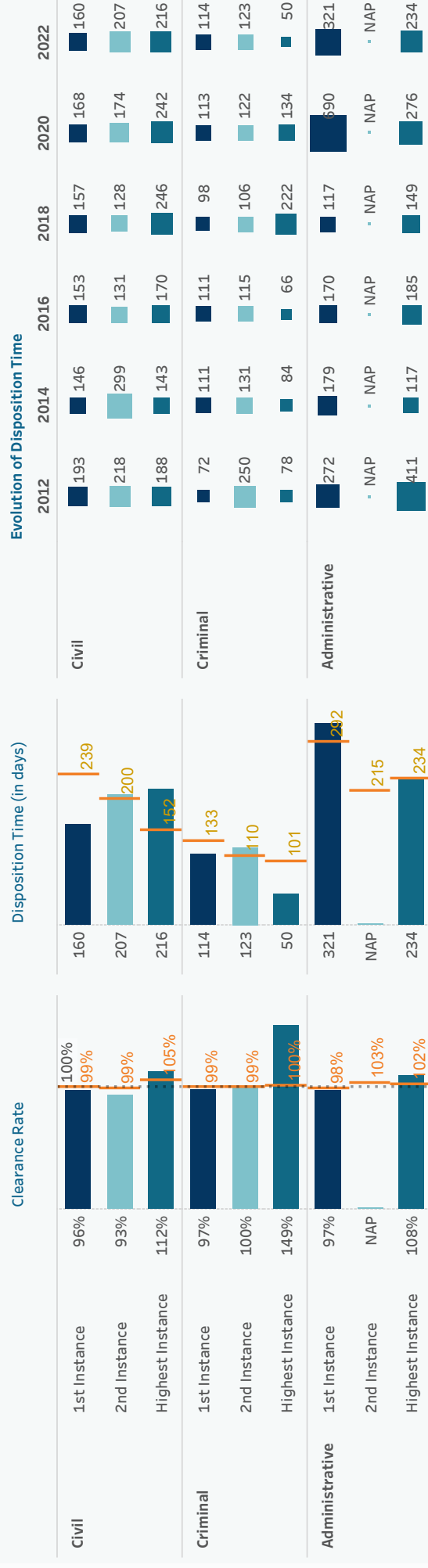
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

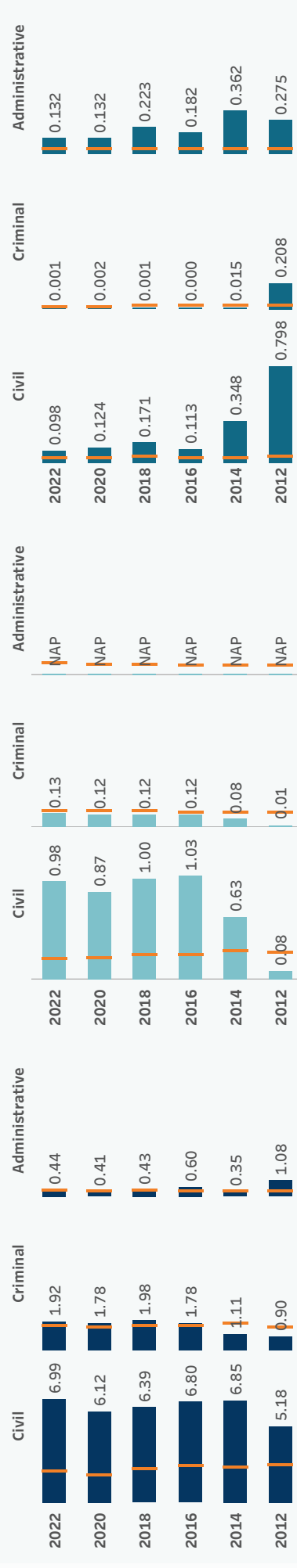


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

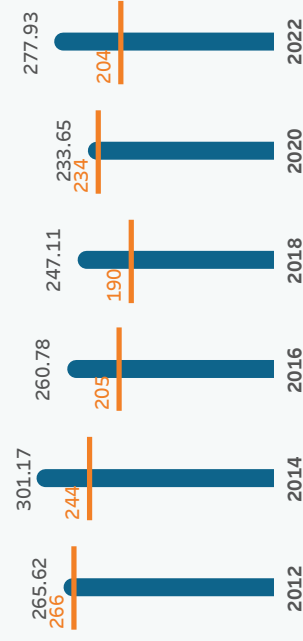
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

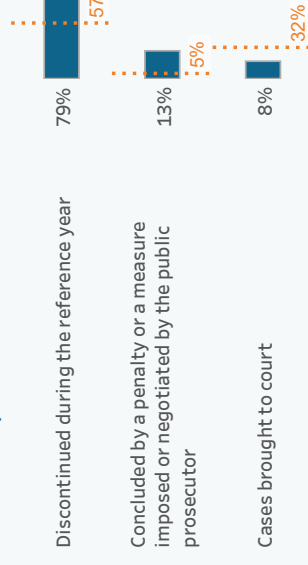


Public Prosecution Services

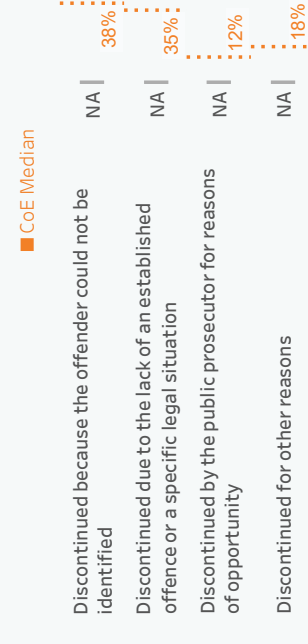
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **8,13**



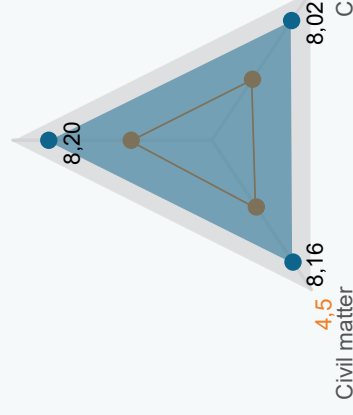
Total usage rate : **4,40**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

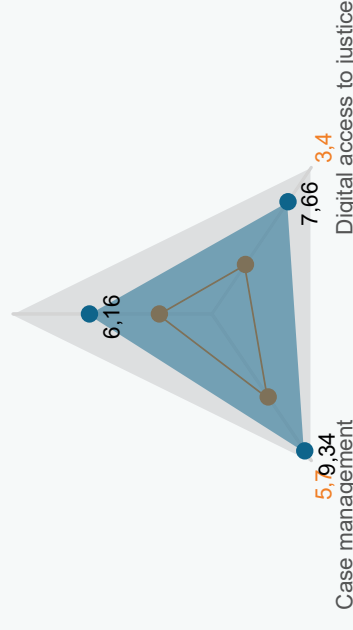
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.just.ro

www.csm1909.ro

www.sci.ro

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://portal.just.ro/SitePages/acasa.aspx>

www.rejust.ro

www.sci.ro

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.csm1909.ro/>

www.just.ro

www.sci.ro



Inhabitants
6 797 105

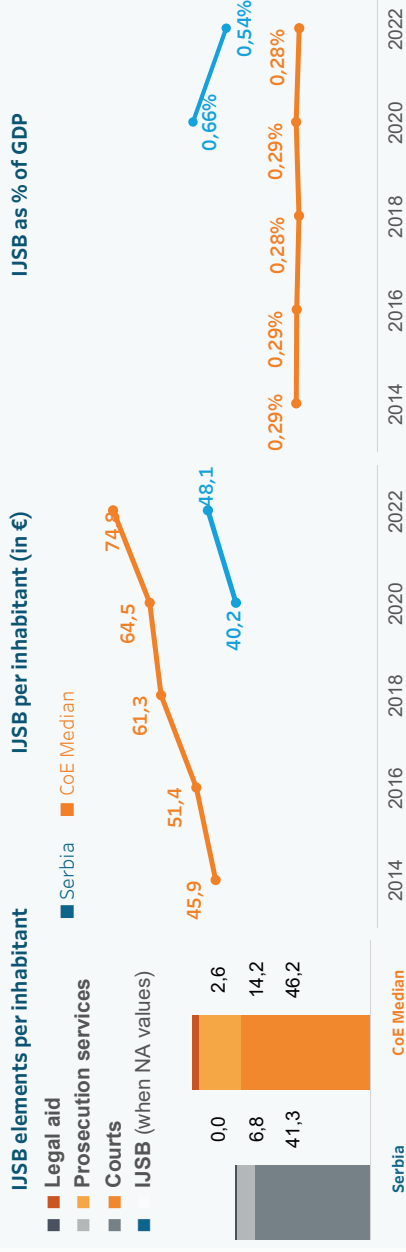


GDP per capita
8 876 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
10 504 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



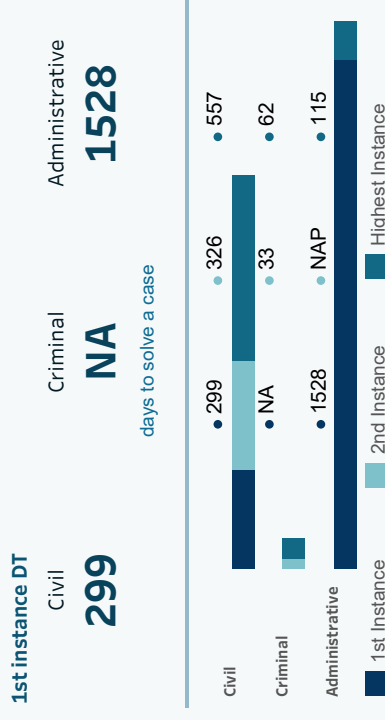
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Serbia is 326 915 365 €. It represents 48,1 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median. Conversely, as a % of GDP (0,54%) the budget is one of the largest in Europe. Over 80% of the judicial system budget is specifically allocated to courts. The budget for courts amounts to 41,3 per inhabitant in 2022, compared to 36,2 € per inhabitant in 2020. Significant amounts of legal aid spending are incorporated into the court's budget.

Number of courts: Serbia has a specific judicial organisation. The system includes basic courts (1st instance), higher courts (1st and 2nd instance), appellate courts (2nd instance), and the Supreme Court of Cassation, along with specialised courts. Following a judicial map reform (2014) the number of courts increased, contrary to the European trend. In 2022, the total number of courts is 159.

ADR: Generally speaking, ADR, and mediation in particular, are not well developed in the Western Balkans region. However, the number of mediators in Serbia is already significantly large, with 24,7 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants, which is more than double the CoE median, and it increased from the previous cycle.

Professionals: Eastern European countries traditionally have a very high number of professionals per inhabitant. Serbia confirms this tendency, having more than double the number of judges (39 per 100 000 inhabitants) and non-judge staff (133 per 100 000 inhabitants) than the respective CoE medians.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

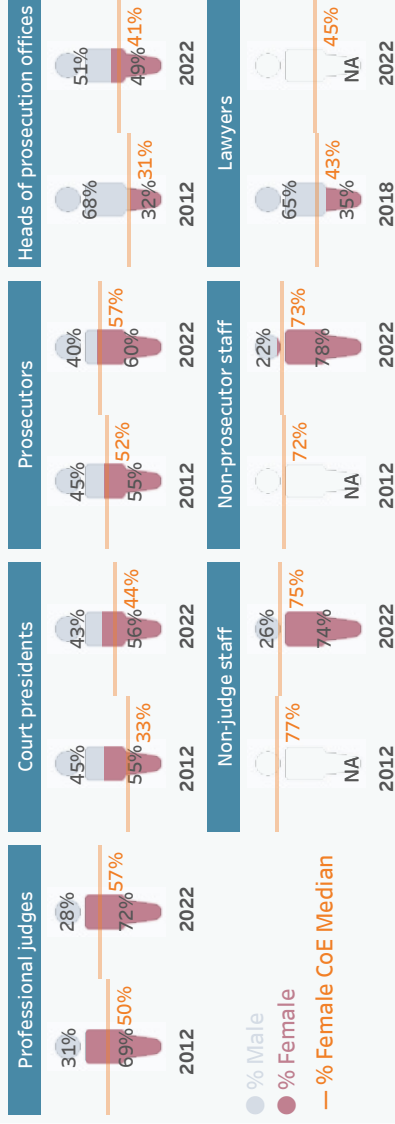


Efficiency : Since 2018, the Disposition Time (DT) had increased for the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, reaching its peak in 2020. According to the authorities, this was caused by the high number of incoming cases, particularly related to the costs of bank loans. In 2021, the Supreme Court of Cassation delivered a supplement to a legal position that resolved the key legal question raised in these cases which gave a direction to lower instance courts on how to proceed. Since then, this group of cases have gradually decreased. As a result, the first instance courts dealing with civil and commercial litigious cases managed to raise their CR to 178% and lower their DT to 299 days. On the contrary, the DT for the first instance administrative cases surged to 1 528 in 2022. This was due to an increase of the number of incoming cases while the resolved cases remained stable.

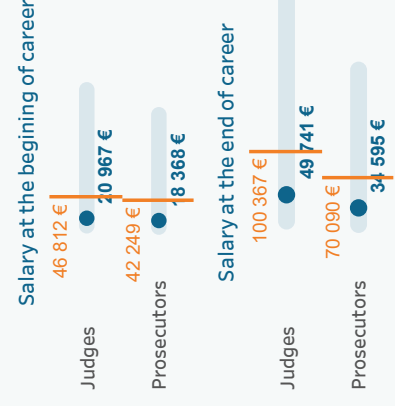
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



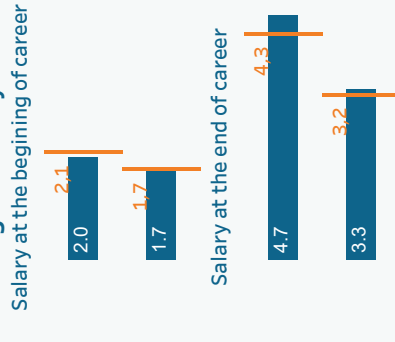
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

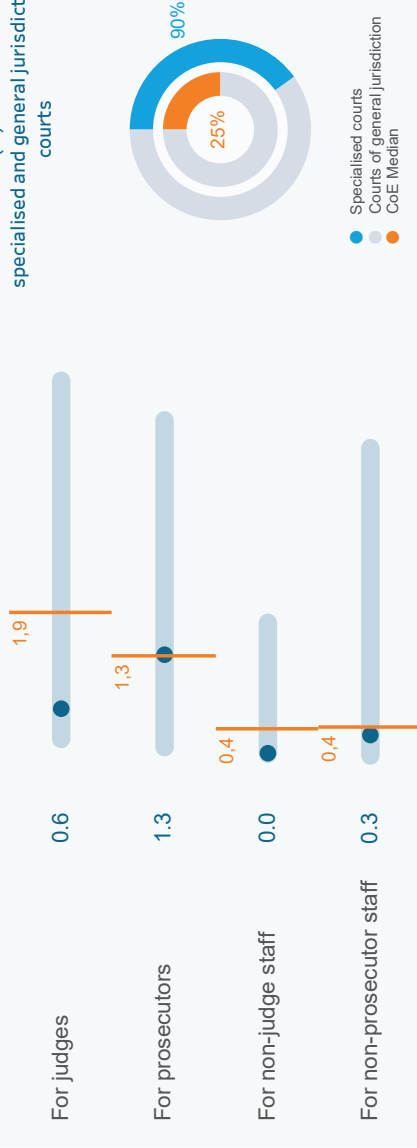


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

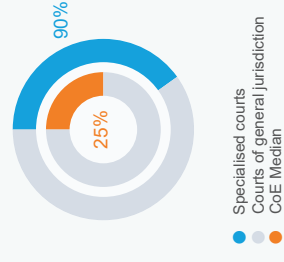


Training of Justice Professionals

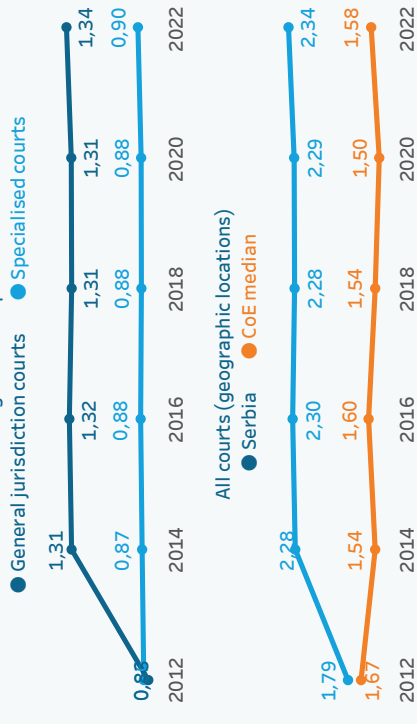
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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.

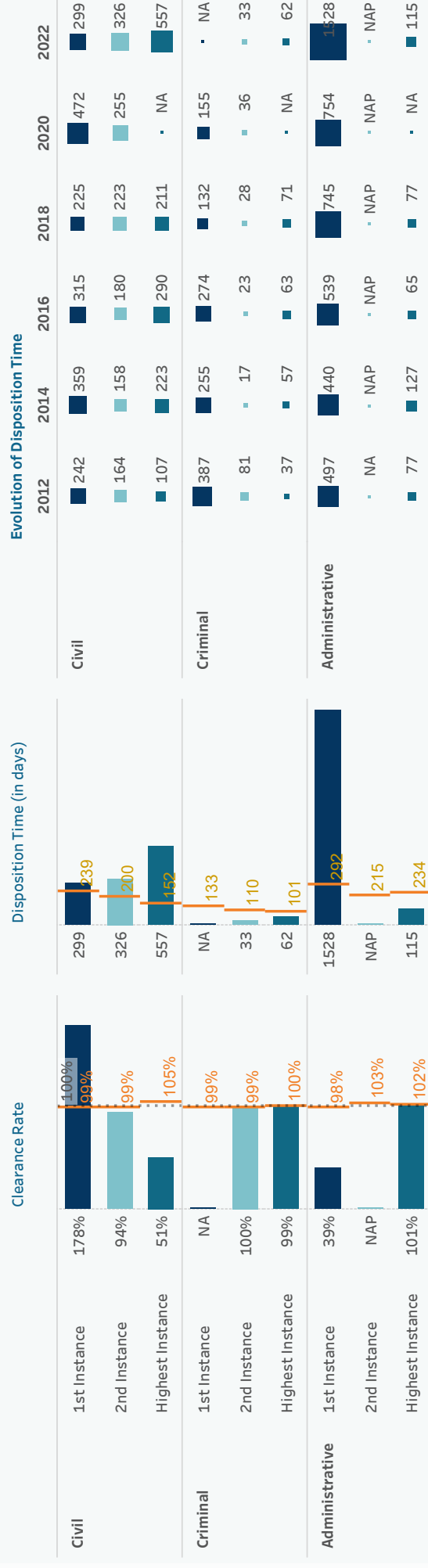
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

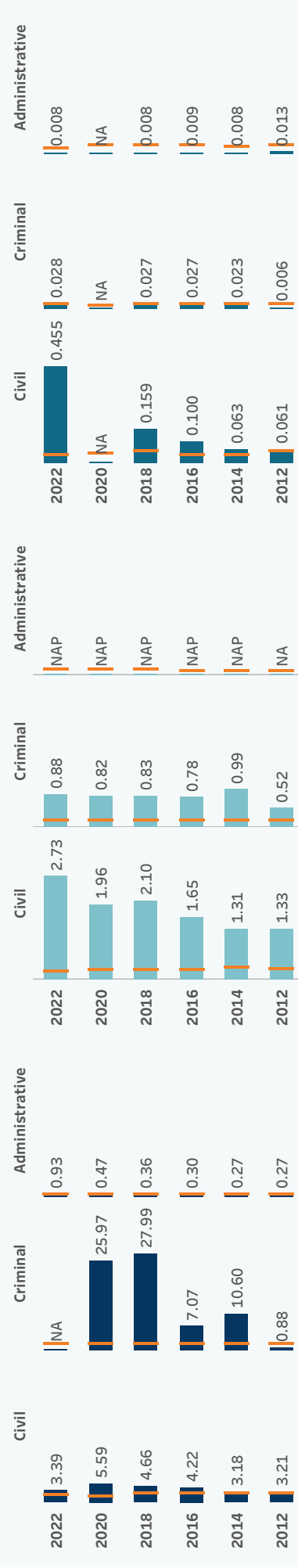


Incoming Cases

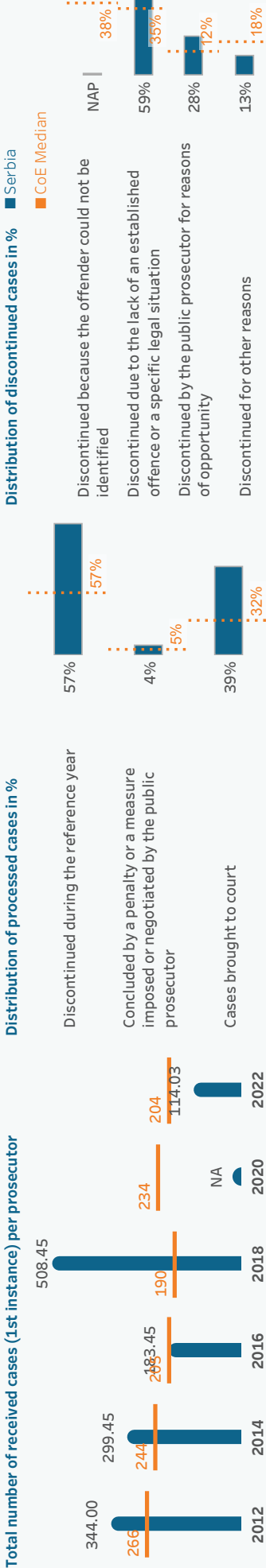
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **2,32**

4,16

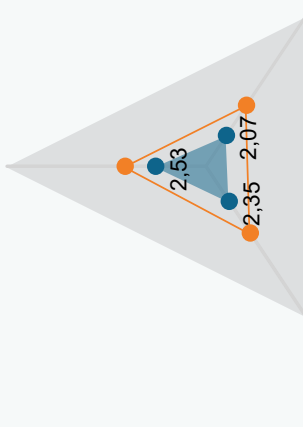
Total usage rate : **1,63**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

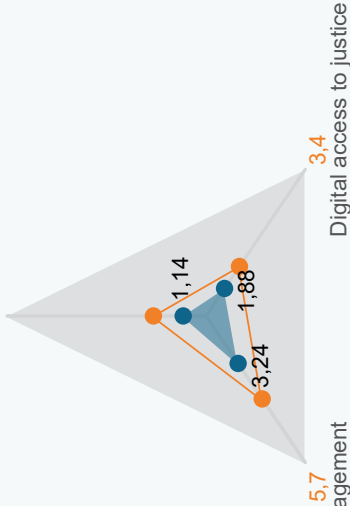
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)



Inhabitants
5 428 792

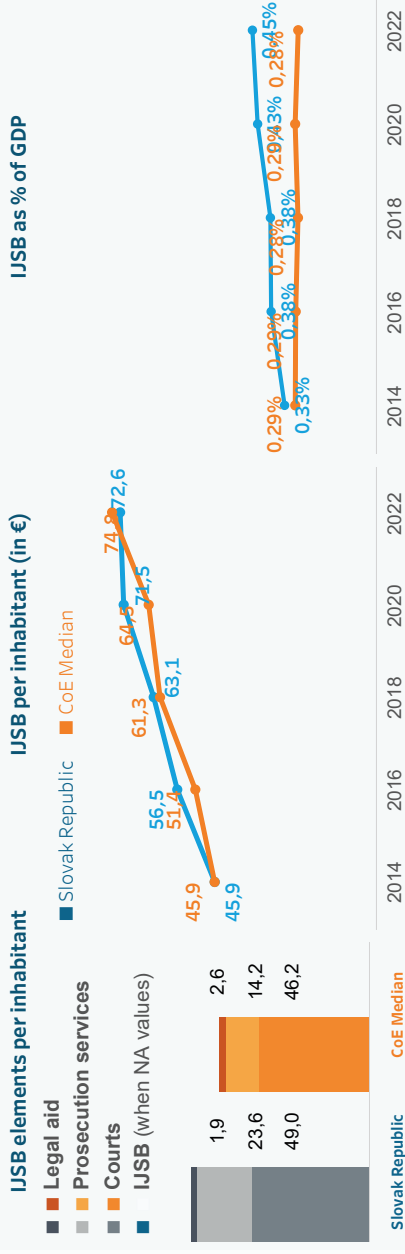


GDP per capita
16 300 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

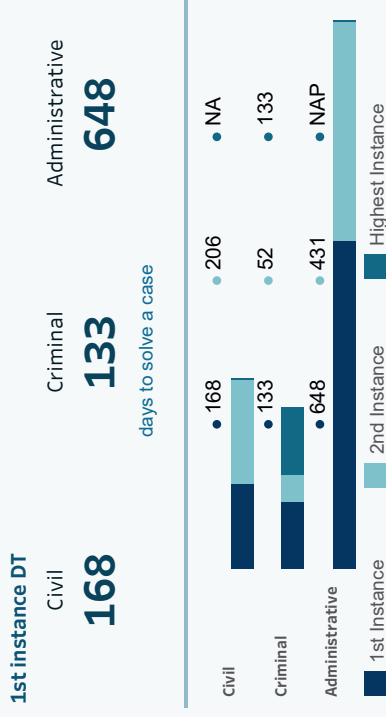


Average gross annual salary
15 540 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of the Slovak Republic amounts to 393 881 696 € for its judicial system. This corresponds to 72,6 € per inhabitant, remaining slightly below the CoE median. The budget, representing 0,45% of the GDP, is significantly higher than the median level among CoE states and entities. The budget for the courts is 49,0 € per inhabitant in 2022, a decrease from 50,5 € per inhabitant in 2020. The legal aid budget is 1,9 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median.

Gender balance: Females constitute approximately two-thirds of the total professional judges in the Slovak Republic. However, while this distribution persists across all three instances, the ratio is inverted when considering the proportions of court presidents, with approximately two-thirds being males. A similar trend is observed when analysing the figures for public prosecutors, where females represent 51% of the total, while this ratio drops to 42% when considering the number of heads of prosecution services.

Judicial map: A Supreme Administrative Court was established in 2021 and started to act as an appeal court. Previously, last instance administrative cases were dealt with by the Supreme Court.

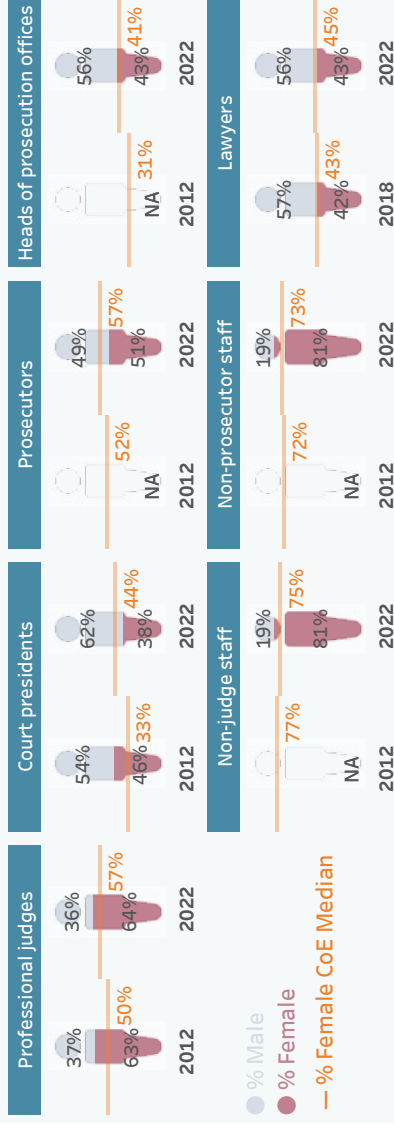
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Compared to 2020, the Slovak Republic significantly reduced its expenditure on ICT in 2022. The budget allocated to ICT was reduced by 60%. After a period of investment in previous years, which allowed a positive evolution in ICT, particularly in communications and electronic submissions, the focus in 2022 shifted to the maintenance of existing systems.

Efficiency: In both first and second instances, courts are most efficient in criminal matters. Simultaneously, the highest Disposition Time is reported in first instance administrative cases, marking an increase for the third evaluation cycle in a row. The Disposition Time for administrative cases, in particular, is well above the CoE median in both first and second instances. The Disposition Time increased from 2020 for all matters and all instances, except for civil and commercial cases in the first instance.

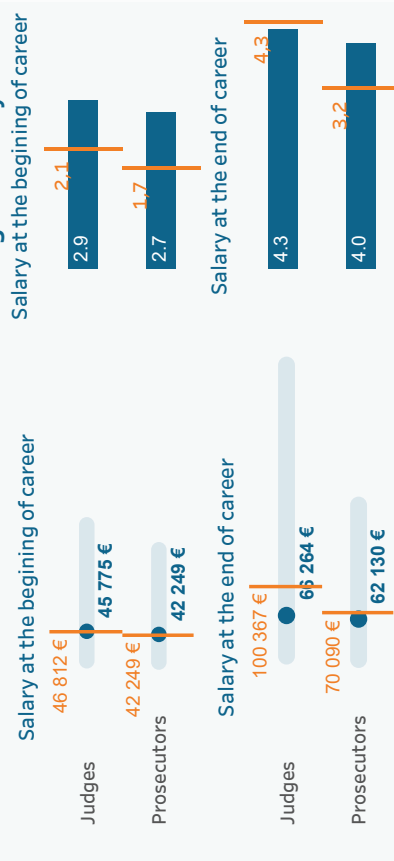
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



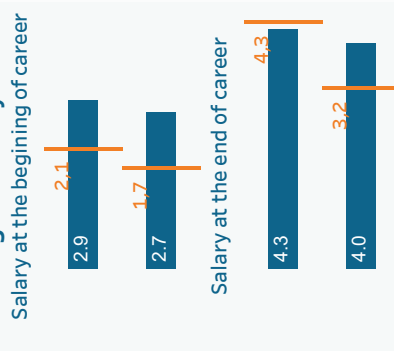
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

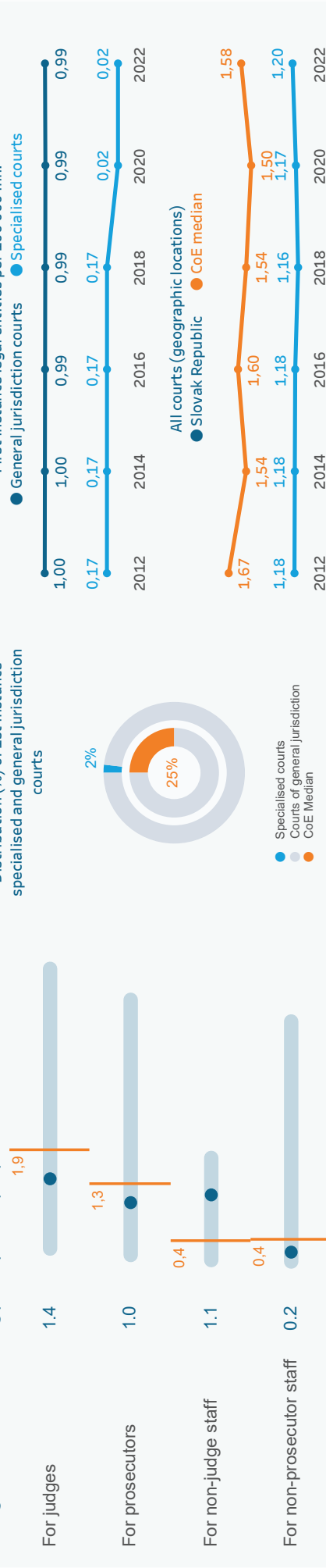


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

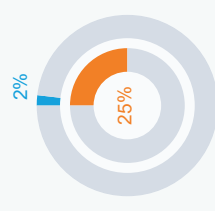


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

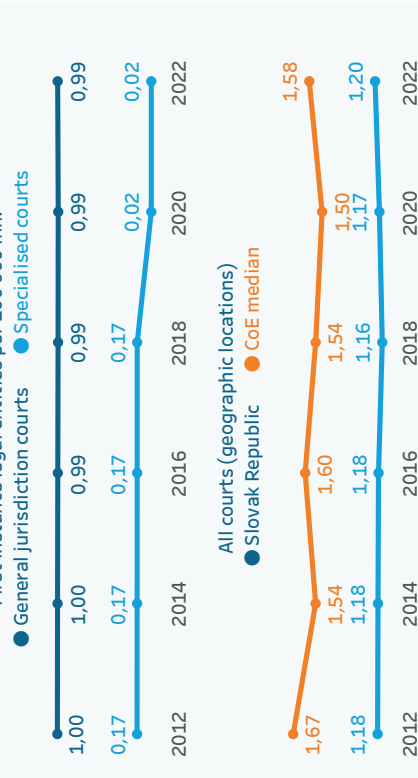


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

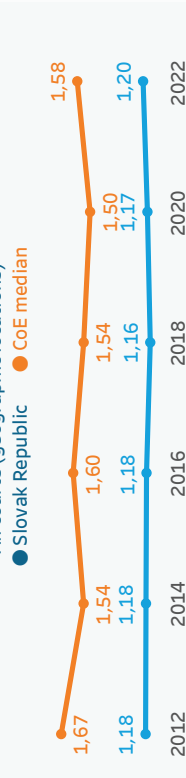


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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.

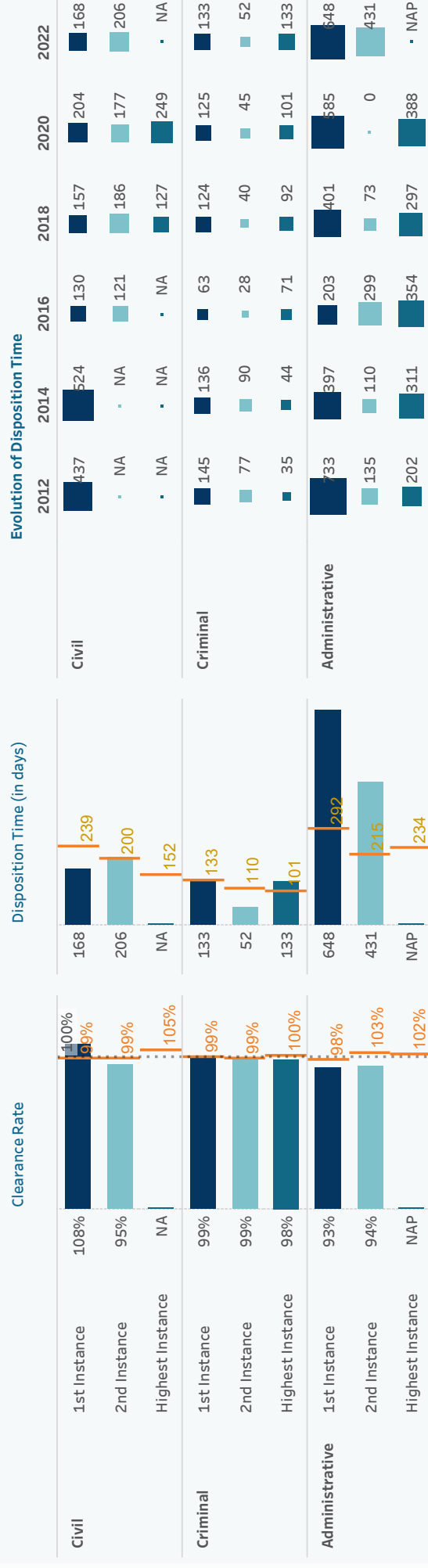
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

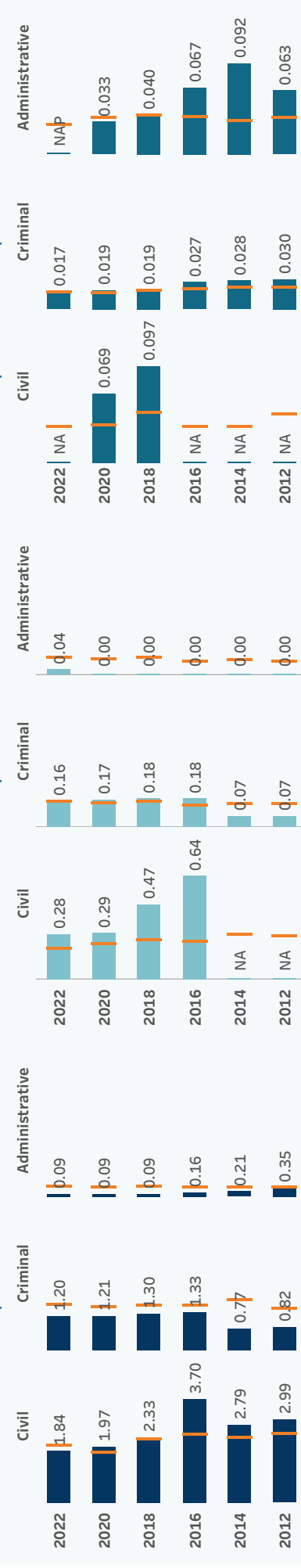


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

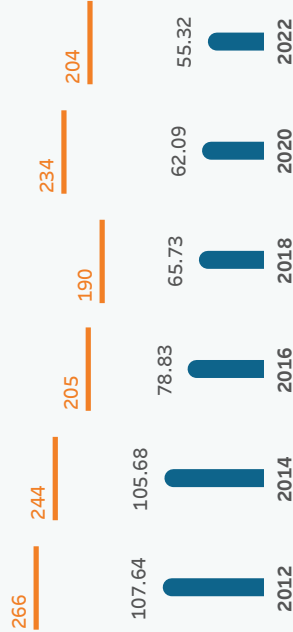
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

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 : 4,26



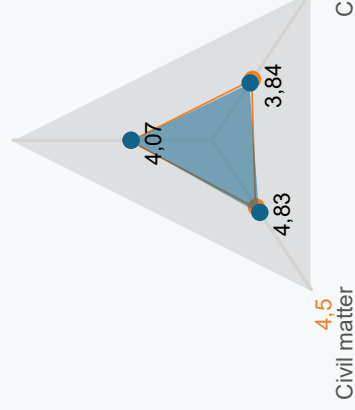
Total usage rate : 2,89

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

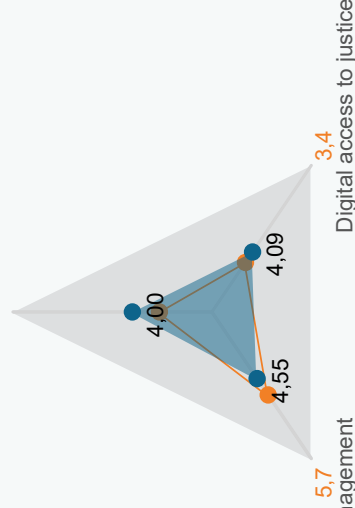
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/domov>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/domov>

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/>



Inhabitants

2 116 972



GDP per capita

27 975 €

CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary

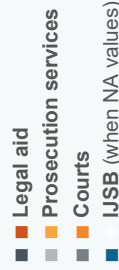
24 287 €

CoE Median 22 878 €



Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)

JSB elements per inhabitant

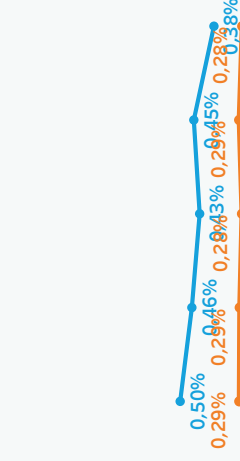


JSB per inhabitant (in €)

■ Slovenia ■ CoE Median

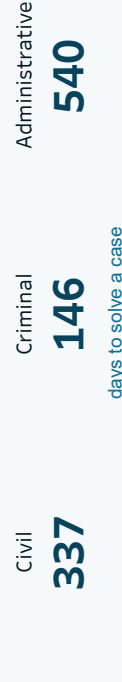


JSB as % of GDP

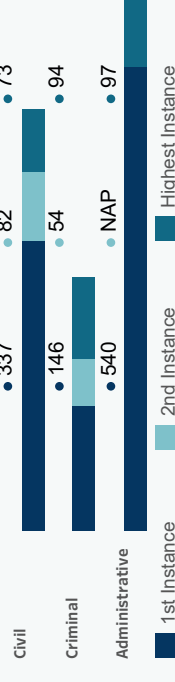


Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

1st instance DT



days to solve a case



Slovenia

CoE Median

2022

Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Slovenia is 226 755 964 €, representing 107,1 € per inhabitant, well above the CoE median, and 0,38% of the GDP, also above the CoE median. Courts receive 87,3% of the judicial system budget, one of the Europe's highest percentages. The per inhabitant court budget remains well above the CoE median, opposite to the prosecution services' budget. The legal aid budget represents 2,5 € per inhabitant, aligning with the CoE's median.

Judges' ethics: The Ethics and Integrity Commission within the Judicial Council adopts binding opinions on conduct constituting violation of the code of judicial ethics; issues recommendations regarding compliance with the rules on judicial ethics and integrity; adopts guidelines; provides for education and training of judges in the field of ethics and integrity in cooperation with the judicial training centre.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 4,4 was slightly above the CoE median.

Slovenia was still in phase of digitalising the case registry infrastructure considering that the ICT index seems strongest in category "Case management" which is significantly higher than the total index. Nevertheless, the e-services are also under development as for example anonymised judgements, publicly freely available. The key decisions of the Supreme Court are also published in English. In 2022, a speech-to-text tool was tested.

Legal aid: An "urgent" free legal aid can be approved by the court in the situation when the applicant would miss the deadline or would lose a right during the time it takes to process the application for free legal aid. Only the lack of merits is examined, while the material criteria are checked at a later stage.

Efficiency: The courts are the most efficient in the domain of criminal cases, particularly in second instance criminal cases.

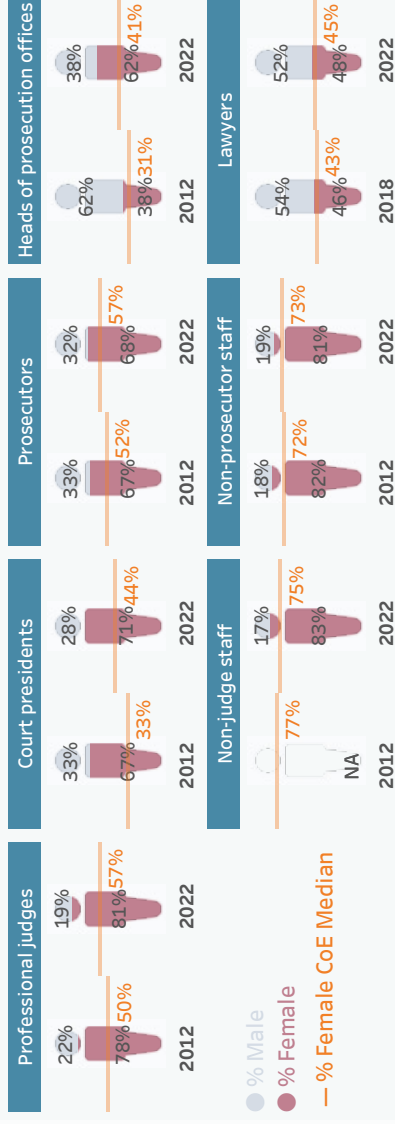
The DT is the highest in first instance administrative cases, which have also been consistently increasing since 2016. Indeed, in previous years, the Administrative court was faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of an ECHR judgement, as well as with some new competences. In recent years, it is also dealing with a considerable number of priority or urgent cases (e.g. asylum seekers), which implied a longer waiting line for "regular" cases.

The DT is above the respective CoE medians only at 1st instance, but it should be noticed that between 2020 and 2022 it decreased in 1st instance civil and criminal cases.

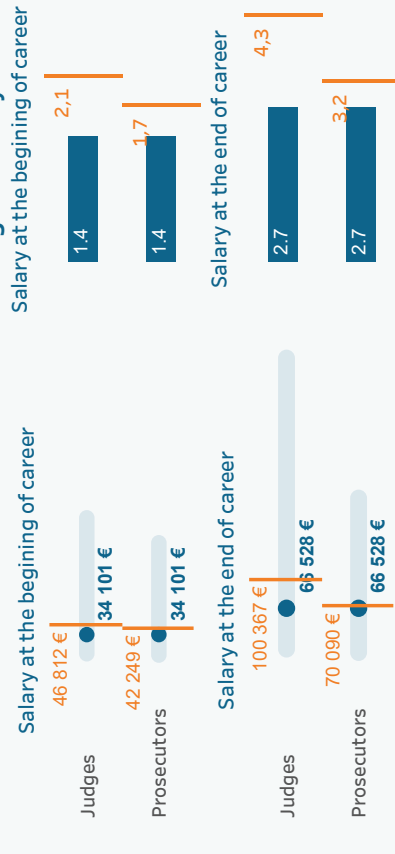
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



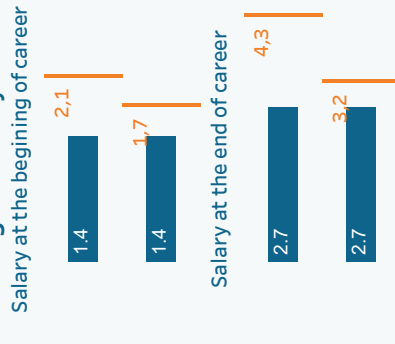
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

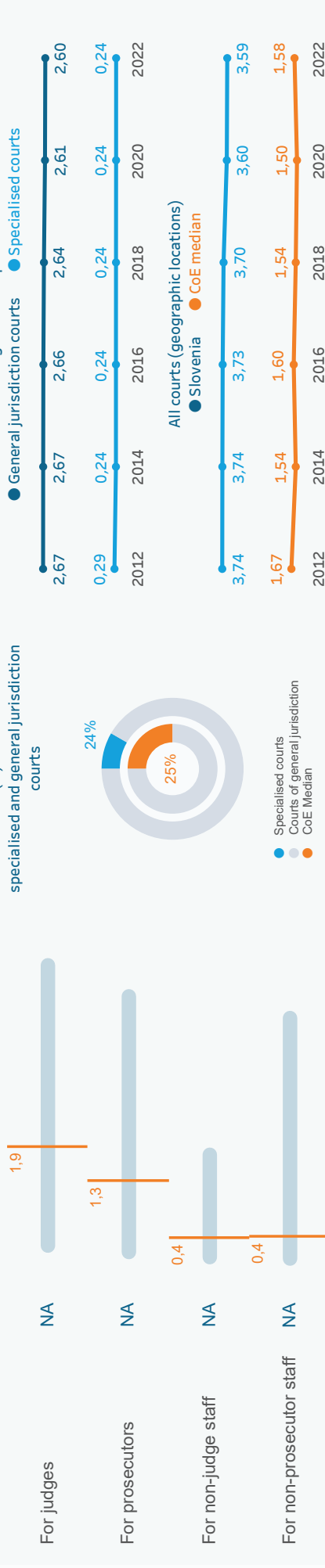


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

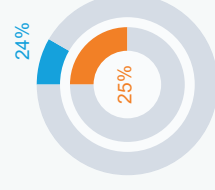


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

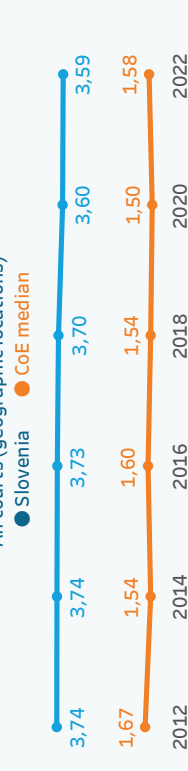


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



Specialised courts
Courts of general jurisdiction
CoE Median

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.

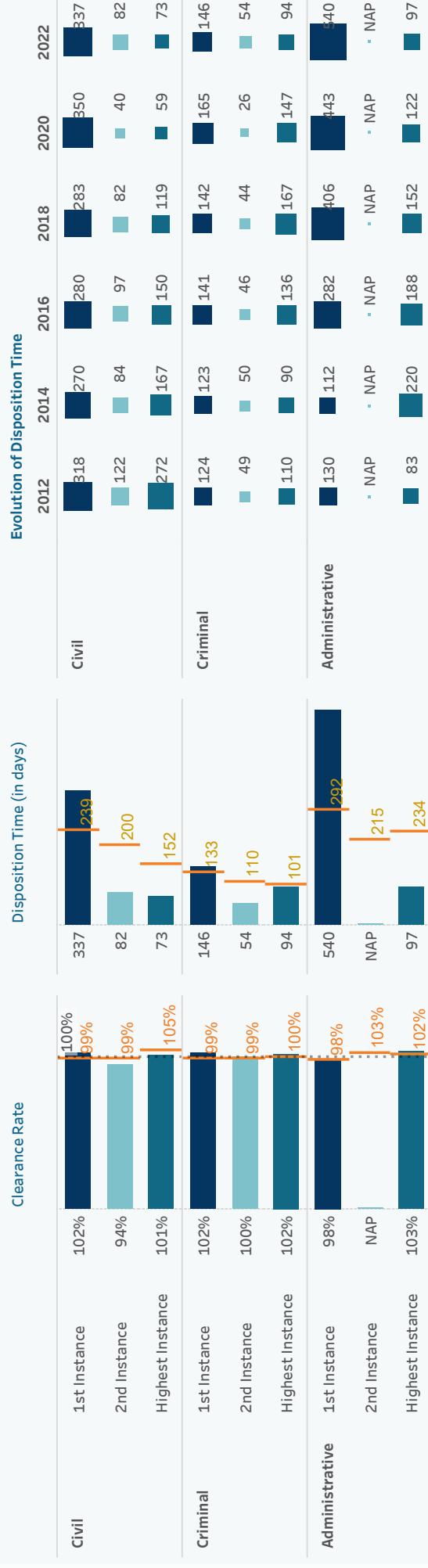
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

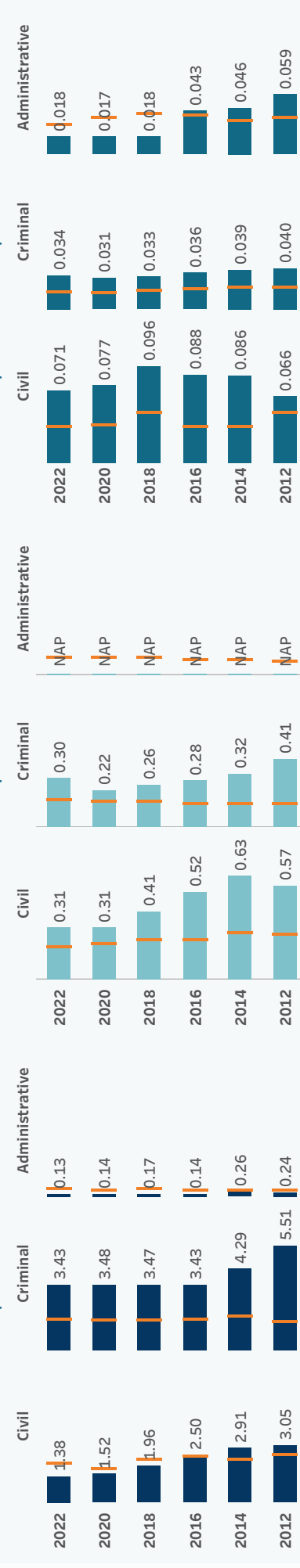


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

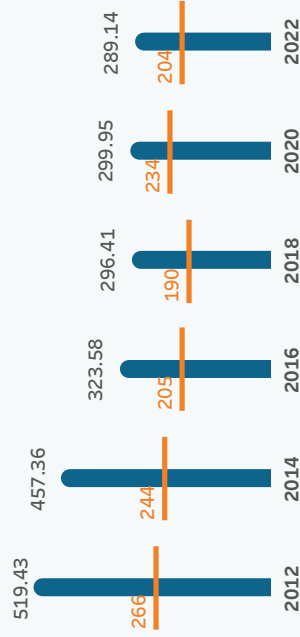
Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

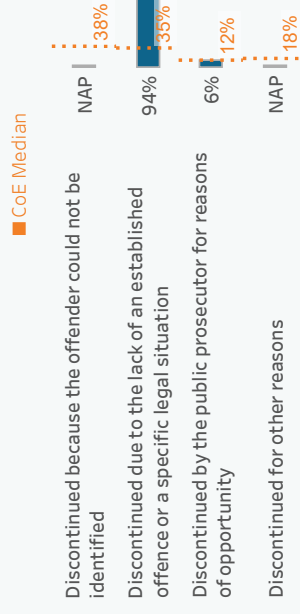
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **4,36**



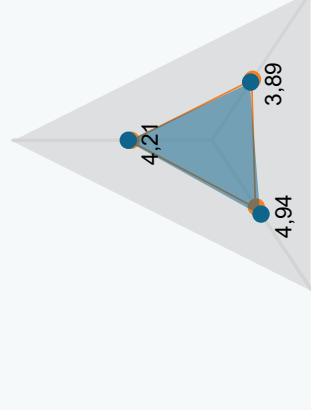
Total usage rate : **3,91**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

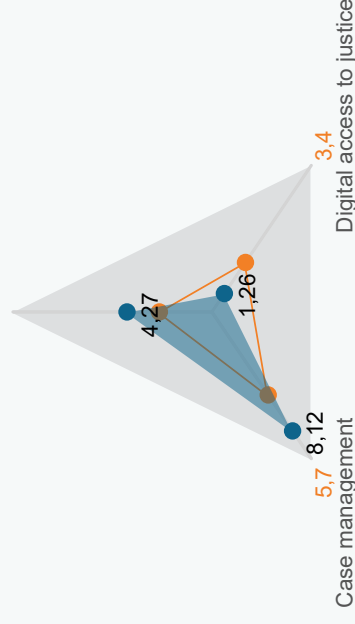
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.uradni-list.si/>

<http://www.pisrs.si>

<https://www.dz-rs.si>

Case-law of the higher court/s

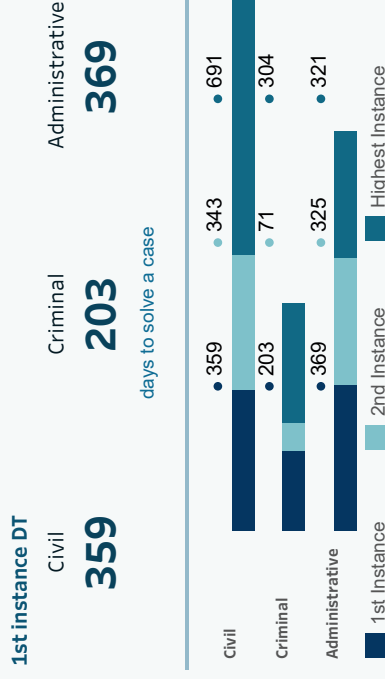
<http://sodnapraksa.si/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://nasodiscu.si>



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

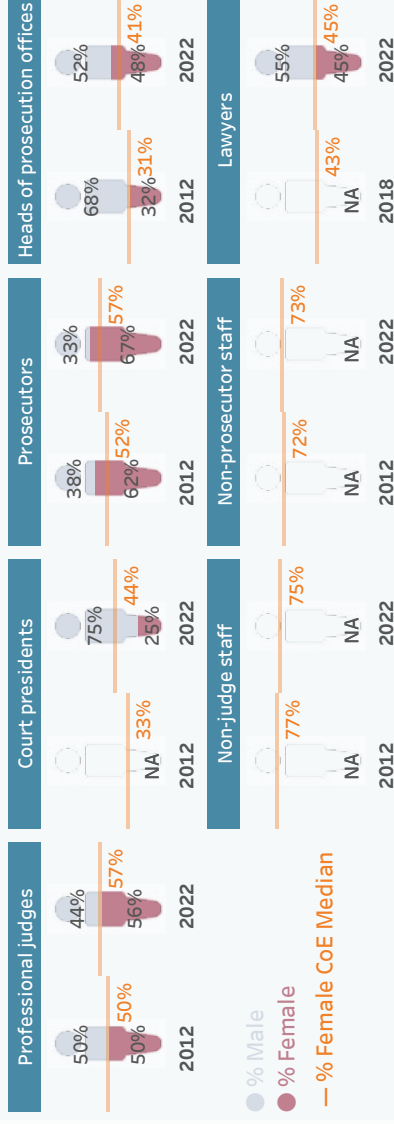


Number of judges and non-judge staff: The number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants is significantly below the COE median (11,92 compared to 17,43) but there is a very high number of non-judge staff (8,7 non-judge staff per judge is one of the highest rates in Europe). Among non-judge staff, around 9%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

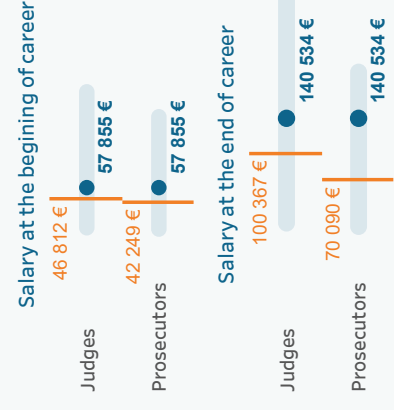
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



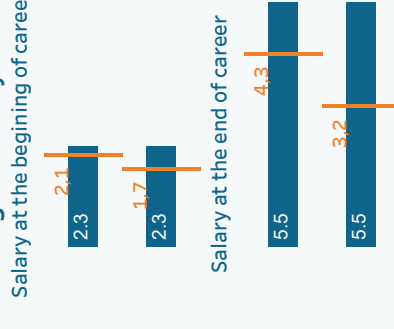
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

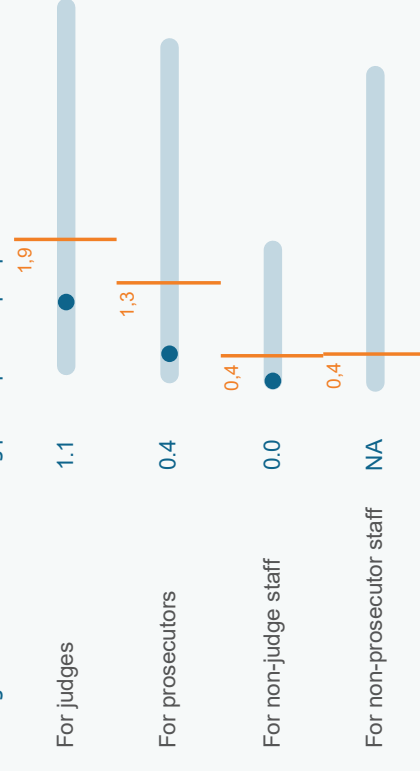


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

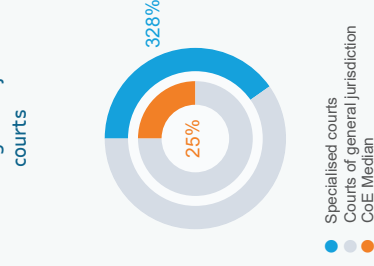


Training of Justice Professionals

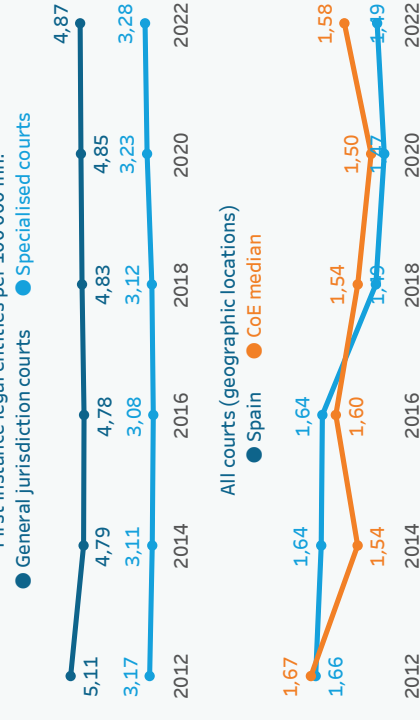
Average number of live training participations per professional*



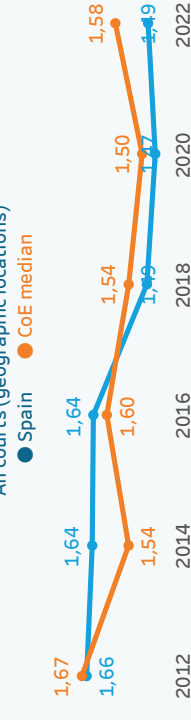
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

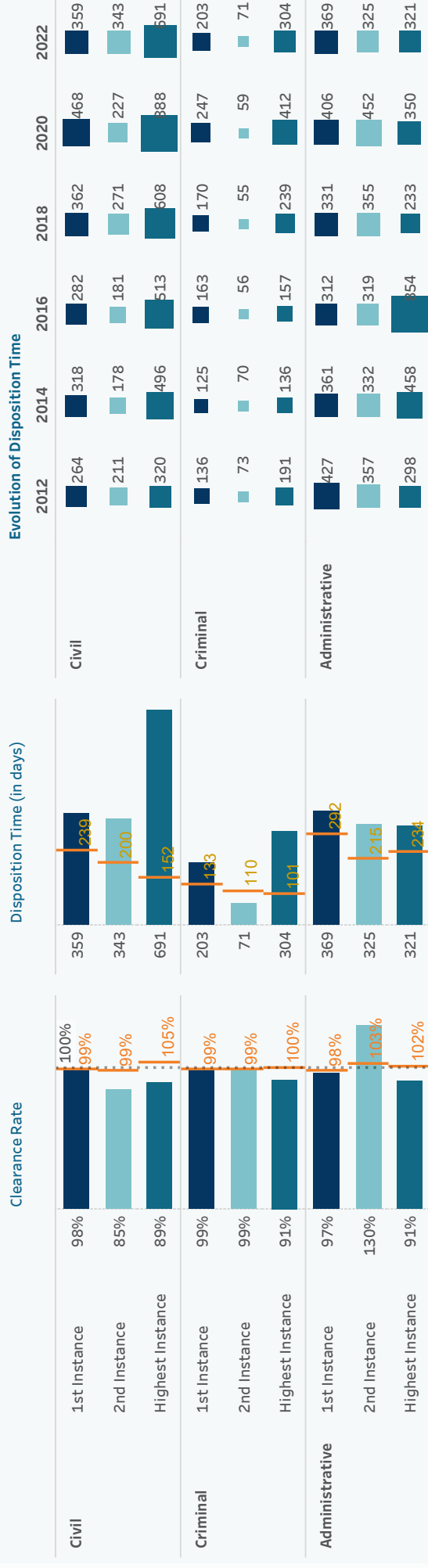
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

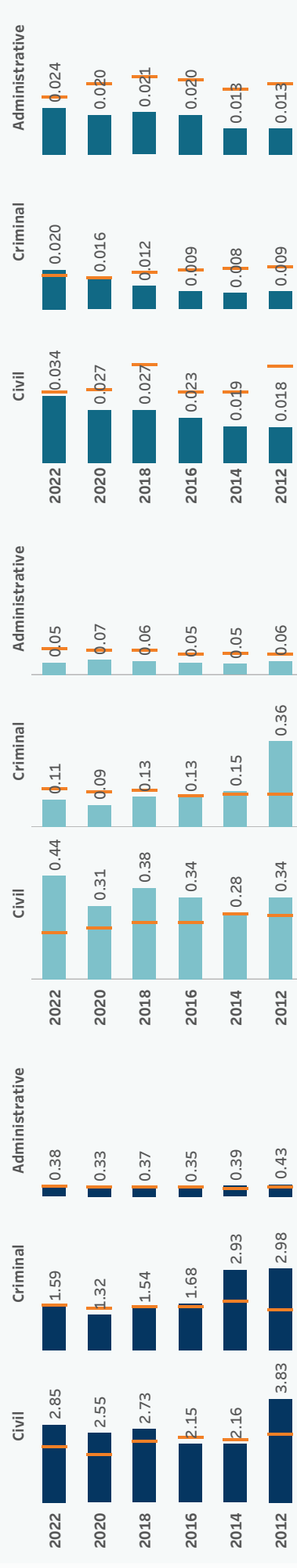


Incoming Cases

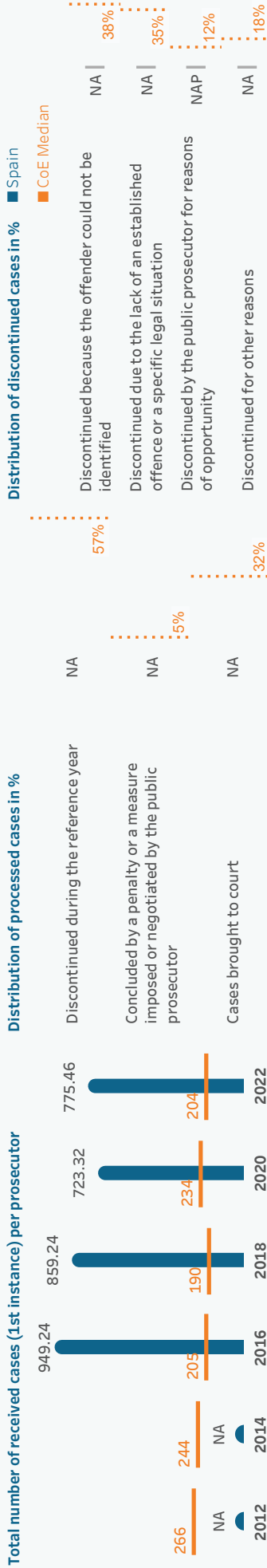
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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**



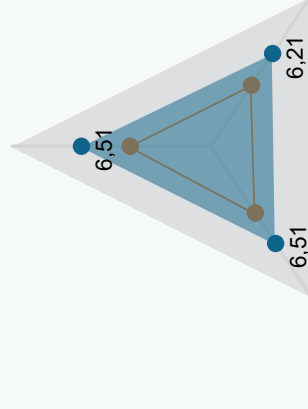
Total usage rate : **6,10**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

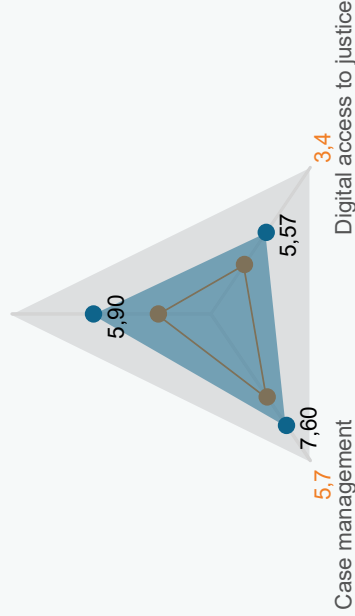
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



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/>



Inhabitants
10 521 556

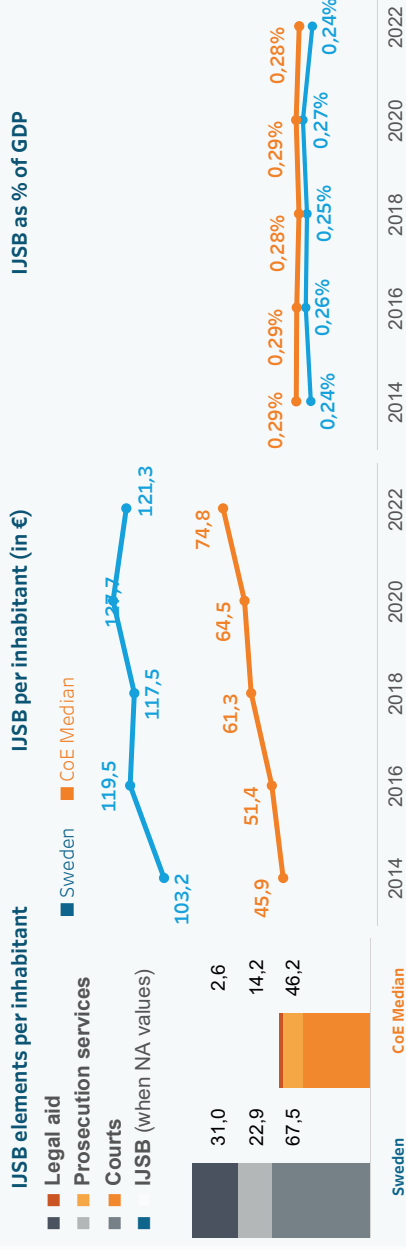


GDP per capita
51 520 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

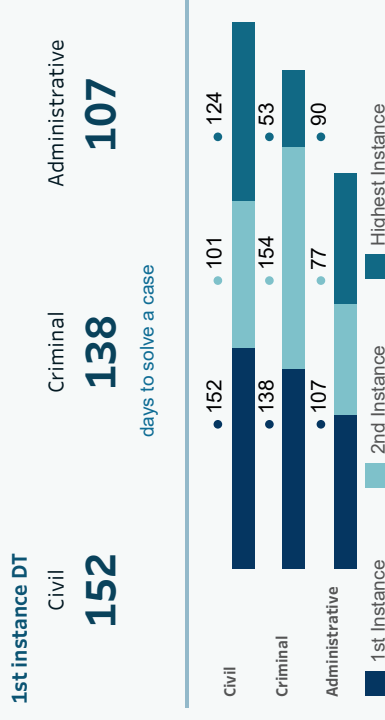


Average gross annual salary
41 782 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Sweden amounts to 1 276 766 799 €, representing 121,3 € per inhabitant, significantly above the CoE median. As a % of the GDP (0,24%), this budget is slightly below the CoE median. When measured per inhabitant, the budgets of all three components of the judicial system are above the respective CoE medians, but the most significant gap concerns legal aid. With 31,0 € per inhabitant, Sweden stands out as one of the most generous in Europe in this regard. Legal aid accounts for 25,5% of the judicial system budget, reflecting Sweden's strong tradition of providing substantial legal support.

Court users: The Swedish Crime Victim Authority, subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, looks after the rights of all crime victims and draw public attention to their needs and interests. It provides also specific information for minor victims, in cooperation with the Ombudsman for Children.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Sweden resorts to some innovative ICT tools as translation application using AI (specialised in legal language and 60 languages); Process mining: a tool for collecting data from IT-systems to analyse processes; Application identifying and anonymizing personal information in documents submitted to courts (pilot); Automatic transcription and translation of speech during hearings to 60+ languages (pilot); Application that uses AI to search for legal information in vast volumes of documents (pilot).

Evaluation of judges: There is no qualitative or quantitative individual evaluation of the judges' work as such. However, judges have individual salaries set by the court president/chief judge. Every year there is a negotiation to decide to increase or not judge's salary and to what extent. The judge's performance in the past year is considered.

Efficiency: The highest instance remains the most efficient, while the courts are most efficient overall in administrative matters, departing from the trend in Europe in favour of criminal cases. As a matter of fact, the DT values are below the respective CoE medians except for first and second instance criminal cases.

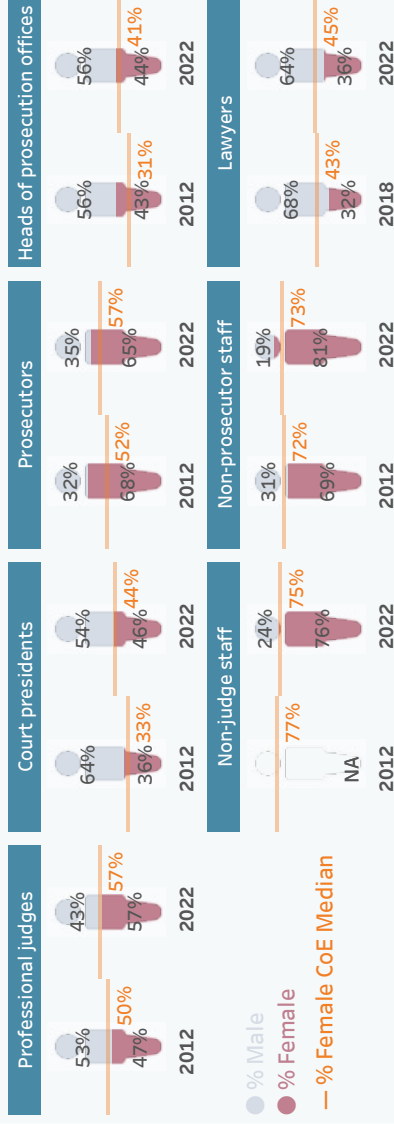
Separately, the courts are most efficient in the third instance criminal cases. The Disposition Time is the highest in the second instance criminal cases in respect of which the CR increased by 5 percentage points since 2020, but remained below 100%.

The overall results are consistent with 2020 and 2018, with some improvements.

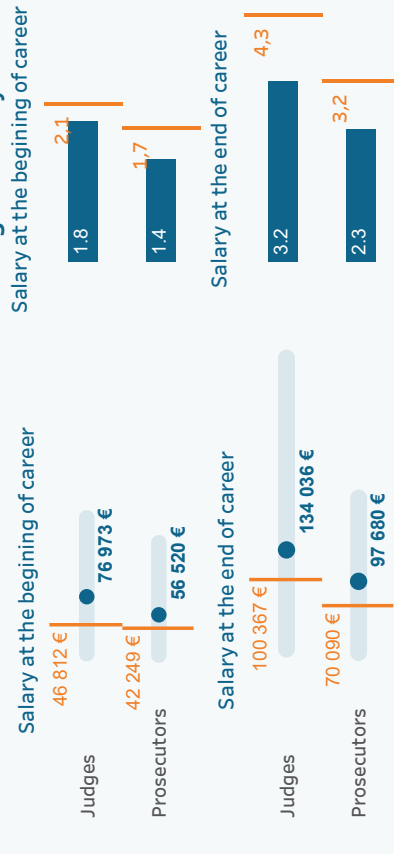
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



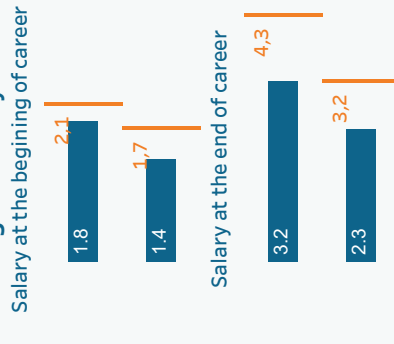
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

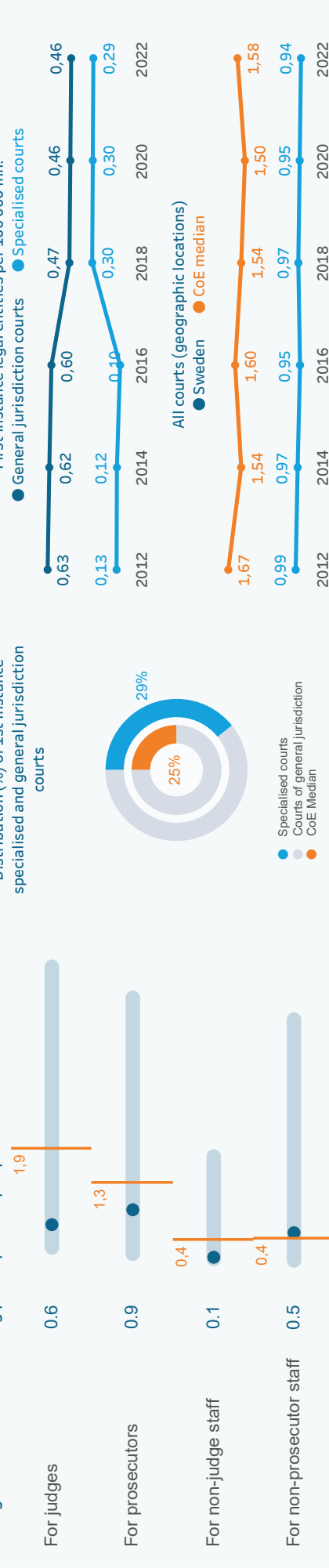


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

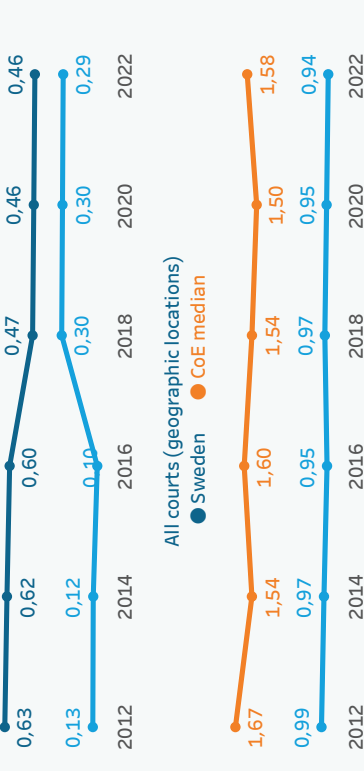


Training of Justice Professionals

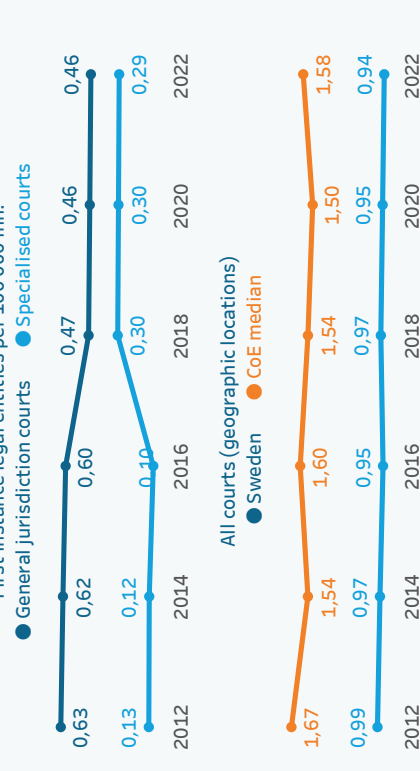
Average number of live training participations per professional*



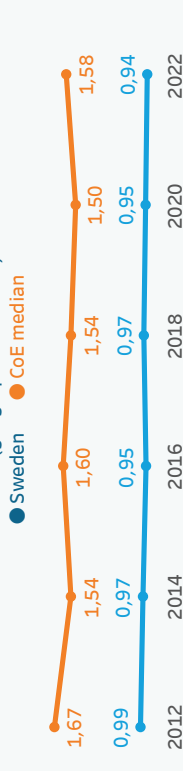
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

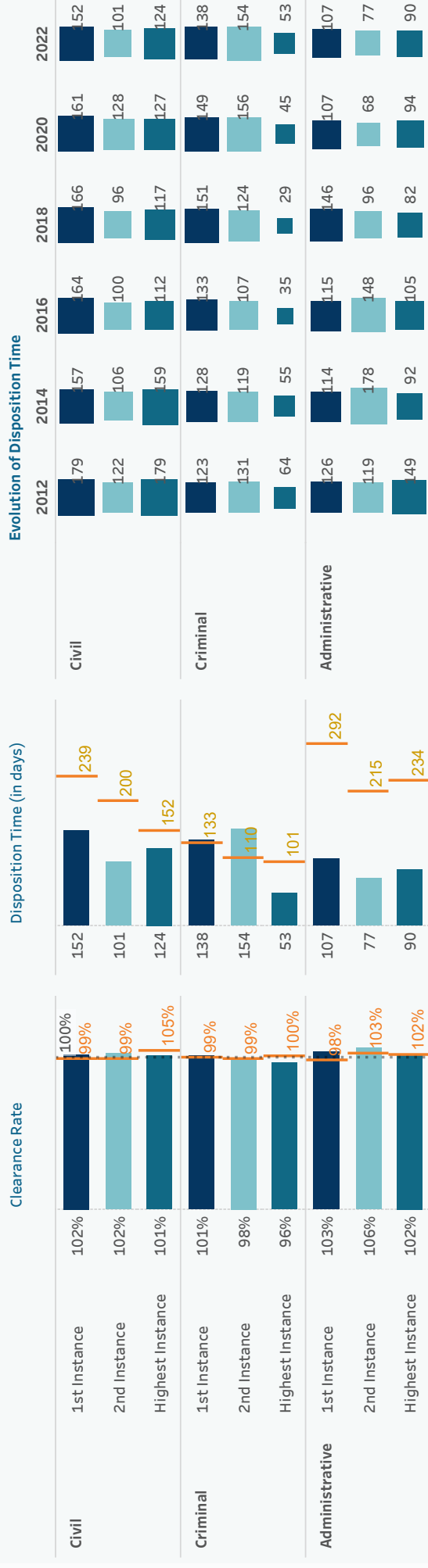
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

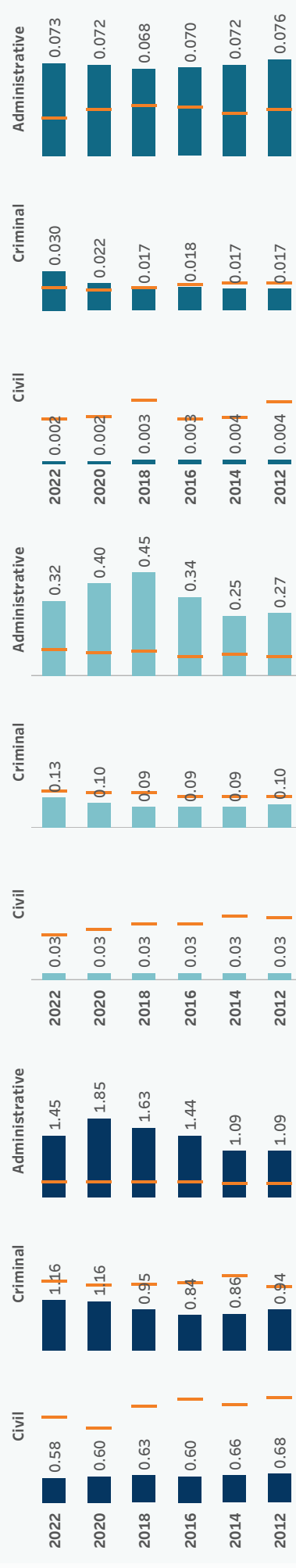


Incoming Cases

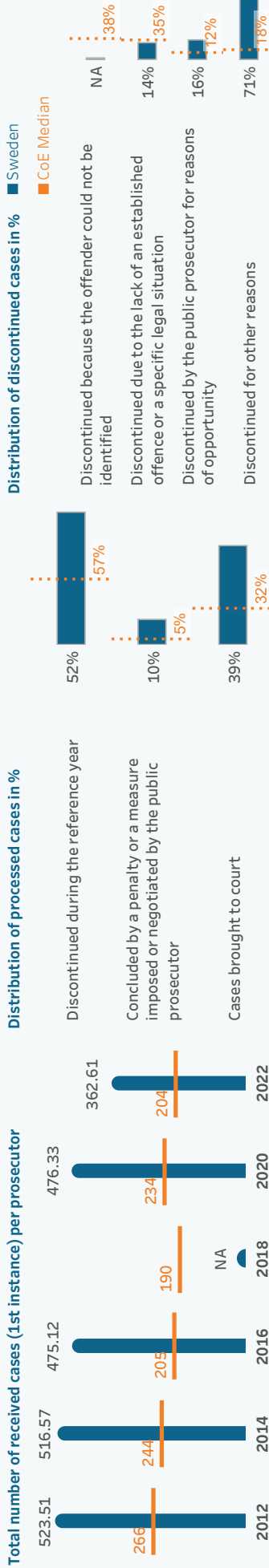
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services



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 : **6,53**



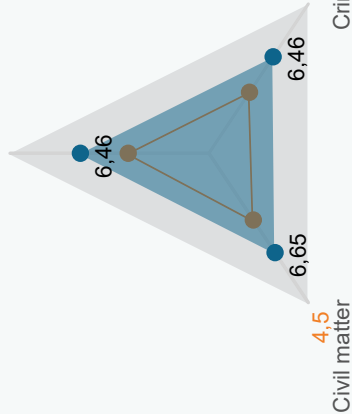
Total usage rate : **5,94**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

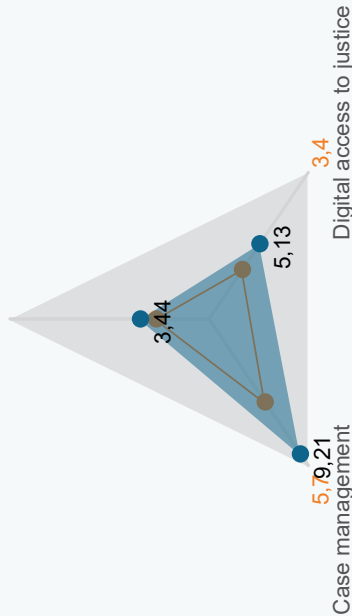
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.riksdagen.se/en/documents-and-laws/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://lagrummet.se/lagrummet/English>

Information about the judicial system

<https://domstol.se>



Inhabitants
8 815 385

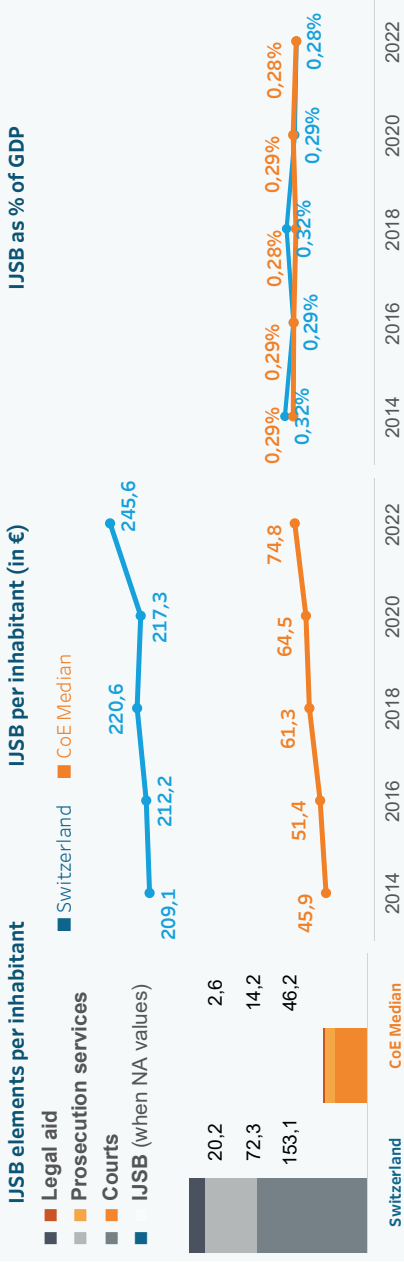


GDP per capita
87 378 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

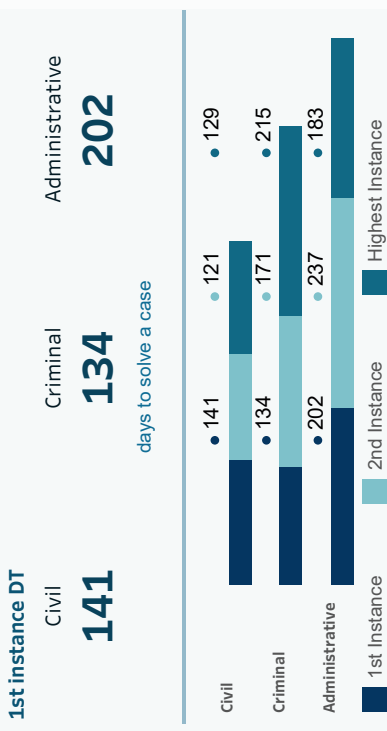


Average gross annual salary
81 410 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



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: 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.

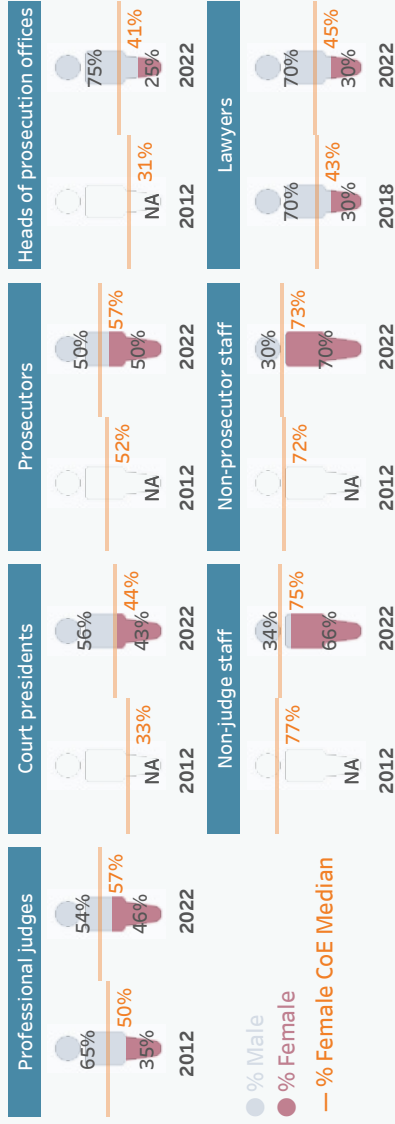
Separately, the courts are most efficient in second instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the Disposition Time is the highest in second instance administrative matters.

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.

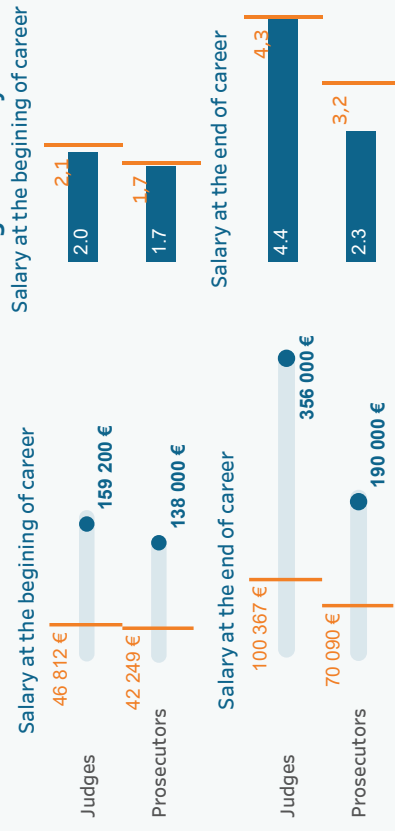
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



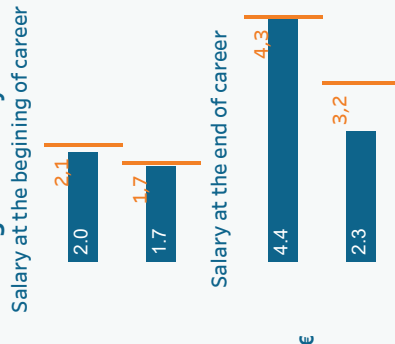
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

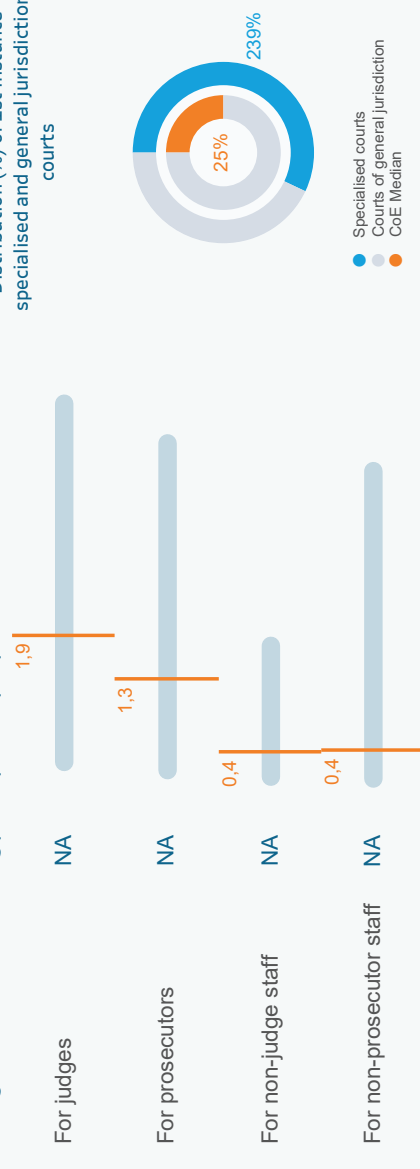


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

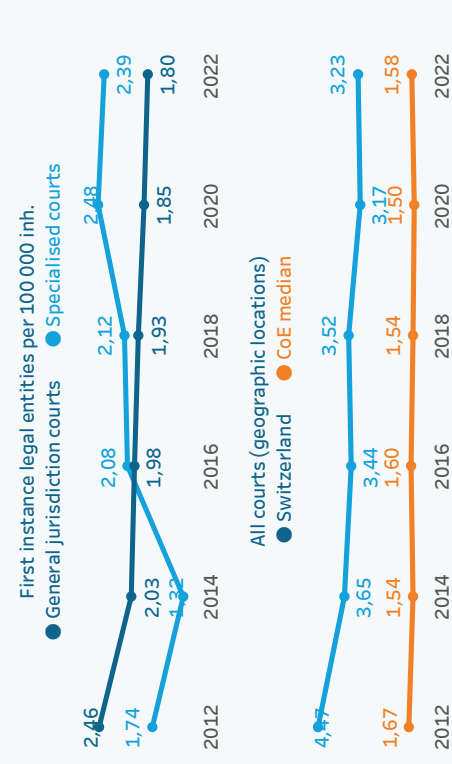
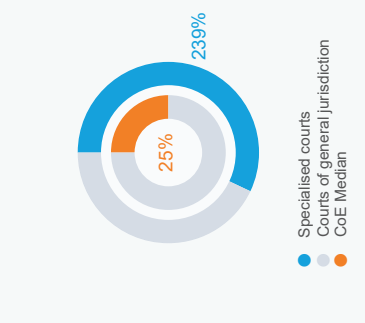


Training of Justice Professionals

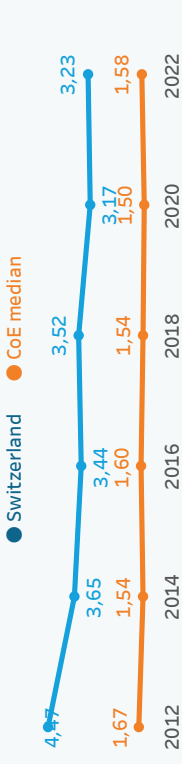
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



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.

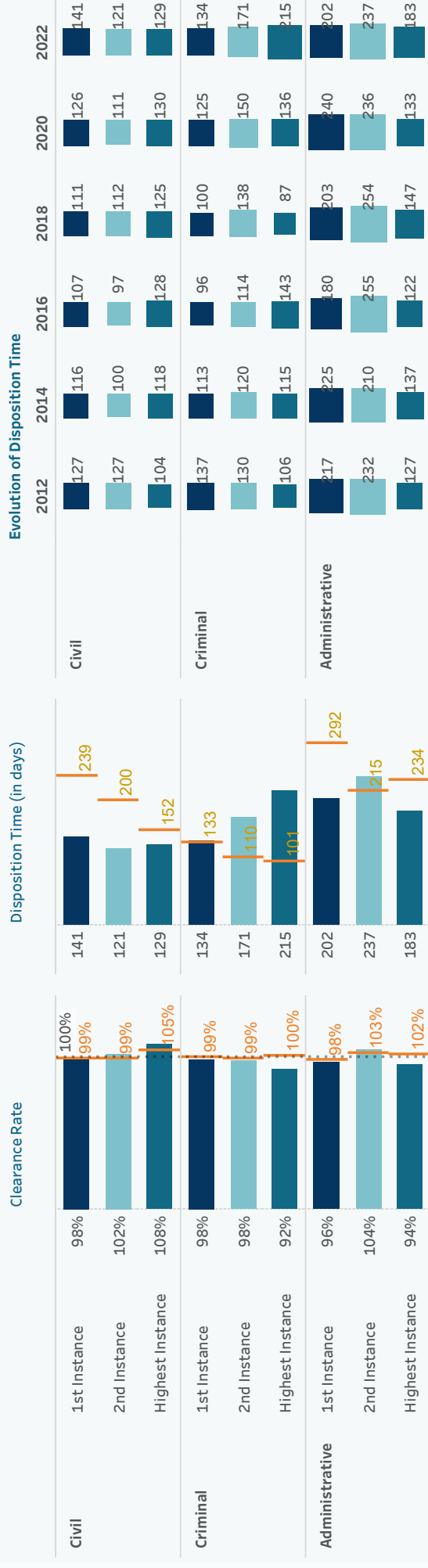
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

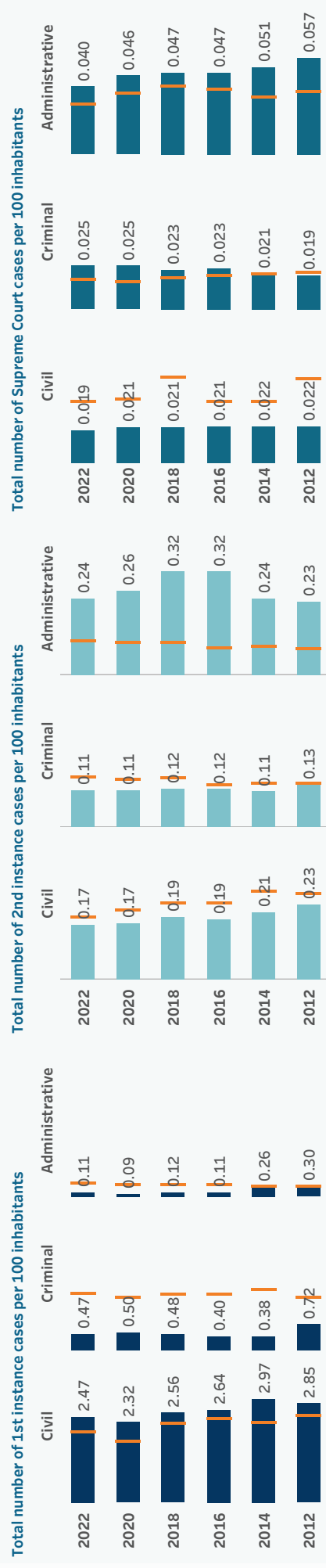
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

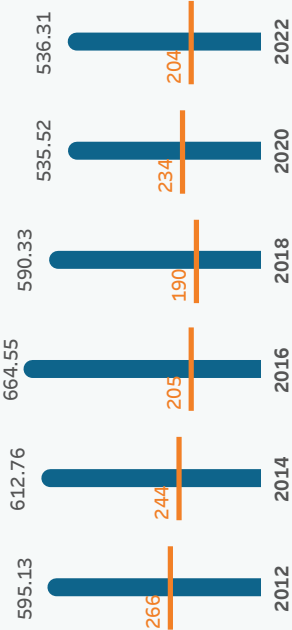


Incoming Cases

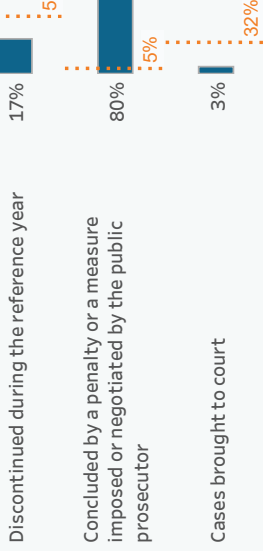


Public Prosecution Services

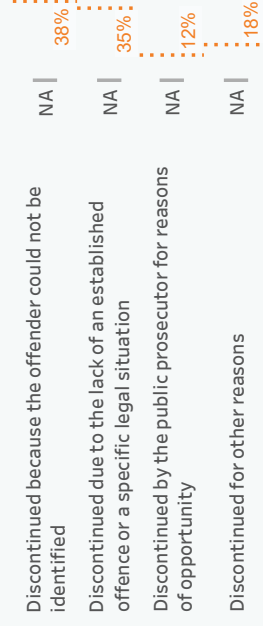
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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 : **3,79**



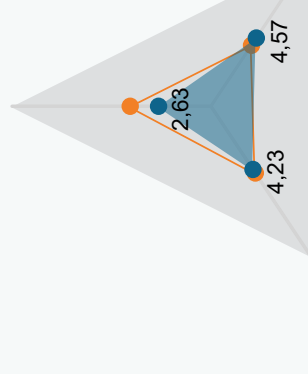
Total usage rate : **2,54**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

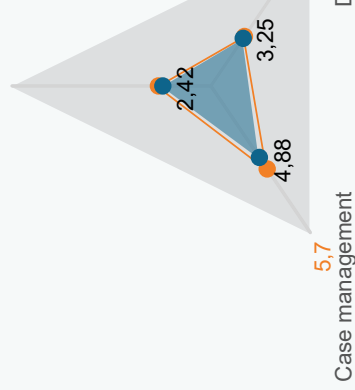
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

Case-law of the higher court/s

Information about the judicial system

droit fédéral: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/fr/home?news_period=..

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

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



Inhabitants
85 279 553

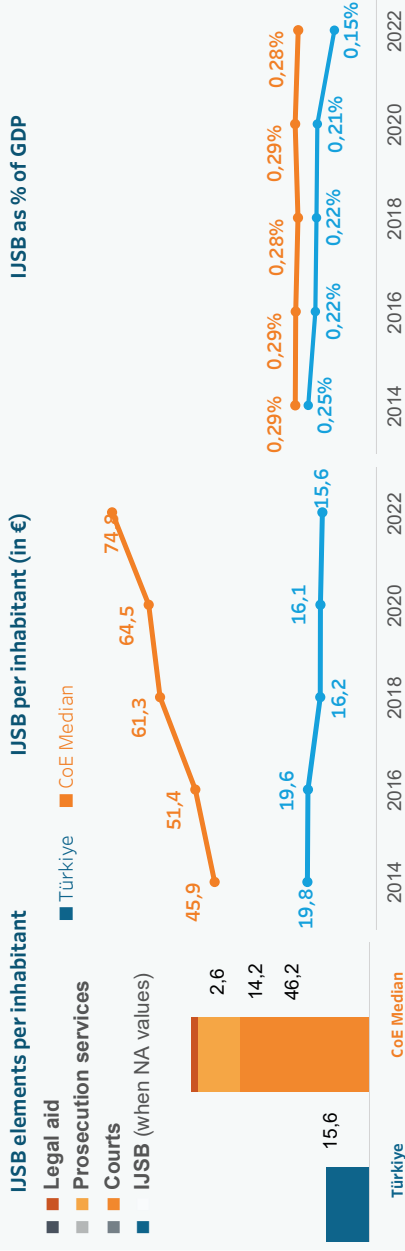


GDP per capita
10 130 €
CoE Median **27 406 €**

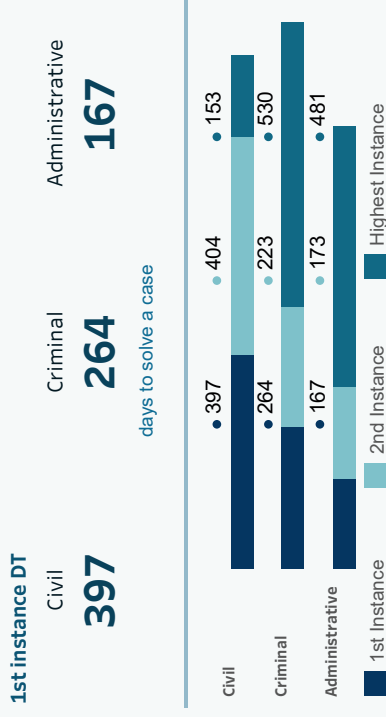


Average gross annual salary
NA
CoE Median **22 878 €**

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Türkiye is 1 328 330 015 €, corresponding to 16 € per inhabitant, among the lowest per capita budgets among the CoE States and entities. As a percentage of GDP (0,15%), this budget is considerably below the CoE median and among the lowest in Europe. However, when analysing these data it should be borne in mind that the national currency (lira) depreciated in relation to Euro, and that some budget elements actually increased in the national currency. It is not possible to distinguish between courts' budget and public prosecution services' budget. The legal aid budget per inhabitant is also below the CoE median.

Number of courts: The number of courts per 100 000 inhabitants is among the highest in Europe. However, it should be taken into account that in Türkiye as a general rule a court is composed of one judge. New regional courts of appeal have been made operational and the number of specialised courts increased.

Gender balance: Women still occupy less than half of judgeship positions (47%) and take only 16% of the public prosecutor's positions. However, women are majority among judges in the highest instance (60,7%). Female court presidents constitute 15% of the total, while female heads of prosecution offices represent only 2% of the total number.

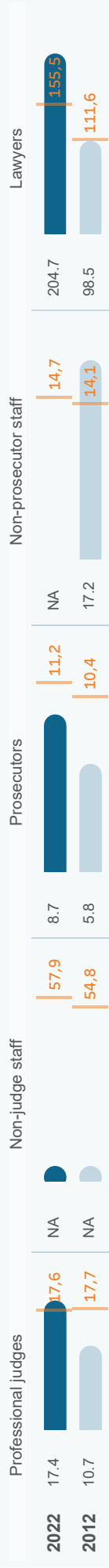
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Türkiye has an ICT Deployment index of 7,7, which is one of the highest in Europe, most prominent in the category "Case management" suggesting almost full digitalisation of internal court administration and case registry organisation. For the enforcement, many processes can be made through the UYAP system without physical presence. There are also attempts in the development of AI-based applications like the "Court of Cassation Case Law Centre", with the intention to provide access to its case-law via web and mobile.

Efficiency: The courts are most efficient in the second instance, while the most efficient area of law is the administrative one.

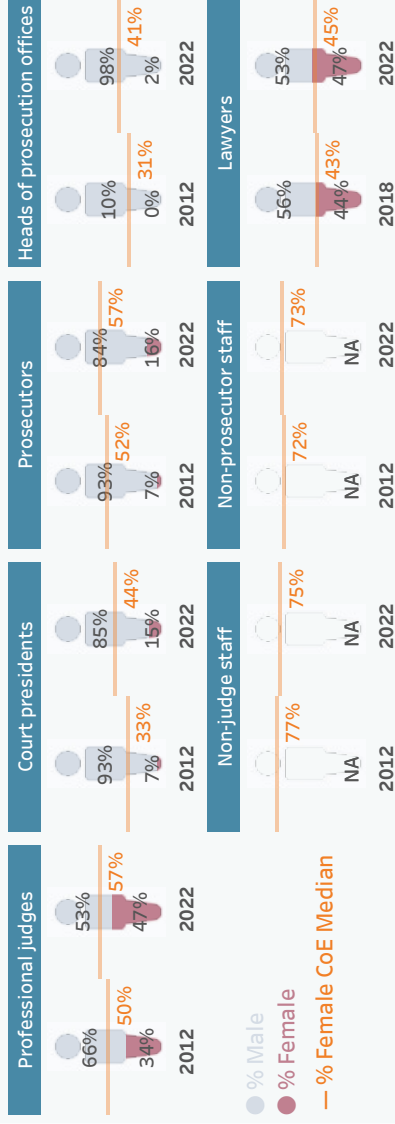
More specifically, the courts are most efficient in the highest instance of civil and commercial litigious cases, and the least efficient in the highest instance of criminal cases.

The Disposition Time values are below the respective CoE medians only in first and second instance administrative cases, while the DT of third instance civil litigious cases is in line with the European median. Indeed, since the regional courts of appeal have become fully operational in recent years, the workload of the Court of Cassation has decreased significantly. Besides, a specific application was implemented alerting judges when the expected time to handle a case is approaching.

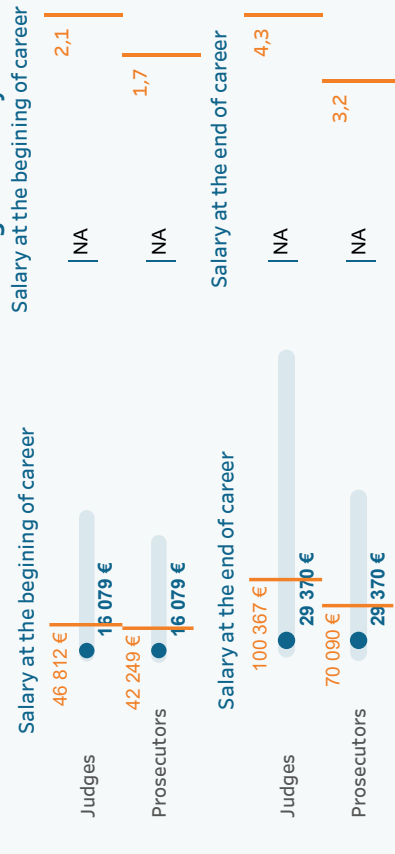
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



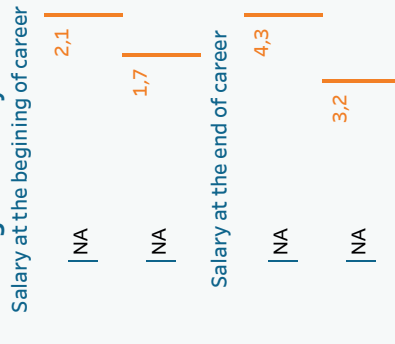
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

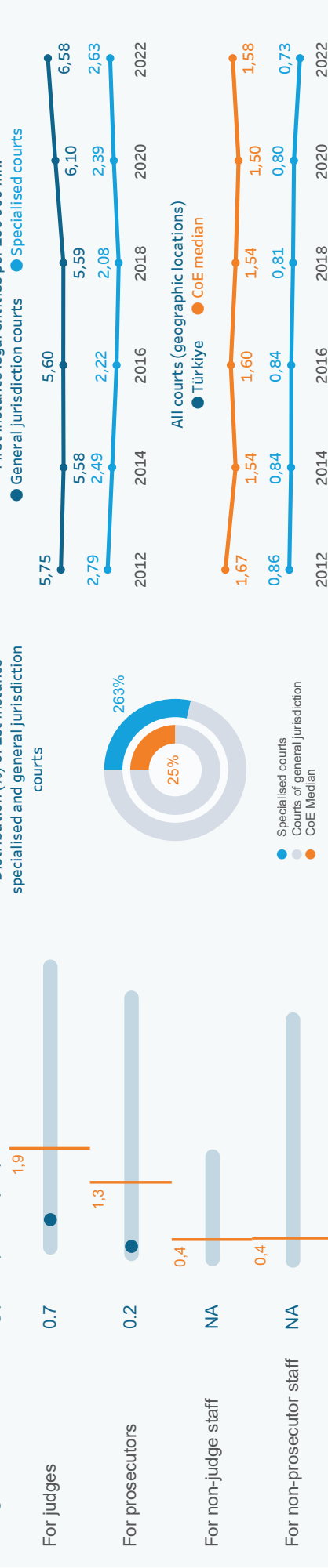


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

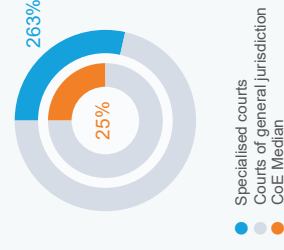


Training of Justice Professionals

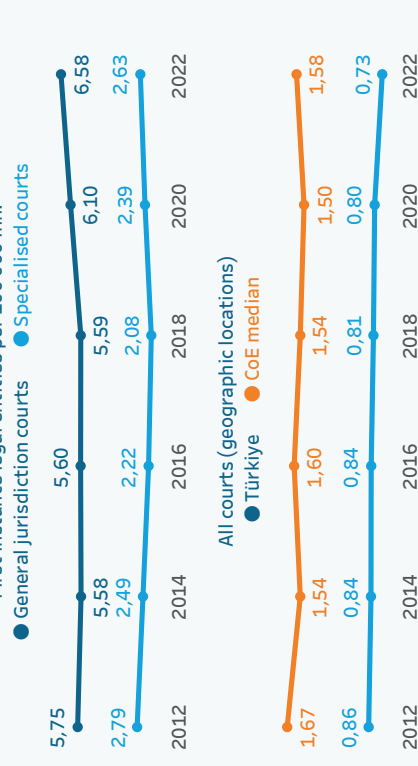
Average number of live training participations per professional*



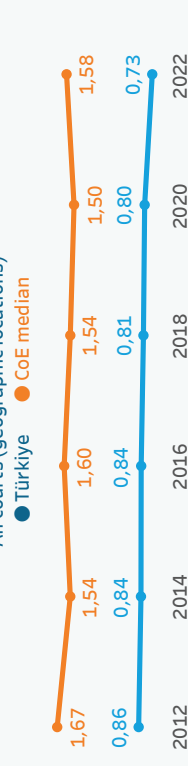
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



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.

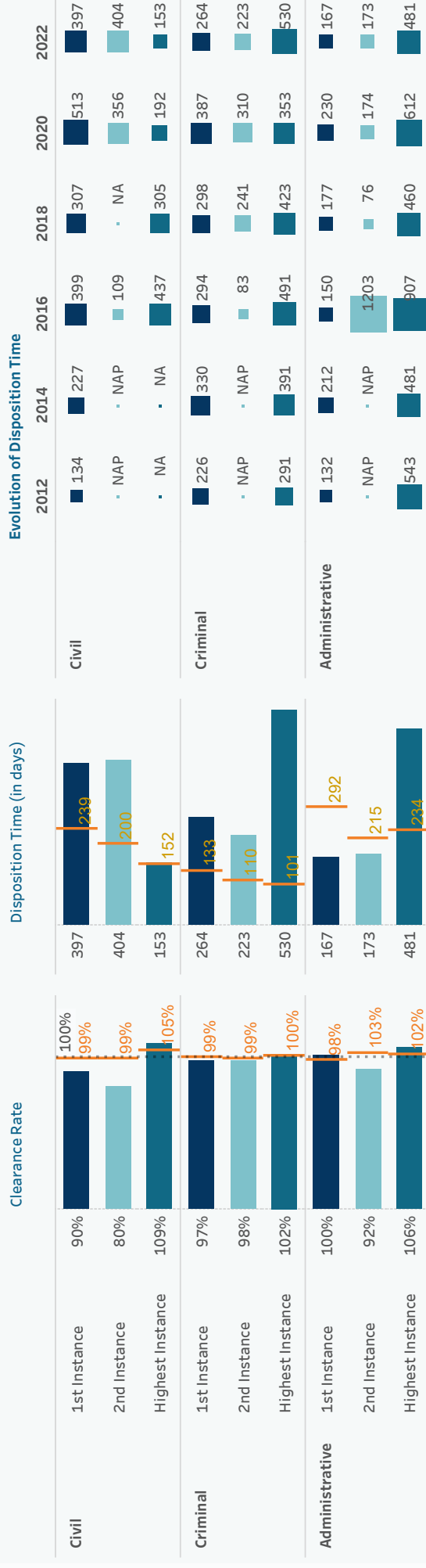
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

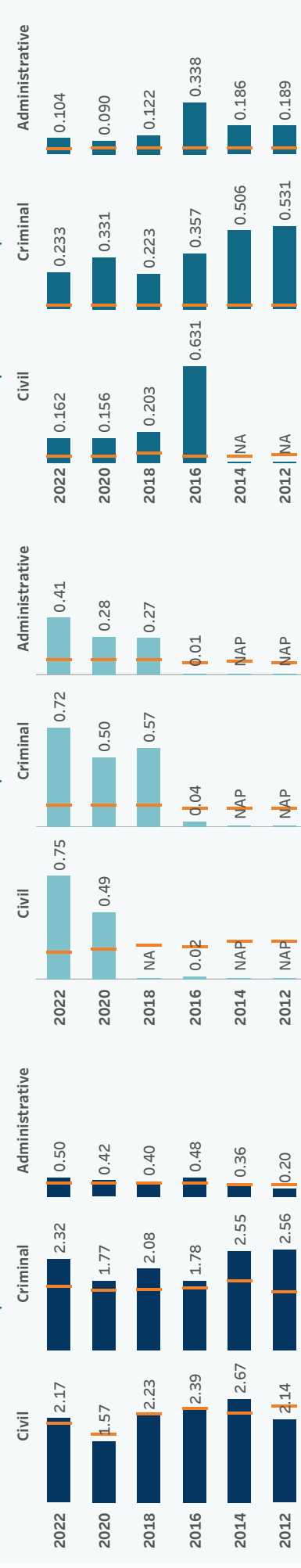


Incoming Cases

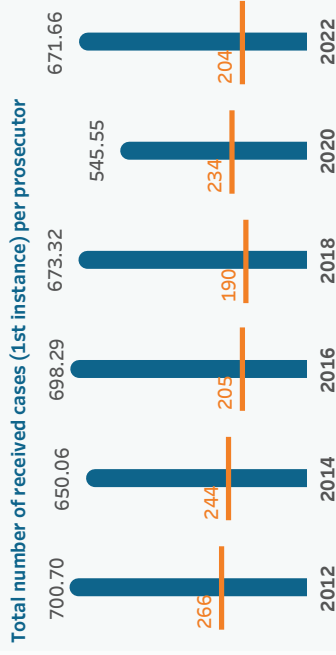
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

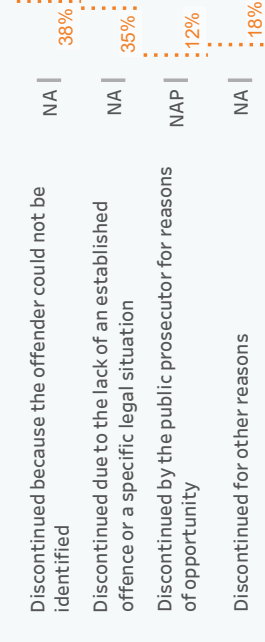


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **7,68**



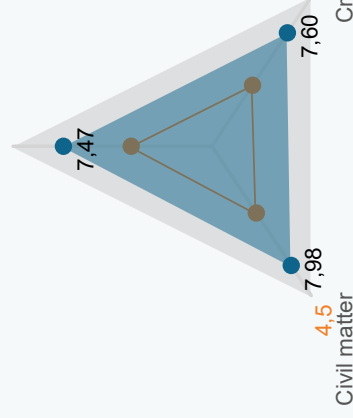
Total usage rate : **5,77**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

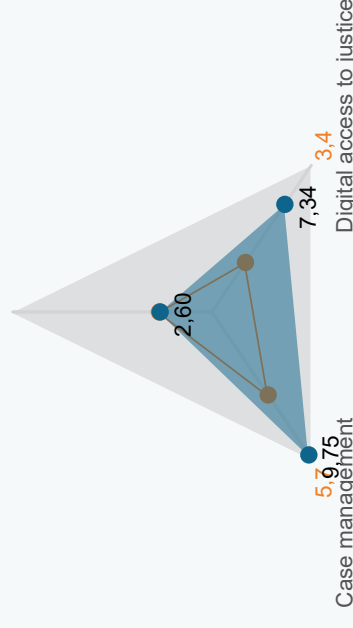
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.adalet.gov.tr

<https://mevzuat.adalet.gov.tr/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://emsal.uyap.gov.tr/>

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/tr/kararlar-bilgi-bankasi/> <http://emsal..>

Information about the judicial system

<https://magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr/>



Inhabitants
40 997 698



GDP per capita
3 234 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

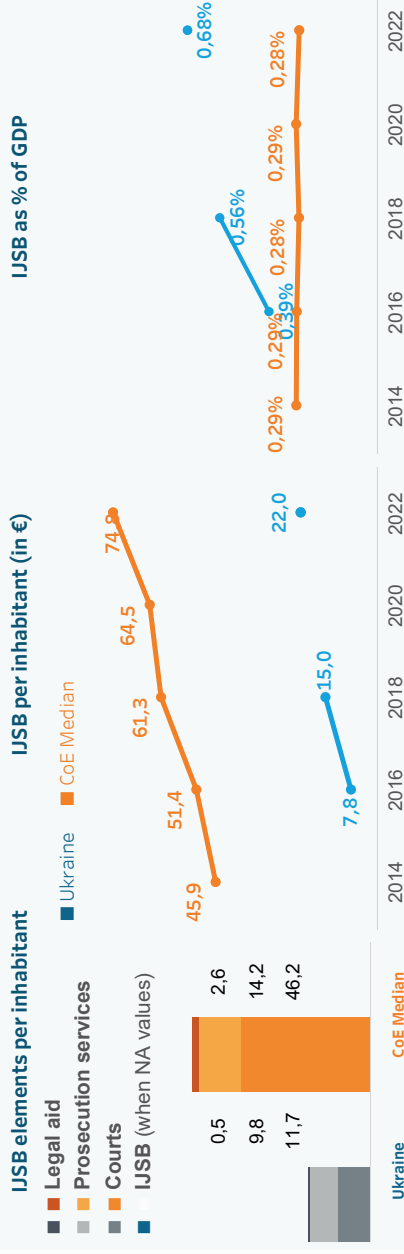



Average gross annual salary

4 572 €

CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



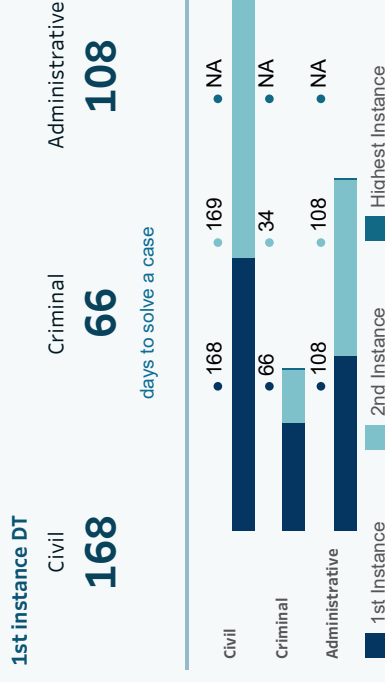
Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Ukraine amounts to 900 806 682 €, which is 22 € per inhabitant, significantly lower than the CoE median. The implemented budget as a percentage of GDP is 0.68%, which is one of the largest budgets as a percentage of GDP in Europe. The implemented budget of the courts amounts to 11.7 € per inhabitant in 2022, compared to 12,5 € per inhabitant in 2020. 45% of the judicial system budget is allocated for prosecution services and 2% for legal aid.

Impact of the war on 2022 data - examples: The data presented for Ukraine exclude several territories, which have been under unlawful temporary occupation of the Russian Federation. The data for 2022 needs to be read in a particular context due to significant infrastructure damage, especially to courthouses. There was limited ability to collect and analyse data comprehensively. Staffing shortages have hindered data collection efforts in compliance with the CEPEJ methodology.

Court organisation: During 2022 the territorial jurisdiction of 135 local and appellate courts was changed by transfer orders of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, due to the inability to administer justice under martial law, and the territorial jurisdiction of 50 local and appellate courts was restored.

Gender balance: The total number of male court presidents decreased significantly in 2022 compared to 2020 due to military mobilisation and thus, 89% of total court presidents were female.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

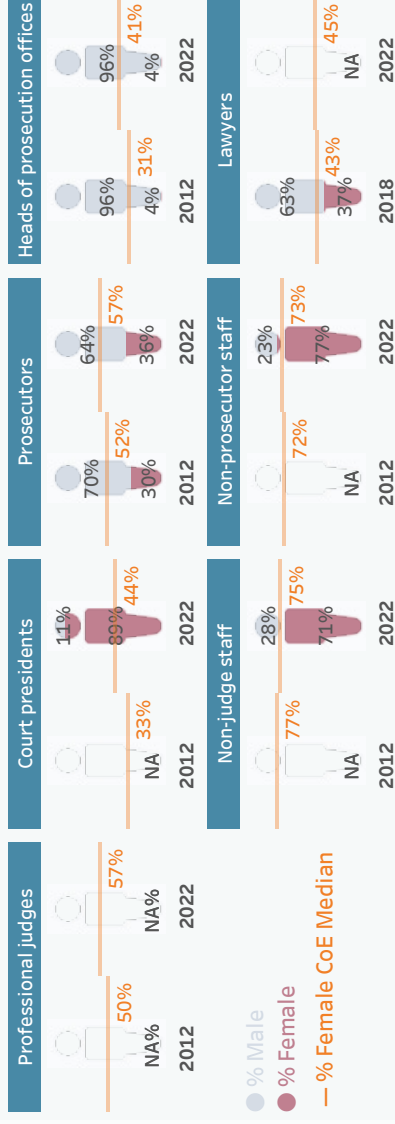


Efficiency : In Ukraine, the criminal justice system appears as the most efficient area, with the lowest Disposition Times in the second instance. Conversely, civil cases are handled less efficiently. However, disposition times for all case types and at all instances are below the CoE medians. The data for the highest court could not be included in this evaluation cycle for any category of cases.

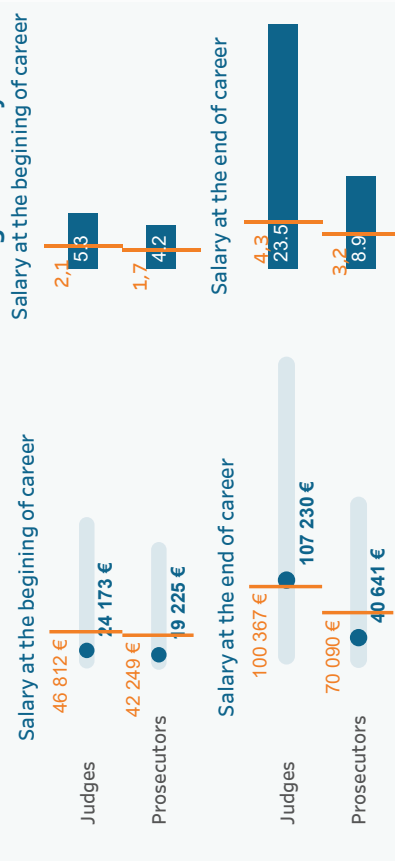
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



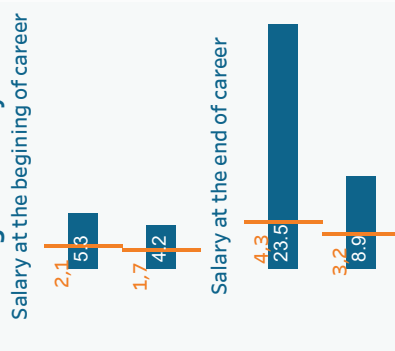
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

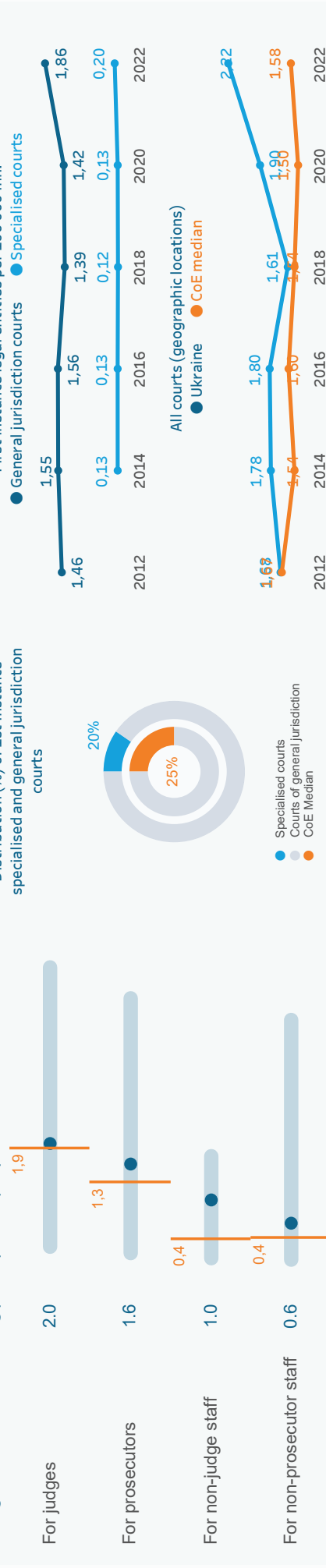


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

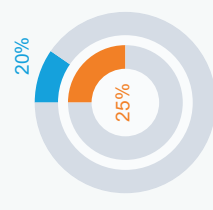


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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

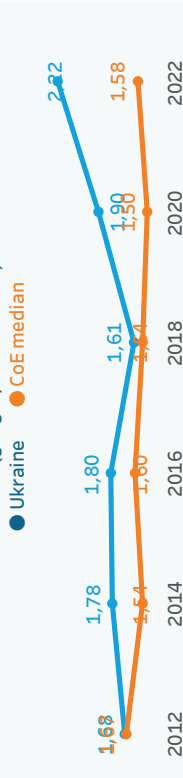


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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.

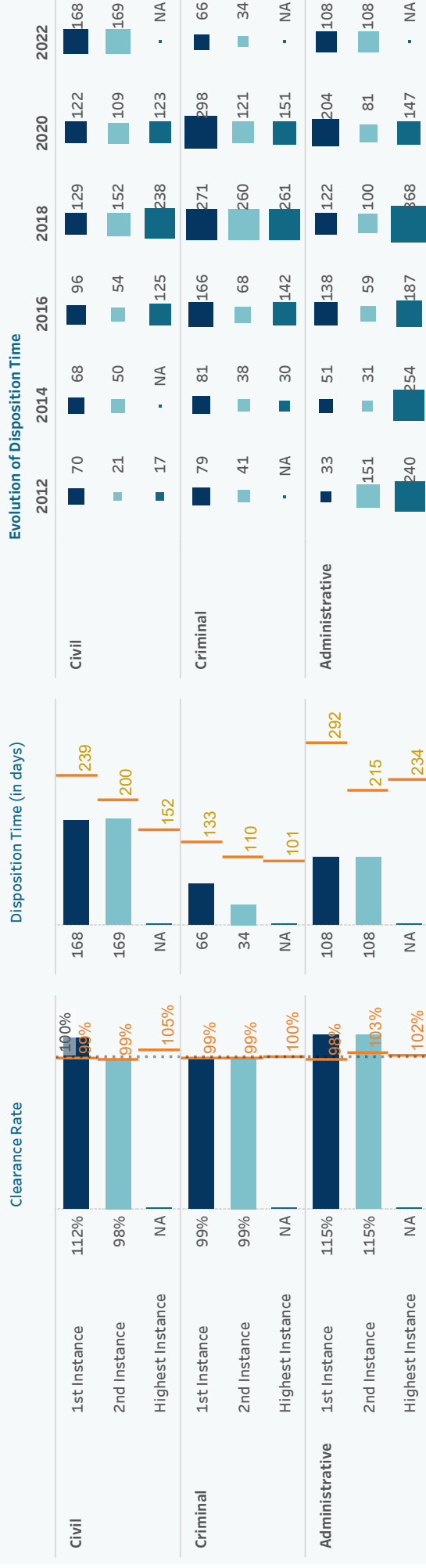
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

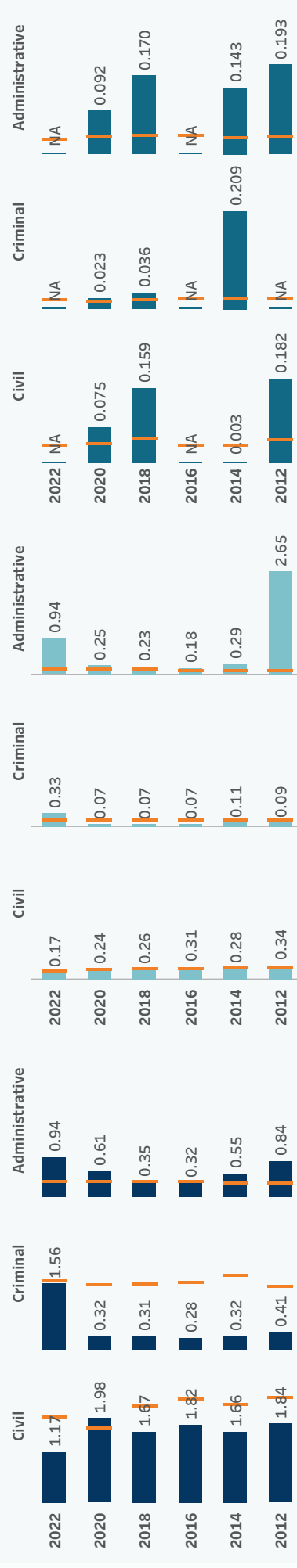


Incoming Cases

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

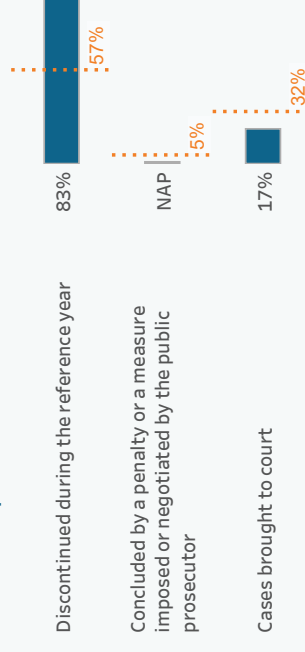


Public Prosecution Services

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 : 2,23



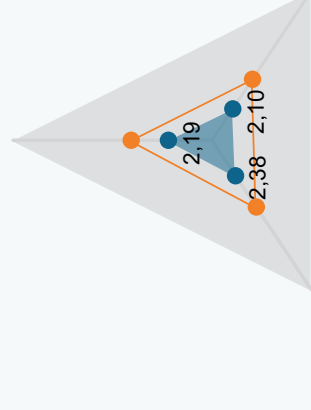
Total usage rate : 2,23

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

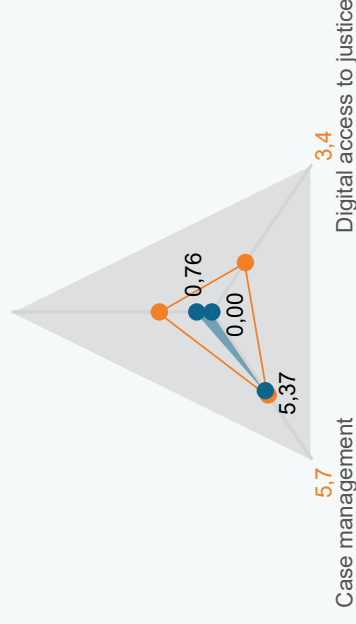
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.rada.gov.ua/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://court.gov.ua/>

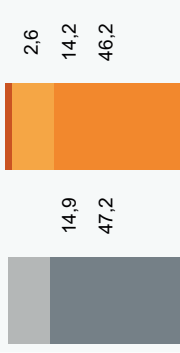
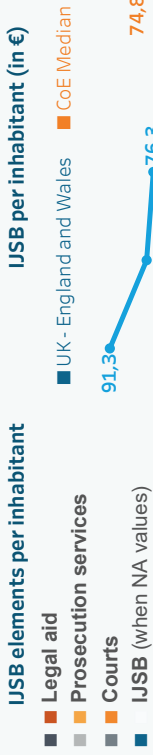


Inhabitants
59 642 000



GDP per capita
37 525 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



UK - England and Wales CoE Median

Budget: The judicial system budget cannot be calculated for 2022, data on legal aid budget being unavailable. The courts' budget increased from 37,4 € (2020) to 47,2 € (2022) and exceeded the CoE median. The public prosecution services' budget per inhabitant is close to the CoE median.

Professionals: One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants. With 2,6 judges per 100 000 inhabitants the number is well below the CoE median of 17,6. However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,4) is among the highest in Europe (3,5 CoE median). The number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (4,96) is still significantly below the CoE median of 11,20. The proportion of women is comparatively low among judges (34%) and comparatively high among prosecutors (61%).

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): UK-England and Wales has an ICT Deployment index of 3,7, below the CoE median, with a focus on the "Digital access".

The focus has shifted from project-based reform activities to live services. Evaluation is now more internal, supporting a development process driven by continuous improvement. This approach is reinforced by internal governance and processes that iteratively guide future development on a rolling basis.

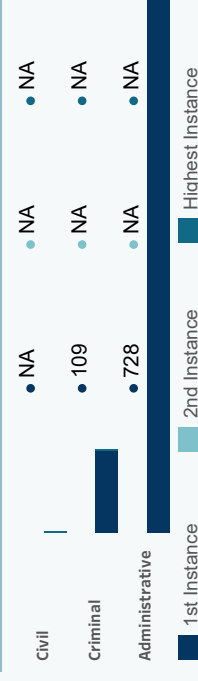
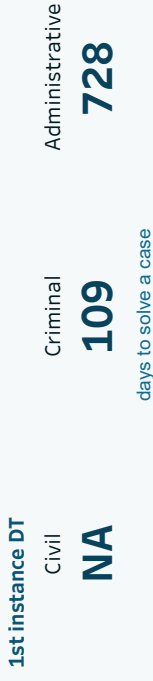
Attractiveness of the judge's profession: In case of a reduction in the number of candidates for a particular role or a sustained lack of applications compared to vacancies, the Judicial Appointments Commission works with partners and legal bodies to consider ways of attracting more candidates (e.g., through tailored outreach events, social media channels, online promotions and messages to key interested parties).

Average gross annual salary



38 447 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



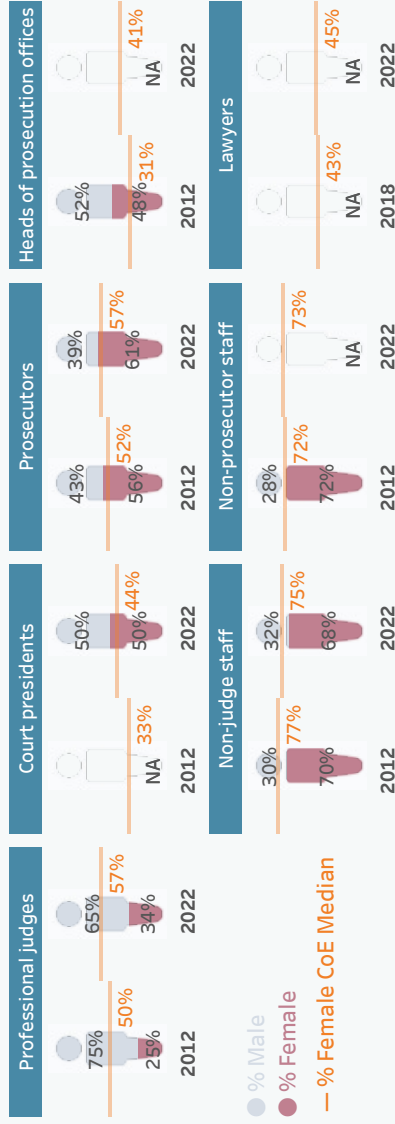
Efficiency: Data on civil and commercial litigious cases are not available in the UK-England and Wales, while data on criminal and administrative cases are partial which makes the efficiency analyses limited.

According to the available data, first instance courts are more efficient in criminal than in administrative matters. Both efficiency indicators have positive values for first instance criminal cases with a CR at 100% and a DT below the CoE median. The opposite conclusion applies to first instance administrative cases, where the DT is more than twice as high as the CoE median.

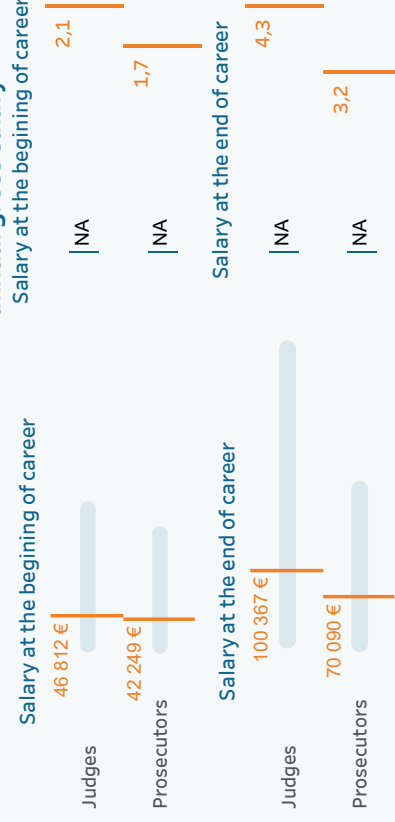
Human Resources (per 100.000 inhabitants)



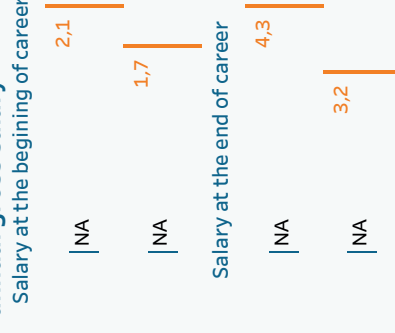
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

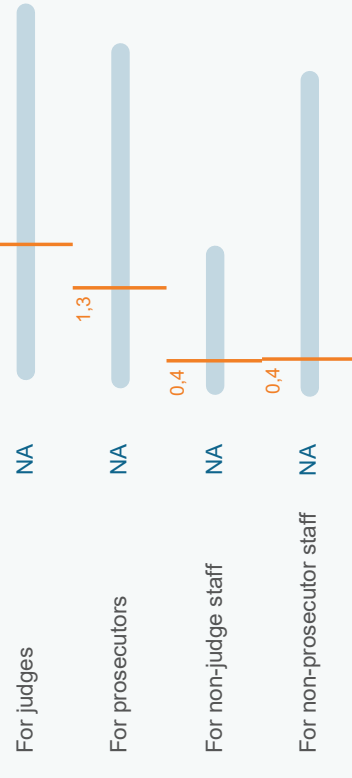


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

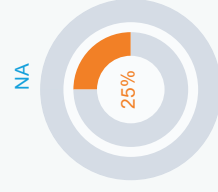


Training of Justice Professionals

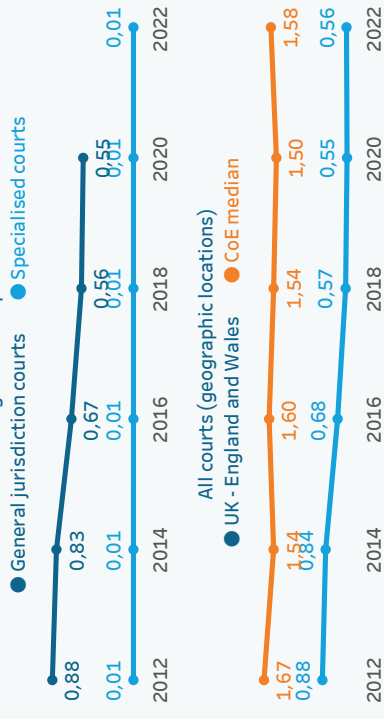
Average number of live training participations per professional*



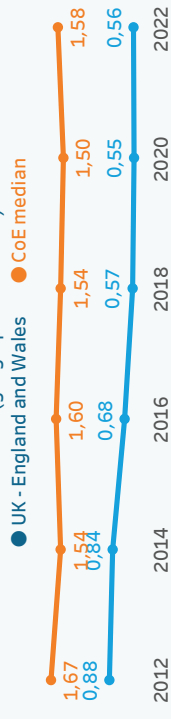
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100.000 inh.



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.

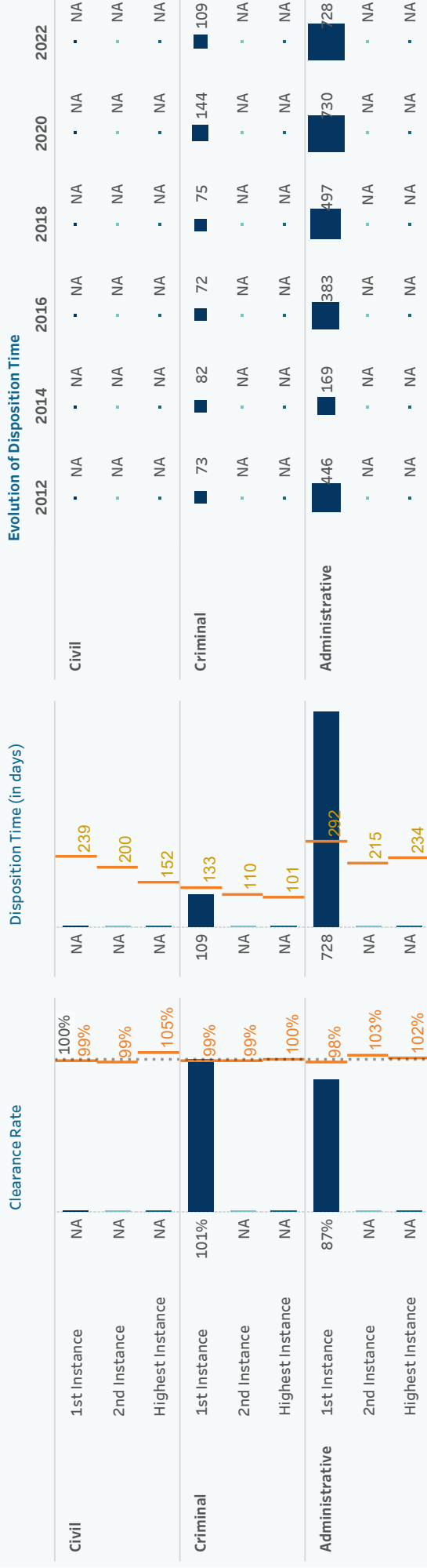
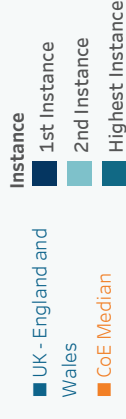
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

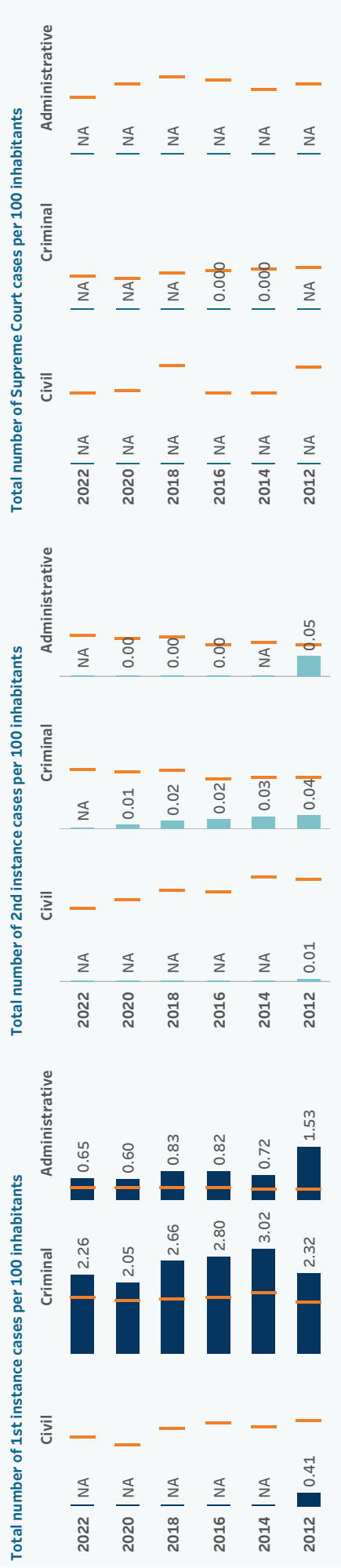
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

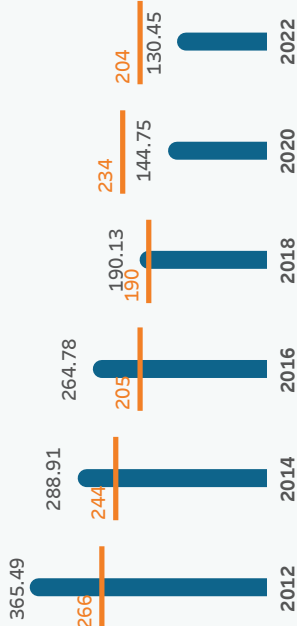


Incoming Cases



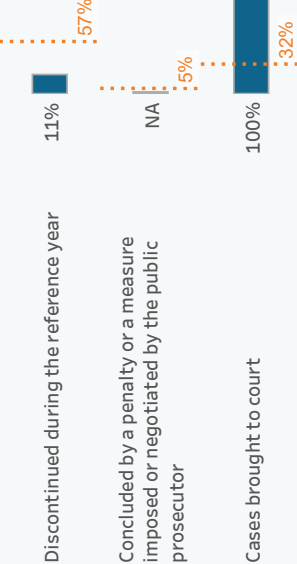
Public Prosecution Services

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

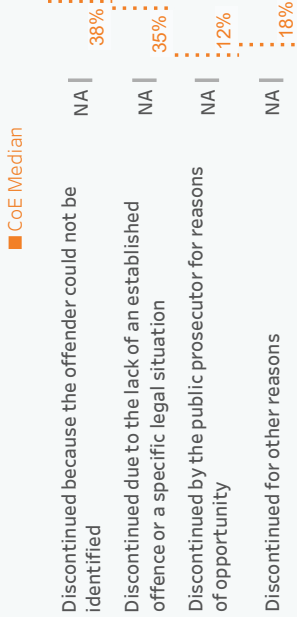


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

Distribution of processed cases in %



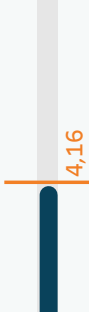
Distribution of discontinued cases in %



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **3,73**



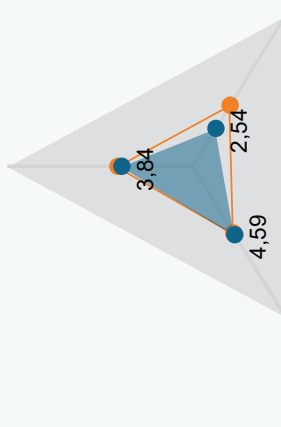
Total usage rate : **3,29**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

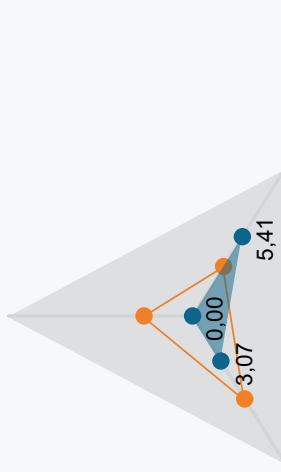
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)



UK - NORTHERN IRELAND

2022



Inhabitants
1 910 500

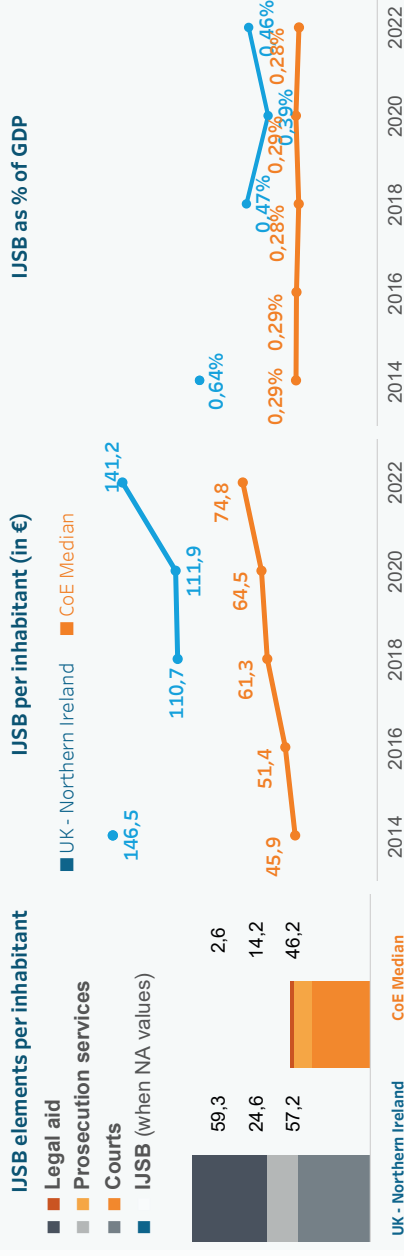


GDP per capita
30 620 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
33 830 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



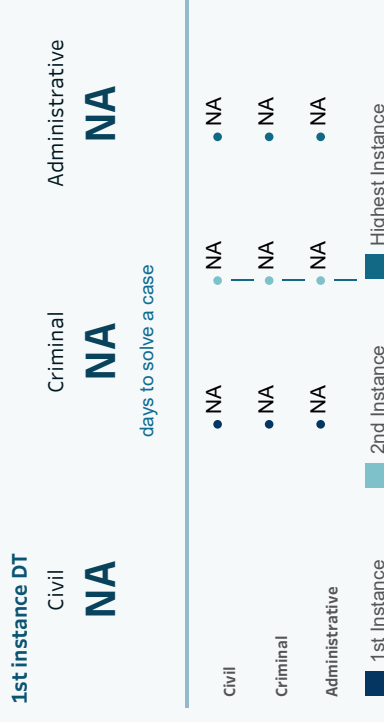
Budget: In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of UK-Northern Ireland amounts to 269 785 503 €, representing 141,2 € per inhabitant - one of the highest in Europe. The budget saw a notable increase mainly due to exchange rates fluctuations. As a % of the GDP (0,46%), this budget is also high above the CoE median. Legal aid budget represents 59,3 € per inhabitant, the largest allocation in Europe. UK-Northern Ireland also has some of the highest number of cases granted with legal aid (3,3 per 100 inhabitants compared to the CoE median of 0,9) and the average amount of legal aid granted per case (1 772 €) is also very high (CoE median 320 €).

Minors: Special arrangements exist for juveniles where the court sits without the usual formality of wigs and gowns and the defendants are not required to sit in the dock. The Young Witness Service has now been established, giving evidence via a TV live link to enable children to give evidence remotely. Registered intermediaries would be available for minors witnesses and defendants.

Professionals: One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (3,7) compared to the CoE median (17,6). However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,8) is among the highest in Europe. The number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (9,3) is still somewhat below the CoE median (11,2). Women represent the majority of prosecutors (65%) but not of judges (36%).

Domestic violence: The Public Prosecution Service have a team of specialist domestic abuse prosecutors. The PPS have also worked with Women's Aid Federation NI and other voluntary sector partners to deliver a major programme of training to all prosecutors and other staff who directly support victims.

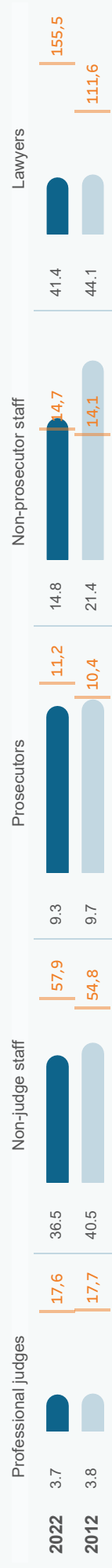
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



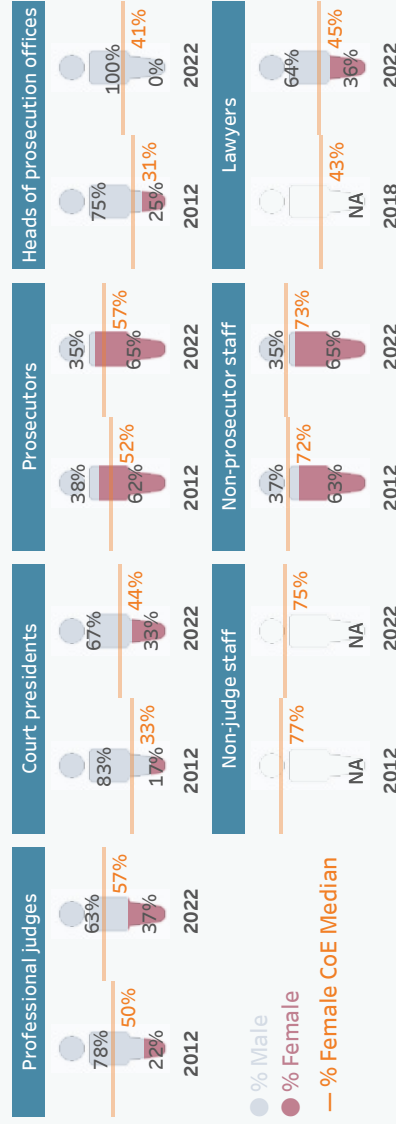
Efficiency: The data collected by the CEPEJ are not captured in the Operational Courts system of UK-Northern Ireland and are therefore not available.

From the only provided data on incoming and resolved first instance criminal cases, it is possible to conclude that first instance courts managed to deal with the caseload in criminal matters, with a Clearance Rate very close to the 100% threshold.

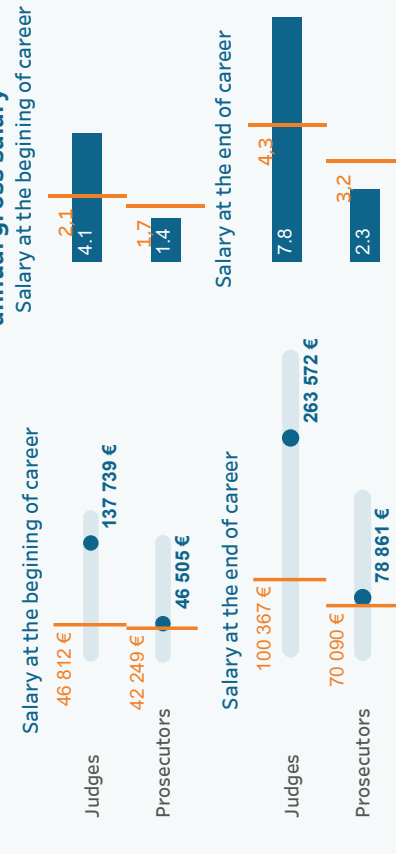
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



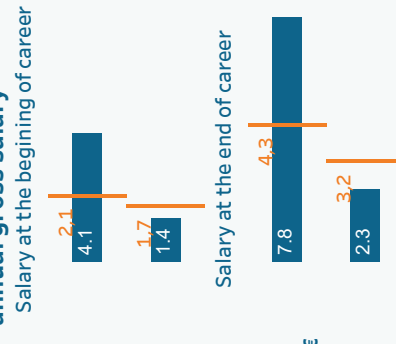
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

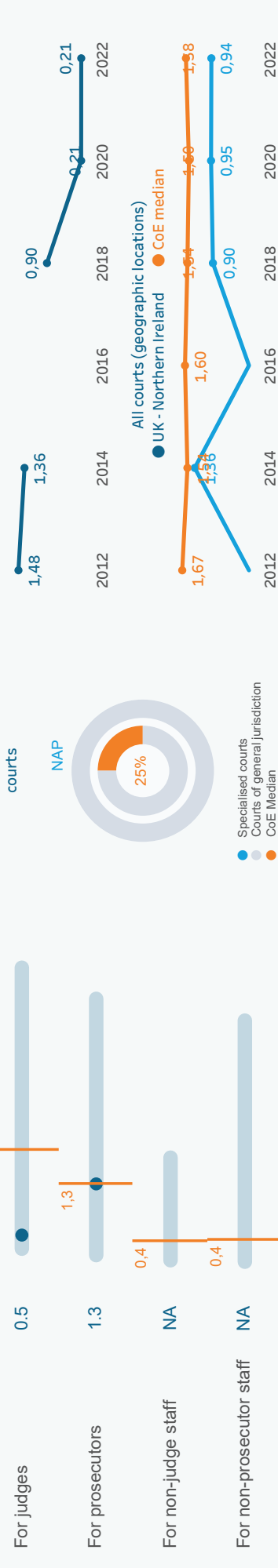


Ratio with the average annual gross salary



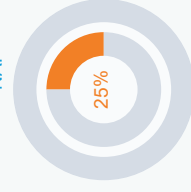
Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



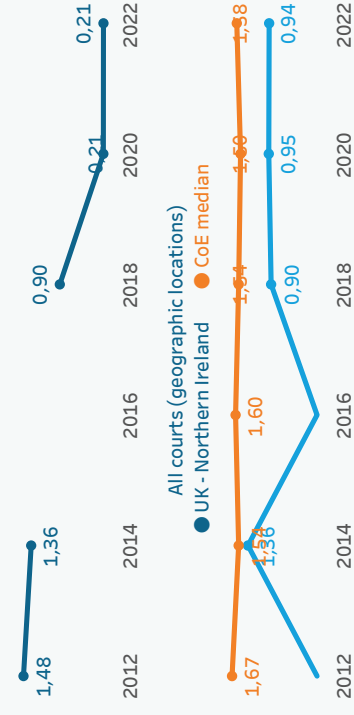
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

NAP



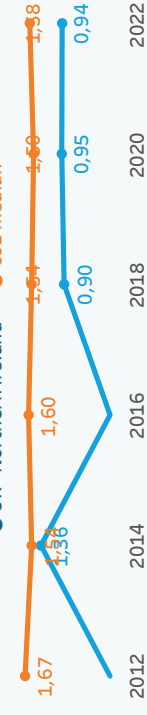
First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.

General jurisdiction courts Specialised courts



All courts (geographic locations)

UK - Northern Ireland 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.

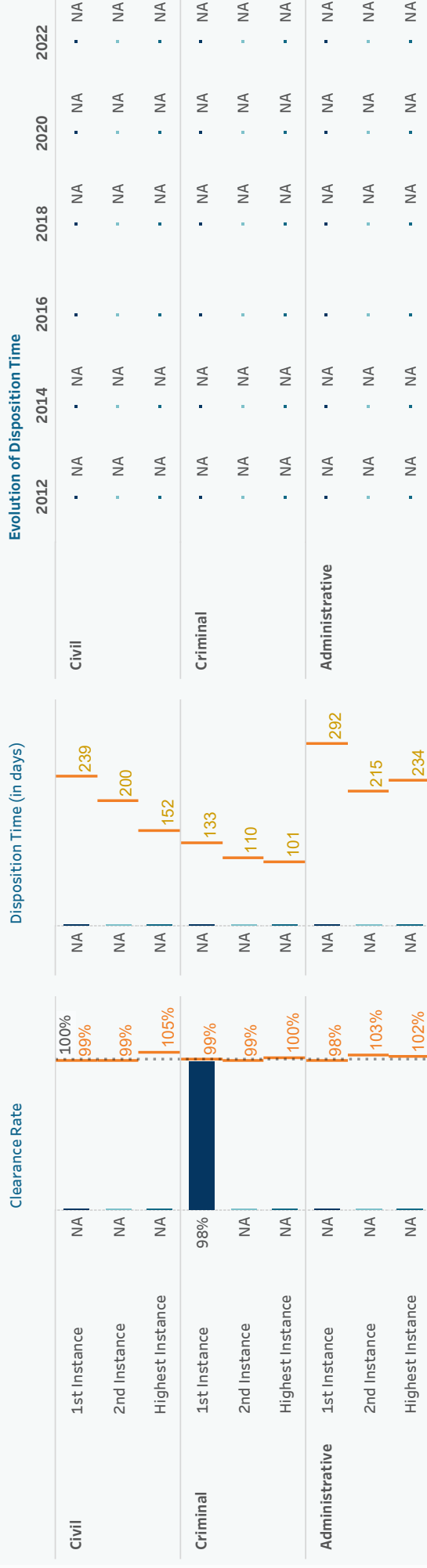
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

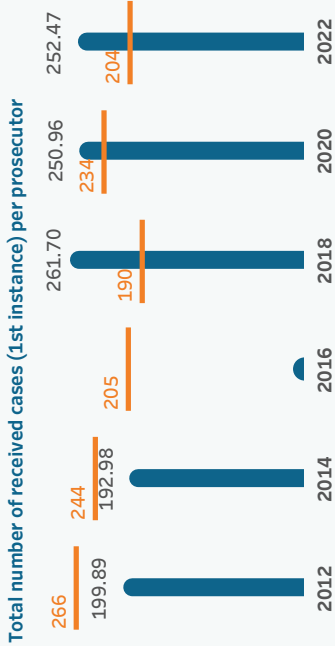
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts



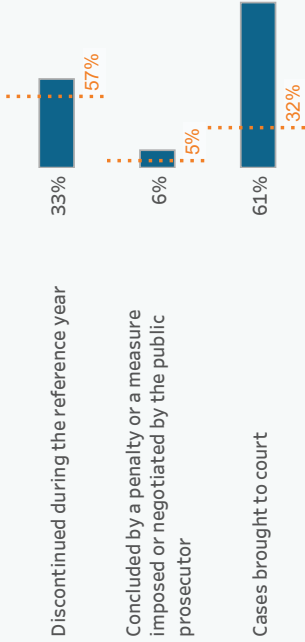
Incoming Cases



Public Prosecution Services



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

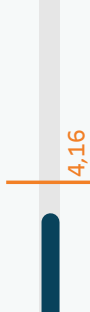


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **2,86**



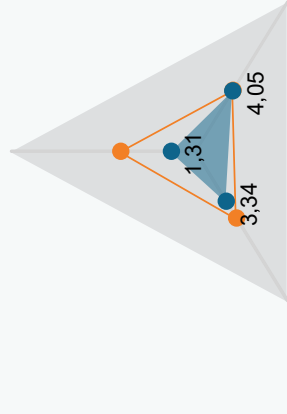
Total usage rate : **2,08**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

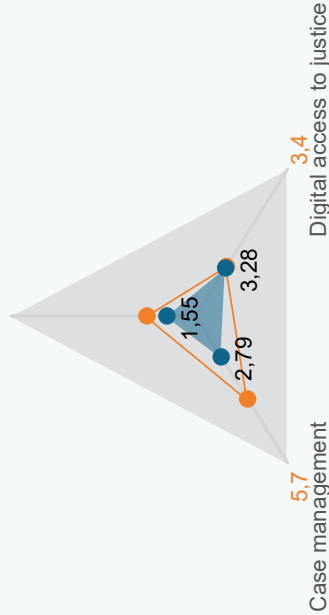
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.legislation.gov.uk

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.legislation.gov.uk

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)

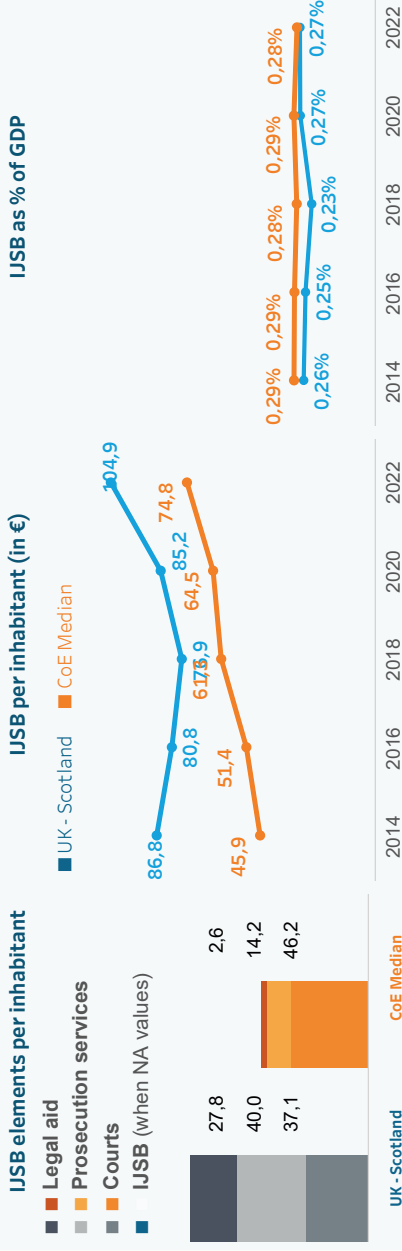


Inhabitants
5 479 900



GDP per capita
38 597 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)



Budget: In 2022, UK-Scotland allocated 574 776 058 € to its judicial system, representing 104,9 € per inhabitant, which is well above the CoE median. As a percentage of GDP (0,27%), this budget remains slightly below the CoE median. A significant portion of the judicial system budget, 26,5%, is dedicated to legal aid, 27,8 € per inhabitant, which is more than ten times the CoE median. A very high number of cases are granted with legal aid (3 cases per 100 inhabitants compared to the CoE median of 0,9). The average amount of legal aid granted per case (680 €) is almost 50% higher than the European median value.

Professionals: One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (3,65) compared to the CoE median (17,6). However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,82) is among the highest in Europe. The number of prosecutors gradually increased and exceeded the CoE median in 2022. Women represent the majority of prosecutors (68%) but not of judges (28%).

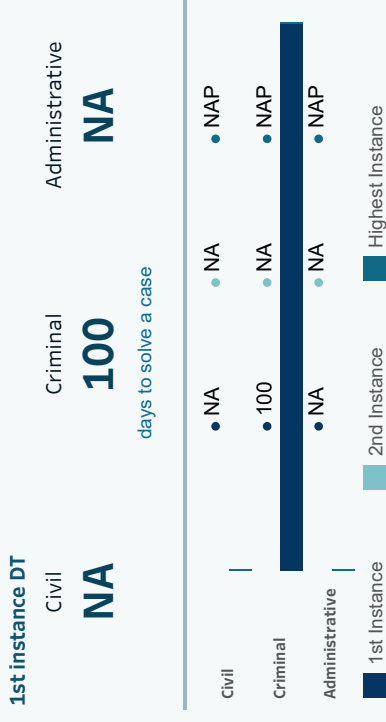
Specialised public prosecutors: The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service offers specialist domestic abuse training courses to staff designed to increase knowledge and understanding of the typologies and dynamics of domestic abuse. It provides mandatory sexual offences training for all staff involved in the investigation of sexual offences.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): UK-Scotland with an ICT Deployment index of 1,9, is at the beginning of digitalisation of judiciary. Nevertheless, there seems to be many online services as life stream of court cases or applications as the online Simple Procedure Claims (up to 5 000€) or its traditionally established mechanisms for reviews of SCTS digital investment projects including user requirement, service provision and right technology governance.



Average gross annual salary
37 689 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

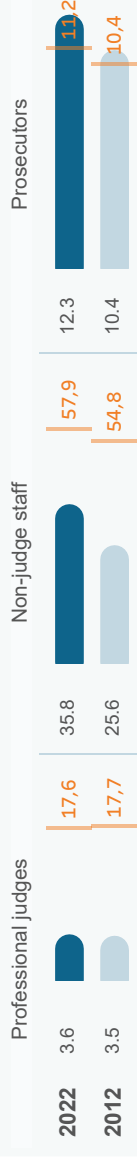
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



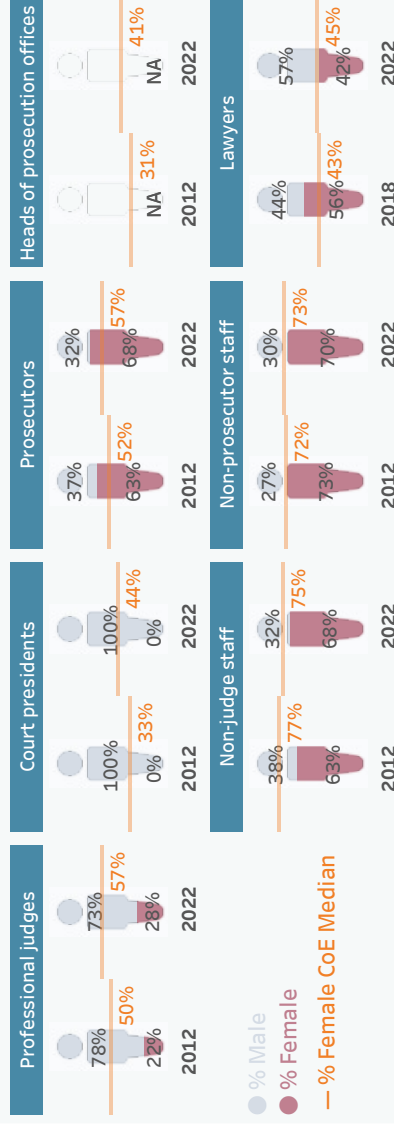
Efficiency: UK-Scotland provided very few case flow data. Indeed, the case management system is not structured in a way that allows these figures to be retrieved.

From the available information it could be noted that first instance courts are efficient in criminal matters with a Clearance Rate above the 100% threshold and a Disposition Time below the CoE median. Conversely, it seems that first instance courts encounter some difficulties in civil matters, the Clearance Rate value being only at 86%.

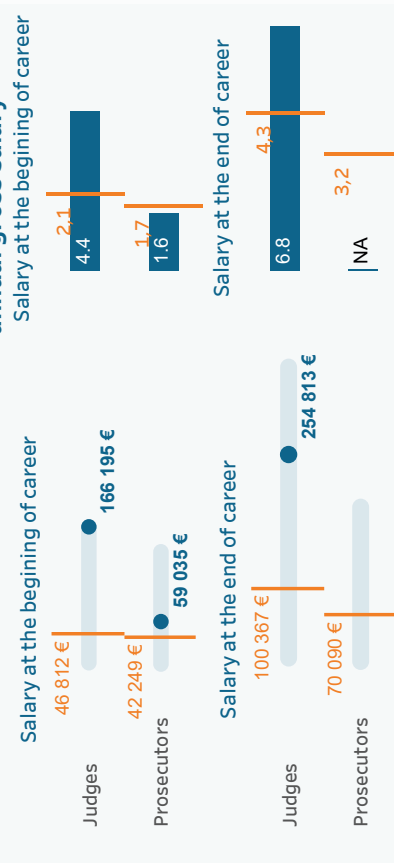
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



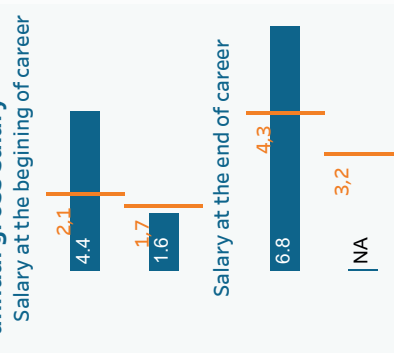
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

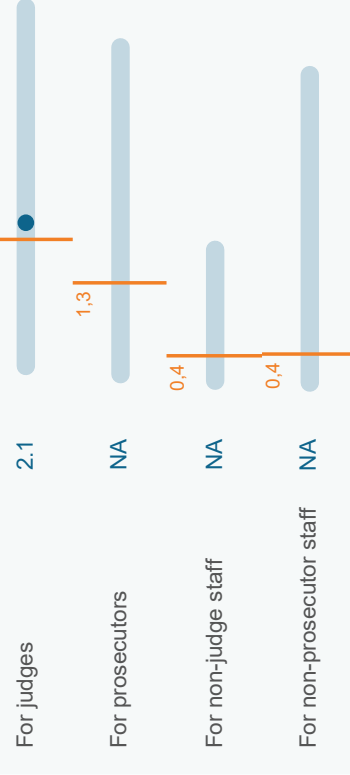


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

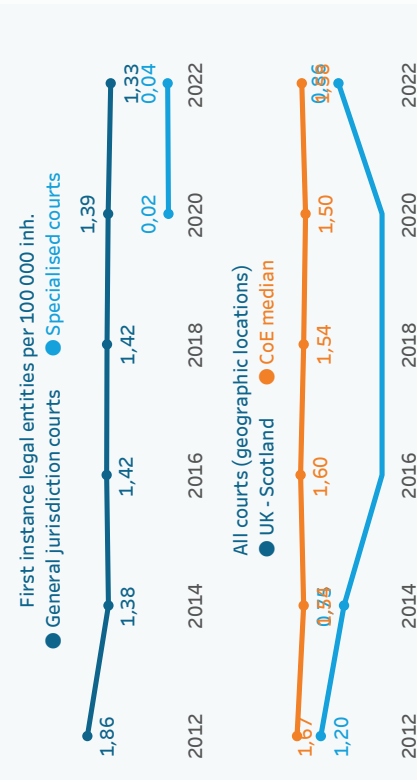
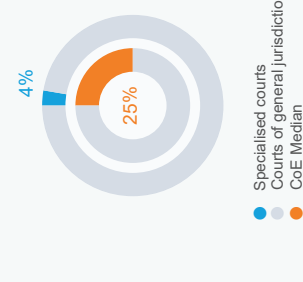


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

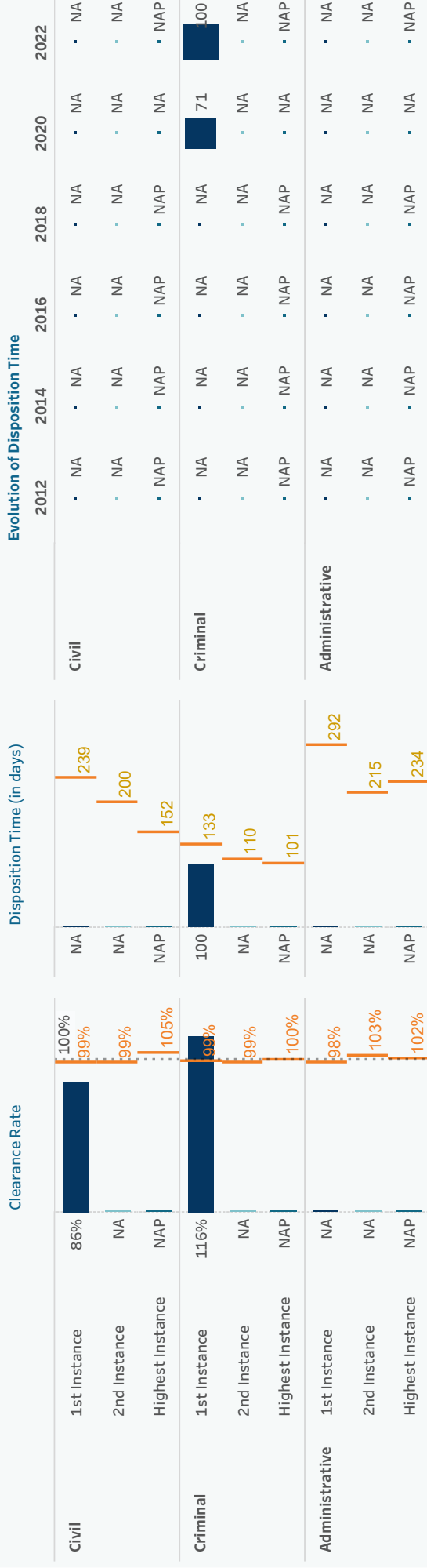
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

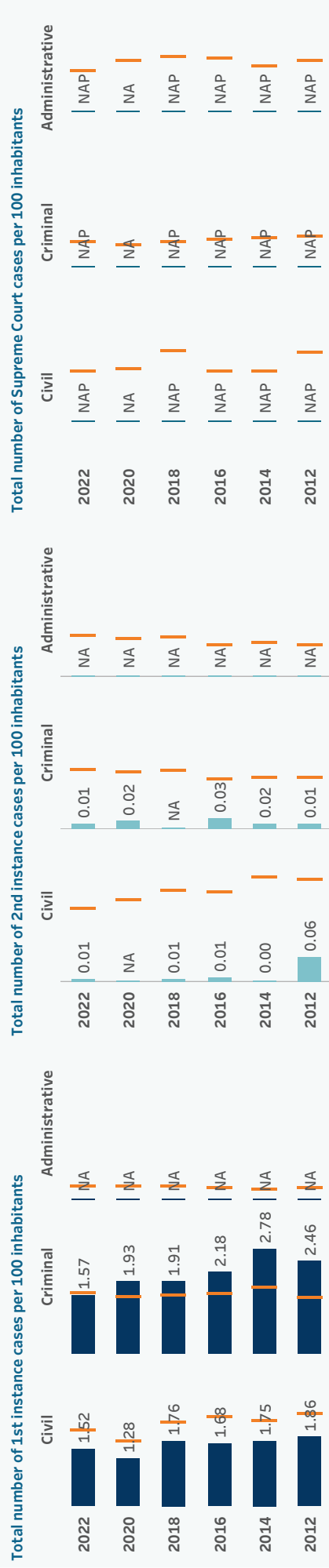
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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



Incoming Cases



Public Prosecution Services



ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **1,92**



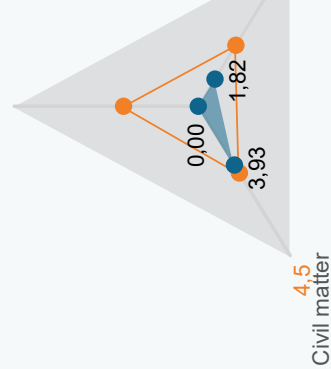
Total usage rate : **1,43**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

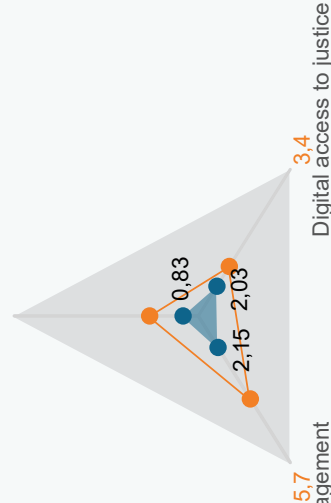
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.legislation.gov.uk www.scotcourts.gov.uk , www.scotcourts.gov.uk...

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.legislation.gov.uk
www.scotcourts.gov.uk

Information about the judicial system

www.legislation.gov.uk
www.scotcourts.gov.uk
www.judiciary.scot



Inhabitants
9 662 000

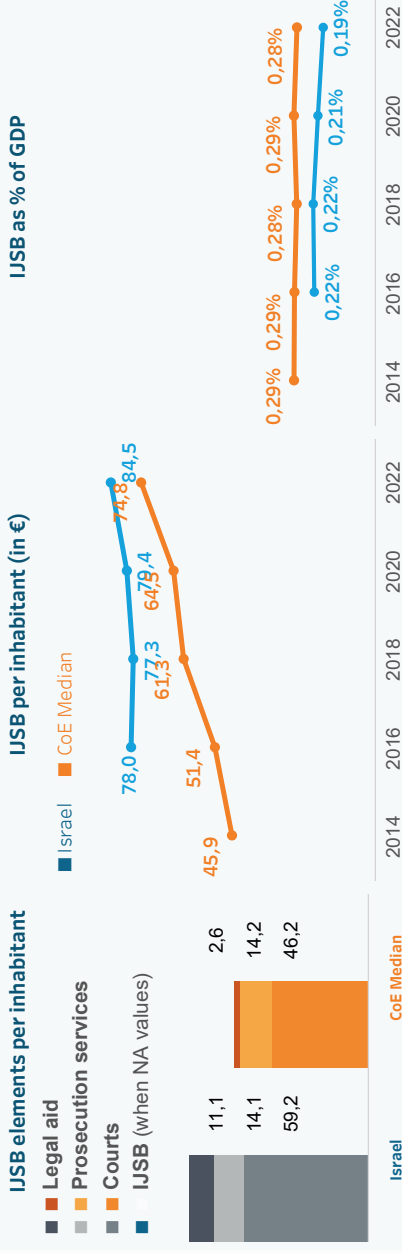


GDP per capita
44 671 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

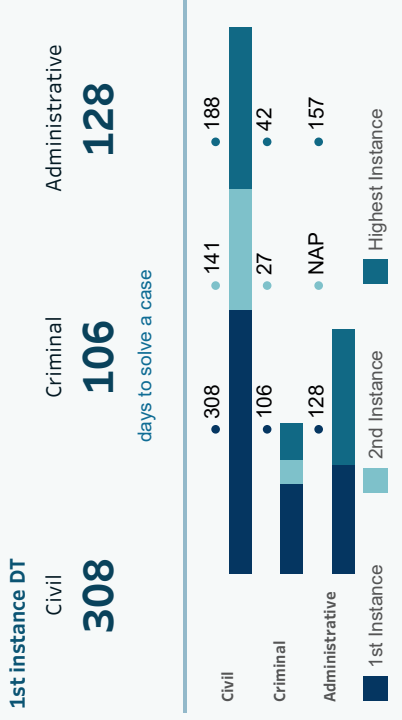


Average gross annual salary
40 474 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Israel amounts to 816 021 581 € for its judicial system, which represents 84,5 € per inhabitant, still above the CoE median. As a percentage of GDP (0,19%) this budget remains below the CoE median. The courts' implemented budget continues to follow the upward trend, remaining quite above the CoE median. Conversely, the funding for public prosecution per inhabitant decreased once again between 2020 and 2022. As to the implemented legal aid budget, it is meaningfully above the CoE median.

Court users: The 'Justice Online' application allows victims of crime to get real time updates about criminal cases managed by the Attorney's Office. Through a computerised telephone system and an online information system - MENA, victims of crime receive up-to-date information on issues such as: the status of the complaint; the location of the police station/prosecution unit handling the complaint; suspects/offenders.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Israel has an ICT Deployment index of 6,4 which is well above the CoE median. Their ICT index seems strongest in category "Digital access" which suggests giving priorities to e-services. The main strategy of the ICT judicial system in Israel is to enable central management and high-performance, while ensuring that the experience of reading an electronic file remains substantially the same as the one through a physical file. Other objectives are to support high security standards; speed and convenience; internet access to case files.

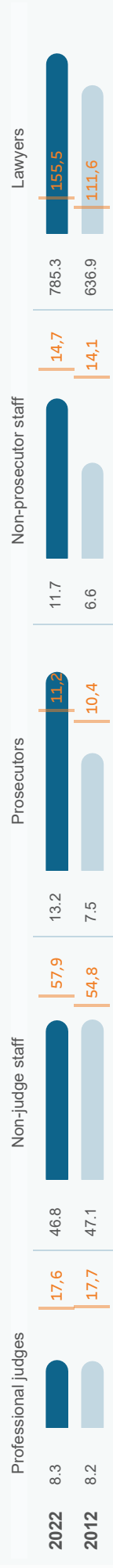
Court-related mediation: In civil matters, there are 2 mandatory mediation procedures: for small claims of up to 10,756 Euro where parties are obligated to attend a single court ordered meeting to consider the possibility of settling the case outside the court, and in family disputes where parties are obliged to attend up to 4 such meetings.

Efficiency : The courts continue to be most efficient in the criminal law field, in particular in second instance criminal cases. The Disposition Time is the highest in civil and commercial litigious cases in the first instance, as in 2020, however with some improvement.

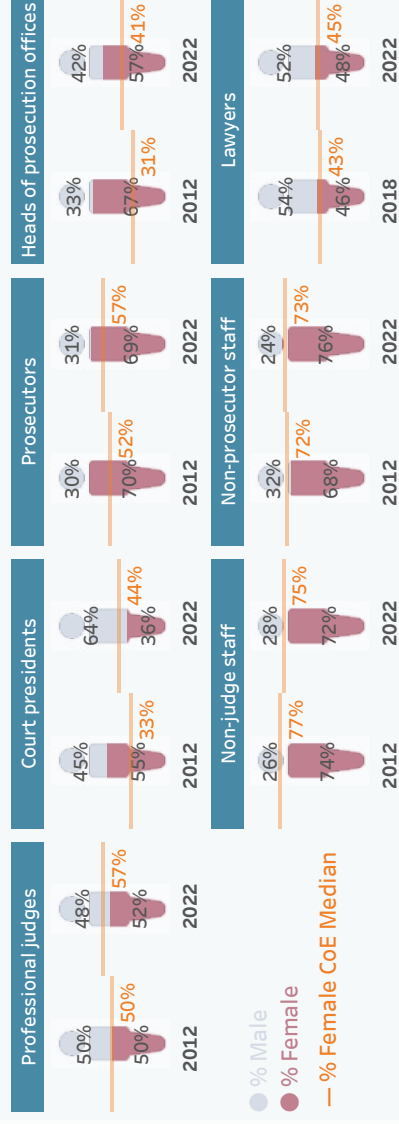
Except for first and third instance civil litigious cases and third instance criminal cases, the DT values are above the respective CoE medians.

It is worth recalling that in the Israeli legal system, courts do not deal with non-litigious issues. Registration tasks and non-litigious enforcement cases are processed outside of the courts, through various authorities belonging to the Ministry of Justice. Besides the general court system, there are specialised courts that include the military courts and the religious courts.

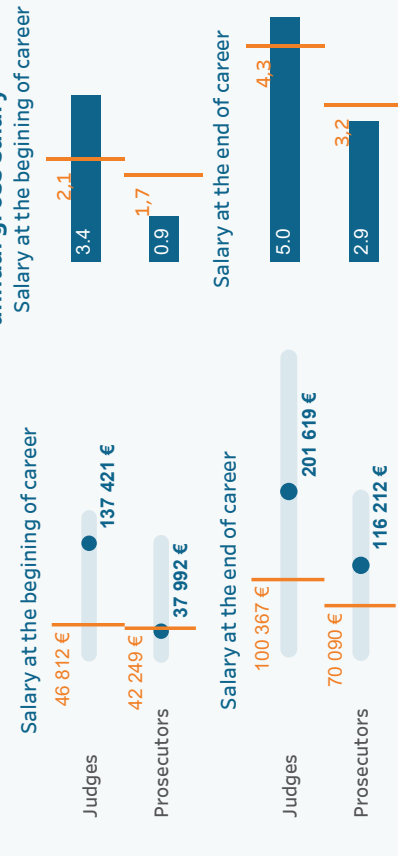
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



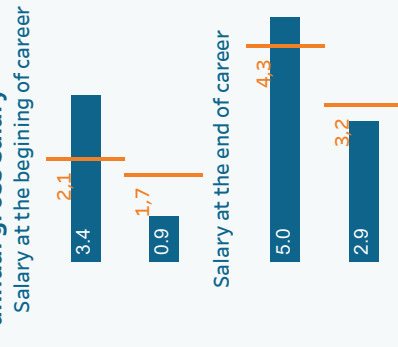
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

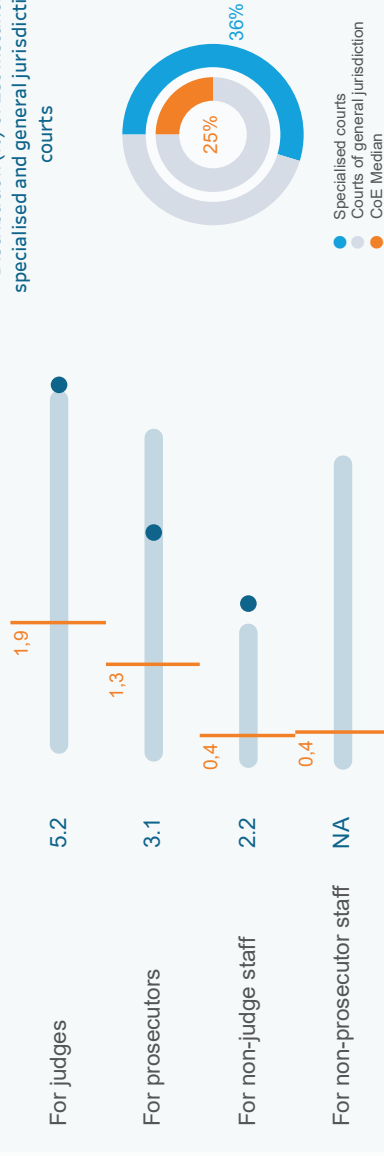


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

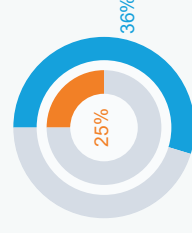


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

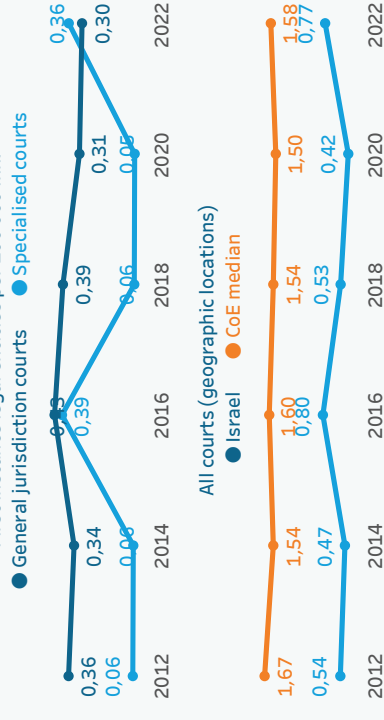


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

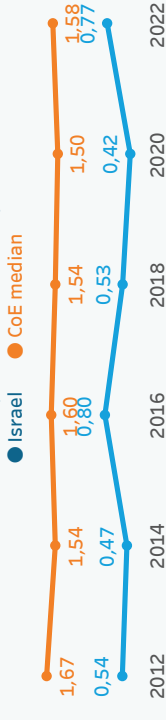


Legend: Specialised courts (blue), Courts of general jurisdiction (orange), CoE Median (grey)

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.

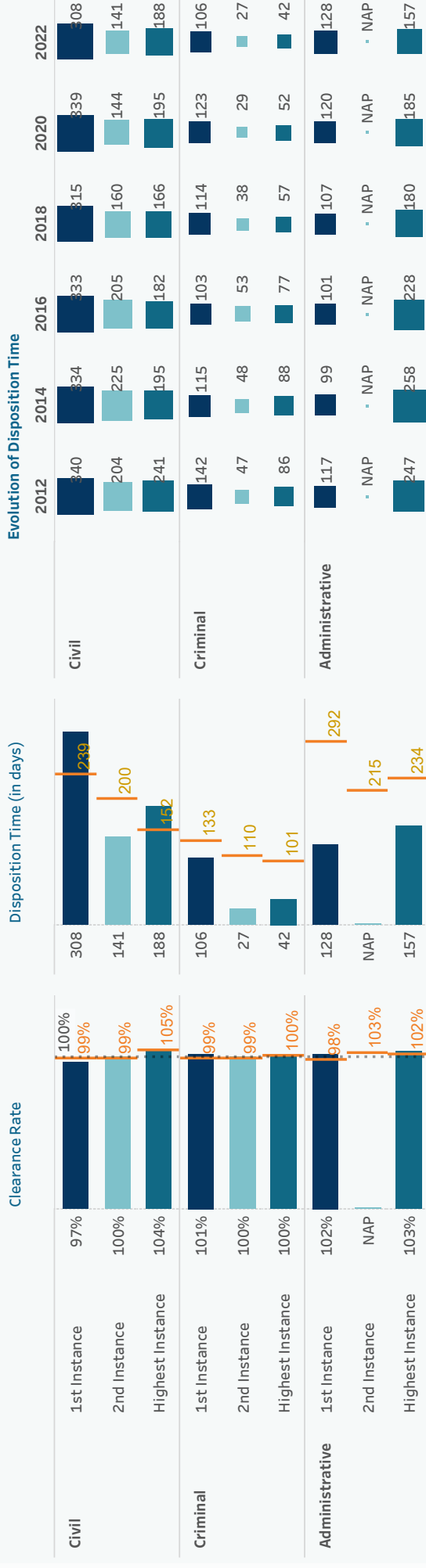
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

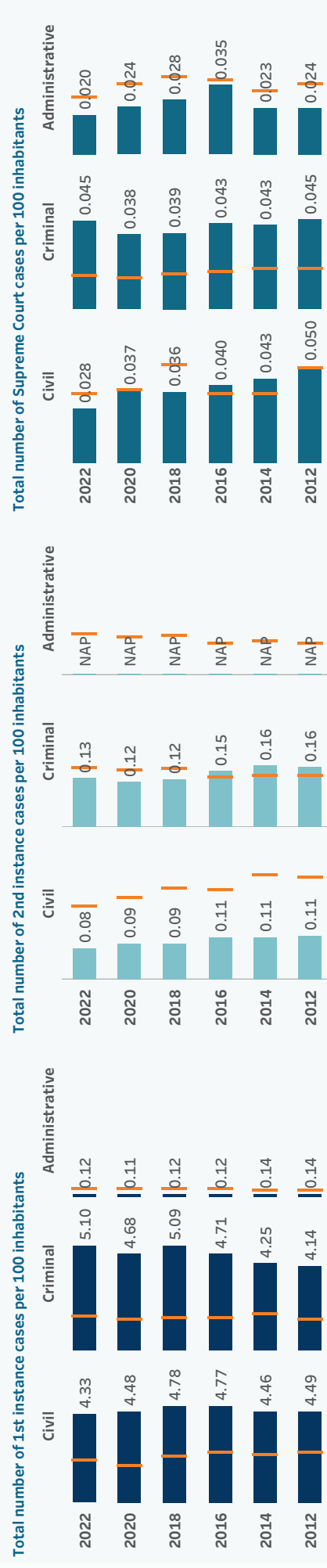
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

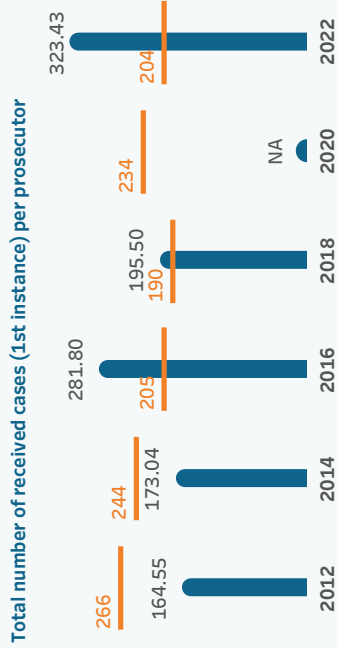
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts



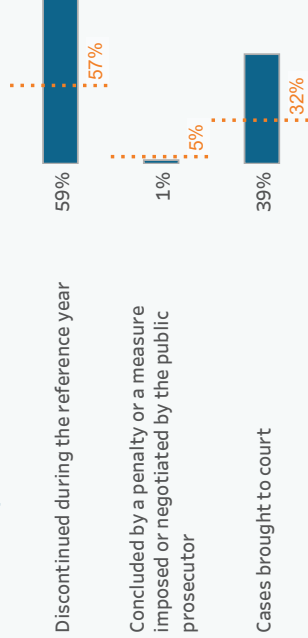
Incoming Cases



Public Prosecution Services



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 : **6,44**



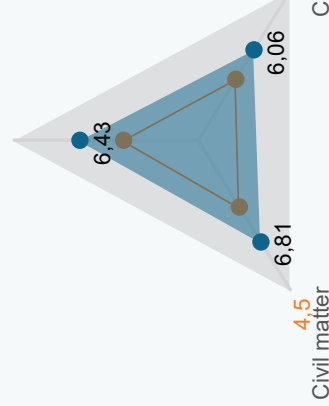
Total usage rate : **5,71**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

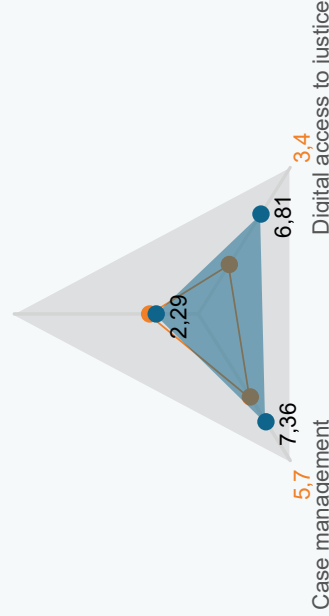
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://main.knesset.gov.il/activity/legislation/laws/pages/lawabo..>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx>

Information about the judicial system

https://www.gov.il/en/departments/the_judicial_authority/gov-il-an..



Inhabitants
37 022 385



GDP per capita
3 249 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

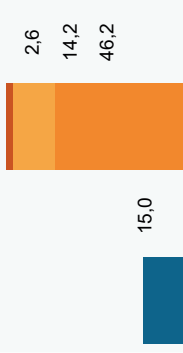


Average gross annual salary
NA
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB)

JSB elements per inhabitant

- Legal aid
- Prosecution services
- Courts
- JSB (when NA values)

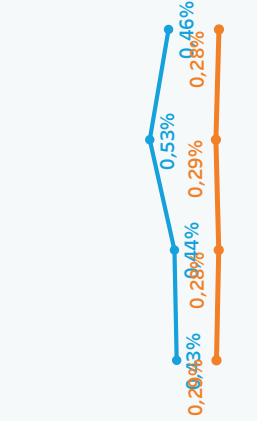


JSB per inhabitant (in €)

- Morocco
- CoE Median



JSB as % of GDP



Budget: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget is 555 187 675 €, which represents 15 € per inhabitant. As a percentage of the GDP (0,46%), it is significantly above the CoE median. It is not possible to distinguish the courts' budget from the one of the public prosecution services. The legal aid budget remains below the CoE median even though the long term trend is an upward one.

Legal aid: In Morocco, the scope of the legal aid covers only cases brought to court. Legal aid cannot be granted for legal advice, alternative dispute resolution procedures, or any other legal services related to cases not brought to court.

Court organisation and access to justice: The Moroccan judicial system is characterised by the existence of local courts organised into 2 divisions: those within 1st instance courts (urban municipalities) and those in the jurisdiction of the resident judge (rural municipalities). They follow simplified procedures, namely for small claim cases (below 5,000 dirhams) and minor criminal offenses. They sit as a single judge assisted by a clerk. These procedures are oral and free of charge.

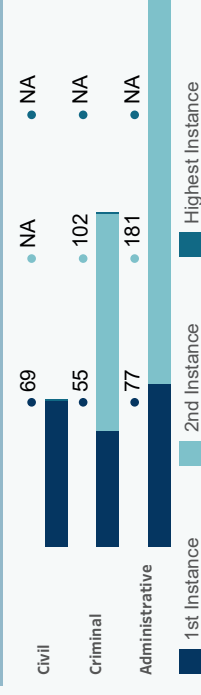
Judges: In Morocco, citizens are not involved at all in the process of rendering justice which is entirely entrusted to professional judges. Non-professional judges and the jury system do not exist. Moreover, the judicial system of Morocco does not provide for court-related mediation procedures.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

1st instance DT

- Civil
- Criminal
- Administrative

69
55
77
days to solve a case

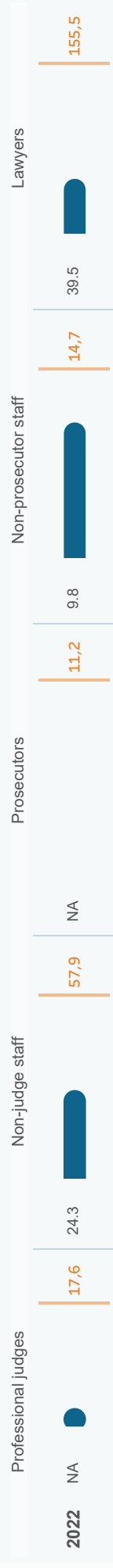


Efficiency: The Clearance Rate indicator achieves the 100% threshold in 2022 for all matters and instances for which data are available.

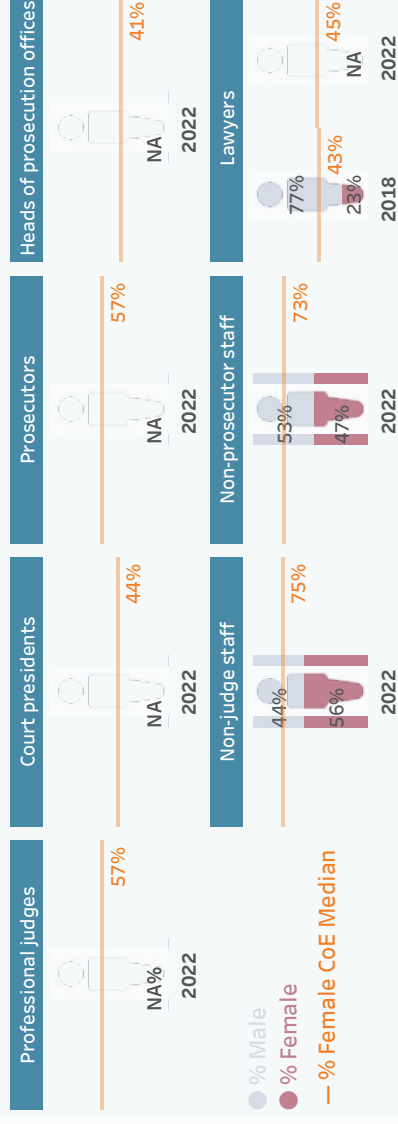
Disposition times of all case types decreased compared to 2020, thus returning to pre-pandemic values. The lowest Disposition Time, among those available, is reported in first instance criminal cases, and the highest in second instance administrative cases.

In all matters and all instances for which efficiency analyses are possible, the Disposition Time indicator is below the respective CoE medians.

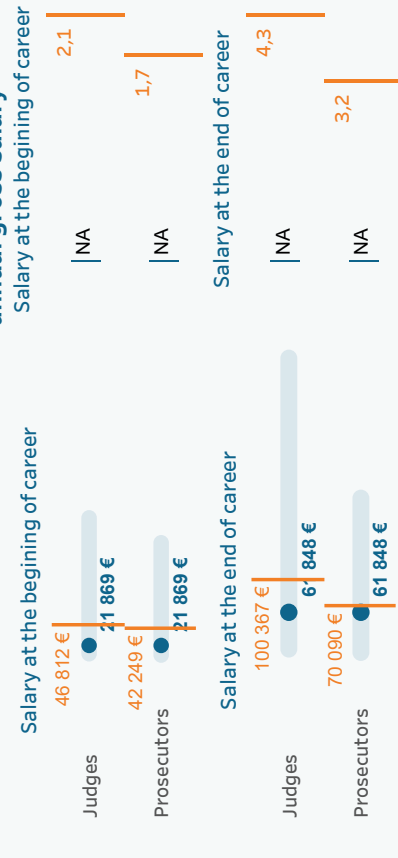
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



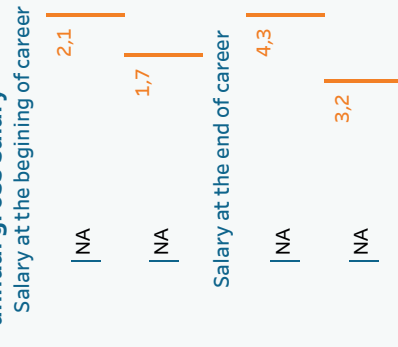
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

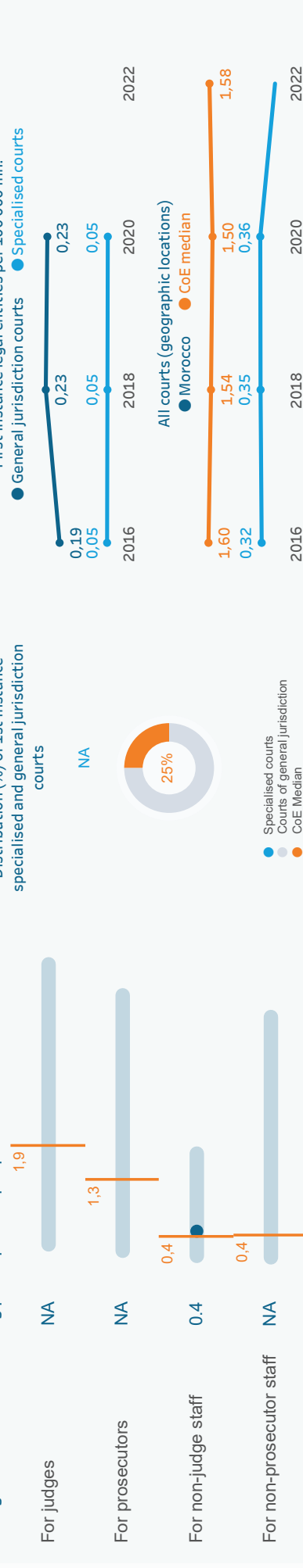


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

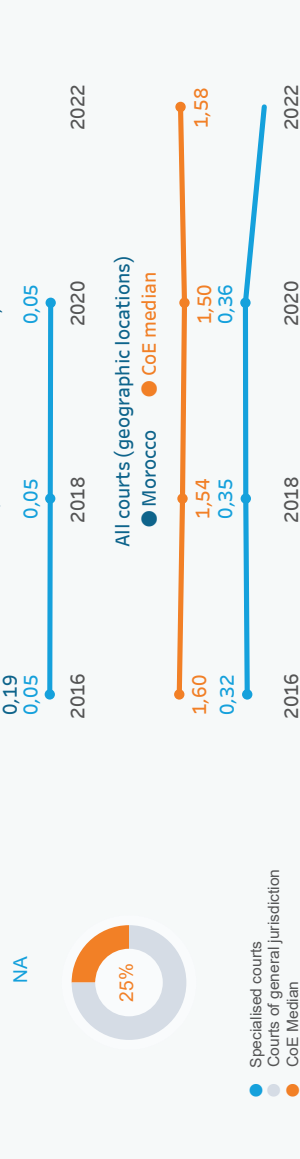


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



* 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.

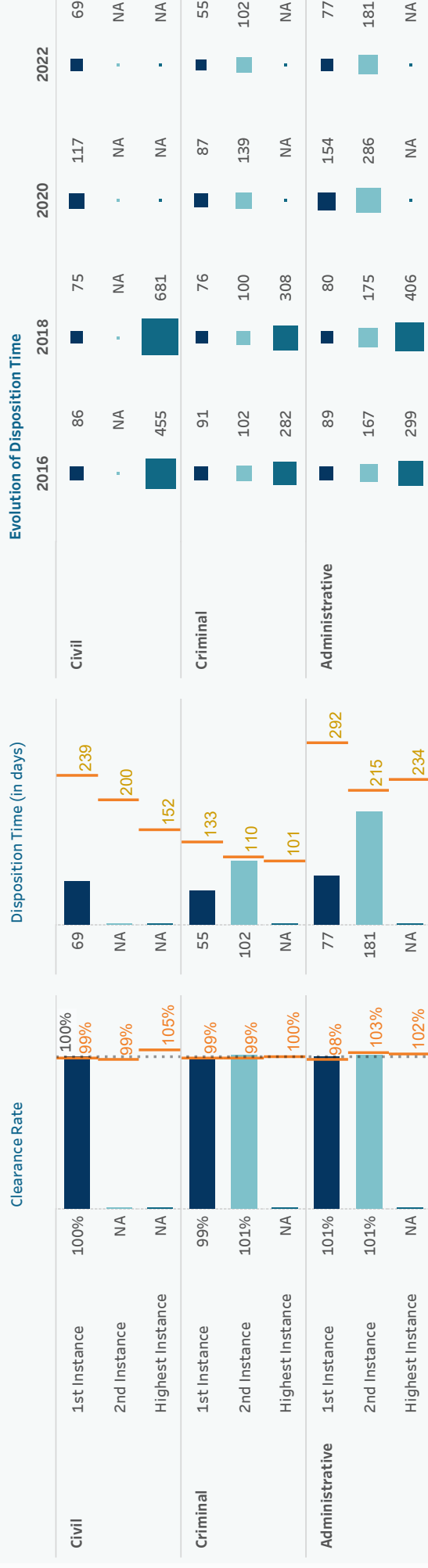
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

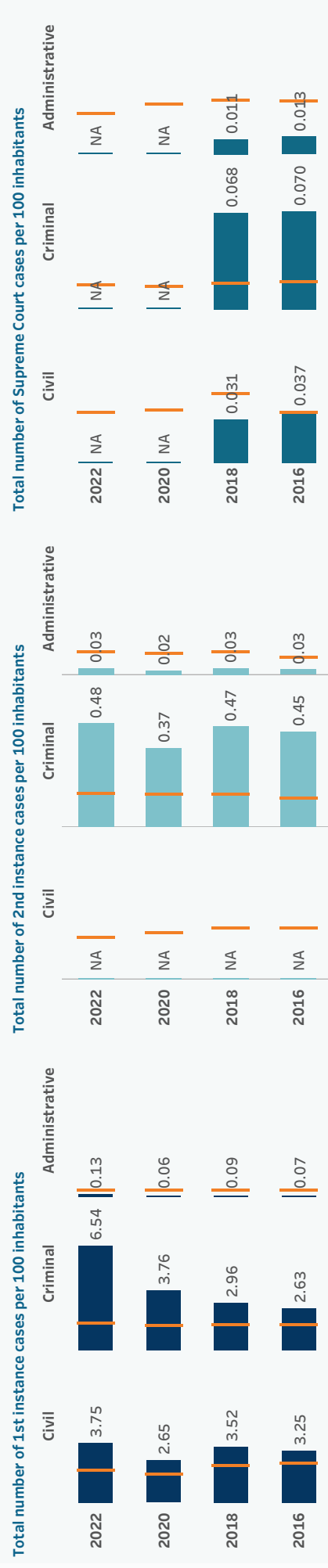
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

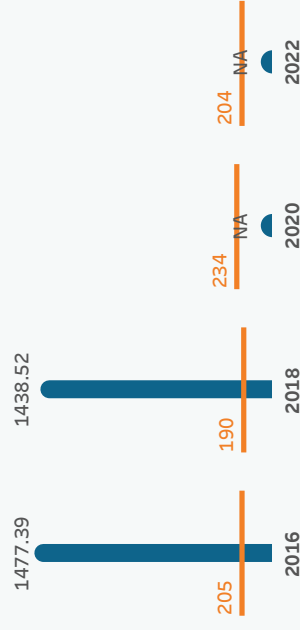


Incoming Cases



Public Prosecution Services

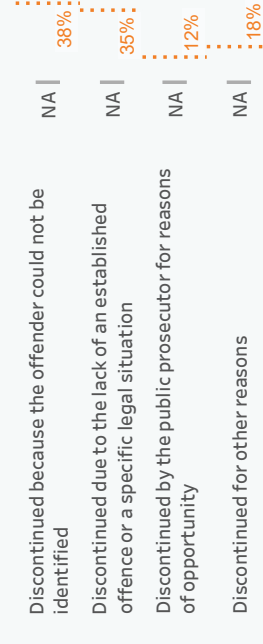
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



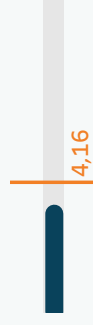
Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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)

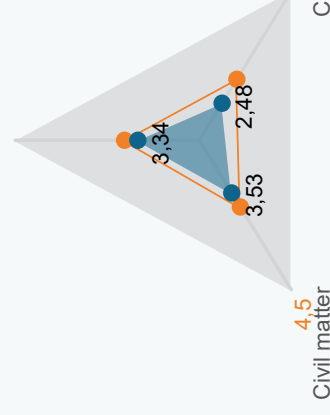
Total deployment rate : **3,14**Total usage rate : **3,12**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter

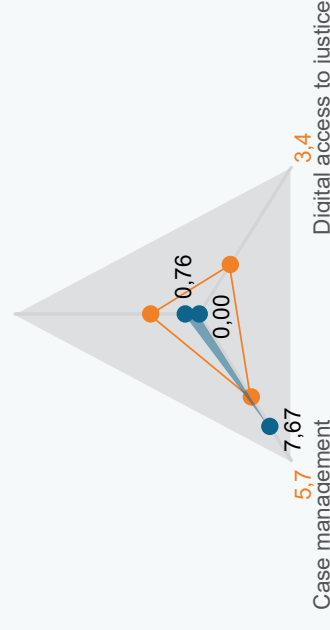
4,1



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support

2,6



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)

The latest edition of the report of the European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ), which evaluates the functioning of the judicial systems of 44 participating Council of Europe member States as well as two observer States to the CEPEJ, Israel, and Morocco, continues the process carried out since 2002, focusing the content of the report on the analysis of European trends. In addition, the CEPEJ has also elaborated, for each participating state a profile which presents in a synthetic way the main data and indicators developed by the CEPEJ as well as an analysis of the main aspects of each judicial system. All the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the CEPEJ national correspondents as well as the accompanying comments are also available in the CEPEJ-STAT dynamic database (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/cepej-stat>). Relying on a methodology which is already a reference for collecting and processing large number of judicial data, this unique study has been conceived above all as a tool for public policy aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of justice. To understand, analyse and reform, it is necessary above all to acquire knowledge. This is the CEPEJ's objective for this report, which is aimed at public decision-makers, legal practitioners, researchers, as well as those who are simply interested in the functioning of justice in Europe and beyond.



www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

<http://book.coe.int>
ISBN 978-92-871-9532-6
42 €

