

CEPEJ Study on the judicial systems in the EU Member States - Country fiche

Judiciary at a glance in Belgium

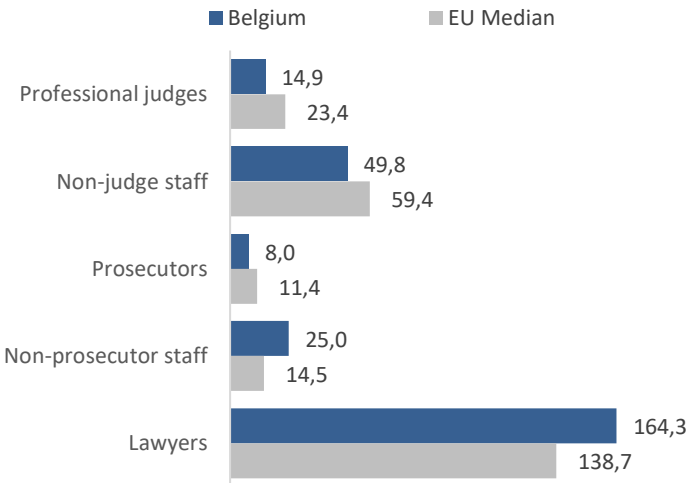
(2024 data)

General data

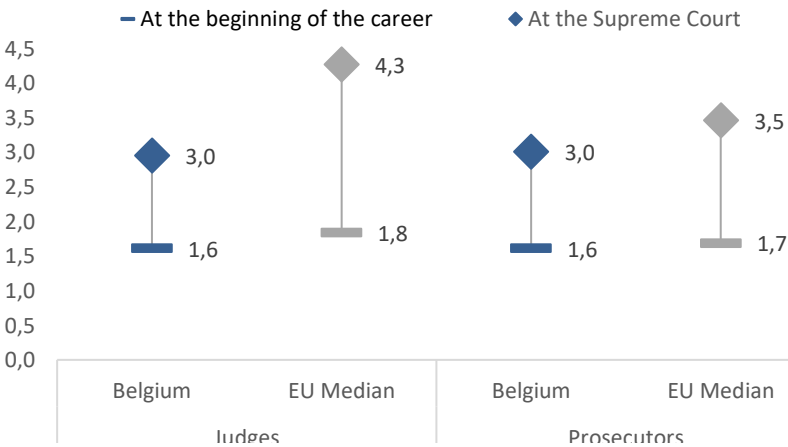
Population: 11 825 551 **GDP per capita:** 51 920 € **Average annual salary:** 53 818 €

Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

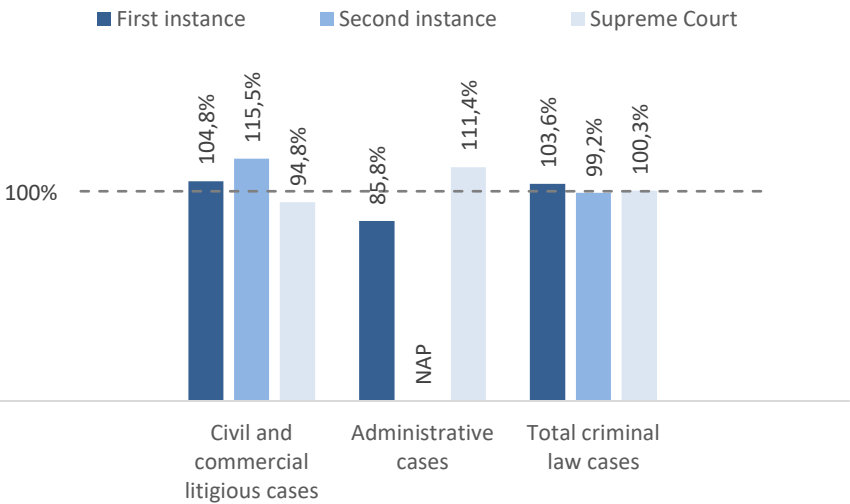


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2024

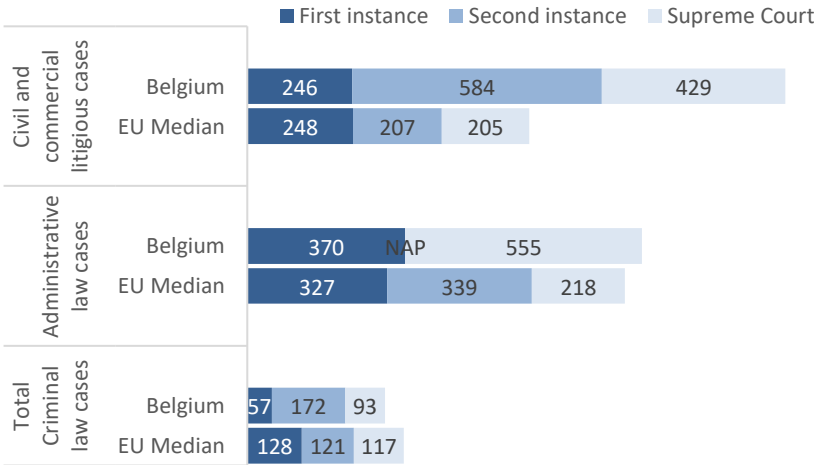


Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2024 (%)

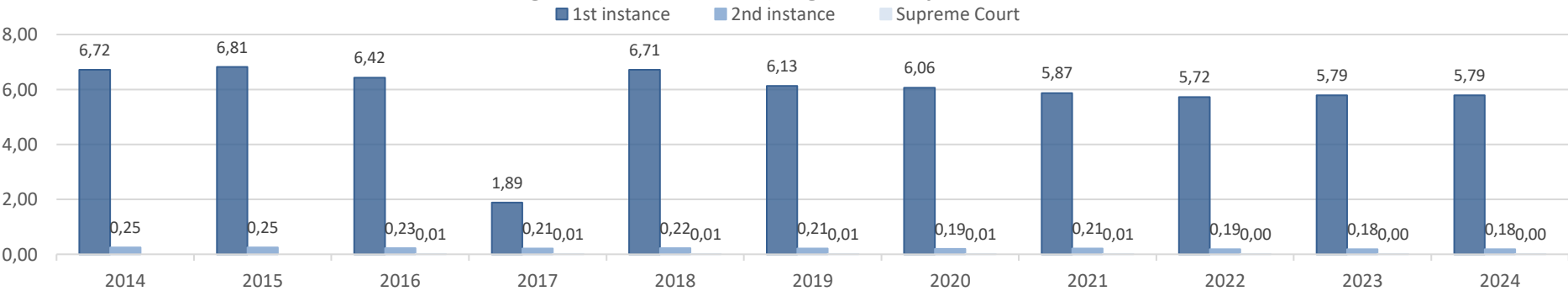


Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2024 (days)



Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants

Incoming Civil (and commercial) litigious cases per 100 inhabitants



Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Belgium																
Economic and demographic data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	Variations			
													2014-2024	2023-2024		
Population	11 209 044	11 267 910	11 322 088	11 376 070	11 431 406	11 431 406	11 521 238	11 569 034	11 697 557	11 763 650	11 825 551			5,5%		0,5%
GDP per capita	36 000	36 500	37 407	38 500	39 500	41 200	39 160	43 937	46 972	49 704	51 920			44,2%		4,5%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP		NAP
Average annual salary							41 938	44 023	47 319	51 369	53 818					4,8%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024		
Professional judges	14,29	14,32	14,13	13,77	13,32	13,35	13,23	14,43	14,40	15,34	14,93			4,4%		-2,7%
Non-judge staff	47,19	46,18	44,64	43,42	43,51	49,11	43,95	44,06	48,83	48,61	49,82			5,6%		2,5%
Public prosecutors							7,60	7,94	7,55	8,17	7,97					-2,4%
Non-prosecutors staff							21,04	23,43	27,70	24,27	24,96					2,9%
Lawyers	161,78	163,31	163,68	163,54	163,22	165,38	163,83	165,62	165,08	164,06	164,31			1,6%		0,1%
Mediators	12,06	12,93	12,84	15,33	18,56	20,99	22,37	21,29	23,39	23,26	20,92			73,4%		-10,0%
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024		
Civil and commercial litigious cases	6,72	6,81	6,42	1,89	6,71	6,13	6,06	5,87	5,72	5,79	5,79			-13,8%		-0,1%
Administrative law cases	0,22	0,20	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,17	0,21	0,23			1,5%		9,2%
Total criminal law cases							1,66	2,01	1,83	1,65	1,55					-6,3%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024 (percentage points)	2023-2024 (percentage points)		
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	98%	99%	102%	112%	112%	101%	99%	106%	102%	98%	105%			6,90		6,55
CR administrative law cases	88%	117%	121%	101%	119%	112%	108%	131%	97%	81%	86%			-2,39		5,05
CR total criminal law cases							95%	100%	100%	100%	104%					3,96
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024		
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	246	246		NA		0,0%	
DT administrative law cases (days)	625	444	429	497	370	418	399	235	288	360	370			-40,8%		2,8%
DT total criminal law cases (days)							NA	NA	NA	68	57					-16,2%
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024		
Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	1,60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,83	4,09		NA		6,6%	
Administrative law cases	0,34	0,28	0,24	0,24	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,13	0,13	0,17	0,20			-41,5%		19,2%
Total criminal law cases							NA	NA	NA	0,31	0,25					-18,4%
Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024 (percentage points)	2023-2024 (percentage points)		
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				110%	104%	110%	104%	105%	109%	104%	115%				11,18	
CR administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP				NAP	
CR total criminal law cases							101%	101%	101%	98%	99%				1,49	
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024		
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	584				-13,2%	
DT administrative law cases (days)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP				NAP	
DT total criminal law cases (days)							NA	105	NA	176	172				-2,1%	
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024 (percentage points)	2023-2024 (percentage points)		
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				102%	96%	89%	97%	115%	104%	97%	95%				-1,94	
CR administrative law cases				109%	81%	95%	82%	79%	91%	91%	111%				20,20	
CR total criminal law cases							101%	95%	96%	100%	100%				0,17	
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Trend 2014-2024	2014-2024	2023-2024		
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				414	473	545	504	394	378	394	429				9,0%	
DT administrative law cases (days)				195	316	299	415	501	589	654	555				-15,2%	
DT total criminal law cases (days)							96	88	100	94	93				-1,4%	

1. Judicial organisation in Belgium (2024 data)

In 2024, in Belgium, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 224. Namely, there are 196 courts of general jurisdiction and 28 specialised courts.

Among the 196 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 190 intervene at first instance, namely: 13 courts of first instance, 162 Justices of the peace and 15 Police courts.

The 5 Appeal courts have competence at second instance. Additionally, the 13 courts of first instance can also intervene at second instance. In fact, they rule as appeal courts on the decisions of the Justices of the peace.

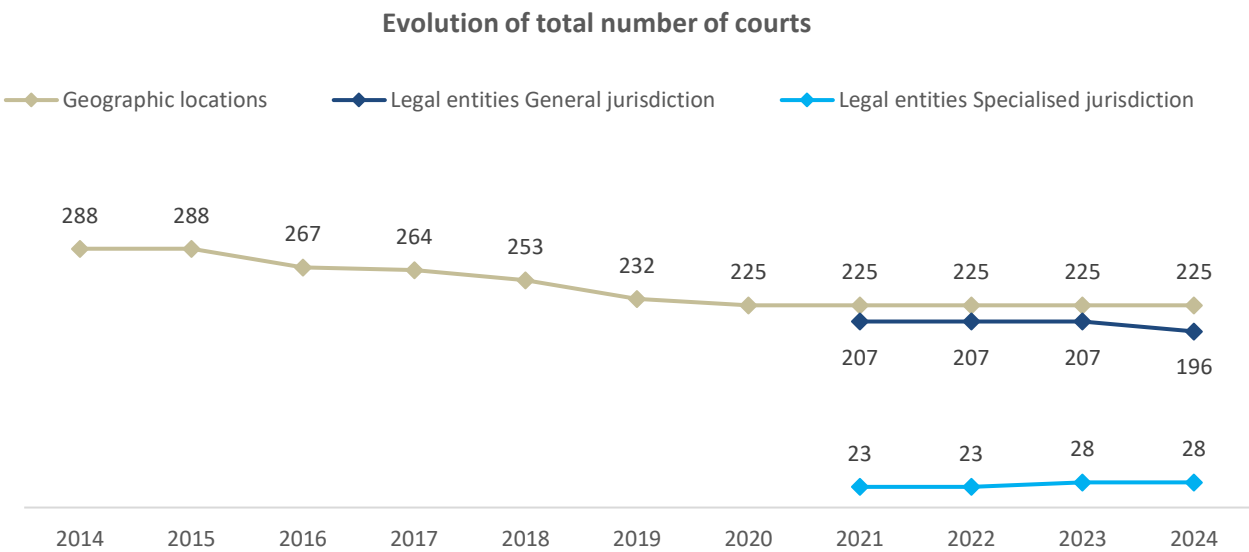
The Cassation Court is the highest instance court of general jurisdiction in Belgium.

Among the 28 legal entities of specialised jurisdiction, 23 are acting at first instance, while the 5 labour courts and the Council of State are intervening at a higher instance.

In terms of geographic locations, there are 225 courts among which 218 are of first instance. In Eupen, the first instance court groups together the first instance court, the labour court and the company court (Law of 14 February 2014).

Evolution of total number of courts

Total number of courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2014	288		
2015	288		
2016	267		
2017	264		
2018	253		
2019	232		
2020	225		
2021	225	207	23
2022	225	207	23
2023	225	207	28
2024	225	196	28



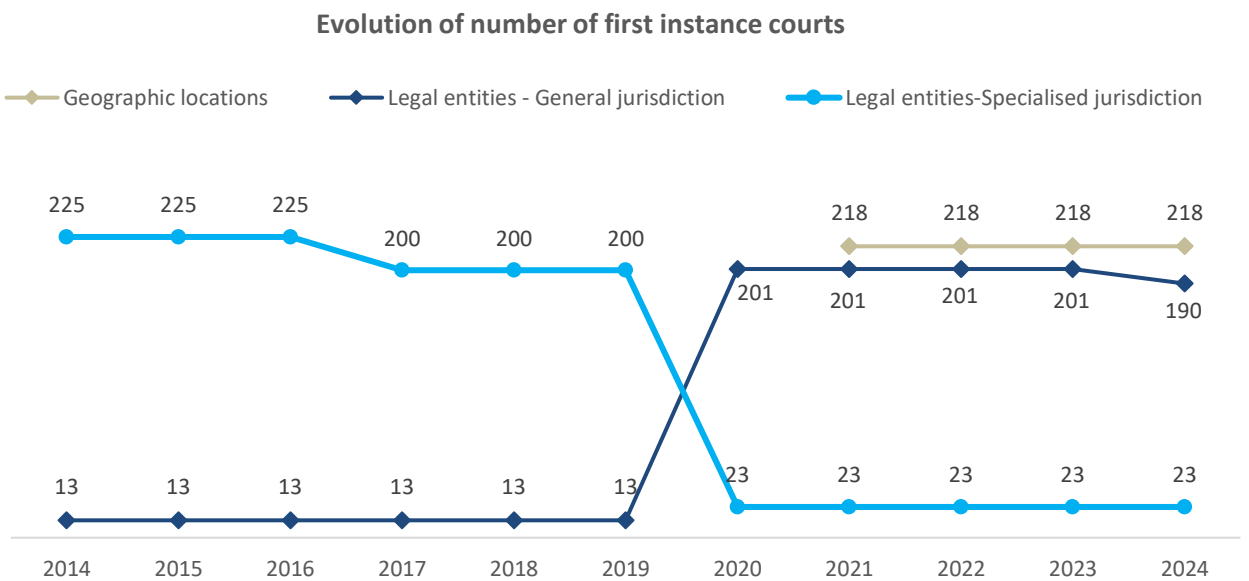
The reform of the Justices of the peace, involving a reduction in geographic locations, was consolidated by the law of 25th December 2017. The implementation of the reform took place between 2016 and 2019.

As to the number of legal entities of general jurisdiction, it is worth mentioning that from 2024 onwards, due to their specific nature, the 11 Assize courts that do not sit permanently, are no longer taken into account. In principle, the Assize court sits in the capital of the various provinces and in the administrative district of Brussels-Capital (Article 115 of the Judicial Code). The Assize court is constituted within the courts of appeal whenever the Investigation Chamber of the respective Court of appeal (Chambre des mises en accusation) refers a case to it.

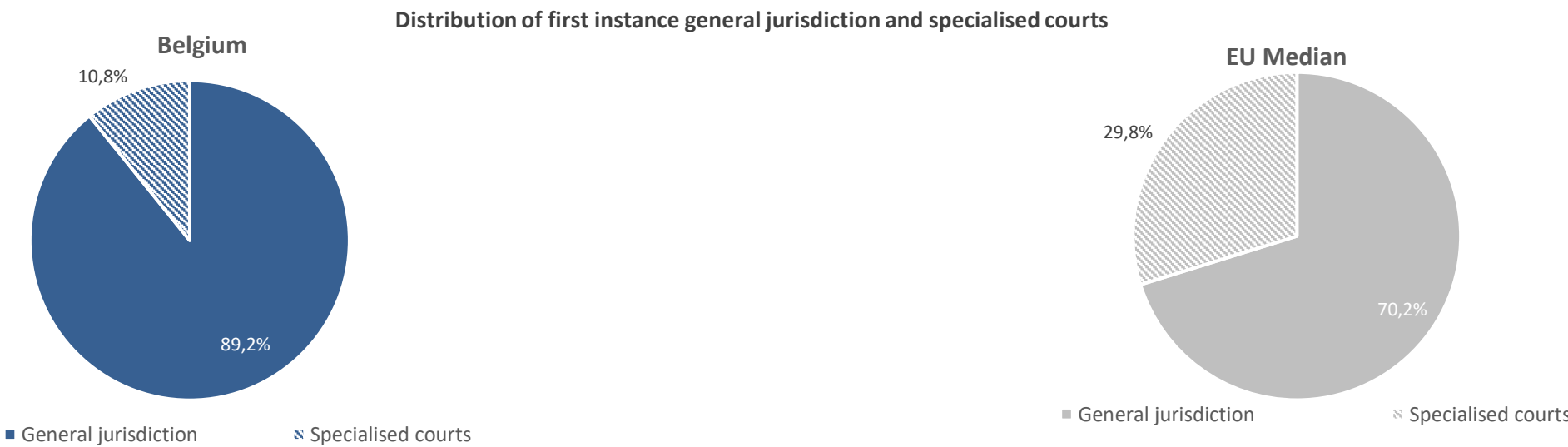
It is useful to recall that starting from 2023, the 5 labour courts are taken into consideration in the number of specialised courts which explains the slight increase observed between 2022 and 2023.

Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2014		13	225
2015		13	225
2016		13	225
2017		13	200
2018		13	200
2019		13	200
2020		201	23
2021	218	201	23
2022	218	201	23
2023	218	201	23
2024	218	190	23



It is worth recalling that the methodology of presentation of data on number of courts as legal entities changed in 2020. Thus, the observed variations between 2019 and the following years do not stem from a reform of the judicial reorganisation but have a methodological explanation. More precisely, Justices of the peace and Police courts are now counted as courts of general jurisdiction, while before 2020 they were categorised as first instance specialised courts. Additionally, as already specified, starting from 2024, the 11 Assize courts are no longer taken into consideration as legal entities of general jurisdiction, given their functional peculiarity.



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Belgium is 89,2% - 10,8%. It seems that in Belgium there are more courts of general jurisdiction and less specialised courts compared to the distribution tendency in the EU (70,2% - 29,8%).

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	23	6
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	9	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	9	5
Family courts	NAP	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP
Administrative courts	5	1
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP
Military courts	NAP	NAP
Juvenile courts	NAP	NAP
Other specialised courts	NAP	NAP

In Belgium, in 2024 there are 9 commercial courts, 9 labour courts and 5 administartive courts considered as first instance specialised courts. As to the higher instance specialised courts, there are 5 labour courts and the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) - administrative litigation section.

The administrative courts are: the Council of State, the Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege and Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen. It is worth highlighting that the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) intervenes both at first instance and on appeal in administrative matters and constitutes the highest instance in the field of administrative law.

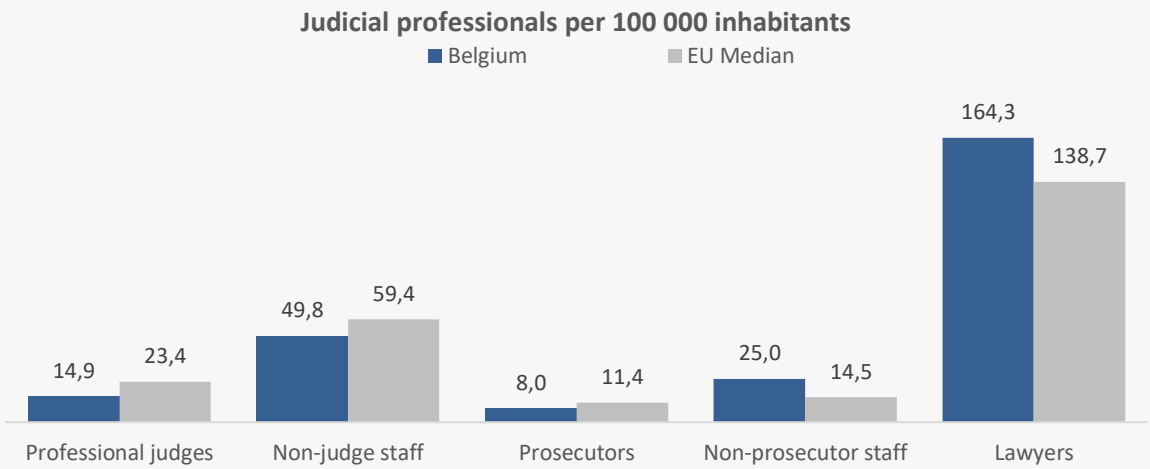
It should be specified that six courts of first instance have specialised enforcement chambers. The name “enforcement court” is used, but in fact, it is a specialised chamber. Moreover, all courts of first instance (13) have a specialised family and youth section. The name “family court” is used, but in reality, it is also a specialised section within a court of general jurisdiction.

2. Professionals of justice in Belgium (2024 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

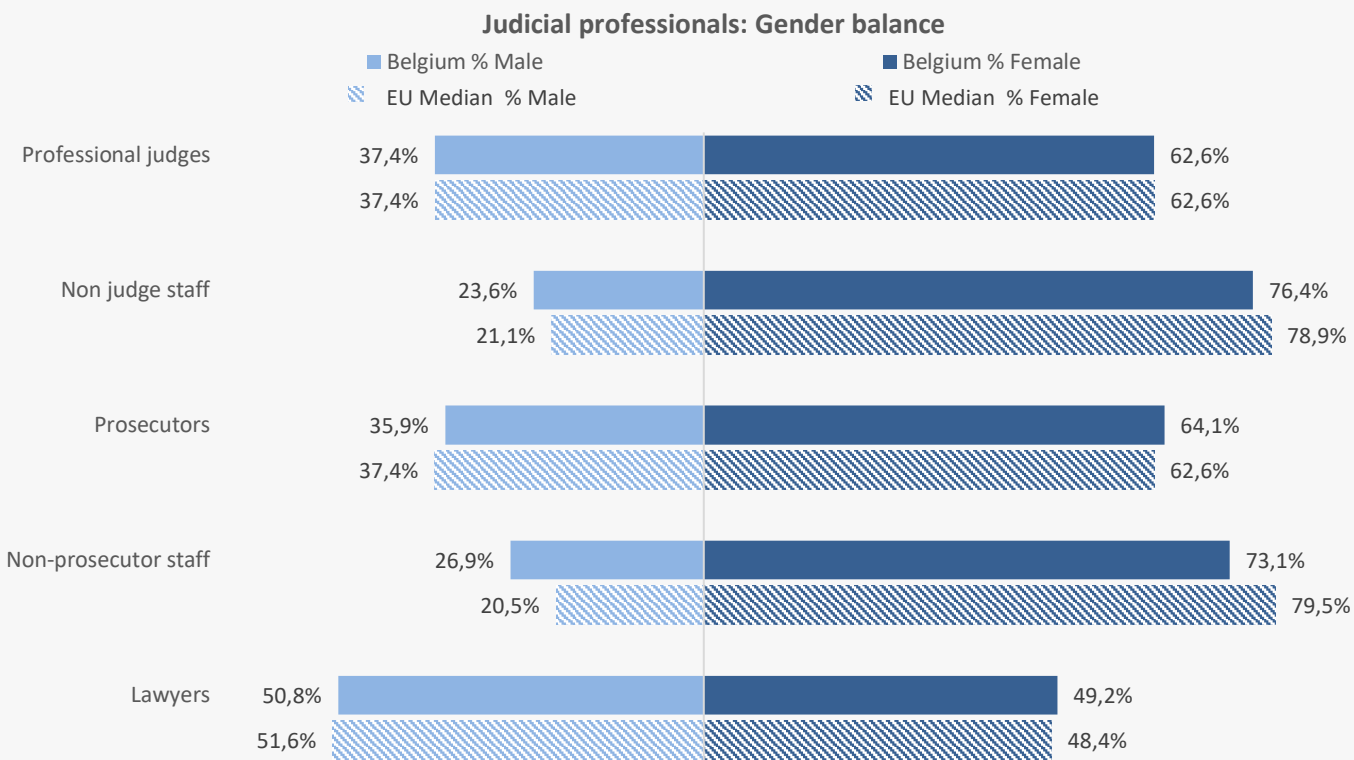
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	1 765	14,9	23,4
Non-judge staff	5 892	49,8	59,4
Prosecutors	943	8,0	11,4
Non-prosecutor staff	2 952	25,0	14,5
Lawyers	19 430	164,3	138,7



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

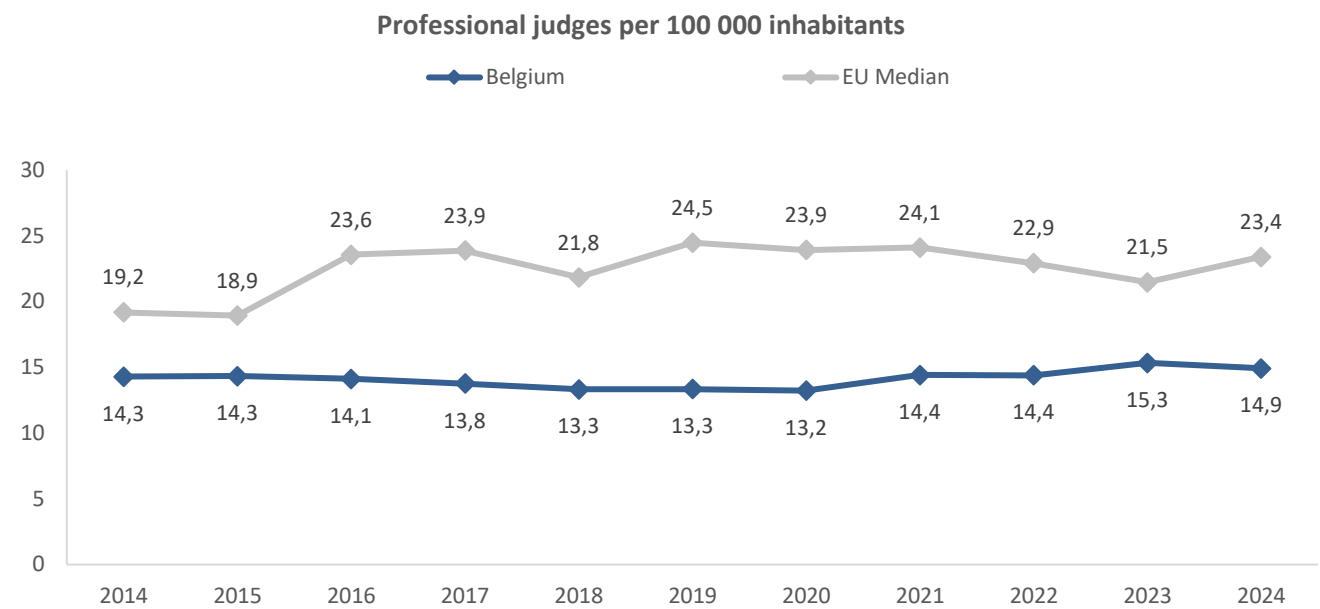
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	37,4%	62,6%
Non judge staff	23,6%	76,4%
Prosecutors	35,9%	64,1%
Non-prosecutor staff	26,9%	73,1%
Lawyers	50,8%	49,2%



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2014 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2014	1 602	14,3	19,2
2015	1 614	14,3	18,9
2016	1 600	14,1	23,6
2017	1 566	13,8	23,9
2018	1 523	13,3	21,8
2019	1 526	13,3	24,5
2020	1 524	13,2	23,9
2021	1 669	14,4	24,1
2022	1 684	14,4	22,9
2023	1 805	15,3	21,5
2024	1 765	14,9	23,4



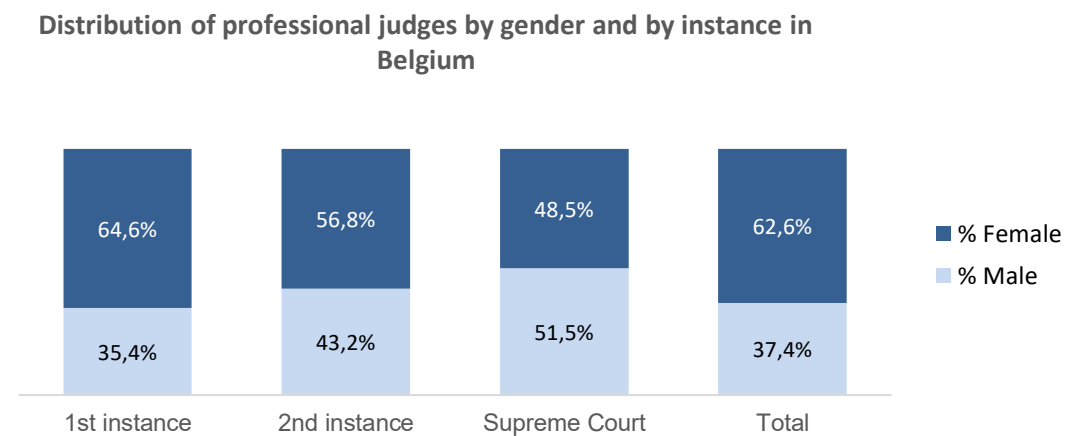
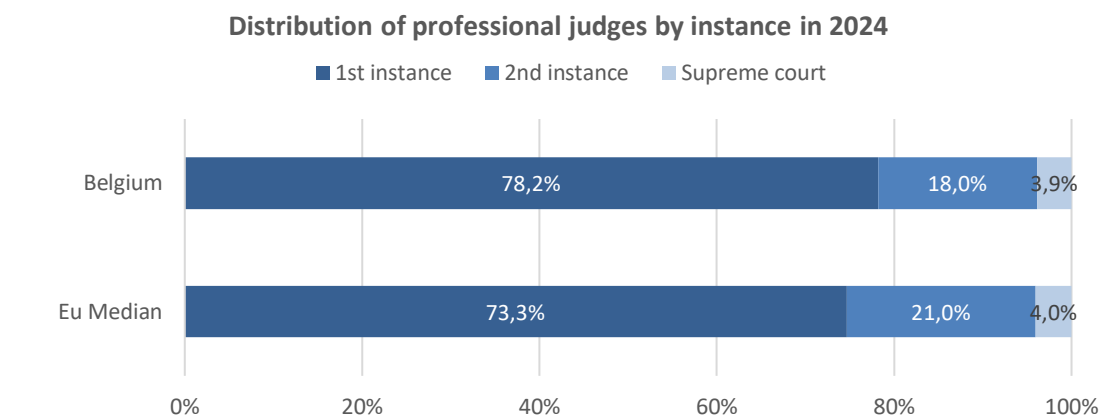
According to the 2024 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Belgium is 1 765, which is -2,2% less than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Belgium, there are 14,9 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants).

It is worth mentionning that starting from 2021, the total of professional judges also includes data for the Council of State and the Aliens Litigation Council.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	1 380	78,2%	488	892	35,4%	64,6%
2nd instance	317	18,0%	137	180	43,2%	56,8%
Supreme Court	68	3,9%	35	33	51,5%	48,5%
Total	1 765		660	1 105	37,4%	62,6%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 1 105, which represents 62,6% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 1 380 are sitting in the first instance courts (of whom 892 are female); 317 are sitting in the second instance courts (of whom 180 are female) and 68 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of whom 33 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similar trend is observed in Belgium. However, first instance judges are even more prevalent, while second instance judges are less numerous. At the Supreme Court level Belgium is very close to the EU median of 4%.

As regards the methodology of presentation of data in respect of the number of judges, it should be noticed that since 2021, the figures also include data for the Council of State and the Council of Alien Law Litigation. For 2024, the figures are as follows (posts actually filled): for the Council of State: 38 councilors (including 14 women and 24 men), counted as Supreme court judges; for the Aliens Litigation Council: 62 judges (including 38 women and 24 men), counted as first instance judges.

As regards the distribution of the number of judges among the different court instances, Belgium presents some peculiarities which should be highlighted. Namely, it is important to keep in mind that the 13 courts of first instance which judges are counted as first instance judges also rule as appeal courts on the decisions of the Justices of the peace. Besides, the Council of State is at the same time a first and highest instance court depending on the category of administrative cases. In this regard, starting from 2024 judges of the Council of State (counselors) are no longer considered as first instance judges but as Supreme Court professional judges.

As regards the distribution male/female, one can notice that female judges do not constitute the majority only at the Supreme court level, even if their percentage is very close to the 50% threshold.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2024	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	1 380	NA	NA	62	NA
2nd instance	317	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Supreme Court	68	NA	NA	38	NA
Total	1 765	NA	NA	100	NA

In Belgium, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible only for administrative cases.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2024	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	4,5%	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Supreme Court	NA	NA	55,9%	NA
Total	NA	NA	5,7%	NA

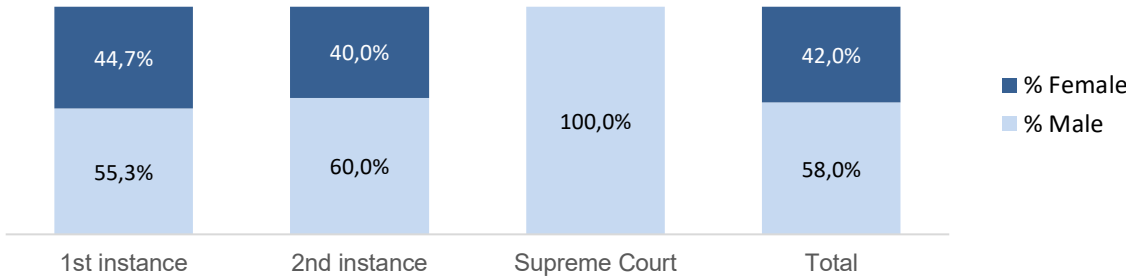
It should be recalled that the Council of State (composed of 38 councilors in 2024) also rules in the first instance. Starting from 2024, the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) is considered as a court of last instance. Accordingly, only judges of the Aliens Litigation Council (62 judges) are presented as first instance administrative judges.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	38	76,0%	21	17	55,3%	44,7%
2nd instance	10	20,0%	6	4	60,0%	40,0%
Supreme Court	2	4,0%	2	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	50		29	21	58,0%	42,0%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Belgium



In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 21, which represents 42,0% of the total number of court presidents.

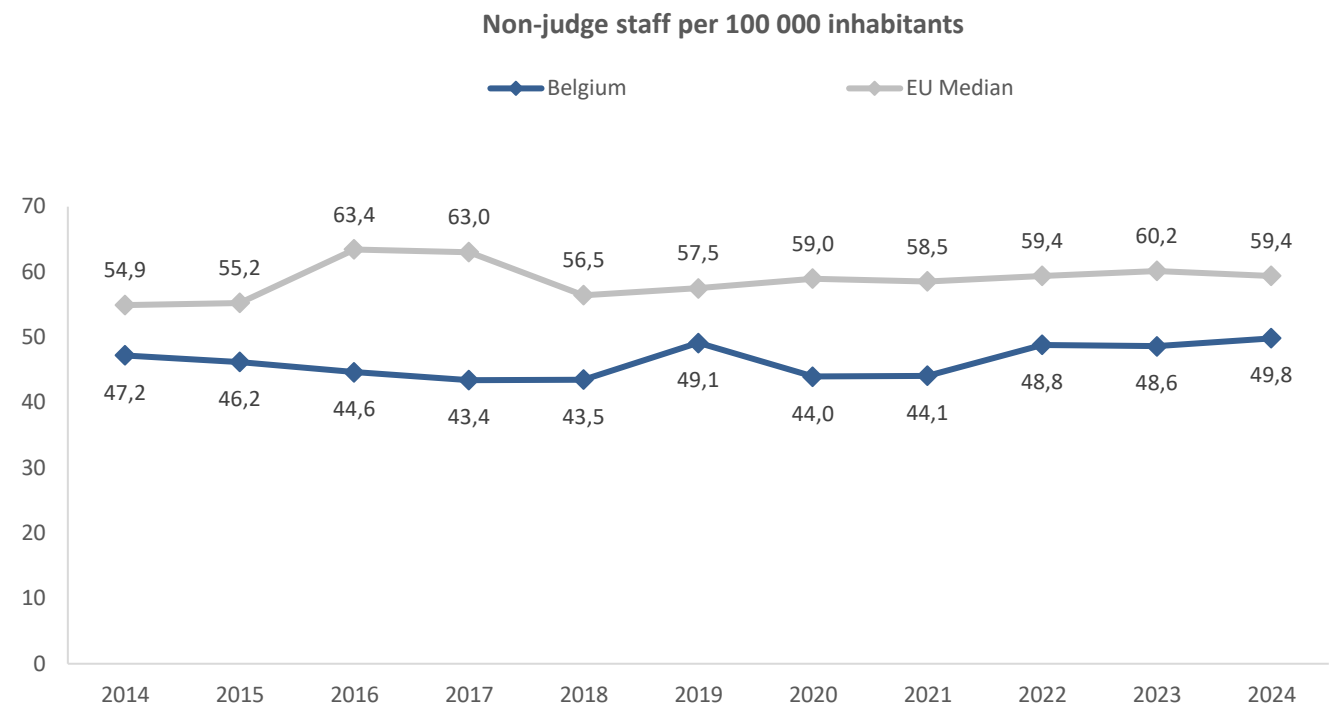
The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 38 are sitting in first instance courts (of whom 17 are female); 10 are sitting in second instance courts (of whom 4 are female) and 2 are sitting in Supreme Court (none of whom is a female).

It is important to point out that in Belgium, except for administrative justice, the management of the courts (“ordre judiciaire”) is entrusted to specific management bodies. In 2024, their number is 48 and includes: the management committees, the president of the College of Courts and Tribunals, as well as the management committee of the Court of Cassation.

From 2024 onwards, the data includes the presidents of the Council of State (highest instance) and the Aliens Litigation Council (first instance).

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2014	5 290	47,2	54,9
2015	5 204	46,2	55,2
2016	5 054	44,6	63,4
2017	4 940	43,4	63,0
2018	4 974	43,5	56,5
2019	5 614	49,1	57,5
2020	5 064	44,0	59,0
2021	5 097	44,1	58,5
2022	5 712	48,8	59,4
2023	5 718	48,6	60,2
2024	5 892	49,8	59,4



In 2024, Belgium has 5 892 non-judge staff (of whom 4 499 are female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals an increase of 3,0%.

In 2024, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has increased (from 48,6 in 2023 to 49,8 in 2024).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 15,3 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2023 to 14,9 in 2024.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2024

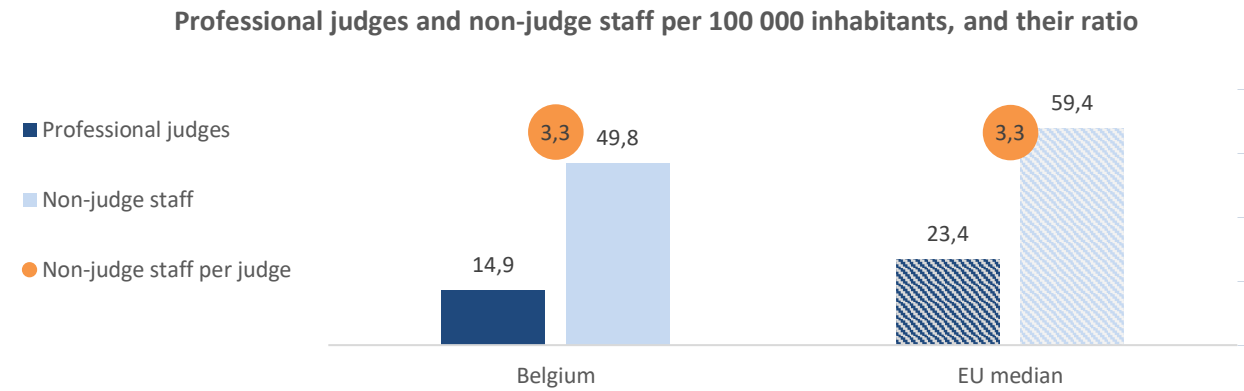
	Absolute number	in %
Total	5 892	
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	5 159	87,6%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	162	2,7%
Technical staff	571	9,7%
Other	0	0,0%

In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

- 5 159 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of whom 3 863 are female);
- 162 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of whom 108 are female);
- 571 technical staff (of whom 528 are female);

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Belgium	EU median
Professional judges	14,9	23,4
Non-judge staff	49,8	59,4
Non-judge staff per judge	3,3	3,3

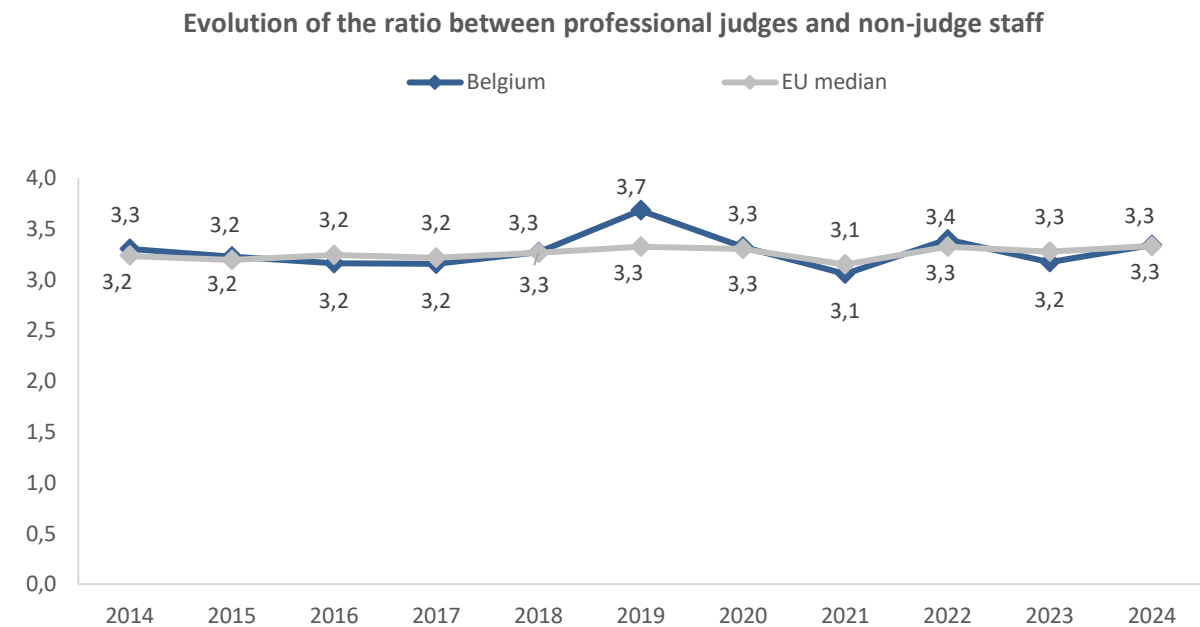


In Belgium, there are 14,9 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,3 non-judge staff per judge.

There is no significant difference compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 3,2 non-judge staff per judge.

Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

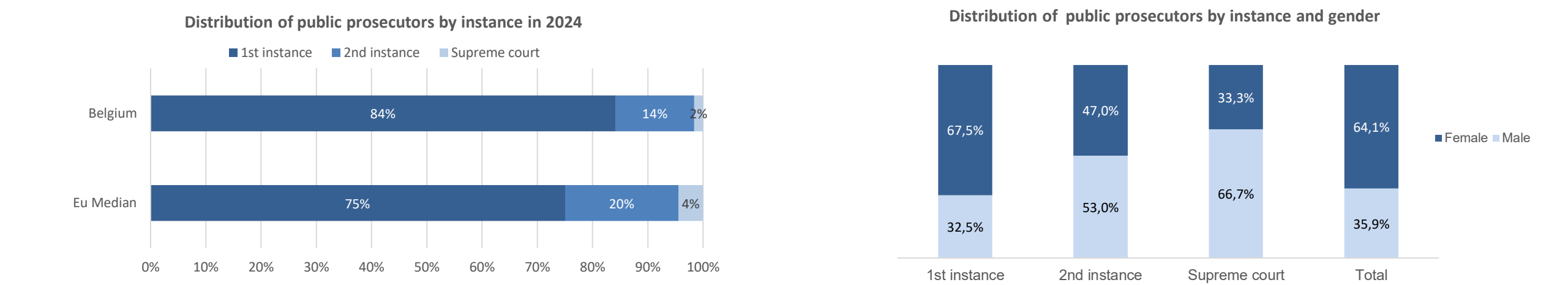
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	EU median
2014	14,3	47,2	3,3	3,2
2015	14,3	46,2	3,2	3,2
2016	14,1	44,6	3,2	3,2
2017	13,8	43,4	3,2	3,2
2018	13,3	43,5	3,3	3,3
2019	13,3	49,1	3,7	3,3
2020	13,2	44,0	3,3	3,3
2021	14,4	44,1	3,1	3,1
2022	14,4	48,8	3,4	3,3
2023	15,3	48,6	3,2	3,3
2024	14,9	49,8	3,3	3,3



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	794	84,2%	258	536	32,5%	67,5%
2nd instance	134	14,2%	71	63	53,0%	47,0%
Supreme court	15	1,6%	10	5	66,7%	33,3%
Total	943		339	604	35,9%	64,1%



In this cycle, the total number of female prosecutors (all instances) is 604, which represents 64,1% of the total number of prosecutors.

The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 794 in first instance (of whom 536 are female); 134 are in second instance (of whom 63 are female) and 15 in final instance (of whom 5 are female).

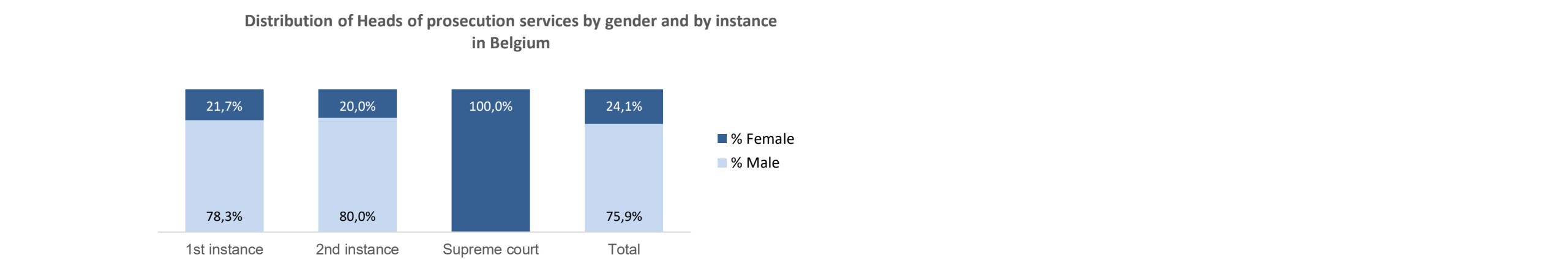
As regards the distribution of the number of prosecutors among the different judicial instances, the following methodology has been applied: first instance - all prosecutors working in the labour auditor's offices, public prosecutors' offices of first instance, public prosecutor's office for road safety and the federal public prosecutor's office; second instance – all prosecutors working in the public prosecutor's offices of the appeal courts and the public prosecutor's offices of the labour courts; last instance - all prosecutors working in the public prosecutor's office at the Court of Cassation.

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female prosecutors constitute the majority only at first instance. However, one can notice that the percentage of second instance female prosecutors has slightly increased between 2023 and 2024 from 44% to 47%, while at the last instance this percentage more than doubled (from 15% to 33%).

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2024	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	23	79,3%	18	5	78,3%	21,7%
2nd instance	5	17,2%	4	1	80,0%	20,0%
Supreme court	1	3,4%	0	1	0,0%	100,0%
Total	29		22	7	75,9%	24,1%



In this cycle, the total number of female heads of prosecution (all instances) is 7, which represents 24,1% of the total number of heads of prosecution.

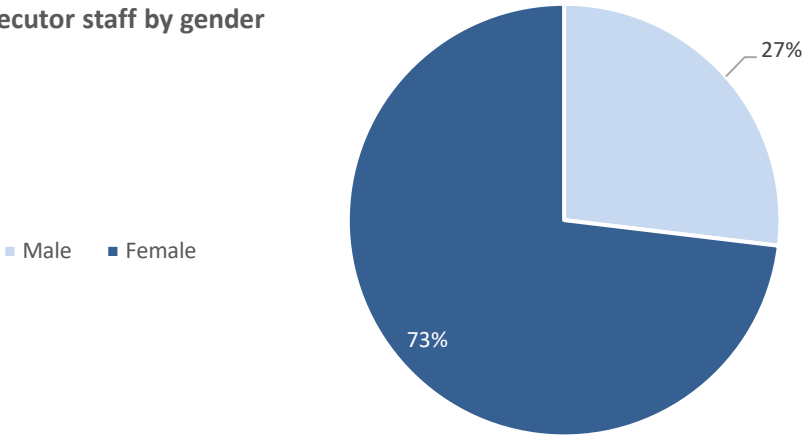
The total number of heads of prosecution services is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 23 at first instance level (of whom 5 are female); 5 at second instance level (of whom 1 is female) and 1 at the highest instance level who is female.

It is interesting to mention that the Prosecutor General Office and the Auditor General Office constitute the public prosecution services at the court of appeal and the labor court, respectively. The Attorney General heads both of them.

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2021	2 711	825	1 886
2022	3 240	916	2 324
2023	2 855	835	2 020
2024	2 952	794	2 158

Non-prosecutor staff by gender

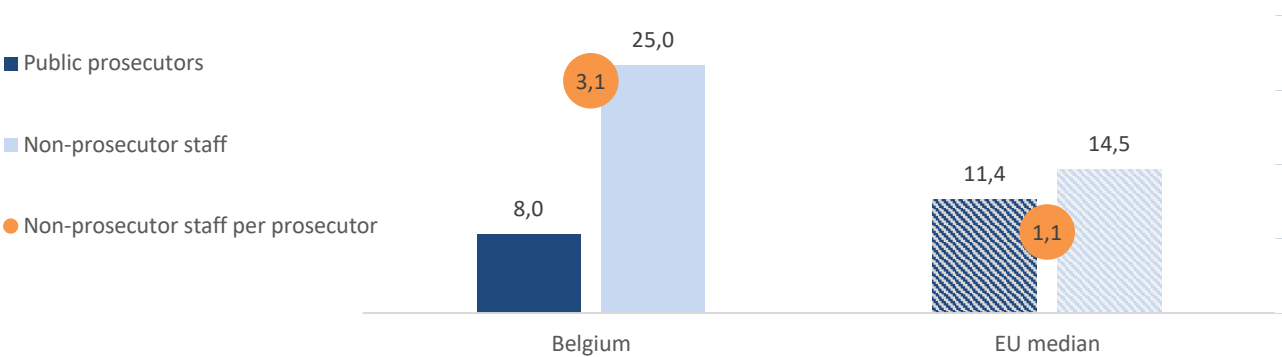


These figures cover all grades of judicial staff, except for lawyers appointed at the public prosecution offices, prosecutors under training and candidate prosecutors. Namely, the data encompass secretaries, non-prosecutor staff responsible for assisting prosecutors in the same way as secretaries, staff responsible for administrative tasks, technical staff. The category “other staff” refers to criminologists.

Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Belgium	EU median
Public prosecutors	8,0	11,4
Non-prosecutor staff	25,0	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	3,1	1,1

Public prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff per 100 000 inhabitants, and their ratio

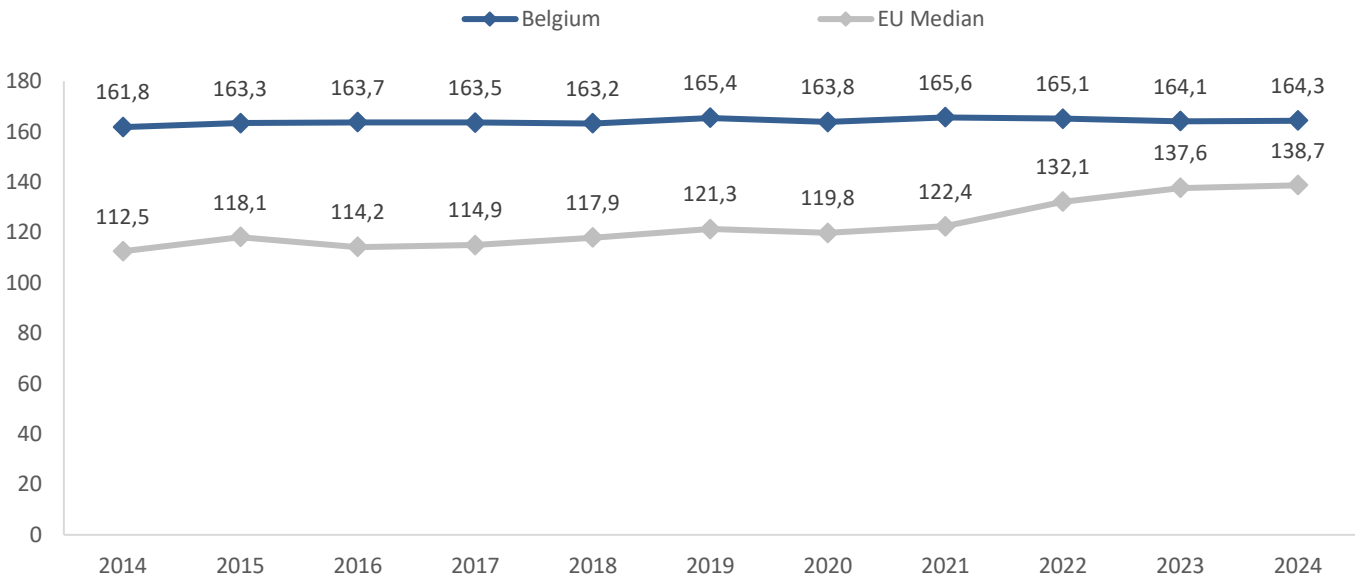


In 2024, in Belgium, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors of 3,1 was significantly above the EU median of 1,1.

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2014	18 134	161,8	112,5
2015	18 402	163,3	118,1
2016	18 532	163,7	114,2
2017	18 604	163,5	114,9
2018	18 658	163,2	117,9
2019	18 905	165,4	121,3
2020	18 875	163,8	119,8
2021	19 161	165,6	122,4
2022	19 310	165,1	132,1
2023	19 300	164,1	137,6
2024	19 430	164,3	138,7

Lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants



In 2024, there are 19 430 lawyers, which is 0,7% more than in 2023.

There are 9 550 female lawyers which is 49% of the total.

Belgium has 164,3 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is above the EU median of 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

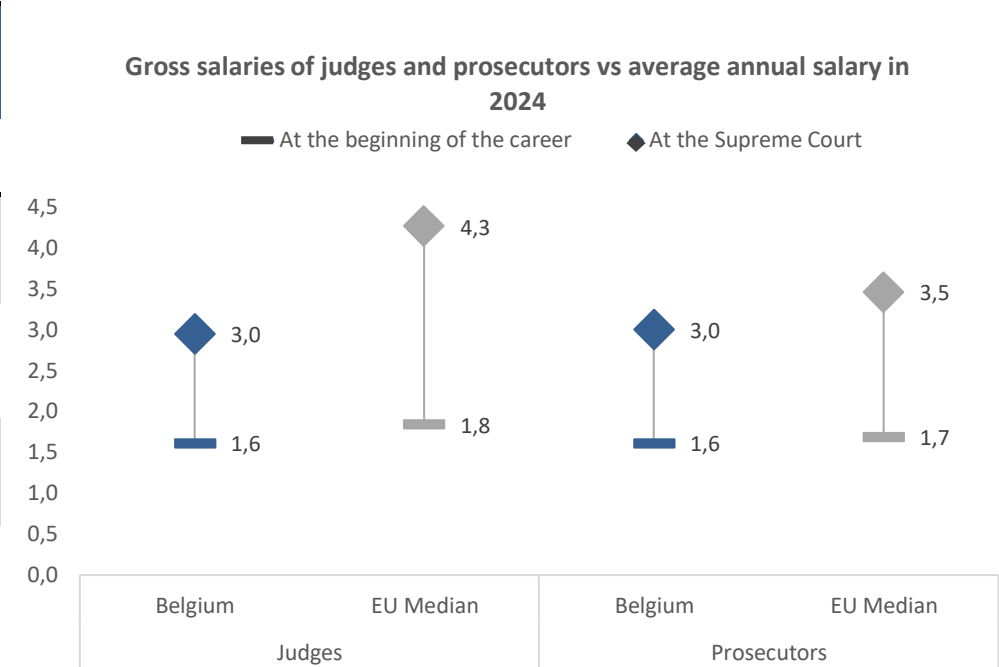
The latest barometers organised by the Flemish Bars Association (Orde van Vlaamse Balies) and the French- and German-speaking Bars Association (Ordre des barreaux francophones et germanophone) show that the lawyer profession is becoming increasingly feminised in Belgium.

Orde van Vlaamse Balies: according to the latest ‘Barometer of the profession’ (2020), carried out by the Flemish Bars Association in collaboration with Ghent University (UGent) and Leuven University (KUL), in December 2019, 64.8% of trainee lawyers were women. On the other hand, 57.6% of the lawyers registered on the roll, who therefore completed the traineeship, were men.

French- and German-speaking Bars Association: according to the latest ‘Barometer of the profession’ (2022) carried out by AVOCATS.BE in collaboration with ULiège (University of Liège), the percentage of women has been rising steadily since 2007 and has exceeded 50% since 2018. This increase and the shape of the age pyramid point to a strong feminisation of the profession in the years to come.

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at beginning of a career and at the highest instance

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Belgium		Belgium	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	86 916€	49 281€	1,6	1,8
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	158 926€	90 111€	3,0	4,3
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	86 916€	49 281€	1,6	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	161 835€	91 761€	3,0	3,5



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 24 043€ to a maximum of 153 676€.

According to the 2024 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Belgium is 86 916€, which is quite above the EU median of 61 347€ (42% above).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 1,6 times higher (the EU median is 1,8).

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 54 719€ to 298 911€. Belgium's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is 31% above the EU median of 121 591€.

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 24 043€ to a maximum of 106 135€.

In 2024, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Belgium of 86 916€ is significantly above the EU median of 52 969€ (64% above).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 1,6 times higher, very close to the EU median (1,7).

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 51 013€ and the maximum is 254 088€. Belgium's absolute gross salary for prosecutors at the highest level is 71% above the EU median of 94 385€.

In terms of methodology, it should be specified that the gross amount of 86,916€ corresponds to the salary of a judge in a court of first instance at the start of their career (= between 3 and 6 years of seniority) and that of a deputy public prosecutor at the start of their career (= between 3 and 6 years of seniority).

The amount of 158,926€ corresponds to the salary of a counselor at the Court of Cassation with the maximum length of service (given that appointment to the Court of Cassation is the final stage of a judicial career for each of them, they all receive the maximum). The salaries of administrative judges are not included in the table. Counselors to the Council of State are not part of the judicial system. Their salaries are also set by law.

Salary evolves according to financial seniority with an increase every three years. The calculation of net salary depends on individual parameters (based on the situation of the person concerned, married, number of dependent children etc.) and therefore cannot be described in general terms. The following are deducted from the gross salary: health insurance contributions, survivor's pension contributions, special social security contribution, withholding tax.

3. System of compensating users in Belgium (2024 data)

System for compensating users

2024	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	NA	NA	NA
Excessive length of proceedings	NA	NA	NA
Non-execution of court decisions	NAP	NAP	NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	64	20	123 747 €
Wrongful conviction	NA	NA	NA
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
2022	NA	NA	NA
2023	NA	NA	NA
2024	NA	NA	NA

In Belgium, the State’s liability for damages resulting from faults committed by the public prosecutor’s office or judges falls under Article 1382 of the Civil Code according to which: “Any act whatsoever of a person which causes damage to another person obliges the person by whose fault it occurred to make reparation”. The fault may consist of negligence according to the terms of article 1383 which provides that “everyone is responsible for the damage he/she causes not only by his/her own act but also by his/her negligence or imprudence”. According to the Constitutional Court, a constitutionally correct interpretation of Article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that even if an erroneous decision is not repealed, modified, annulled, or revoked, the state can be held responsible for a serious mistake of a judge sitting at last instance. These claims are brought before civil courts.

Exceeding the reasonable time of proceedings should also be considered as a fault. However, article 21ter of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for that in case the right to be judged within a reasonable time is violated, courts can either inflict lower sentence than the legal minimum sentence or simply pronounce guilty verdict without imposing punishment.

With regard to the State’s liability for unlawful detention, the Act of March 13, 1973, on compensation for ineffective pre-trial detention provides for a right to compensation for any person who has been deprived of their liberty in conditions incompatible with the provisions of Article 5 of the ECHR. Besides, according to the same Act, "any person who has been held in preventive detention for more than eight days without this detention or its continuation having been caused by his/her own conduct may claim compensation: a) if he or she has been directly or indirectly exempted from liability by a judicial decision that has become res judicata; b) if he/she has benefited from an order or a ruling of dismissal; c) if he/she has been arrested or kept in detention after the public action has been extinguished by prescription.

The amount of such compensation shall be determined in equity, taking into account all the circumstances of public and private interest. If the person concerned is unable to bring an action for compensation before the ordinary courts, the compensation must be requested in writing to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide within six months. The compensation shall be granted by the Minister of Justice at the expense of the Treasury, if the legal conditions are met. If the compensation or the charge is refused, if the amount of the compensation or the number of days charged is deemed insufficient, or if the Minister of Justice has not taken a decision within six months of the request, the person concerned may apply to the Commission for Inoperative Pre-trial Detention.

In Belgian law, the term « inoperative pre-trial detention” is used instead of “wrongful arrest”. In 2024, the number of cases still open (for inoperative pre-trial detention) was 19.

4. Performance of courts in Belgium (2024 data)

• Efficiency indicators

◦ Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

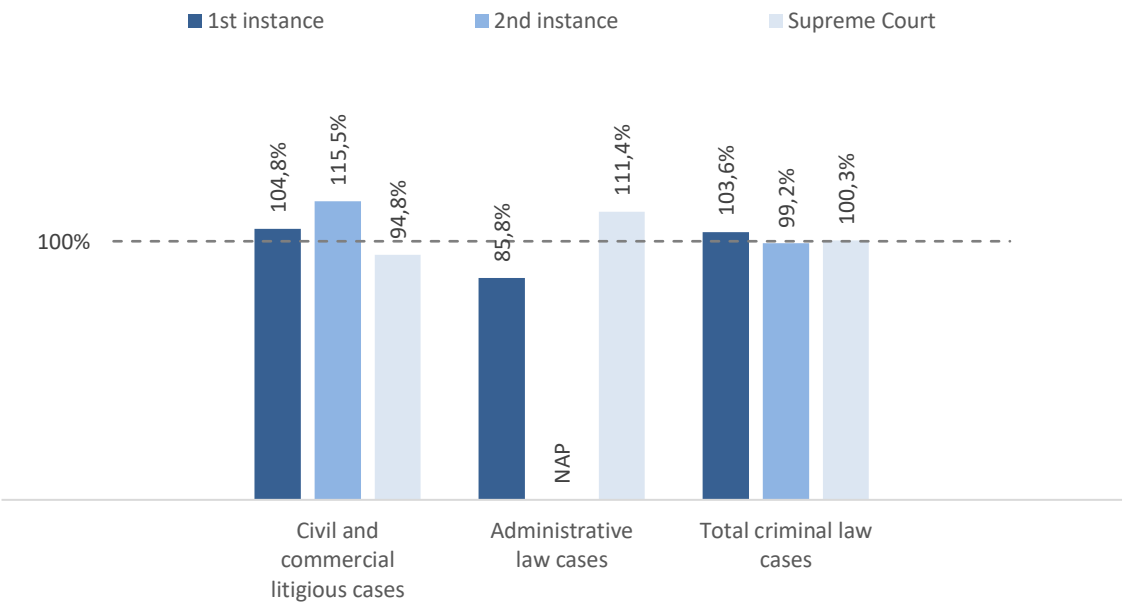
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

The Disposition Time determines the estimated number of days necessary for a pending case to be solved in a court.

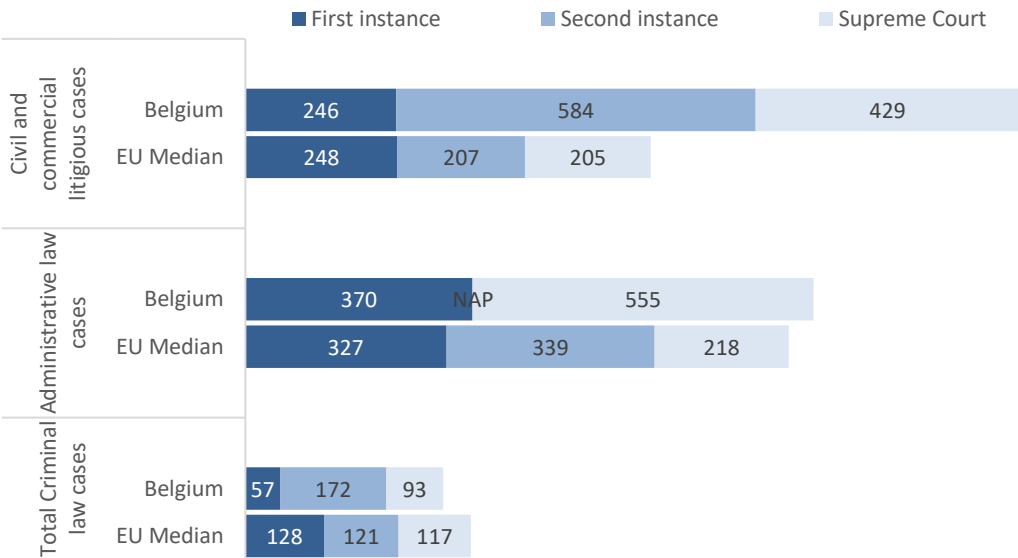
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter		Civil and commercial litigious cases		Administrative law cases		Total criminal law cases	
		Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
Clearance Rate (%)	1st instance	104,8%	97,8%	85,8%	96,5%	103,6%	98,8%
	2nd instance	115,5%	100,8%	NAP	98,4%	99,2%	99,5%
	Supreme Court	94,8%	104,1%	111,4%	108,5%	100,3%	98,3%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	246	248	370	327	57	128
	2nd instance	584	207	NAP	339	172	121
	Supreme Court	429	205	555	218	93	117

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2024 (%)



Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2024 (days)



In 2024, similarly to the EU trend, the shortest total length of proceedings (all instances combined) in Belgium is registered in criminal matters. Conversely, in Belgium, the total length of civil proceedings is the longest one, while at the European Union level, the administrative proceedings are the longest.

More precisely, in criminal matters, the Clearance rate indicator has positive values at all three instances, especially concerning the first instance, while the Disposition time is above the EU median only at second instance and considerably below the respective EU medians at first and final instances.

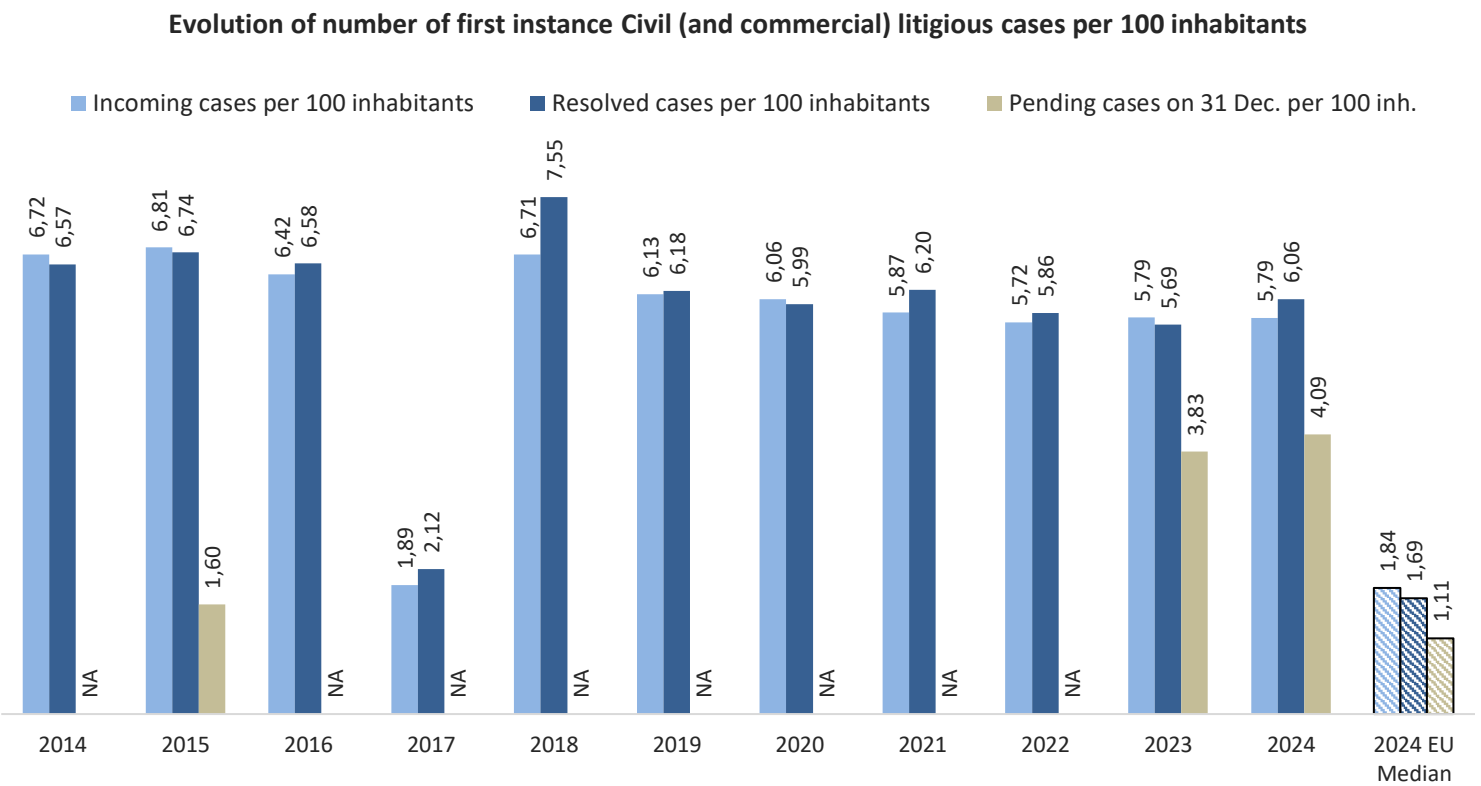
As to the administrative justice which is organised in two instances (first and last), the Disposition time at first instance is slightly above the EU median, the Clearance rate remaining below the 100% threshold, even though it slightly improved between 2023 and 2024. At the last instance, despite the very positive Clearance rate value of 111%, the Disposition time is still significantly above the EU median, namely more than double. It was also the case in 2023 and 2022. In this respect, it is worth mentioning that starting from 2022, the category of last instance administrative cases encompasses along with the case-flow of the Council of State certain civil and social cases before the Court of Cassation and all tax cases before the Court of Cassation which fall within the CEPEJ definition of an administrative case. This methodological change has affected the Disposition time indicator for last instance administrative cases.

With regard to civil matters, the Clearance rate has positive values at first and second instance, going beyond the 100%. However, if at first instance, the Disposition time is slightly below the EU median, this indicator is significantly above the EU median at second instance despite the 116% of Clearance rate. At third instance, with a Clearance rate remaining below the 100%, the Disposition time continued increasing in 2024 constituting more than double the EU.

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2014	6,72	6,57	NA
2015	6,81	6,74	1,60
2016	6,42	6,58	NA
2017	1,89	2,12	NA
2018	6,71	7,55	NA
2019	6,13	6,18	NA
2020	6,06	5,99	NA
2021	5,87	6,20	NA
2022	5,72	5,86	NA
2023	5,79	5,69	3,83
2024	5,79	6,06	4,09
2024 EU Median	1,84	1,69	1,11



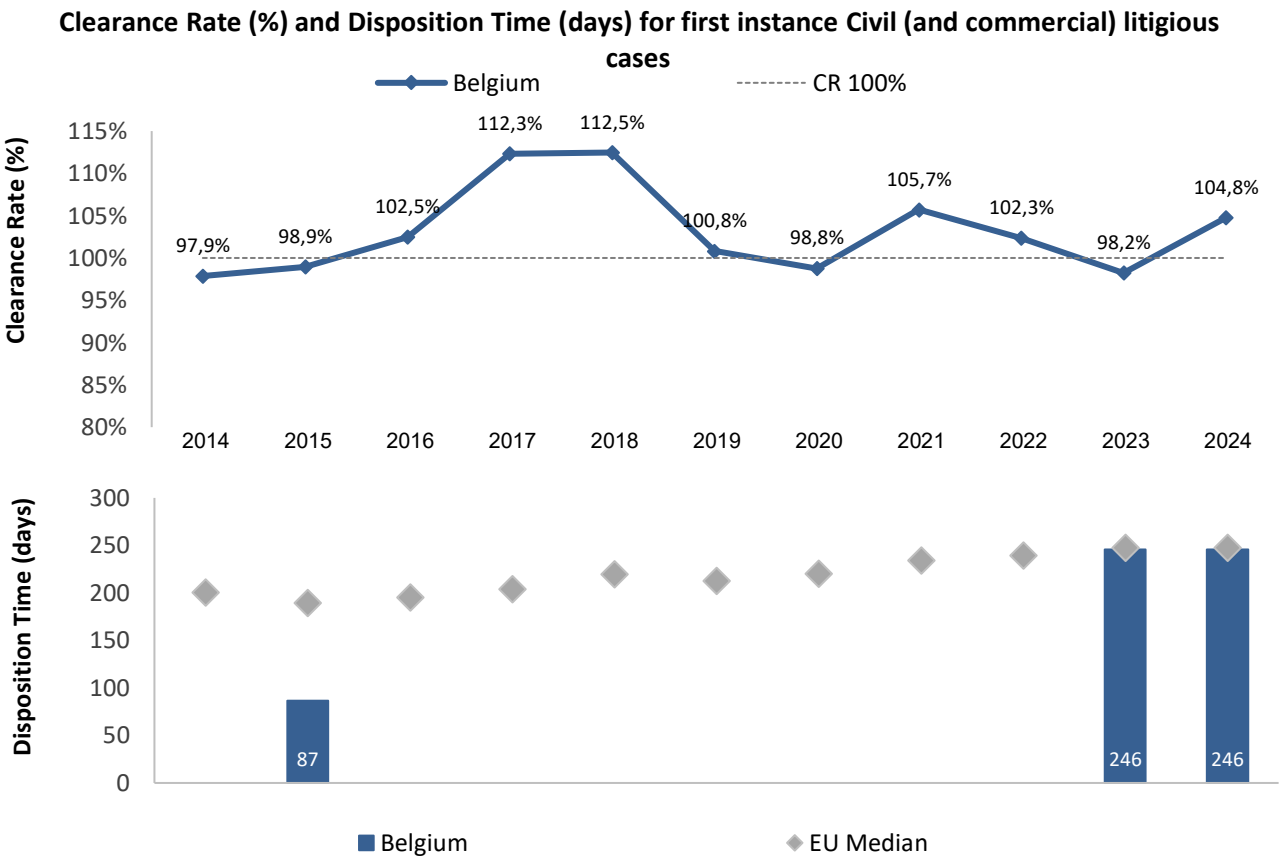
The number of incoming cases in 2024 in Belgium (5,79 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,84 per 100 inhabitants).

Similarly, the number of resolved cases in 2024 in Belgium (6,06 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly above the EU median (1,69 per 100 inhabitants).

As to the number of pending cases at the end of 2024 in Belgium (4,09 per 100 inhabitants), it is also considerably higher than the EU median (1,11 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2014	97,9%	101,8%	NA	201
2015	98,9%	102,3%	87	190
2016	102,5%	102,0%	NA	196
2017	112,3%	101,3%	NA	204
2018	112,5%	101,2%	NA	220
2019	100,8%	99,9%	NA	213
2020	98,8%	98,5%	NA	221
2021	105,7%	102,5%	NA	234
2022	102,3%	100,5%	NA	239
2023	98,2%	96,6%	246	247
2024	104,8%	97,8%	246	248



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 104,8% in 2024 Belgium seems to deal efficiently with its first instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has increased by 6,6 points.

In 2024, first instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 246 days, which is very close to the EU median of 248 days.

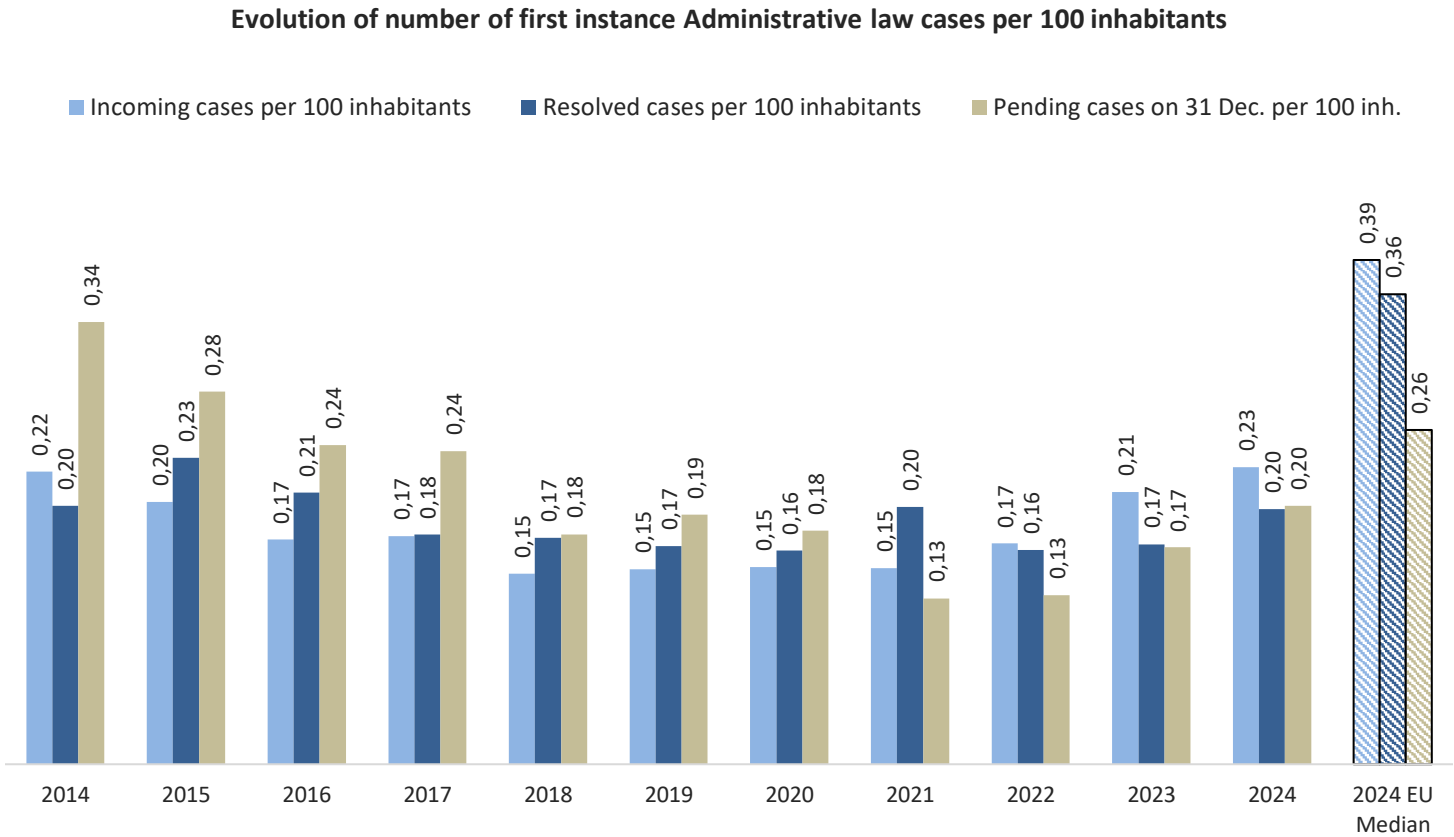
The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period show a stable Disposition Time.

It is worth mentioning that, as for previous evaluation cycles, for “youth” civil cases only the number of incoming cases is available (1 443 in 2024). As a result, “youth” civil litigation is not included in the data on civil litigious cases. With regard to first instance labor courts, data on “collective debt settlement” cases are not available for 2024 due to their migration to a new ICT program (JustRestart). As a result, they are not taken into consideration.

First instance Administrative law cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Administrative law cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2014	0,22	0,20	0,34
2015	0,20	0,23	0,28
2016	0,17	0,21	0,24
2017	0,17	0,18	0,24
2018	0,15	0,17	0,18
2019	0,15	0,17	0,19
2020	0,15	0,16	0,18
2021	0,15	0,20	0,13
2022	0,17	0,16	0,13
2023	0,21	0,17	0,17
2024	0,23	0,20	0,20
2024 EU Median	0,39	0,36	0,26



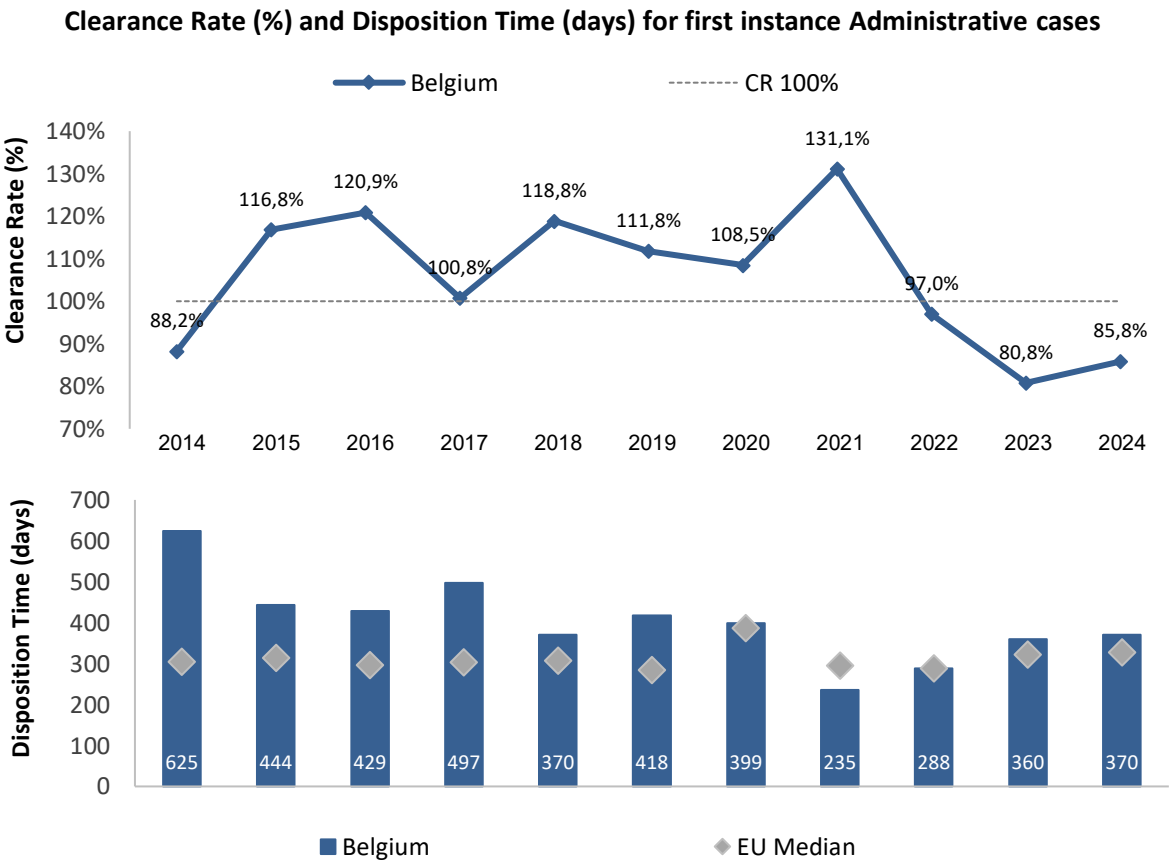
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2024 in Belgium (0,23 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,39 per 100 inhabitants).

The same conclusion is to be made in respect of the number of resolved administrative cases in 2024 which value (0,20 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,36 per 100 inhabitants).

Similarly, the number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2024 in Belgium (0,20 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below the EU median (0,26 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2014	88,2%	99,6%	625	305
2015	116,8%	103,7%	444	315
2016	120,9%	103,0%	429	297
2017	100,8%	102,1%	497	303
2018	118,8%	99,7%	370	308
2019	111,8%	102,1%	418	284
2020	108,5%	100,1%	399	388
2021	131,1%	101,7%	235	296
2022	97,0%	98,8%	288	288
2023	80,8%	100,9%	360	322
2024	85,8%	96,5%	370	327



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 85,8% in 2024 Belgium seems to face some difficulties in dealing with its first instance administrative law cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has increased by 5,0 points.

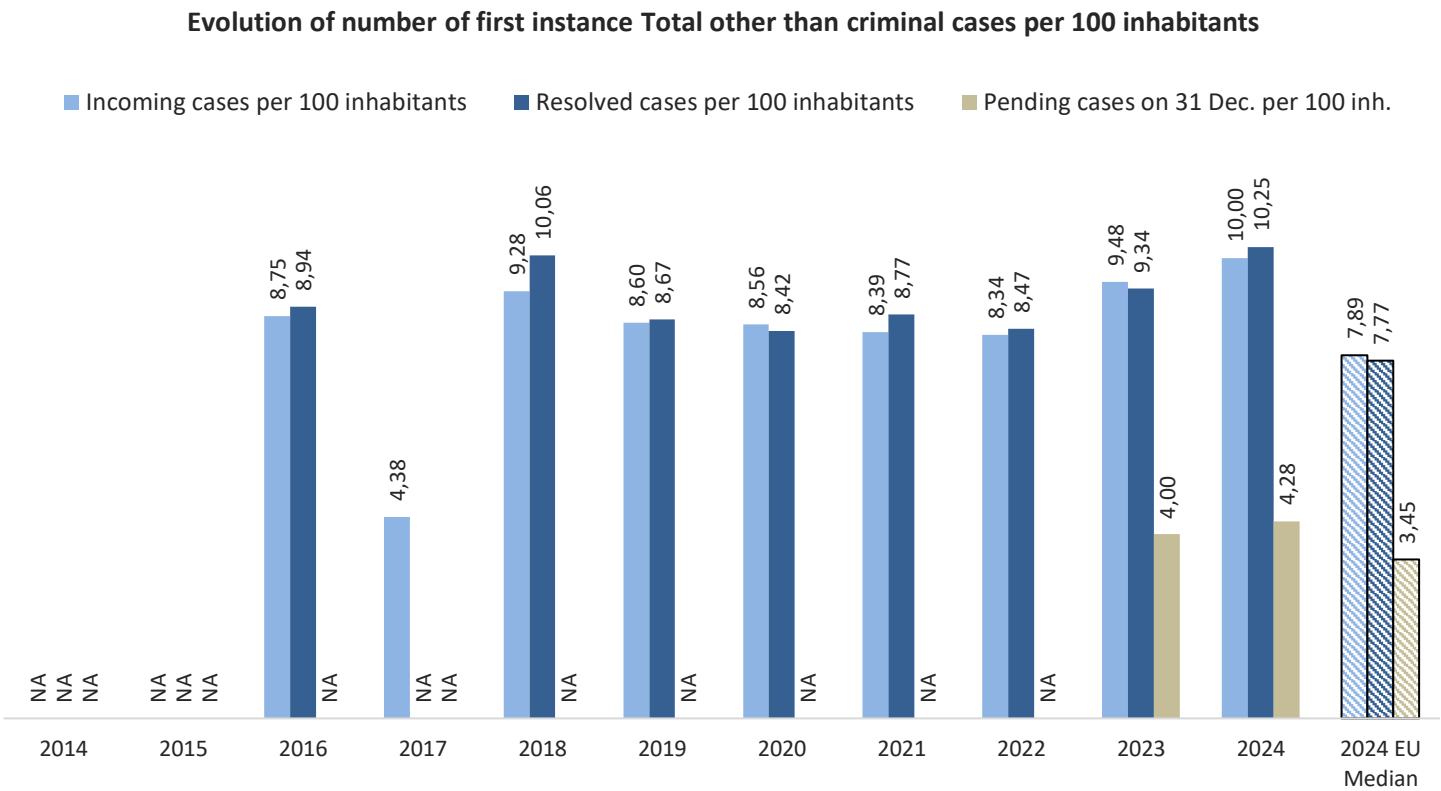
In 2024, first instance administrative law cases are solved in approximately 370 days, which is slightly above the EU median of 327 days.

The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a 2,8% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Total of other than criminal cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2014	NA	NA	NA
2015	NA	NA	NA
2016	8,75	8,94	NA
2017	4,38	NA	NA
2018	9,28	10,06	NA
2019	8,60	8,67	NA
2020	8,56	8,42	NA
2021	8,39	8,77	NA
2022	8,34	8,47	NA
2023	9,48	9,34	4,00
2024	10,00	10,25	4,28
2024 EU Median	7,89	7,77	3,45



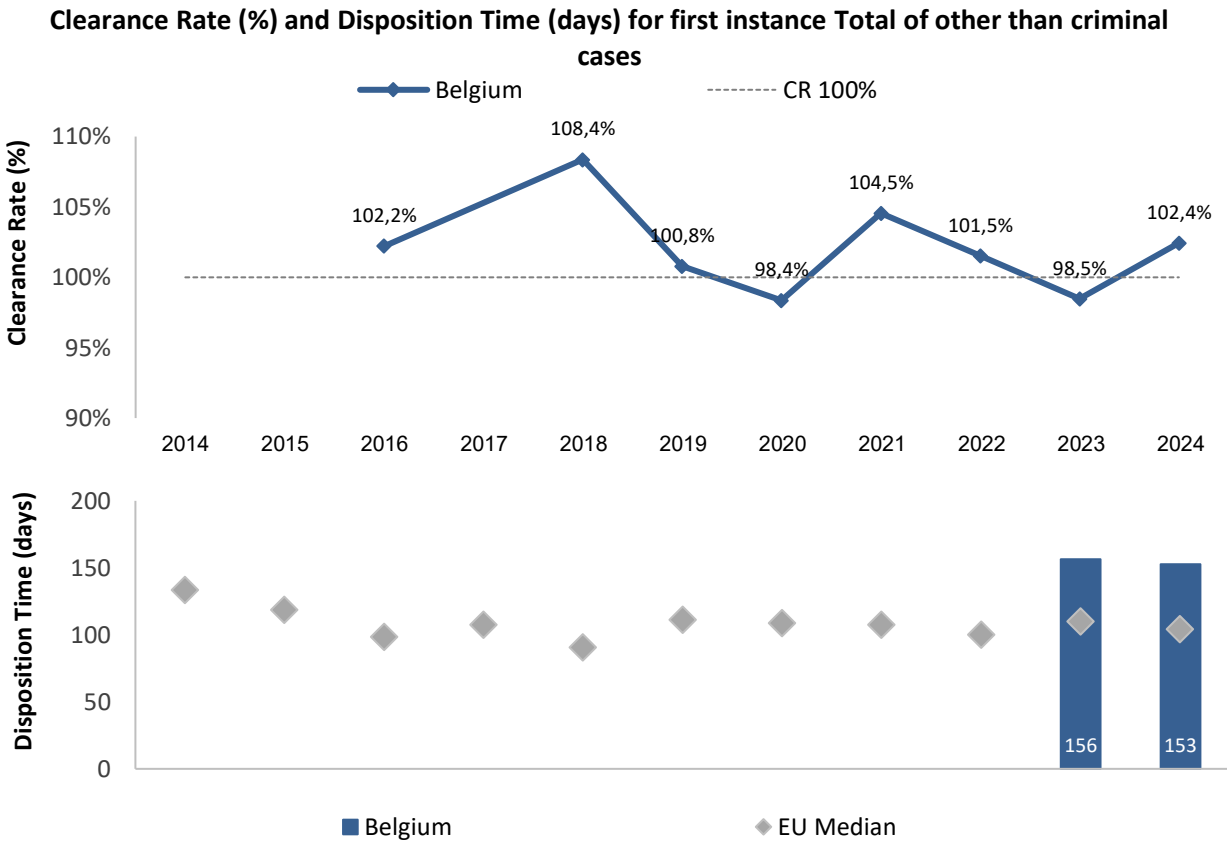
The number of incoming cases in 2024 in Belgium (10,00 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (7,89 per 100 inhabitants).

Similarly, the number of resolved cases in 2024 in Belgium (10,25 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (7,77 per 100 inhabitants).

As to the number of pending cases at the end of 2024 (4,28 per 100 inhabitants), it is slightly above the EU median (3,45 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2014	NA	101,9%	NA	133
2015	NA	101,0%	NA	119
2016	102,2%	101,5%	NA	98
2017	NA	100,6%	NA	107
2018	108,4%	100,6%	NA	91
2019	100,8%	99,8%	NA	111
2020	98,4%	98,7%	NA	109
2021	104,5%	101,2%	NA	107
2022	101,5%	99,8%	NA	100
2023	98,5%	99,9%	156	110
2024	102,4%	99,2%	153	104



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 102,4% in 2024 Belgium seems to deal efficiently with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has increased by 3,9 points.

In 2024, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 153 days, which is somewhat above the EU median of 104 days.

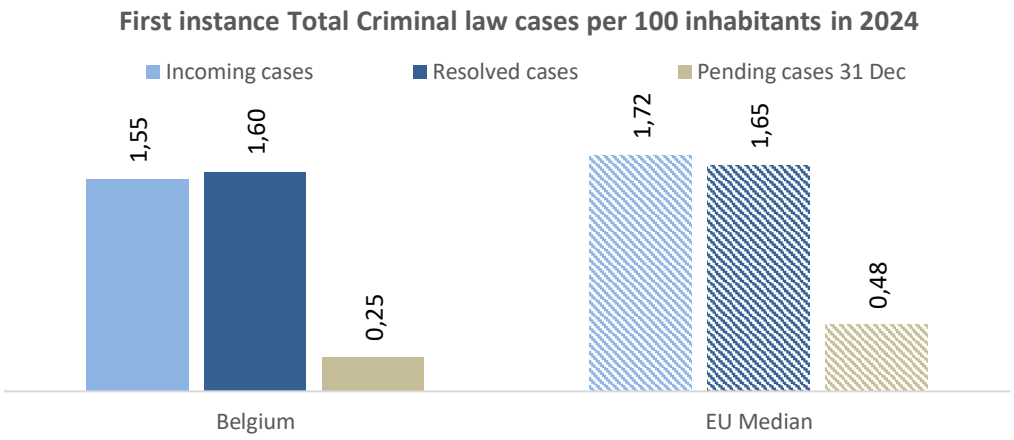
The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a -2,4% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

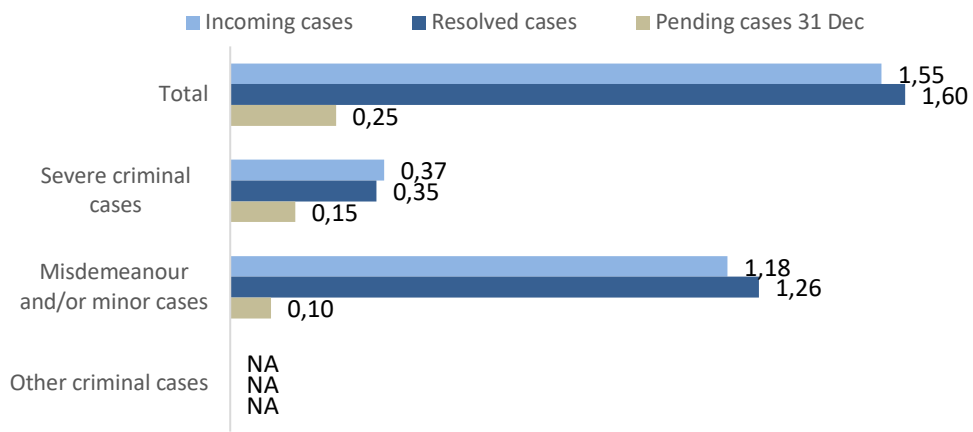
◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	36 224	183 035	189 569	29 690
Severe criminal cases	16 064	43 271	41 086	18 249
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	20 160	139 764	148 483	11 441
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	0,31	1,55	1,60	0,25
Severe criminal cases	0,14	0,37	0,35	0,15
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,17	1,18	1,26	0,10
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA



Severe, Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases, and other criminal law cases per 100 inhabitants



The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2024 in Belgium (1,55 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below the EU median (1,72 per 100 inhabitants).

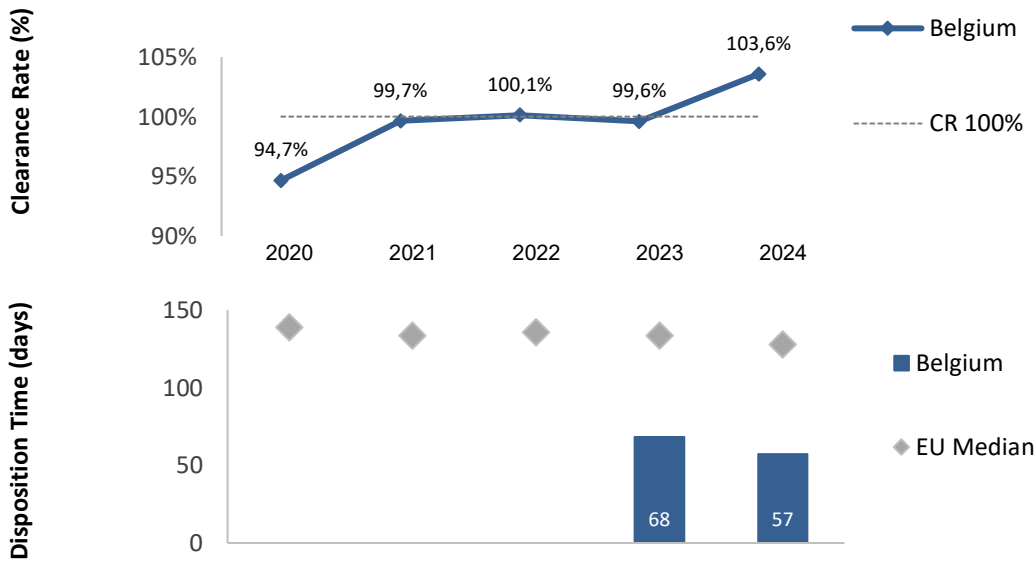
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2024 in Belgium (1,60 per 100 inhabitants) is very close but below the EU median (1,65 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2024 in Belgium (0,25 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,48 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total criminal law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2020	94,7%	95,2%	NA	139
2021	99,7%	100,0%	NA	134
2022	100,1%	100,0%	NA	136
2023	99,6%	99,6%	68	134
2024	103,6%	98,8%	57	128

Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for First Instance Total criminal law cases



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 103,6% in 2024 Belgium seems to deal efficiently with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2023 and 2024, the Clearance Rate has increased by 4,0 points.

In 2024, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 57 days, which is significantly below the EU median of 128 days.

The analysis of the 2023 - 2024 period reveals a -16,2% decrease of the Disposition Time.

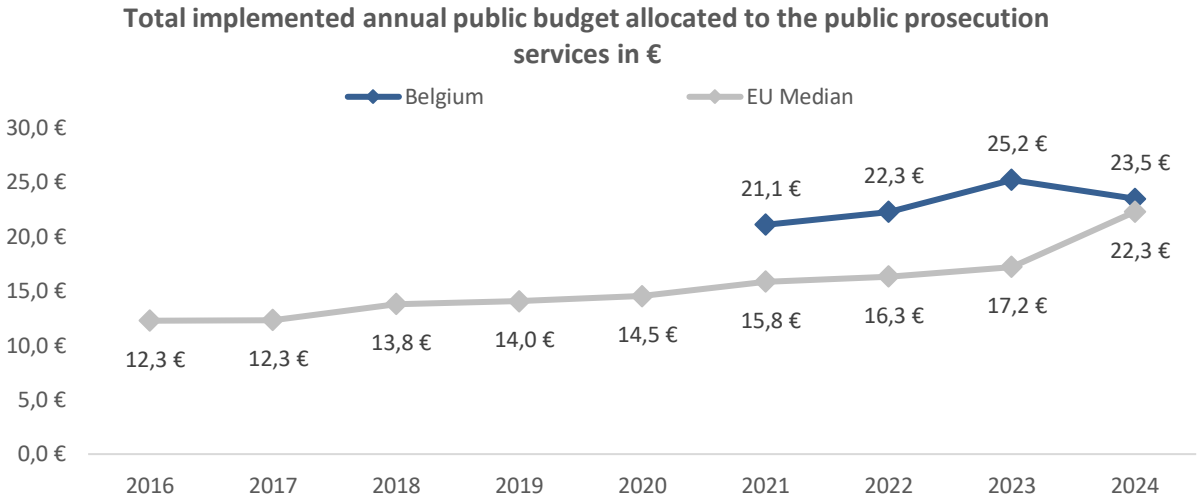
It should be mentioned that cases dealt with by juvenile courts - “protectional (non-civil) cases” - are not included in the data. Due to technical reasons, only data on incoming such cases are currently available (10 178).

Moreover, cases heard by the investigation judge (Chambre du conseil) are considered as part of the main criminal cases and accordingly not added to the total in order to avoid double counting the same criminal cases.

5. Public prosecution services in Belgium (2024 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2016	NA	NA	12,3 €
2017	NA	NA	12,3 €
2018	NA	NA	13,8 €
2019	NA	NA	14,0 €
2020	NA	NA	14,5 €
2021	243 867 402 €	21,1 €	15,8 €
2022	260 579 044 €	22,3 €	16,3 €
2023	296 420 905 €	25,2 €	17,2 €
2024	277 740 804 €	23,5 €	22,3 €



Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2020	NA	NA	0,01 €
2021	NAP	NAP	0,02 €
2022	NA	NA	0,01 €
2023	NA	NA	0,02 €
2024	NA	NA	0,04 €

With regard to the training budget for the public prosecutor's offices, the vast majority of training courses are open to both, judges and public prosecutors, as well as to non-judge and non-prosecutor staff. It is therefore very difficult to distinguish the training budget for the public prosecutor's offices. Indeed, only the total training budget (for judges and public prosecutors) is available.

Public prosecution caseflow: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseflow: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *		Per 100 inhabitants	
	Belgium	% Variation 2023 - 2024	Belgium	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	184 013	▲ 0,6%	1,56	0,90
2. Incoming/received cases	605 933	▲ 5,9%	5,12	3,01
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	590 909	▲ 4,0%	5,00	3,08
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	481 908	▲ 1,9%	4,08	2,17
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	89 811	▲ 5,5%	0,76	0,76
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	151 576	▲ 10,0%	1,28	1,00
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	115 729	▼ -6,3%	0,98	0,16
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	124 792	▼ -1,4%	1,06	0,32
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	74 526	▲ 22,4%	0,63	0,19
3.3. Cases brought to court	34 475	▲ 0,9%	0,29	0,57
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	199 037	▲ 6,4%	1,68	0,97

* Please note that these figures do not include traffic offence cases.

Since the reform of the judicial landscape entered into force on 1 April 2014, Belgium has 15 first instance public prosecutors' offices (14 public prosecutors' offices + the Federal prosecutor's officeThe FPO prosecutes a limited list of offences set out in articles 144ter et seq of the Judicial Code. This list includes the following offences: crimes and offences against State security; threats of attack or theft of nuclear material; trafficking and organised trafficking in human beings; illegal arms trafficking; criminal conspiracy and criminal organisation; terrorism; offences related to these offences; offences which, to a large extent, concern several jurisdictions or which have an international dimension, in particular those of organised crime.

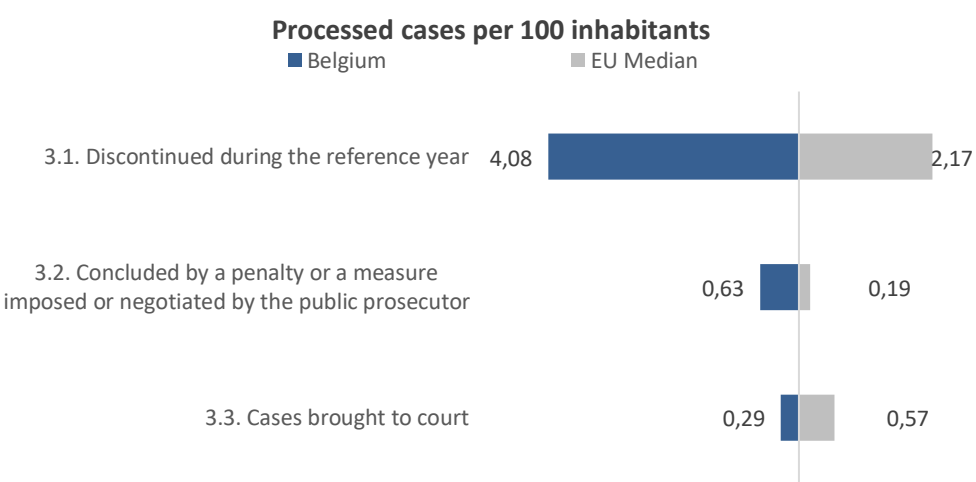
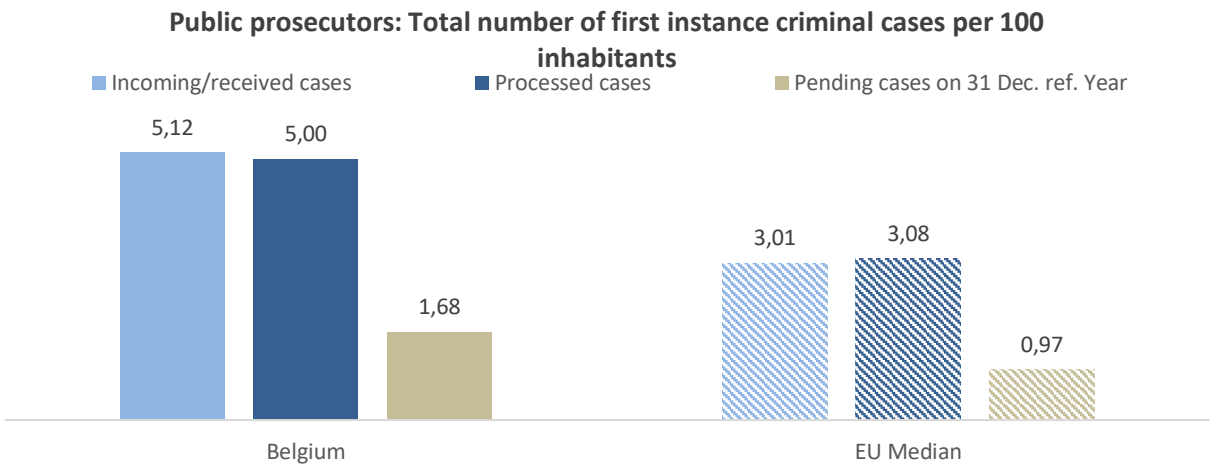
The data communicated concern the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases by the prosecutors' offices at the courts of first instance (<http://www.om-mp.be/stat>): tables 1, 6, 9 and 11.

- Only criminal offences committed by persons of legal age are taken into consideration.
- "Juvenile cases" are not included because only data for incoming cases are available. Statistics on juvenile courts are currently being developed.
- Cases where the perpetrator is unknown are also included.
- The unit of account is a criminal case: a case may involve none, one or more defendants and/or one or more offences.

Given the specific matters dealt with by the FPO and the low figures, the FPO data are not included in the figures provided. They can be consulted separately on the Public Prosecutor's website: <https://www.om-mp.be/stat/corr/jstat2022/n/home.html>

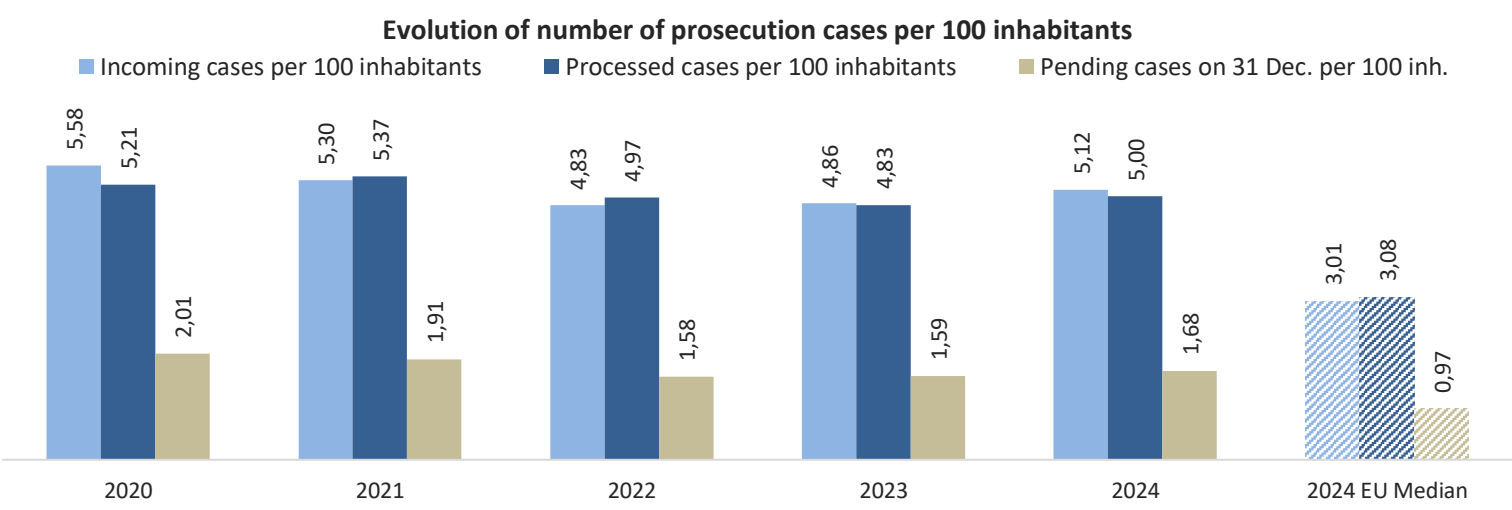
Useful information for interpreting the data:

- Of the 74 526 cases in item "3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor" (see table 9), 23 827 cases were closed following probation, 25 370 cases were closed following a chain settlement: administrative processing, 6 318 cases were closed following another chain settlement, 16 746 cases were closed following payment of a sum of money, 2 265 cases were closed following successful mediation and measures.
- The 124 792 cases in item 3.1.4 "Discontinued for other reasons" include: 6 611 cases in which the suspect is the subject of a report. Once the suspect has been identified, the case may be reopened; 43 397 cases that were referred to another authority for disposition. A case referred for disposition is considered as a closed case for the public prosecutor's office that made this decision. The recipient of this case will open a new case and start the judicial investigation; 74 242 cases joined to another case. When one or more cases are joined to a parent case, all subsequent decisions are recorded at the parent case level. The "daughter case" receives the joinder decision; 542 cases closed following processing without criminal prosecution for unknown reasons/error.
- Headings "discontinued for other reasons" concern "unknown reasons" and not "special" reasons". Since 2022, following the deletion of a sub-category in Q107, cases previously reported in line 3.3. "Cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons" are added to cases "3.1.4. Discontinued for other reasons".



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

Public prosecution caseflow: Number of first instance criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Processed cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2020	5,58	5,21	2,01
2021	5,30	5,37	1,91
2022	4,83	4,97	1,58
2023	4,86	4,83	1,59
2024	5,12	5,00	1,68
2024 EU Median	3,01	3,08	0,97



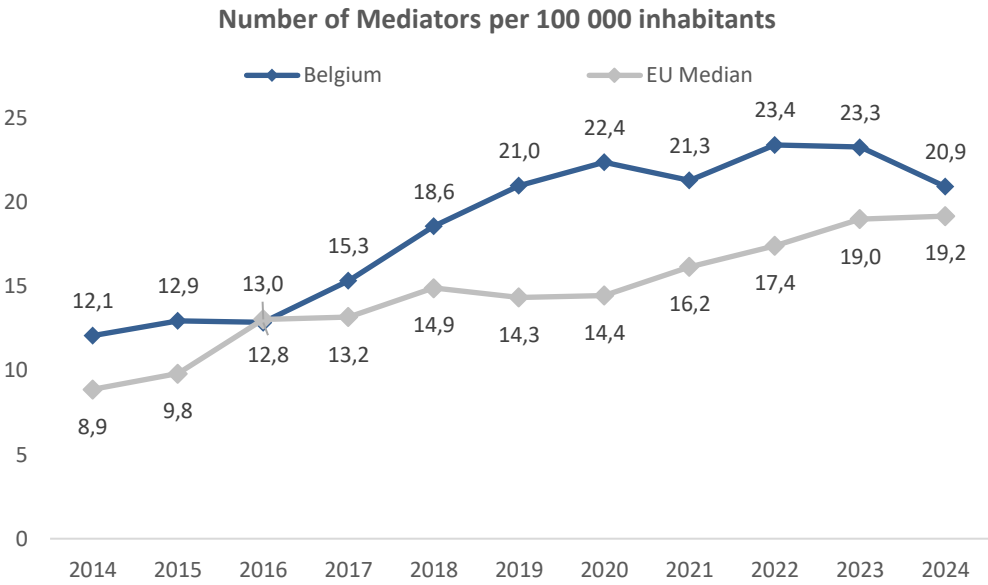
The number of incoming cases in 2024 in Belgium (5,12 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly above the EU median (3,01 per 100 inhabitants), just as the number of resolved cases - 5,00 per 100 inhabitant, the EU median being of 3,08 cases.

The number of pending cases at the end of 2024 in Belgium (1,68 per 100 inhabitants) is also significantly above the EU median (0,97 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Belgium (2024 data)

Number of mediators in 2024

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2014	1 352	12,1	8,9
2015	1 457	12,9	9,8
2016	1 454	12,8	13,0
2017	1 744	15,3	13,2
2018	2 122	18,6	14,9
2019	2 399	21,0	14,3
2020	2 577	22,4	14,4
2021	2 463	21,3	16,2
2022	2 736	23,4	17,4
2023	2 736	23,3	19,0
2024	2 474	20,9	19,2



In 2024, there are 2 474 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 20,9 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation of the number of mediators between 2023 and 2024 is about -9,6%.

It should be noted that an individual may hold qualifications in various fields.

To become a mediator, in addition to a higher education diploma, the person must have specific training in mediation and undergo regular ongoing training. Candidates for accreditation as mediators must meet a number of strict conditions guaranteeing quality (training, experience, independence, etc.).

Thus, to be approved as a mediator, a number of conditions must be met in accordance with the Judicial Code (see article 1726 §1 Judicial Code):

1. Have undergone theoretical training, including a legal component, and practical training relating to aptitude for mediation and the process, covering general knowledge and skills specific to a particular area of mediation practice within the meaning of the Judicial Code, and have passed the relevant assessment tests;
 2. Provide the guarantees of independence, neutrality and impartiality necessary for the practice of the profession of accredited mediator;
 3. Not have been the subject of a conviction entered in the criminal record and incompatible with the exercise of the function of accredited mediator;
 4. Not have incurred any disciplinary or administrative sanction incompatible with the exercise of the function of accredited mediator, nor have had their accreditation withdrawn;
 5. Declare in writing that they adhere to the code of ethics drawn up by the Federal Mediation Commission and respect it throughout the period of accreditation.
- These basic criteria have been set out in a decision by the Federal Mediation Commission (CFM): see https://fbc-cfm.be/files/criteres_dagrement_des_mediateurs_2021.pdf

Accredited mediators must also undergo continuous training whose programme is approved by the Federal Mediation Commission.

Number of notaries in 2024

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
Total	1 788	15,1	7,2
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	NA
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	1 788	15,1	7,4
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	1,6
4.Other	NAP	NAP	11,2

In 2024, there are 1 788 notaries which represents 15,1 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

The notary is a public official who is appointed by the State and has been delegated by the State to give authenticity to the deeds that s/he draws up, while ensuring that these deeds are preserved, have probative value and are enforceable. To ensure the necessary independence, notaries practise as self-employed professionals.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the appointment procedure (Federal Public Service JUSTICE).

7. ICT tools of courts in Belgium (2024 data)

The ICT questions

In 2024, the answers to the ICT questions are the following:

Writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	50-75 %	95-100 %	50-75 %

Features of the writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Templates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically generated text	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically suggested decision	No	No	No
Speech-to-text	Yes	Yes	Yes
Electronic signature	Yes	Yes	No
Other special functionality	No	No	No

In civil and criminal matters, most templates are available for all courts, or all templates are available for most courts. Local modification of templates is always possible.

The validated options are not all part of the same application. For example, “speech-to-text” is possible in the WORD application. Limitation: text generated automatically according to the Case Management Systems (CMS). Concerning electronic signature, it is only possible for Justices of the peace; these courts are currently working with eSign to digitally sign documents. From 2025, police courts and criminal courts should also be able to sign electronically, followed by other courts.

It is worth mentioning the JustCourt project, officially launched in 2024. This is a new tool that will enable virtual or hybrid hearings to be held in courts. It is currently being rolled out to cover all courts (scheduled for 2025–2026). Like other applications, JustCourt is part of the overall digitisation process undertaken by the FPS Justice to modernise and improve the Belgian judicial system for all its users.

With regard to administrative justice (Council of State), for each type of procedure, there are template judgments containing certain standardised paragraphs. This standardisation particularly concerns the part relating to the conduct of the proceedings. Some documents are now generated automatically on the basis of information contained in internal databases (setting orders and hearing tables, for example). Strictly speaking, there are no “writing assistance tools » for judgments. However, since 2017, all Council of State judgments have been written in direct style. This generalisation has ensured greater uniformity in the presentation of judgments. Council of State judges also have a number of tools at their disposal:

- a. Legal databases are maintained internally and also made available to the public (Juridict www.juridict.be , refLex www.reflex.be , etc.);
- b. Access is provided to private, paying legal databases (StradaLex www.stradalex.be , Jurisquare www.jurisquare.be, etc.);
- c. An intranet managed by the Council of State also centralises all documents produced by the Council of State (judgments, orders, reports, etc.). It is called Documap.
- d. The Council of State's website also offers numerous search options: www.raadvst-consetat.be.

	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Recording of court hearings			
Deployment rate	NA	NA	NA
Usage rate	NA	NA	NA

	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Features of the recording of court hearings			
Audio recording	NA	NA	NA
Video recording	NA	NA	NA
Systematic recording for all hearings	NA	NA	NA
Automatically indexed recording	NA	NA	NA
Automatic transcript from recording	NA	NA	NA
Possibility to request a copy of the recording	NA	NA	NA
Other special functionality	NA	NA	NA

In May 2024, a new JustCourt tool was launched, enabling virtual or hybrid hearings to be held in Belgian courts. This involves installing videoconferencing systems in the courtrooms. This new application is part of the FPS Justice's digitisation initiative, which aims to modernise and improve the judicial system for all litigants. The pilot phase is currently underway. In civil and criminal matters, prior to the deployment of JustCourt, videoconferencing equipment was not available everywhere and systematically. Where necessary or appropriate, equipment could (also) be rented. Thanks to the new projects in this area, the availability of this equipment for the judiciary will be increased. In criminal matters, videoconferencing is used for research and investigations.

In administrative matters (Council of State), the possibility exists in exceptional circumstances to hold a hearing by videoconference, but it is not foreseen to record it. It should be recalled that during the coronavirus crisis, a Royal Decree of Special Powers No. 12 (<http://www.raadvstconsetat.be/?page=news&lang=fr&newsitem=592>) enabled the Council of State to rule in writing and without a hearing, with the agreement of all the parties. In the same context, the Council of State was able to organise a number of remote hearings, virtually (via Skype or Teams), as part of the extreme emergency suspension procedure. This is still used on an ad hoc basis today, but to a very limited extent.

The possibility of audio or audiovisual recording is enshrined in Article 759/2 of the Judicial Code, which states that "The court before which the public hearing is taking place may decide, on an exceptional basis, to record that public hearing where such audio or audiovisual recording is of interest for the creation of historical archives of the justice system or for educational purposes with a view to imparting knowledge in the field of law or the functioning of the justice system, with the consent of the persons whose voices and images are recorded, each for their own part. This consent may be withdrawn at any time during the hearing. (...)" (provision introduced by a law of April 25, 2024).

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Belgium (2024 data)

In Belgium, quality standards are not determined for the judicial system at the national level.

It has to be pointed out that concerning public prosecution services, although the reply is "no", there are, in particular, management support assistants who can work in the field of quality.

Systems for measuring and evaluating courts' performance

A regular monitoring system of court activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Number of appeals	✓
Number of pending cases	✓	Appeal ratio	✓
Backlogs	✓	Clearance rate	✗
Productivity of judges and court staff	✗	Disposition time	✗
Satisfaction of court staff	✗	Other	✗

Concerning the options "number of appeals" and "appeal ratio", the monitoring is currently ensured only for criminal cases in police courts.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

Systems for measuring and evaluating public prosecution services' performance

A regular monitoring system of public prosecution services activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Clearance rate	✗
Number of pending cases	✓	Disposition time	✗
Backlogs	✓	Percentage of convictions and acquittals	✓
Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	✓	Other	✗
Satisfaction of prosecution staff	✗		

In Belgium, there is a system to regularly evaluate the activity of each public prosecutor service qualitatively but not quantitatively.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	✗
Temporary salary reduction	✗
Reflected in the individual assessment	✗
Other	✗

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	✗
Temporary salary reduction	✗
Reflected in the individual assessment	✗
Other	✗

Belgium

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	11 209 044	11 267 910	11 322 088	11 376 070	11 431 406	11 431 406	11 521 238	11 569 034	11 697 557	11 763 650	11 825 551	5,5%	0,5%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	36 000	36 500	37 407	38 500	39 500	41 200	39 160	43 937	46 972	49 704	51 920	44,2%	4,5%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services													
(Q66, Q67, Q77, Q78, Q77-1, Q78-1, Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1, Q73-2, Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5, Q73-6, Q70, Q70-1, Q71, Q72, Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)													
66 Qlty standards formulated_jud system	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	True	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.4 number of pending cases					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.5 backlogs					True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff					False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff					False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.8 satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)					False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures					False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.10 number of appeals					False	False	True	False	False	True	True	True	
070.1.11 appeal ratio					False	False	False	False	False	False	False	True	
070.1.12 clearance rate					False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	

Belgium

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.5 Backlogs							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.11 Disposition time							False	False	False	False	False		
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals							True	True	True	True	True		
070-1.1.13 Other							False	False	False	False	False		
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases							True	True	True	True	True		
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases							True	True	True	True	True		
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases							False	False	False	False	False		
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts							False	False	False	False	False		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services							True	True	True	True	True		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors							False	False	False	False	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)							False	False	NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor							False	False	NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council							False	False	NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor							True	True	NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other							False	False	NAP	NAP	NAP		
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual							False	False	False	False	False		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent							True	True	True	True	True		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent							False	False	False	False	False		

Belgium

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities							230	230	230	235	224	-	-4,7%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities							207	207	207	207	196	-	-5,3%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	13	13	13	13	13	13	201	201	201	201	190	1361,5%	-5,5%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities							18	5	5	5	5	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities							1	1	1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities							23	23	23	28	28	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	225	225	225	200	200	200	23	23	23	23	23	-89,8%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0,0%	0,0%
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.4 Labour courts	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0,0%	0,0%
43.1.5 Family courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0,0%	0,0%
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	202	202	202	177	177	177	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Belgium

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances							1	1	1	6	6	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	5	5	-	0,0%
43.2.5 Family courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts							1	1	1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.13 Juvenile courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations							218	218	218	218	218	-	0,0%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	288	288	267	264	253	232	225	225	225	225	225	-21,9%	0,0%

Belgium

(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings													
First instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
91.1.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	455 396	535 321	-	17,6%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	180 894	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	440 286	515 711	-	17,1%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	-	-	-
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	32 255	37 624	32 080	27 615	21 318	23 838	21 794	20 581	14 669	15 110	19 610	-39,2%	29,8%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	990 337	498 495	1 060 896	983 230	985 887	970 825	975 493	1 115 424	1 182 749	-	6,0%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	752 769	767 875	727 238	214 533	767 255	701 218	698 480	678 697	669 454	681 517	684 344	-9,1%	0,4%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			263 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	471 537	-	15,2%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	471 537	-	15,2%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	471 537	-	15,2%
91.2.8 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.9 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	25 092	22 577	19 446	19 835	16 665	17 042	17 364	17 349	19 736	24 485	26 868	7,1%	9,7%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 498	9 951	NA	9 008	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	1 012 332	NA	1 149 719	990 917	969 727	1 014 929	990 588	1 098 529	1 211 549	-	10,3%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	736 693	759 712	745 166	240 963	862 888	706 901	689 858	717 402	685 134	669 324	716 948	-2,7%	7,1%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			263 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	471 537	-	15,2%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	471 537	-	15,2%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	471 537	-	15,2%
91.3.8 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.9 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	22 139	26 377	23 513	19 986	19 806	19 046	18 834	22 748	19 151	19 783	23 064	4,2%	16,6%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	470 535	506 481	-	7,6%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	180 480	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	451 034	483 107	-	7,1%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
91.4.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	37 880	32 080	27 615	27 213	20 089	21 807	20 569	14 673	15 128	19 501	23 374	-38,3%	19,9%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Clearance rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	NA	NA	102,2%	NA	108,4%	100,8%	98,4%	104,5%	101,5%	98,5%	102,4%	-	3,95
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	97,9%	98,9%	102,5%	112,3%	112,5%	100,8%	98,8%	105,7%	102,3%	98,2%	104,8%	6,90	6,55
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	NA	NA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	NA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	NA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	-
CR Other registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	88,2%	116,8%	120,9%	100,8%	118,8%	111,8%	108,5%	131,1%	97,0%	80,8%	85,8%	(2,39)	5,05
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	156	153	-	-2,4%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	246	246	-	0,0%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-
DT Other registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	625	444	429	497	370	418	399	235	288	360	370	-40,8%	2,8%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Second instance other than criminal cases (Q97)													
97.1.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42 517	42 298	-	-0,5%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42 517	42 298	-	-0,5%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				23 435	25 619	24 177	22 195	23 735	22 025	21 630	21 116	-	-2,4%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				23 435	25 619	24 177	22 195	23 735	22 025	21 630	21 116	-	-2,4%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.7 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.8 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.9 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.10 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				25 784	26 640	26 663	23 095	24 932	24 076	22 555	24 380	-	8,1%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				25 784	26 640	26 663	23 095	24 932	24 076	22 555	24 380	-	8,1%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41 592	39 034	-	-6,2%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41 592	39 034	-	-6,2%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
97.5.1 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17 452	16 413	-	-6,0%
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17 452	16 413	-	-6,0%
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				110,0%	104,0%	110,3%	104,1%	105,0%	109,3%	104,3%	115,5%	-	11,18
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				110,0%	104,0%	110,3%	104,1%	105,0%	109,3%	104,3%	115,5%	-	11,18
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	584	-	-13,2%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	673	584	-	-13,2%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
DT Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q99)													
99.1.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 429	1 316	1 463	1 532	1 797	1 709	1 720	1 812	-	5,3%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 151	1 084	1 119	1 155	1 178	460	438	452	-	3,2%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	58	40	31	27	-	-12,9%
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	58	40	31	27	-	-12,9%
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				278	232	344	363	547	1 191	1 227	1 309	-	6,7%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	14	14	18	24	24	-	0,0%
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 369	1 381	1 392	1 475	1 675	1 491	1 470	1 364	-	-7,2%
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				970	899	920	876	844	409	433	425	-	-1,8%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	264	219	220	208	-	-5,5%
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	264	219	220	208	-	-5,5%
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				399	482	472	587	541	840	799	717	-	-10,3%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	11	26	23	18	14	-	-22,2%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 429	1 095	1 268	1 343	1 702	1 423	1 388	1 398	-	0,7%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				994	864	818	853	973	427	419	403	-	-3,8%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	282	216	222	181	-	-18,5%
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	282	216	222	181	-	-18,5%
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				435	390	450	479	425	763	729	799	-	9,6%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	11	22	17	18	15	-	-16,7%
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 359	1 457	1 590	1 737	1 690	1 734	1 811	1 765	-	-2,5%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 127	1 119	1 221	1 178	1 049	442	452	474	-	4,9%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	40	37	29	54	-	86,2%
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	40	37	29	54	-	86,2%
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				232	338	369	545	583	1 231	1 306	1 214	-	-7,0%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	14	18	24	24	23	-	-4,2%

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Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
99.5.1 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	217	223	NA	443	348	-	-21,4%
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	164	168	81	83	84	-	1,2%
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				4	NA	17	47	55	233	360	256	-	-28,9%
Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				104,4%	79,3%	91,1%	91,1%	101,6%	95,4%	94,4%	102,5%	-	8,07
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				102,5%	96,1%	88,9%	97,4%	115,3%	104,4%	96,8%	94,8%	-	(1,94)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	106,8%	98,6%	100,9%	87,0%	-	(13,89)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	106,8%	98,6%	100,9%	87,0%	-	(13,89)
CR Administrative law cases				109,0%	80,9%	95,3%	81,6%	78,6%	90,8%	91,2%	111,4%	-	20,20
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	100,0%	84,6%	73,9%	100,0%	107,1%	-	7,14
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				347	486	458	472	362	445	476	461	-	-3,2%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				414	473	545	504	394	378	394	429	-	9,0%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	52	63	48	109	-	128,4%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	52	63	48	109	-	128,4%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
DT Administrative law cases				195	316	299	415	501	589	654	555	-	-15,2%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	465	299	515	487	560	-	15,0%
First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	35 437	36 224	-	2,2%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	15 288	16 064	-	5,1%
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	20 149	20 160	-	0,1%
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.2.1 Total -incoming							191 132	232 220	214 447	194 339	183 035	-	-5,8%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming							33 531	40 339	42 731	43 062	43 271	-	0,5%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming							157 601	191 881	171 716	151 277	139 764	-	-7,6%
094.2.4 Other - incoming							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.3.1 Total - resolved							180 946	231 425	214 735	193 588	189 569	-	-2,1%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved							35 035	40 325	41 781	42 320	41 086	-	-2,9%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved							145 911	191 100	172 954	151 268	148 483	-	-1,8%
094.3.4 Other - resolved							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	36 188	29 690	-	-18,0%
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	16 030	18 249	-	13,8%
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	20 158	11 441	-	-43,2%
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	14 027	14 513	-	3,5%
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	2 994	3 808	-	27,2%
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	11 033	10 705	-	-3,0%
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total							95%	100%	100%	100%	104%	-	4,0
CR of Severe cases							104%	100%	98%	98%	95%	-	(3,3)
CR of Misdemeanour cases							93%	100%	101%	100%	106%	-	6,2
CR of Other							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total							NA	NA	NA	68	57	-	-16,2%
DT of Severe cases							NA	NA	NA	138	162	-	17,3%
DT of Misdemeanour cases							NA	NA	NA	49	28	-	-42,2%
DT of Other							NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan							NA	8 174	NA	9 519	10 020	-	5,3%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	6 607	6 304	6 291	6 453	-	2,6%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	337	NA	3 228	3 567	-	10,5%
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan							NAP	1 230	2 447	NA	NA	-	-
098.2.1 Total -incoming							26 499	31 279	31 239	21 245	21 785	-	2,5%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming							16 530	6 666	6 526	6 874	7 421	-	8,0%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming							9 969	13 038	13 072	14 371	14 364	-	0,0%
098.2.4 Other - incoming							NAP	11 575	11 641	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
098.3.1 Total - resolved							26 656	31 509	31 618	20 753	21 605	-	4,1%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved							16 644	6 962	6 519	6 711	7 403	-	10,3%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved							10 012	13 067	13 529	14 042	14 202	-	1,1%
098.3.4 Other - resolved							NAP	11 480	11 570	NA	NA	-	-
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec							NA	9 058	NA	10 011	10 200	-	1,9%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	6 311	6 311	6 454	6 471	-	0,3%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	306	NA	3 557	3 729	-	4,8%
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec							NAP	2 441	2 518	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	1 771	1 813	-	2,4%
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	1 510	1 307	1 409	1 393	-	-1,1%
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	124	129	362	420	-	16,0%
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years							NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total							100,6%	100,7%	101,2%	97,7%	99,2%	-	1,52
CR of Severe cases							100,7%	104,4%	99,9%	97,6%	99,8%	-	2,18
CR of Misdemeanour cases							100,4%	100,2%	103,5%	97,7%	98,9%	-	1,19
CR of Other							NAP	99,2%	99,4%	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total							NA	105	NA	176	172	-	-2,1%
DT of Severe cases							NA	331	353	351	319	-	-9,1%
DT of Misdemeanour cases							NA	9	NA	92	96	-	3,7%
DT of Other							NAP	78	79	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan							380	301	390	465	463	-	-0,4%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming							1 353	1 698	1 780	1 796	1 798	-	0,1%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved							1 372	1 609	1 704	1 798	1 803	-	0,3%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec							361	390	466	463	458	-	-1,1%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years							61	1	9	18	32	-	77,8%
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
CR of Total							101,4%	94,8%	95,7%	100,1%	100,3%	-	0,17
CR of Severe cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total							96	88	100	94	93	-	-1,4%
DT of Severe cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year								229 446	202 140	182 956	184 013	-	0,6%
2. Incoming/received cases								613 026	564 495	572 199	605 933	-	5,9%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)								621 717	581 714	568 128	590 909	-	4,0%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)								341 720	480 160	473 050	481 908	-	1,9%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified								73 753	81 832	85 165	89 811	-	5,5%
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation								147 451	139 142	137 745	151 576	-	10,0%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity								120 348	132 433	123 516	115 729	-	-6,3%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons								168	126 753	126 624	124 792	-	-1,4%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor								100 567	65 486	60 912	74 526	-	22,4%
3.3. Cases brought to court								55 585	36 068	34 166	34 475	-	0,9%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year								220 755	184 921	187 027	199 037	-	6,4%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases								1,01	1,03	0,99	0,98	-	-1,8%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases								0,39	0,32	0,33	0,35	-	6,4%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	263 148 000 €	297 252 000 €	311 771 000 €	-	4,88%
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	243 867 402 €	260 579 044 €	296 420 905 €	277 740 804 €	-	-6,30%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 5: Access to justice													
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								80	77	72	64	-	-11,1%
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								20	13	7	20	-	185,7%
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								181 720 €	60 000 €	26 620 €	123 747 €	-	364,9%
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users													
(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)													
Writing assistance tools													
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter									50-75 %	50-75 %	50-75 %		
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter									50-75 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter									50-75 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter									95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter									25-50 %	50-75 %	50-75 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision									False	False	False		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature									True	True	True		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality									False	False	False		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates									True	True	True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision									False	False	False		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text									False	True	True		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature									False	True	True		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality									False	False	False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision									False	False	False		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text									True	True	True		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature									False	False	False		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality									False	False	False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter									NA	NA	NA		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter									NA	NA	NA		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter									NA	NA	NA		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter									NA	NA	NA		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter									NA	NA	NA		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter									NA	NA	NA		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-	NA	NA	NA		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-	NA	NA	NA		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording									NA	NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality									NA	NA	NA		

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice													
(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)													
46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	1 602	1 614	1 600	1 566	1 523	1 526	1 524	1 669	1 684	1 805	1 765	10,2%	-2,2%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	1 271	1 284	1 274	1 226	1 229	1 206	1 193	1 331	1 345	1 467	1 380	8,6%	-5,9%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	302	303	297	310	264	292	301	310	311	308	317	5,0%	2,9%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	29	27	29	30	30	28	30	28	28	30	68	134,5%	126,7%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	776	768	752	723	668	652	640	676	668	678	660	-14,9%	-2,7%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	592	595	582	546	516	497	484	519	510	527	488	-17,6%	-7,4%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	161	152	149	156	131	135	135	137	138	130	137	-14,9%	5,4%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	23	21	21	21	21	20	21	20	20	21	35	52,2%	66,7%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	826	846	848	843	855	874	884	993	1 016	1 127	1 105	33,8%	-2,0%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	679	689	692	680	713	709	709	812	835	940	892	31,4%	-5,1%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	141	151	148	154	133	157	166	173	173	178	180	27,7%	1,1%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	33	450,0%	266,7%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total							NA	NA	1 684	1 805	1 765	-	-2,2%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total							NA	NA	1 345	1 467	1 380	-	-5,9%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total							NA	NA	311	308	317	-	2,9%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total							NA	NA	28	30	68	-	126,7%
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative							NA	NA	96	99	100	-	1,0%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative							NA	NA	96	99	62	-	-37,4%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative							NA	NA	NA	NA	38	-	-
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	5 290	5 204	5 054	4 940	4 974	5 614	5 064	5 097	5 712	5 718	5 892	11,4%	3,0%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	1 928	1 881	1 946	1 692	1 692	1 889	1 882	1 966	4 953	4 982	5 159	167,6%	3,6%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	2 474	2 408	2 335	2 484	2 500	2 786	2 470	2 410	166	157	162	-93,5%	3,2%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	889	915	773	764	782	939	713	722	593	579	571	-35,8%	-1,4%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	1 466	1 540	1 413	1 311	1 396	1 461	1 225	1 267	1 345	1 371	1 393	-5,0%	1,6%
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	585	562	557	468	466	488	481	510	1 245	1 279	1 296	121,5%	1,3%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	634	689	620	662	675	711	679	664	57	53	54	-91,5%	1,9%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	248	289	236	181	255	262	66	94	43	39	43	-82,7%	10,3%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	3 824	3 664	3 641	3 629	3 578	4 153	3 839	3 830	4 367	4 347	4 499	17,7%	3,5%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	1 343	1 319	1 389	1 224	1 226	1 401	1 401	1 456	3 708	3 703	3 863	187,6%	4,3%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	1 840	1 719	1 715	1 822	1 825	2 075	1 791	1 746	109	104	108	-94,1%	3,8%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	641	626	537	583	527	677	647	628	550	540	528	-17,6%	-2,2%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)								5 097	5 199	5 065	5 159	-	1,9%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)								4 306	4 609	4 453	4 537	-	1,9%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)								591	510	529	533	-	0,8%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)								201	80	83	89	-	7,2%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)								1 267	1 321	1 300	1 296	-	-0,3%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)								1 083	1 139	1 099	1 100	-	0,1%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)								138	163	173	168	-	-2,9%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)								47	19	28	28	-	0,0%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)								3 830	3 878	3 765	3 863	-	2,6%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)								3 223	3 470	3 354	3 437	-	2,5%
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)								453	347	356	365	-	2,5%
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)								154	61	55	61	-	10,9%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)								919	883	961	943	-	-1,9%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)								735	736	810	794	-	-2,0%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)								169	132	138	134	-	-2,9%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)								15	15	13	15	-	15,4%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total								371	354	401	339	-	-15,5%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.								264	268	313	258	-	-17,6%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.								95	74	77	71	-	-7,8%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts								12	12	11	10	-	-9,1%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total								548	529	560	604	-	7,9%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.								471	468	497	536	-	7,8%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.								74	58	61	63	-	3,3%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts								3	3	2	5	-	150,0%
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											True	-	-

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)										30	29	-	-3,3%
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)									25	24	23	-	-4,2%
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)									5	5	5	-	0,0%
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)									1	1	1	-	0,0%
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total									26	24	22	-	-8,3%
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.									21	20	18	-	-10,0%
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.									4	4	4	-	0,0%
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts									1	0	0	-	-
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total									5	6	7	-	16,7%
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.									4	4	5	-	25,0%
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.									1	1	1	-	0,0%
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts									0,0%	100,0%	1	-	0,0%
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							2 424	2 711	3 240	2 855	2 952	-	3,4%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							730	825	916	835	794	-	-4,9%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							1 694	1 886	2 324	2 020	2 158	-	6,8%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
004 Annual average salary in the country							41 938 €	44 023 €	47 319 €	51 369 €	53 818 €	-	4,8%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							67 532 €	73 069 €	83 937 €	85 615 €	86 916 €	-	1,5%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							122 877 €	133 608 €	153 479 €	156 548 €	158 926 €	-	1,5%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							67 532 €	73 069 €	83 937 €	85 615 €	86 916 €	-	1,5%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							125 183 €	136 054 €	156 288 €	159 414 €	161 835 €	-	1,5%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							37 714 €	41 432 €	47 595 €	48 544 €	49 281 €	-	1,5%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							60 497 €	65 167 €	74 860 €	88 762 €	90 111 €	-	1,5%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							37 714 €	41 432 €	47 595 €	48 544 €	49 281 €	-	1,5%
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							61 489 €	66 188 €	76 032 €	90 387 €	91 761 €	-	1,5%
133.1.1.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.2.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.1.3.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.4.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Other financial benefit							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.1.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.2.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.3.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							False	False	False	False	False		

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	18 134	18 402	18 532	18 604	18 658	18 905	18 875	19 161	19 310	19 300	19 430	7,1%	0,7%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 880	-	-
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 550	-	-
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	1 352	1 457	1 454	1 744	2 122	2 399	2 577	2 463	2 736	2 736	2 474	83,0%	-9,6%
166.2.1 Mediators - male					NA	NA	1 075	755	842	846	738	-	-12,8%
166.3.1 Mediators - female					NA	NA	2 362	1 708	1 894	1 890	1 736	-	-8,1%

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(2014-2024) data tables

Question	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2014-2024	2023-2024
192.1.1 Number of notaries									1 693	1 754	1 788	-	1,9%
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State									1 693	1 754	1 788	-	1,9%
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male									1 016	1 015	997	-	-1,8%
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male									1 016	1 015	997	-	-1,8%
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female									677	739	791	-	7,0%
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female									677	739	791	-	7,0%
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%