

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

Judiciary at a glance in Belgium

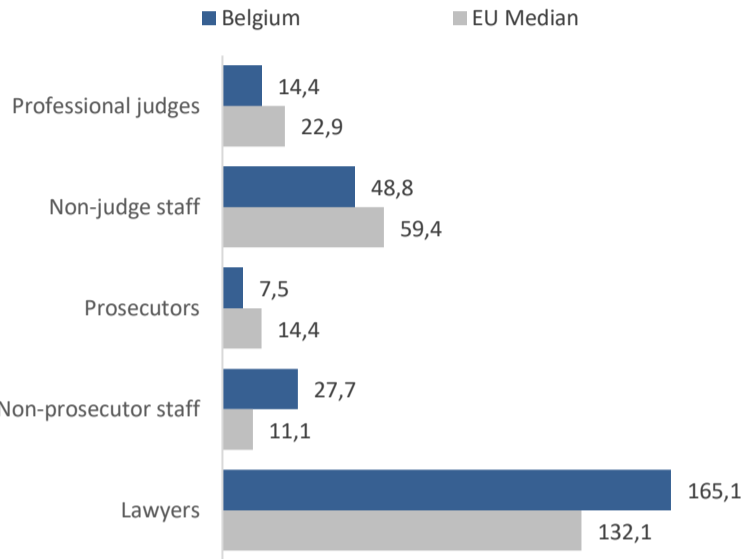
(2022 data)

General data

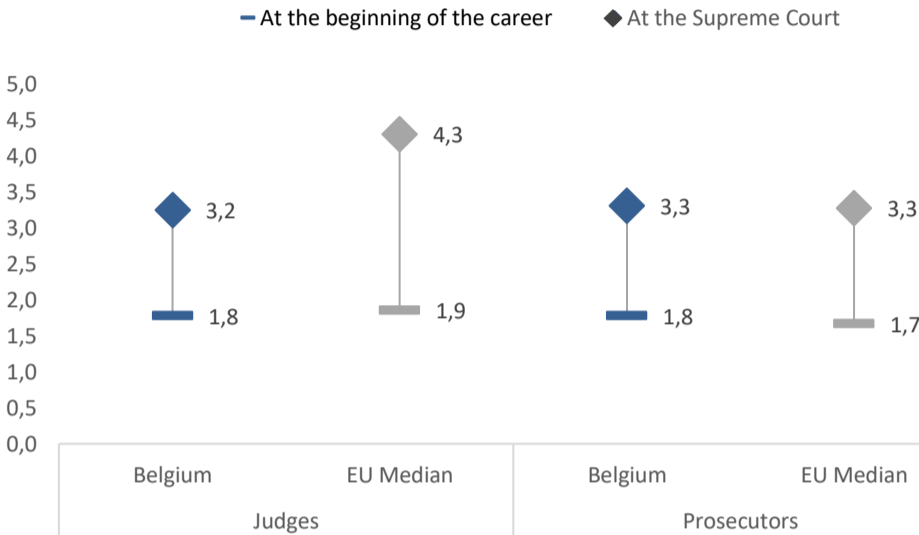
Population: 11 697 557 **GDP per capita:** 46 972 € **Average annual salary:** 47 319 €

Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

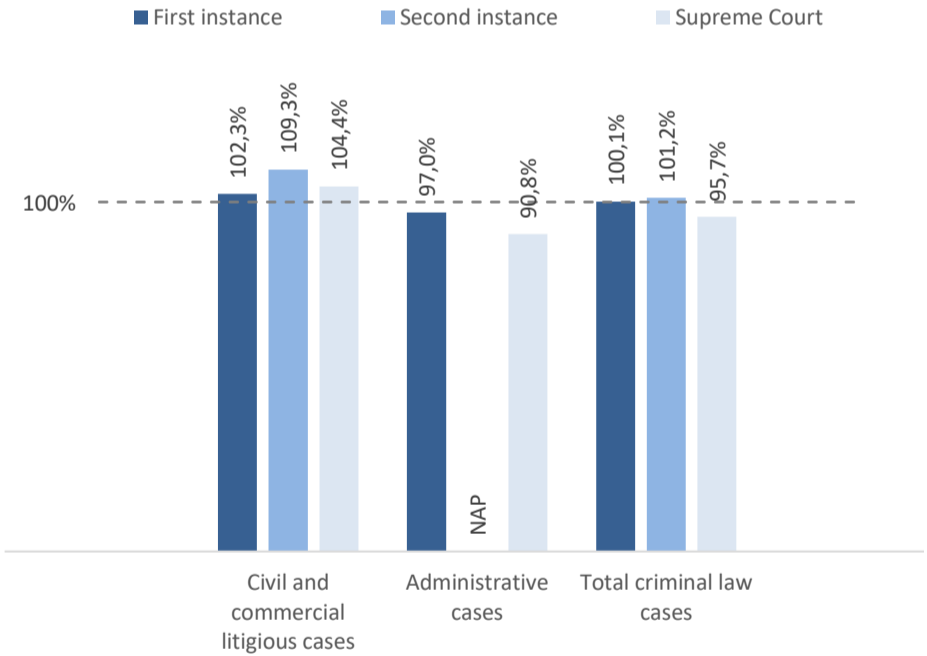


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2022

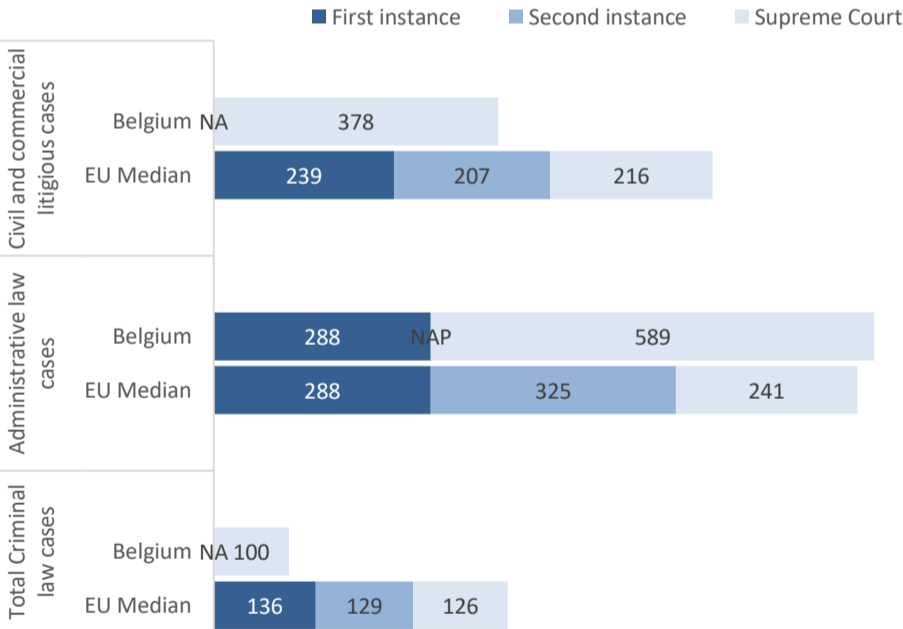


Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)

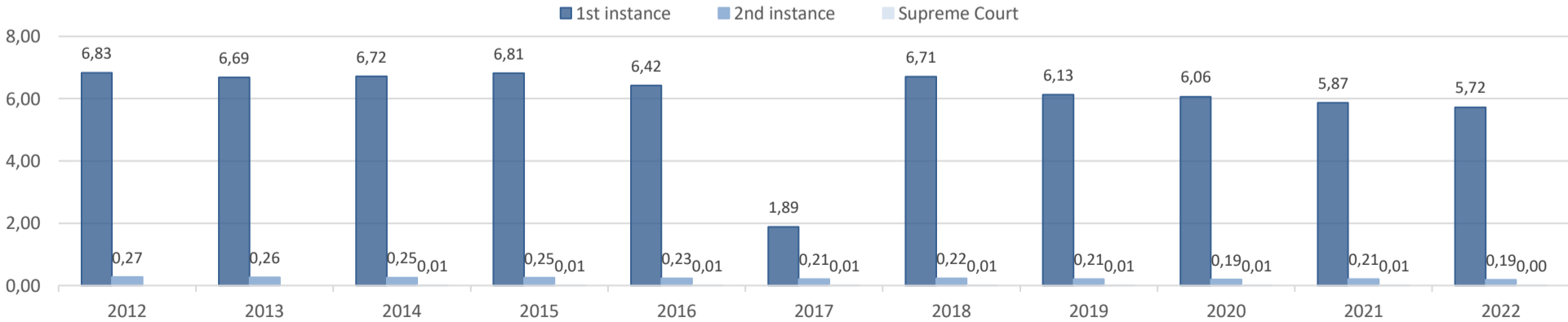


Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants

Incoming Civil (and commercial) litigious cases per 100 inhabitants*



* Please note that the Supreme Court data prior to 2014 were not collected.

CEPEJ (2023) 17rev part 2 - Belgium

Synthesis table for the main indicators for:

Belgium

Economic and demographic data	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
													2012-2022	2021-2022
Population	11 161 642	11 150 516	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			1,1%
GDP per capita	34 000	34 500	36 000	36 500	37 407	38 500	39 500	41 200	39 160	43 937	46 972			6,9%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
Average annual salary							43 497	44 544	41 938	44 023	47 319			7,5%

Resources per 100 000 inh.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
Professional judges	14,32	14,38	14,29	14,32	14,13	13,77	13,32	13,35	13,23	14,43	14,40		0,6%	-0,2%
Non-judge staff	48,90	47,59	47,19	46,18	44,64	43,42	43,51	49,11	43,95	44,06	48,83		-0,1%	10,8%
Public prosecutors									7,60	7,94	7,55			-5,0%
Non-prosecutors staff									21,04	23,43	27,70			18,2%
Lawyers	155,32	159,59	161,78	163,31	163,68	163,54	163,22	165,38	163,83	165,62	165,08		6,3%	-0,3%
Mediators	10,16	10,38	12,06	12,93	12,84	15,33	18,56	20,99	22,37	21,29	23,39		130,2%	9,9%

First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	2012-2022	2021-2022
Civil and commercial litigious cases	6,83	6,69	6,72	6,81	6,42	1,89	6,71	6,13	6,06	5,87	5,72		-16,2%	-2,4%
Administrative law cases	NA	NA	0,22	0,20	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,17		NA	12,5%
Total criminal law cases									1,66	2,01	1,83			-8,7%

First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	NA	98%	99%	102%	112%	112%	101%	99%	106%	102%		NA	-3,36
CR administrative law cases	NA	NA	88%	117%	121%	101%	119%	112%	108%	131%	97%		NA	-34,08
CR total criminal law cases									95%	100%	100%			0,48

First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	NA	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
DT administrative law cases (days)	NA	NA	625	444	429	497	370	418	399	235	288		NA	22,5%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									NA	NA	NA			NA

First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	1,60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
Administrative law cases	NA	NA	0,34	0,28	0,24	0,24	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,13	0,13		NA	2,0%
Total criminal law cases									NA	NA	NA			NA

Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				105%	110%	110%	104%	110%	104%	105%	109%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> 4,27
CR administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP
CR total criminal law cases									101%	101%	101%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> 0,48
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				541	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		NA
DT administrative law cases (days)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP
DT total criminal law cases (days)									NA	105	NA	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		NA
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				107%	111%	102%	96%	89%	97%	115%	104%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> -10,88
CR administrative law cases				101%	107%	109%	81%	95%	82%	79%	91%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> 12,28
CR total criminal law cases									101%	95%	96%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> 0,97
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				482	464	414	473	545	504	394	378	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> -4,0%
DT administrative law cases (days)				159	176	195	316	299	415	501	589	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> 17,6%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									96	88	100	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div></div> 12,8%

1. Judicial organisation in Belgium (2022 data)

In 2022, in Belgium, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 230. Namely, there are 207 courts of general jurisdiction and 23 specialised courts.

Among the 207 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 201 intervene at first instance, namely: 13 Courts of first instance, 162 Justices of the peace, 11 Assize courts (one per province and two in Brussels) and 15 Police courts. It is worth mentioning that the Assize courts are not structural entities (they are not permanent); they are organised within the Courts of appeal. The Assize court is constituted whenever the Investigation Chamber of the respective Court of appeal (Chambre des mises en accusation) refers a case to the Assize court.

The 5 Appeal courts have competence at second instance. It should be mentioned that 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.

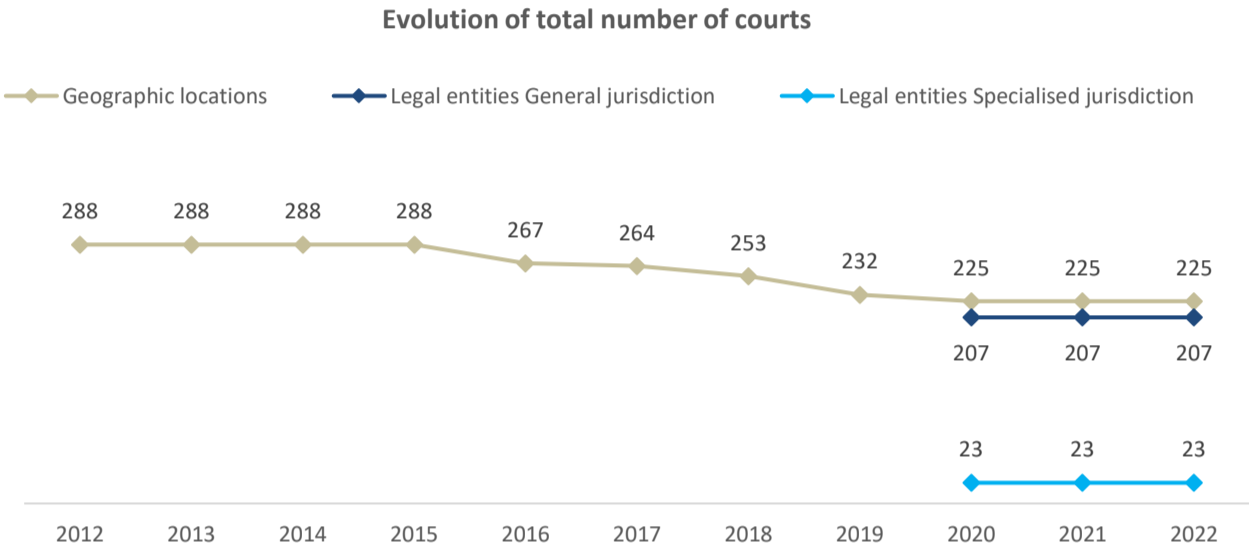
The Cassation Court is the highest instance court of general jurisdiction in Belgium.

The 23 legal entities of specialised jurisdiction are all acting at first instance. However, it has to be pointed out that the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) intervenes both in first instance and on appeal in administrative matters. It is the highest instance court in administrative matters.

In terms of geographic locations, there are 225 courts among which 218 are of first instance.

Evolution of total number of courts

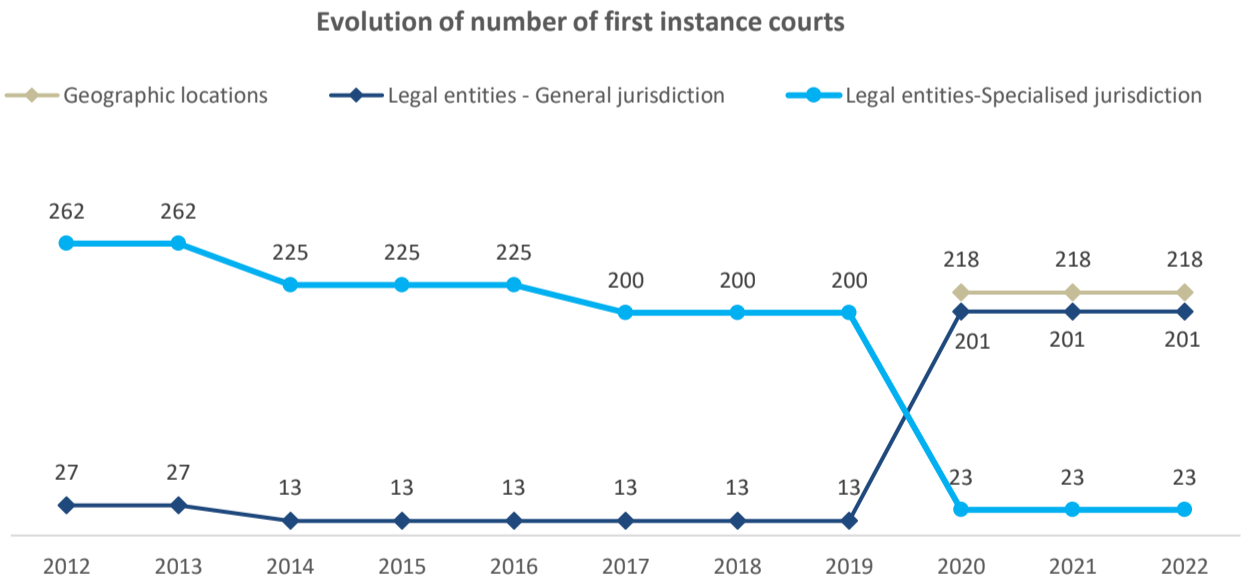
Total number of courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012	288		
2013	288		
2014	288		
2015	288		
2016	267		
2017	264		
2018	253		
2019	232		
2020	225	207	23
2021	225	207	23
2022	225	207	23



It can be useful to recall that the reform of the justices of the peace, with a decrease in geographical locations, was consolidated by the law of December 25, 2017. The implementation of the reform was carried out between 2016 and 2019.

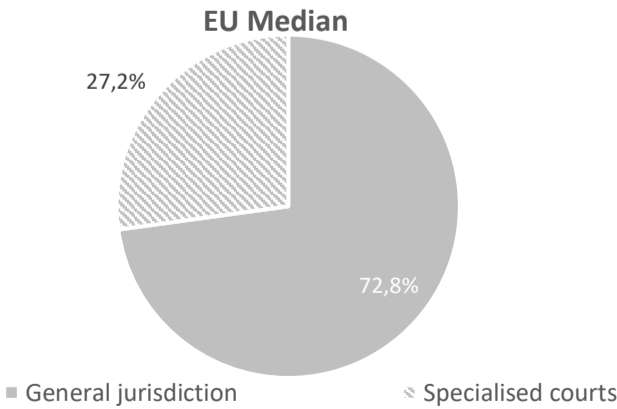
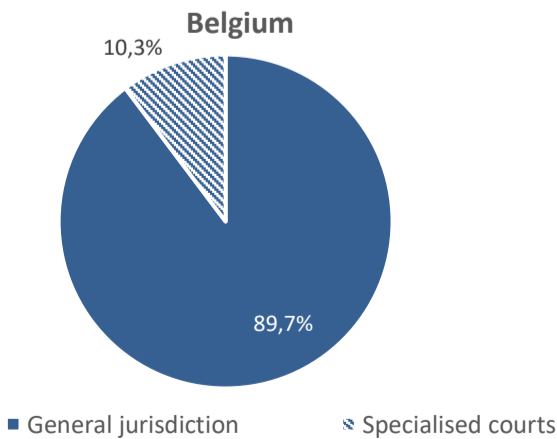
Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012		27	262
2013		27	262
2014		13	225
2015		13	225
2016		13	225
2017		13	200
2018		13	200
2019		13	200
2020	218	201	23
2021	218	201	23
2022	218	201	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 reorganization but have a methodological explanation. More precisely, Justices of the peace and Police courts are now counted as

Distribution of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Belgium is 89,7% - 10,3%. It seems that in Belgium there are more courts of general jurisdiction and less specialised courts compared to the distribution tendency in the EU: 72,8% - 27,2%.

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	23	1
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	9	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	9	NAP
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 2022 there are 9 commercial courts, 9 labour courts and 5 administartive courts considered as first instance specialised courts.

The administrative courts are: the Council of State, the Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege and Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen. As mentionned above, 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.

In Belgium, the following courts do not exist - insolvency courts, family courts, juvenile courts, insurance and / or social welfare courts, rent and tenancies courts, enforcement of criminal sanctions courts, courts specialised in fight against terrorism or in internet related disputes. These case categories are within the competence of company courts (insolvency, insurances), first instance courts (family, juveniles, enforcement of sentences), labour courts (safety in work).

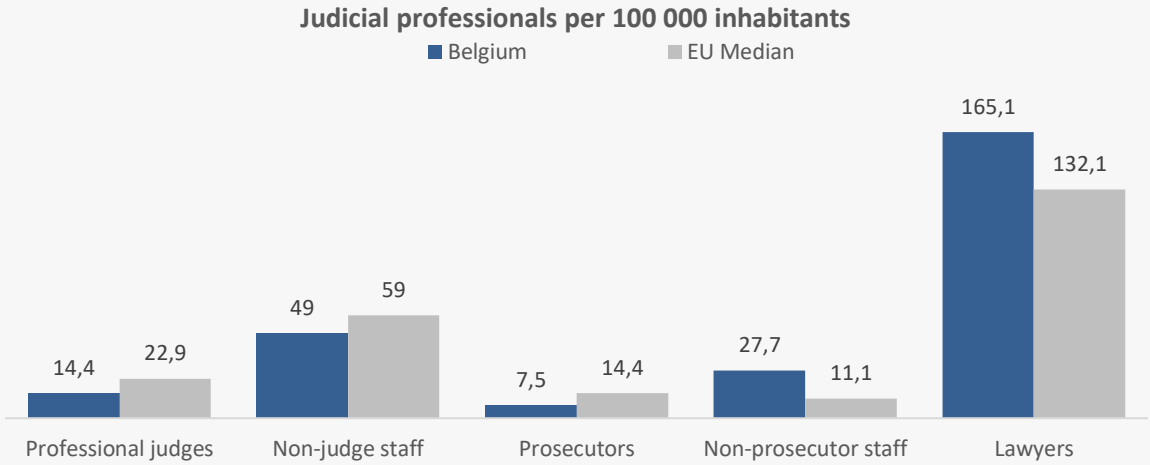
It should be specified that six courts of first instance have specialized enforcement chambers. The name 'enforcement court' is used, but in reality, it is a specialized chamber. Moreover, all courts of first instance (13) have a specialized family and youth section. The name 'family court' is used, but in reality, it is a specialized section.

2. Professionals of justice in Belgium (2022 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

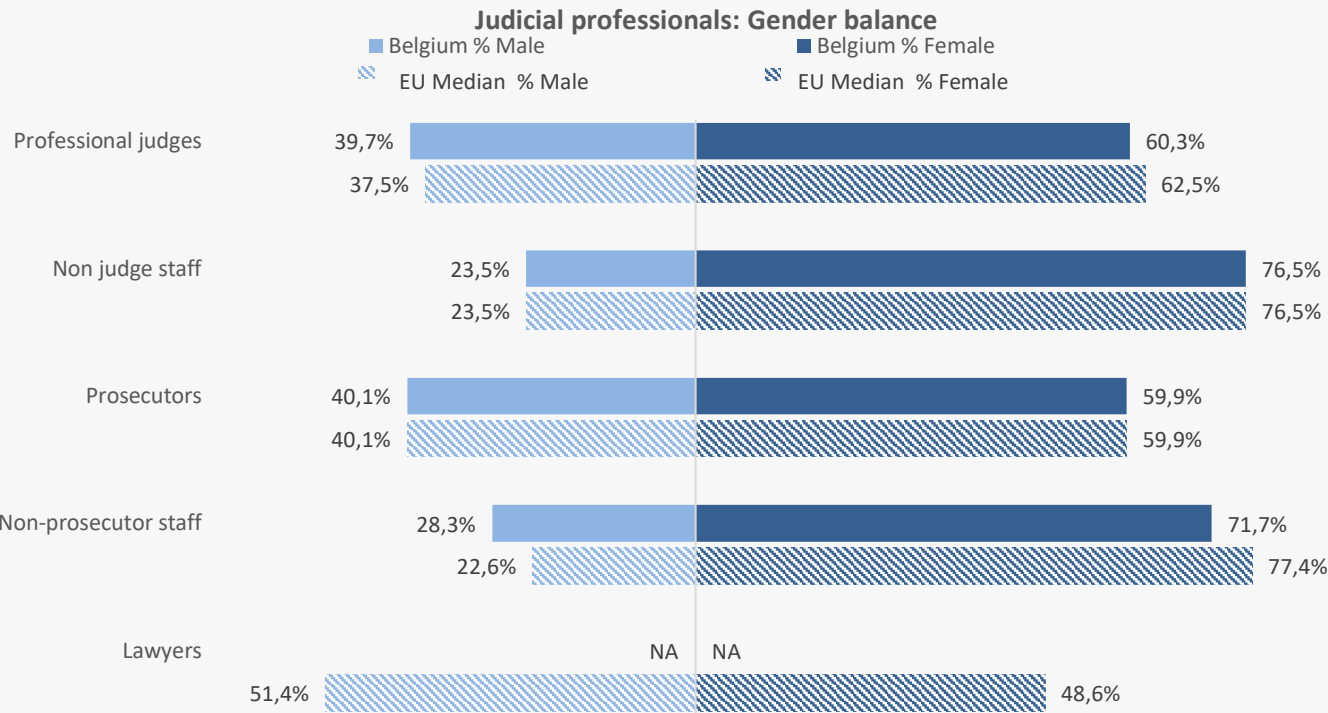
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	1 684	14,4	22,9
Non-judge staff	5 712	49	59
Prosecutors	883	7,5	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	3 240	27,7	11,1
Lawyers	19 310	165,1	132,1



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

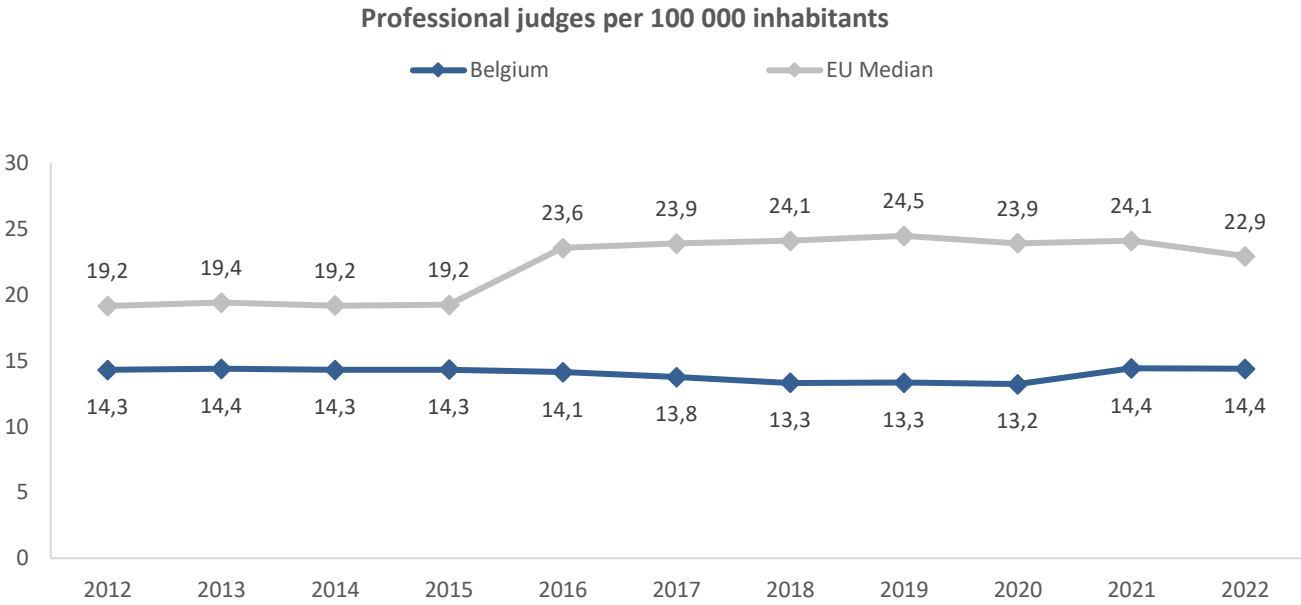
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	39,7%	60,3%
Non judge staff	23,5%	76,5%
Prosecutors	40,1%	59,9%
Non-prosecutor staff	28,3%	71,7%
Lawyers	NA	NA



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2012 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2012	1 598	14,3	19,2
2013	1 604	14,4	19,4
2014	1 602	14,3	19,2
2015	1 614	14,3	19,2
2016	1 600	14,1	23,6
2017	1 566	13,8	23,9
2018	1 523	13,3	24,1
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

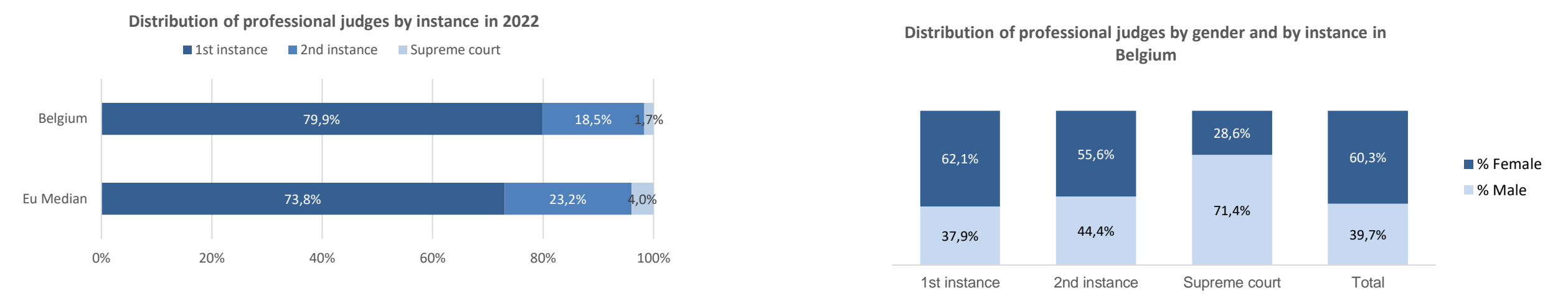


According to 2022 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Belgium is 1 684, which is 0,9% more than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Belgium, there are 14,4 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 22,9 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	1 345	79,9%	510	835	37,9%	62,1%
2nd instance	311	18,5%	138	173	44,4%	55,6%
Supreme court	28	1,7%	20	8	71,4%	28,6%
Total	1 684		668	1 016	39,7%	60,3%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 1 016, which represents 60,3% of the total number of judges. At the level of the Supreme court, there are less judges in Belgium compared with the EU trend.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 1 345 are sitting in the first instance courts (of which 835 are female); 311 are sitting in the second instance courts (of which 173 are female) and 28 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of which 8 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similar trend is observed in Belgium, first instance judges constituting the majority. It can be noticed that at the Supreme court level, there are less judges in Belgium than in the EU.

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, counted as first-instance judges. Following a recent expansion of the framework, the number of judges at the Council of State has increased from 44 to 58 (Law of September 6, 2022). However, in 2022 there were only 30 men and 12 women serving as judges at the Council of State (42), with some positions still vacant by late 2022. Therefore, only a total of 42 was accounted for in the table. In the Council for Alien Law Litigation, there are 54 judges (including 33 women and 21 men).

As regards the distribution of the number of judges among the different judicial instances, Belgium presents some peculiarities which should be highlighted. Namely, as already mentioned, 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.

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female judges do not constitute the majority only at the Supreme court level.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2022	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	1 345	NA	NA	96	NA
2nd instance	311	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme court	28	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	1 684	NA	NA	96	NA

In Belgium, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible only in respect of administrative matters.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2022	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	7,1%	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme court	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA	5,7%	NA

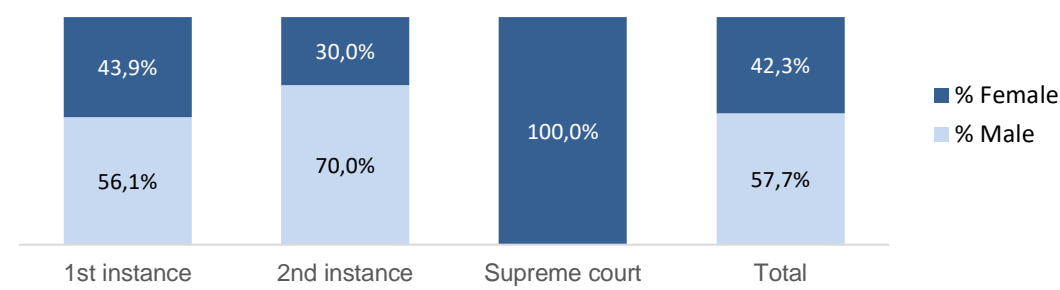
It is to be noted that the Council of State (comprising 42 judges in 2022, and whose framework was extended to 58 by a law in September 2022) also adjudicates as a court of last instance. The 54 judges of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal are counted as first instance administrative judges.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	41	78,8%	23	18	56,1%	43,9%
2nd instance	10	19,2%	7	3	70,0%	30,0%
Supreme court	1	1,9%	0	1	0,0%	100,0%
Total	52		30	22	57,7%	42,3%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Belgium

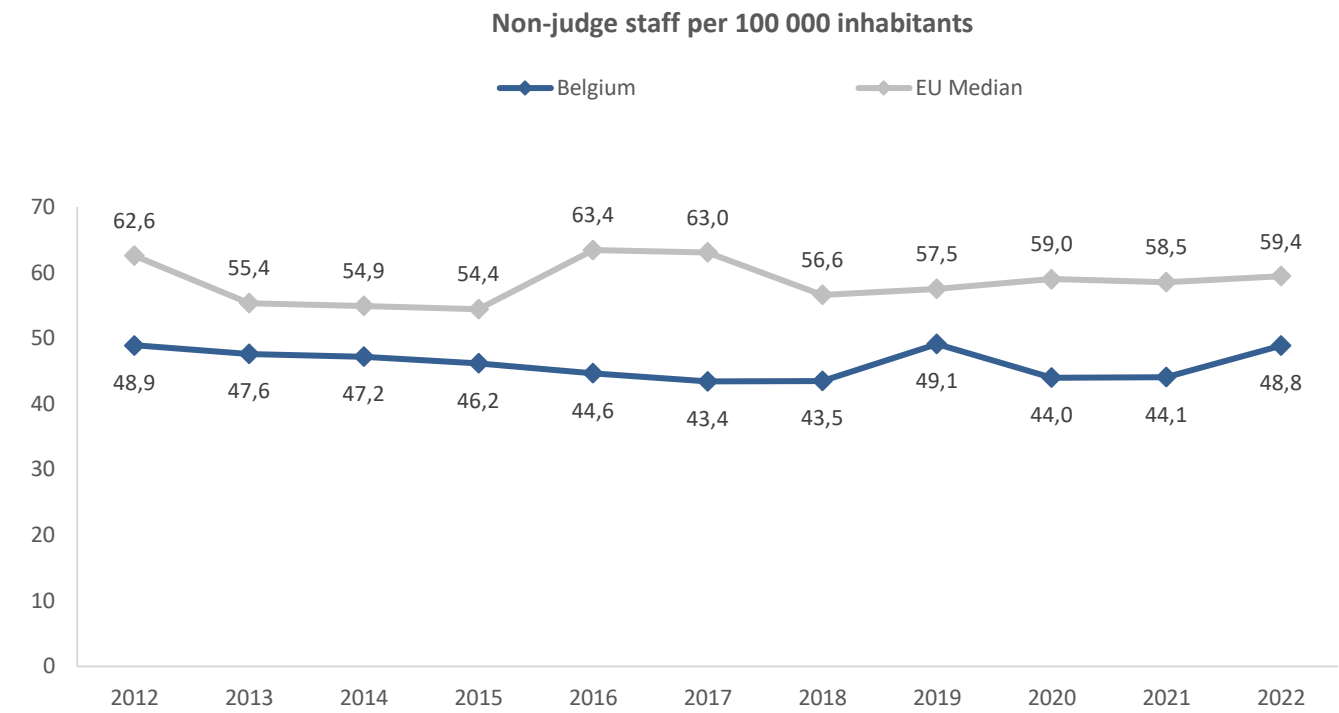


In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 22, which represents 42,3% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 41 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 18 are female); 10 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 3 are female) and 1 is sitting in Supreme Court (she is a female).

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2012	5 458	48,9	62,6
2013	5 307	47,6	55,4
2014	5 290	47,2	54,9
2015	5 204	46,2	54,4
2016	5 054	44,6	63,4
2017	4 940	43,4	63,0
2018	4 974	43,5	56,6
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



In 2022, Belgium has 5 712 non-judge staff (of which 4 367 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals an increase of 12,1%.

In 2022, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has increased (from 44,1 in 2021 to 48,8 in 2022).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants remained stable - 14,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2022	Absolute number	in %
Total	5 712	
Rechtspleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	4 953	86,7%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	166	2,9%
Technical staff	593	10,4%
Other	0	0,0%

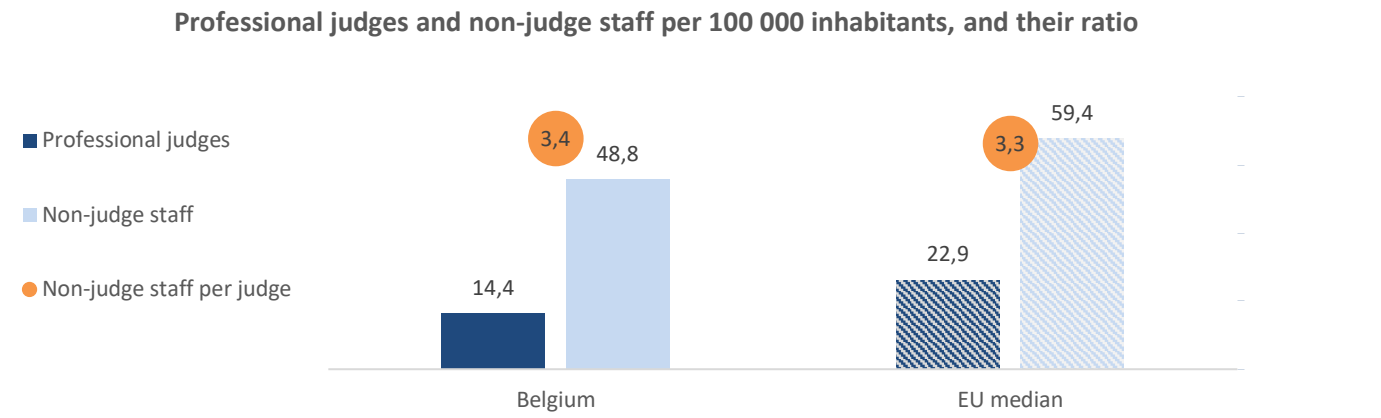
In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

- 4 953 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 3 708 are Female);
- 166 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 109 are Female);
- 593 technical staff (of which 550 are Female);
- 0 other;

The variations between 2020 and 2022 in respect of categories 2 and 3 are due to the the fact that lawyers assisting judges were not counted under point 2 but 3 (along with the administrative staff).

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

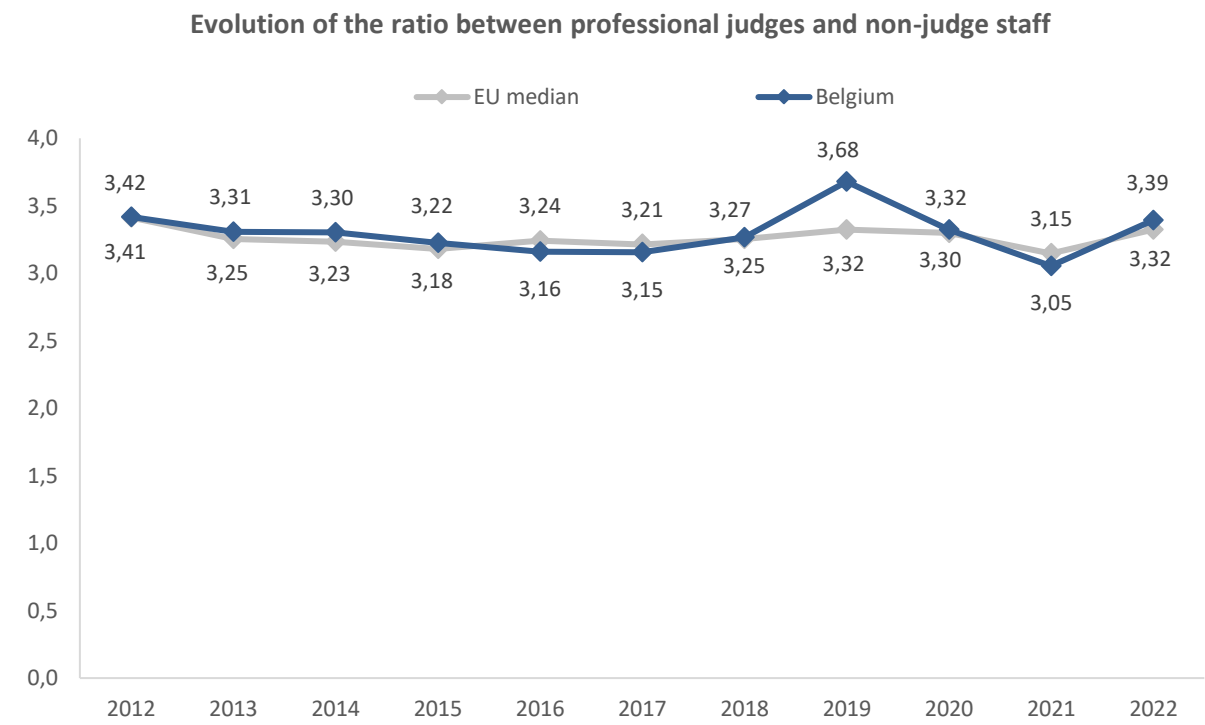
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Belgium	EU median
Professional judges	14,4	22,9
Non-judge staff	48,8	59,4
Non-judge staff per judge	3,4	3,3



In Belgium, there are 14,4 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 22,9 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,4 non-judge staff per judge. There has been a significant increase compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 3,1 non-judge staff per judge.

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

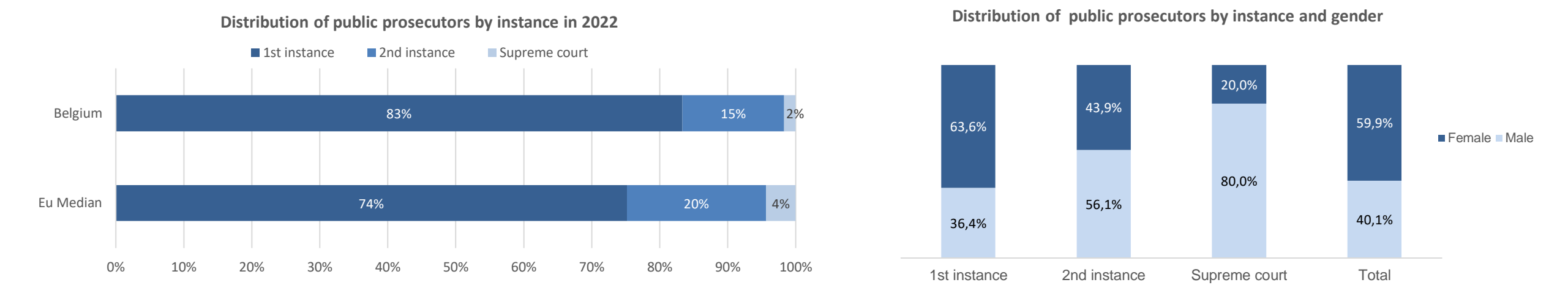
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	EU median
2012	14,3	48,9	3,42	3,41
2013	14,4	47,6	3,31	3,25
2014	14,3	47,2	3,30	3,23
2015	14,3	46,2	3,22	3,18
2016	14,1	44,6	3,16	3,16
2017	13,8	43,4	3,15	3,15
2018	13,3	43,5	3,27	3,25
2019	13,3	49,1	3,68	3,32
2020	13,2	44,0	3,32	3,30
2021	14,4	44,1	3,05	3,15
2022	14,4	48,8	3,39	3,32



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	736	83,4%	268	468	36,4%	63,6%
2nd instance	132	14,9%	74	58	56,1%	43,9%
Supreme court	15	1,7%	12	3	80,0%	20,0%
Total	883		354	529	40,1%	59,9%



In this cycle, the total number of female prosecutors (all instances) is 529, which represents 59,9% of the total number of prosecutors.

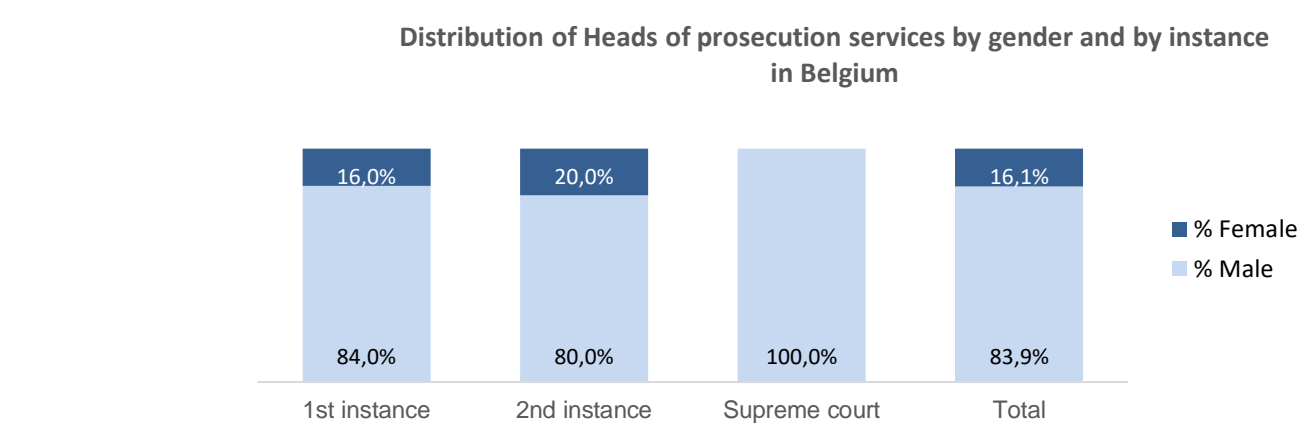
The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 736 in first instance (of which 468 are female); 132 are in second instance (of which 58 are female) and 15 in final instance (of which 3 are female).

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that in 2022, female prosecutors constitute the majority only at first instance.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	25	80,6%	21	4	84,0%	16,0%
2nd instance	5	16,1%	4	1	80,0%	20,0%
Supreme court	1	3,2%	1	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	31		26	5	83,9%	16,1%



In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution services (all instances) is 5, which represents 16,1% of the total number of Heads of prosecution services.

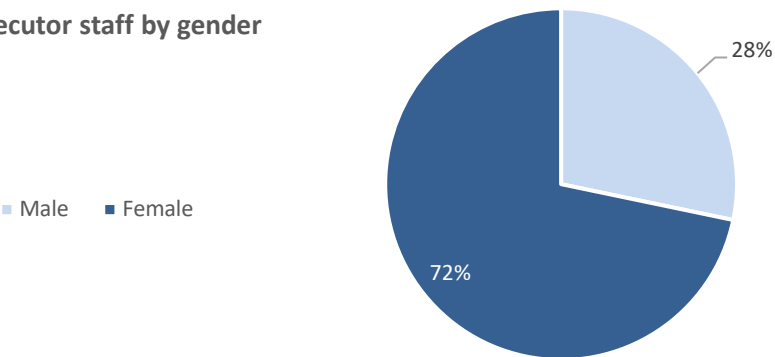
The total number of Heads of prosecution services is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 25 at first instance level (of which 4 are female); 5 at second instance level (of which 1 is female) and 1 at the highest instance level (who is a male).

It is to be noticed that the federal prosecutor is included within the 6 heads of department in the second instance public prosecution services.

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2020	2 424	730	1 694
2021	2 711	825	1 886
2022	3 240	916	2 324,0

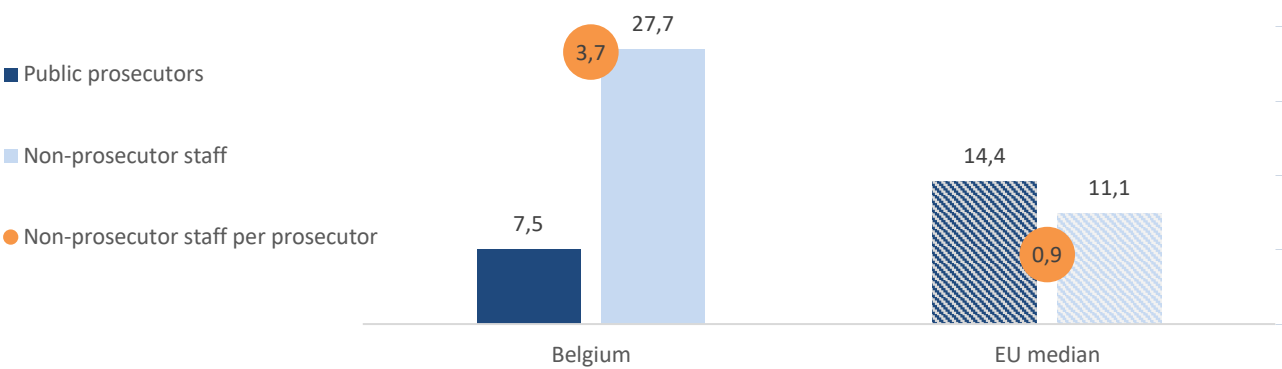
Non-prosecutor staff by gender



Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Belgium	EU median
Public prosecutors	7,5	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	27,7	11,1
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	3,7	0,9

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

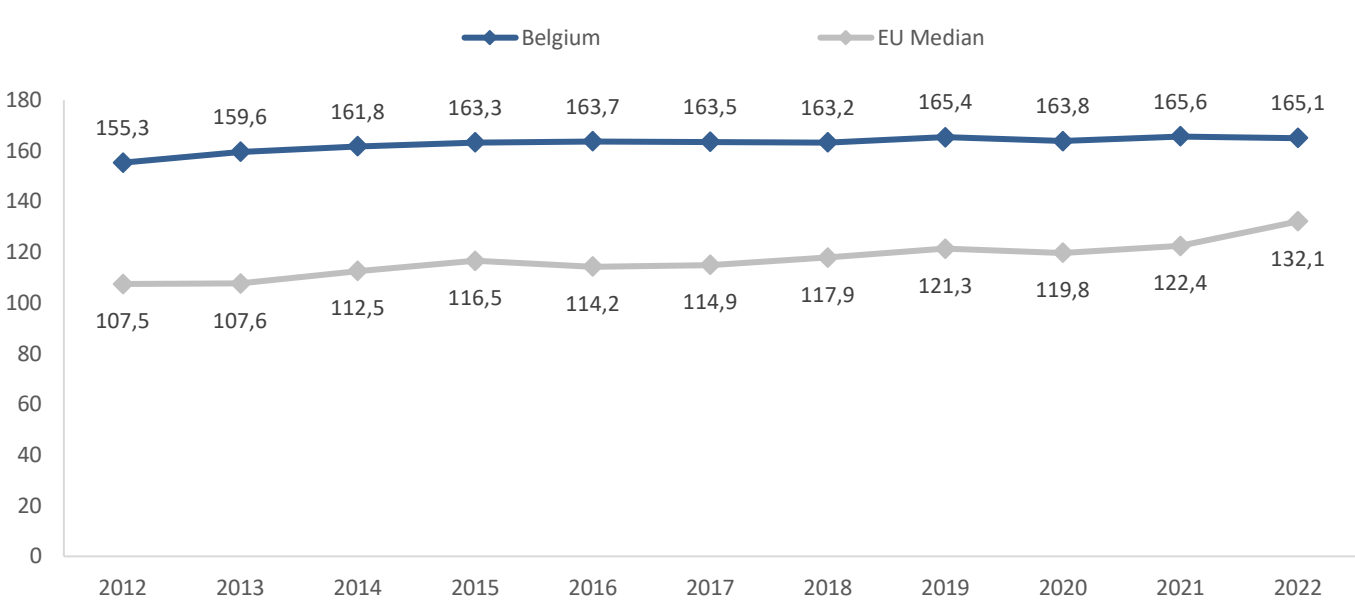


In 2022, in Belgium, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 3,7 was more than double the EU median of 0,9.

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2012	17 336	155,3	107,5
2013	17 795	159,6	107,6
2014	18 134	161,8	112,5
2015	18 402	163,3	116,5
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

Lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants



In 2022, there are 19 310 lawyers, which is 0,8% more than in 2021.

The gender breakdown could not be carried out in respect of the total number of lawyers.

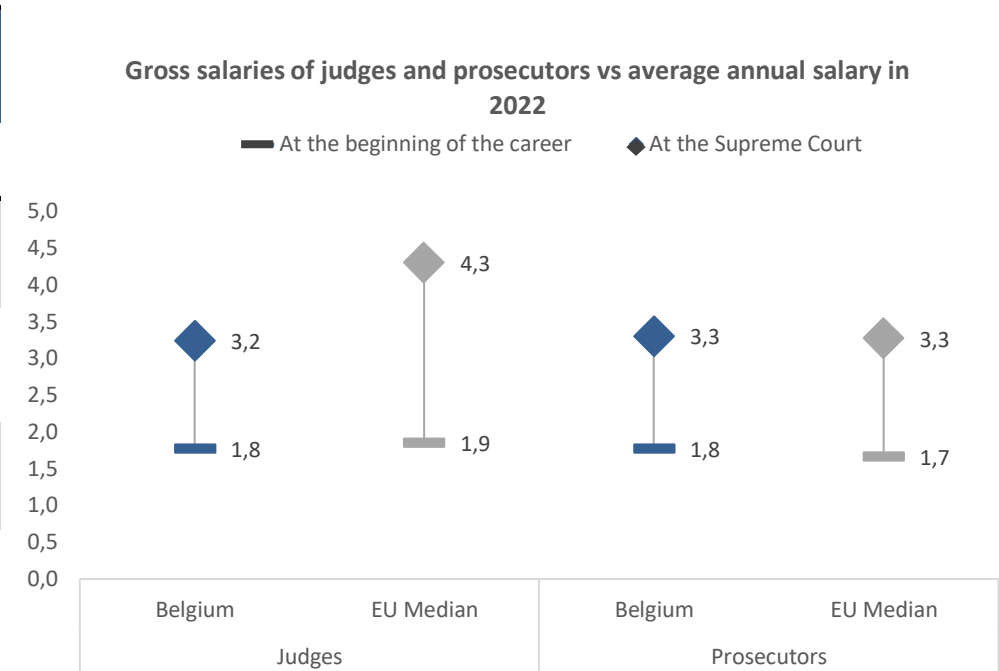
Belgium has 165,1 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is above the EU median of 132,1 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

According to the latest "Barometer of the Legal Profession" (2020) conducted by the Order of Flemish Bars in collaboration with Ghent University (UGent) and Louvain University (KUL), as of December 2019, 64.8% of trainee lawyers were women. Conversely, 57.6% of registered lawyers who have completed their training were men. Similarly, as per the most recent "Barometer of the Legal Profession" (2018 – a new barometer is expected to be launched in 2022) carried out by AVOCATS.BE in collaboration with Liège University, aside from indicating an ongoing feminization trend within the profession, it also suggests that this feminization will significantly intensify in years to come. The majority among lawyers under 35 are women.

The total is composed as follows: 11 072 for the Order of Flemish Bars - Orde van Vlaamse Balies and 8 238 for the Order of French-speaking and German-speaking Bars (as of December 1st, 2022). It emerges from the latest barometers organized respectively by the Order of Flemish Bars - Orde van Vlaamse Balies and by the Order of French-speaking and German-speaking Bars that more women are working as lawyers in Belgium.

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	83 937€	47 595€	1,8	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	153 479€	74 860€	3,2	4,3
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	83 937€	47 595€	1,8	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	156 288€	76 032€	3,3	3,3



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 26 931€ to a maximum of 140 244€.

According to 2022 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Belgium is 83 937€, which is significantly above the EU median of 54 224€ (55% above).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 1,8 times higher (the EU median is 1,9).

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 53 144€ to 261 648€. Belgium's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is 44% above the EU median of 106 533€.

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 24 609€ to a maximum of 96 084€.

In 2022, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Belgium of 83 937€ is significantly above the EU median of 48 728€ (72% above).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 1,8 times higher (the EU median is 1,7).

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 44 880€ and the maximum is 194 005€. Belgium's absolute gross salaries for prosecutors at the highest level is 79% above the EU median of 87 247€.

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 (2022 data)

System for compensating users

2022	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
Total	NA	NA	NA
Excessive length of proceedings	NA	NA	NA
Non-execution of court decisions	NAP	NAP	NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	77	13	60 000 €
Wrongful conviction	NA	NA	NA
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
2020	NA	NA	NA
2021	NA	NA	NA
2022	NA	NA	NA

Compensation via the civil liability procedure: in Belgium, the liability of the state for damages resulting from faults committed by the public prosecutor's office or judges, falls under Article 1382 of the Civil Code. The fault may consist of negligence according to the terms of article 1383. In order to obtain compensation, the plaintiff must prove the existence of a fault, a damage and a causal link between the fault and the damage. According to the Constitutional Court (ruling of June 30, 2014 (No. 99/2014)), a constitutionally correct interpretation of Article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that the state can be held liable for a fault of a judge/body deciding at the last instance, even if the decision is not repealed, amended, annulled or revoked. It is necessary that the fault consists of a sufficiently serious violation of the applicable rule of law and that, given the limited remedies available against the erroneous decision, it is not possible to obtain an annulment of the decision. Such claims are brought before the civil courts.

Reference should also be made to the Act of 13 March 1973 on compensation for inoperative preventive detention (i.e., wrongful arrest/detention). Article 28 of this law provides that "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 if: a) s/he has been directly or indirectly exempt from liability by a judicial decision that has become res judicata; b) s/he has benefited from an order or a ruling of dismissal; c) s/he 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 awarded by the Minister of Justice at the expense of the Treasury, if the conditions provided for in § 1 are met. If the compensation or the allocation is refused, if the amount of the compensation or the number of days allocated 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 Preventive Detention.

With regard to the "number of compensations granted" for "wrongful arrests", the figure represents the number of cases for which there has been a definitive grant of compensation.
In 2022, 29 requests for compensation on the ground of ineffective pre-trial detention were still under examination. Compensation has been granted in 13 cases.

4. Performance of courts in Belgium (2022 data)

• Efficiency indicators

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

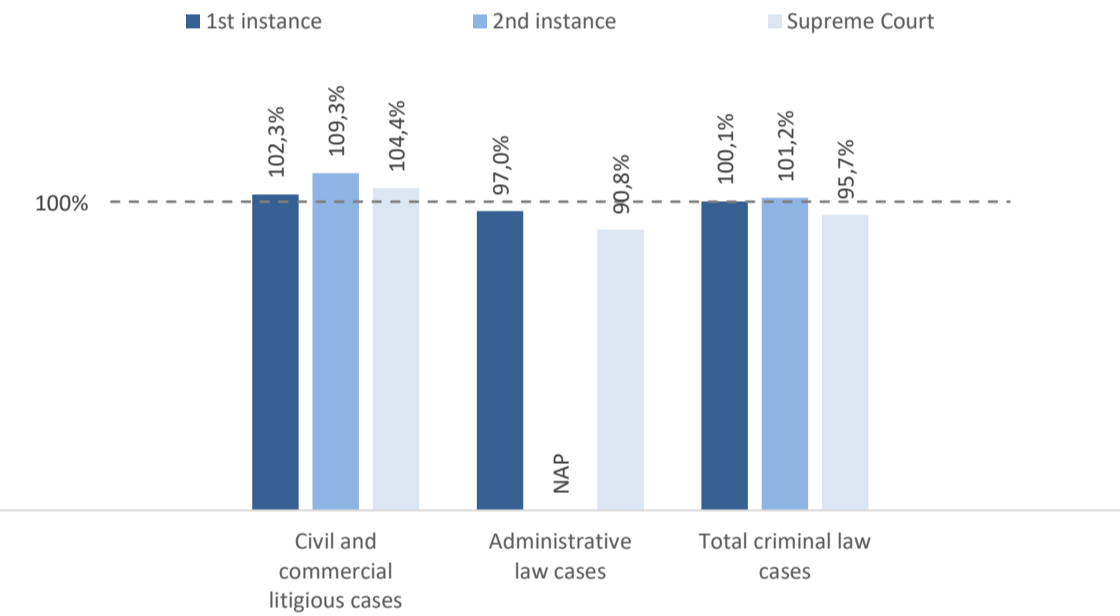
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

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

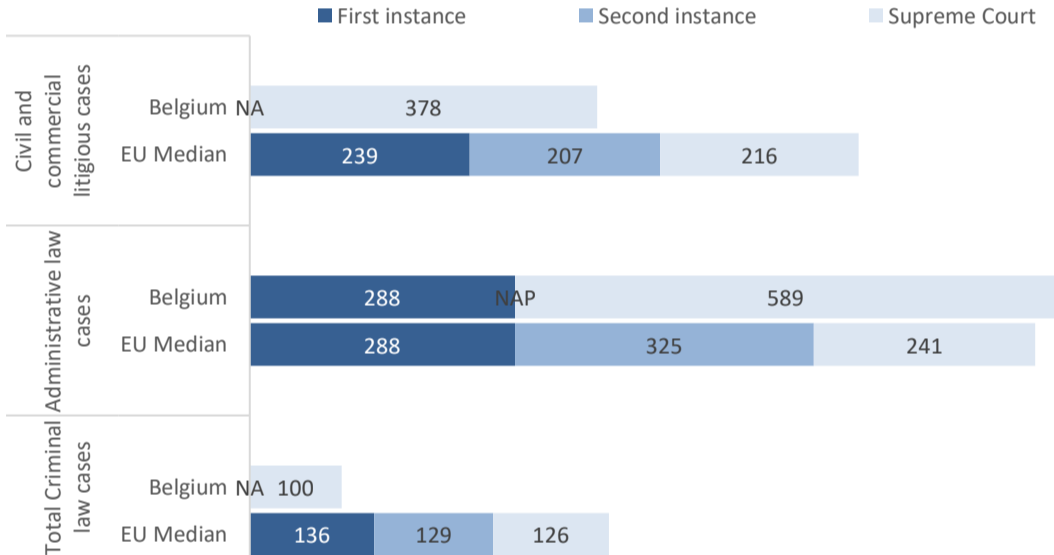
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

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	102,3%	100,5%	97,0%	98,8%	100,1%	100,0%
	2nd instance	109,3%	97,1%	NAP	102,3%	101,2%	99,1%
	Supreme Court	104,4%	104,7%	90,8%	101,7%	95,7%	98,5%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	NA	239	288	288	NA	136
	2nd instance	NA	207	NAP	325	NA	129
	Supreme Court	378	216	589	241	100	126

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)



DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



At the outset, it should be recalled that the Disposition Time indicator cannot be calculated in respect of first and second instance civil litigious and criminal cases. In fact, data on pending cases are not available for the above-mentioned case categories.

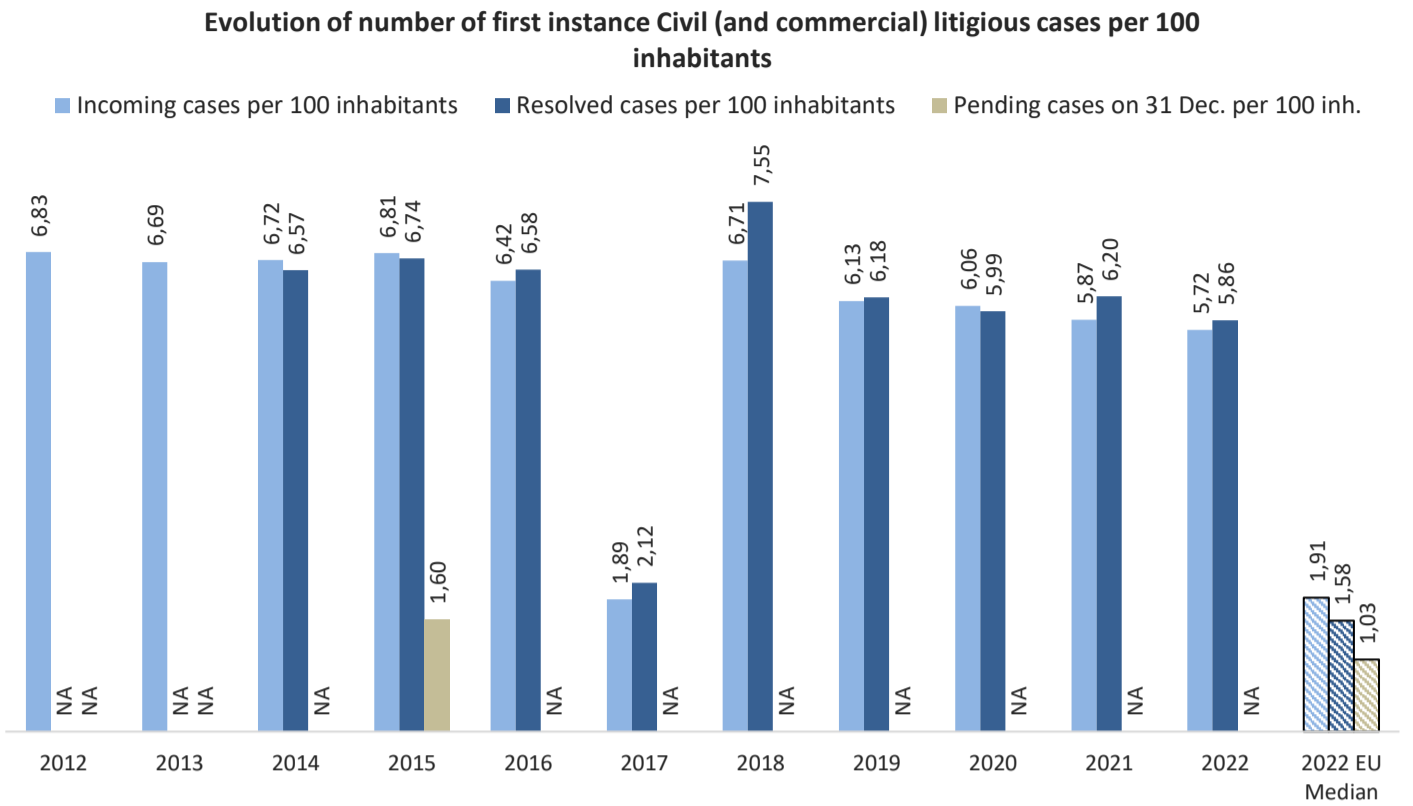
In both civil and criminal matters, analyses of courts’ efficiency can be carried out only at the level of the Supreme court. If the latter had a Clearance rate of 104% in 2022 in civil matters, this indicator remained below the 100% for criminal cases. However, it is in criminal matters that the Disposition time of the Supreme court is below the EU median, while for third instance civil cases, the Disposition time is still considerably above the EU median.

In administrative matters, the Clearance Rate was below the 100% threshold at first and last instance, while the Disposition time indicator appears to be the EU median at first instance, but highly above the EU median at the last instance.

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.
2012	6,83	NA	NA
2013	6,69	NA	NA
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
2022 EU Median	1,91	1,58	1,03



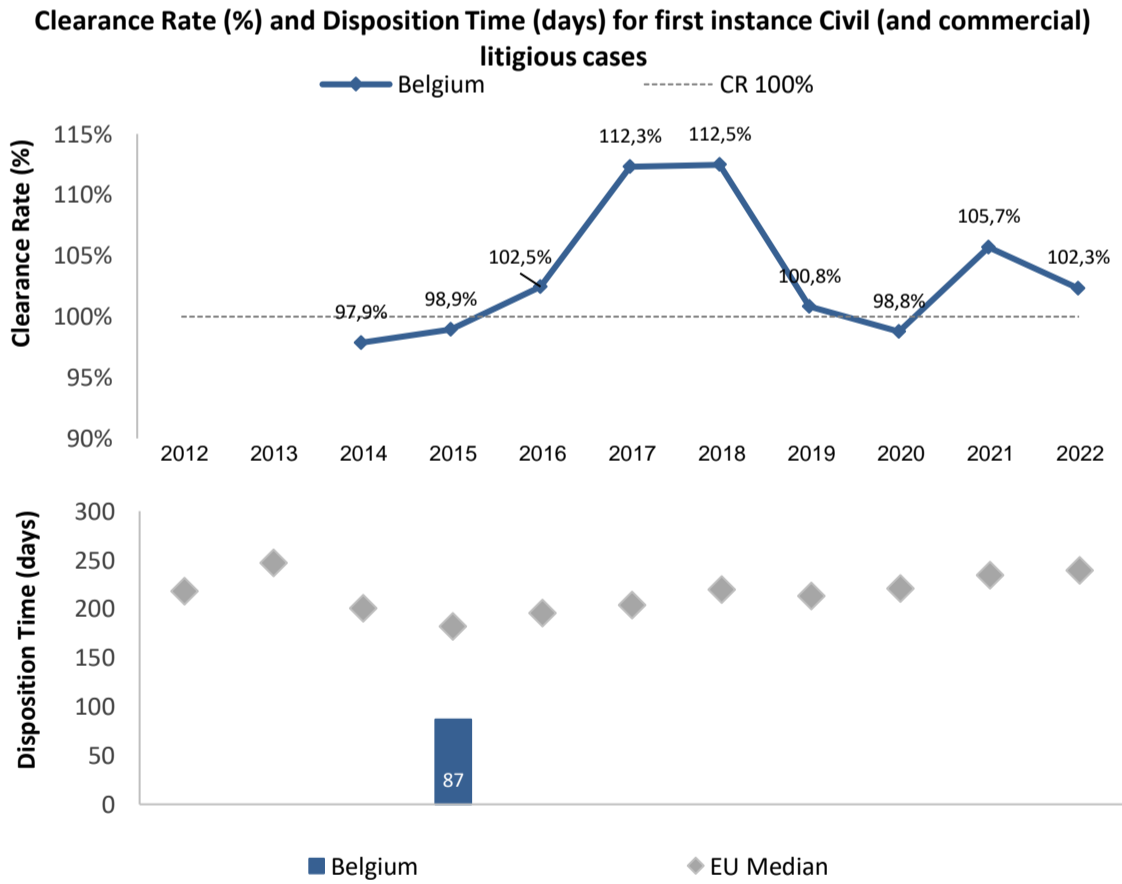
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Belgium (5,72 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,91 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Belgium (5,86 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,58 per 100 inhabitants).

Data on pending cases for Belgium are not available.

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2012	NA	100,4%	NA	218
2013	NA	101,2%	NA	247
2014	97,9%	101,8%	NA	201
2015	98,9%	102,5%	87	182
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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 102,3% in 2022 Belgium seems to be able to deal with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

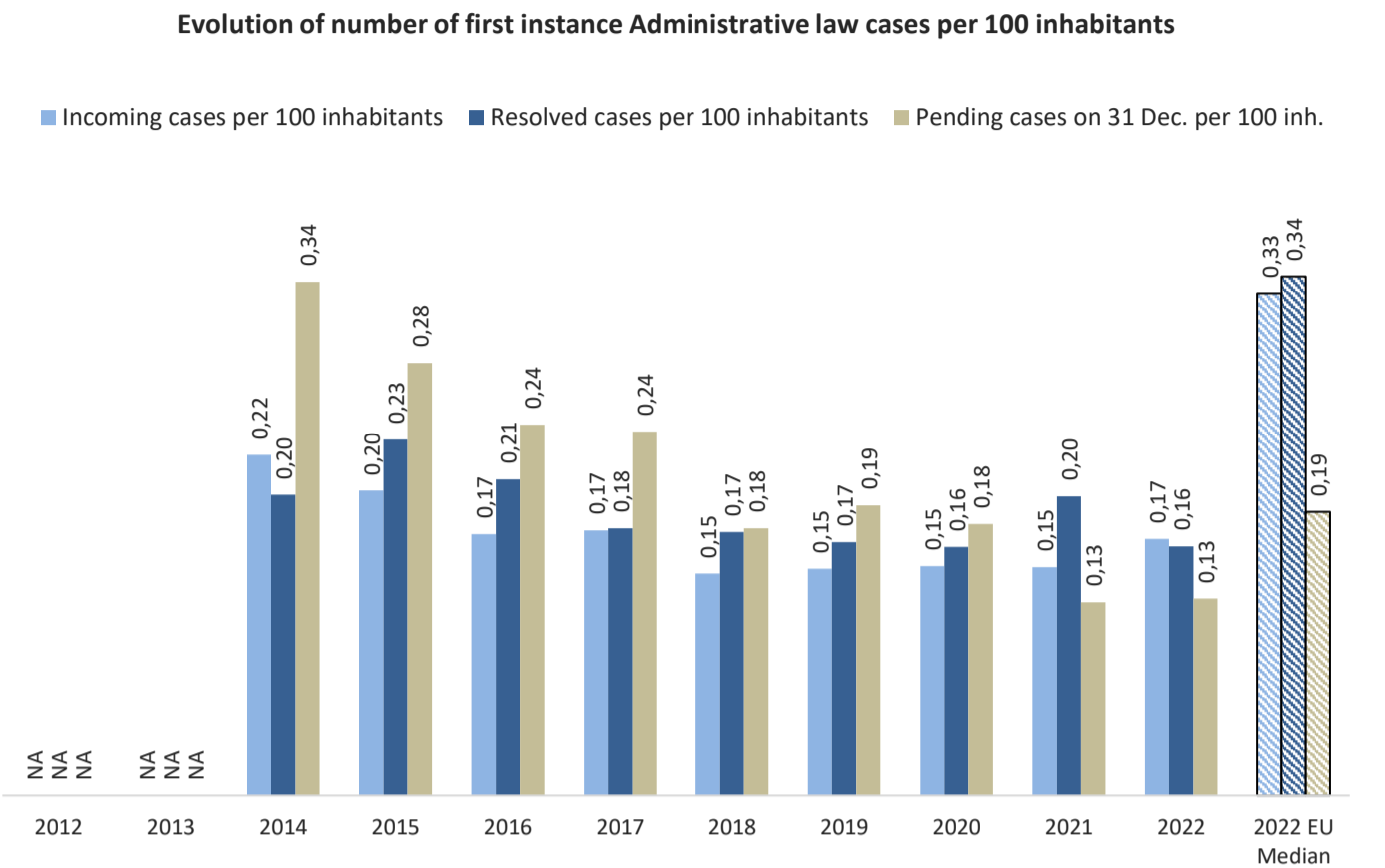
Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -3,4 points.

The Disposition Time of first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases cannot be calculated given that data on pending cases are not available.

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.
2012	NA	NA	NA
2013	NA	NA	NA
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
2022 EU Median	0,33	0,34	0,19



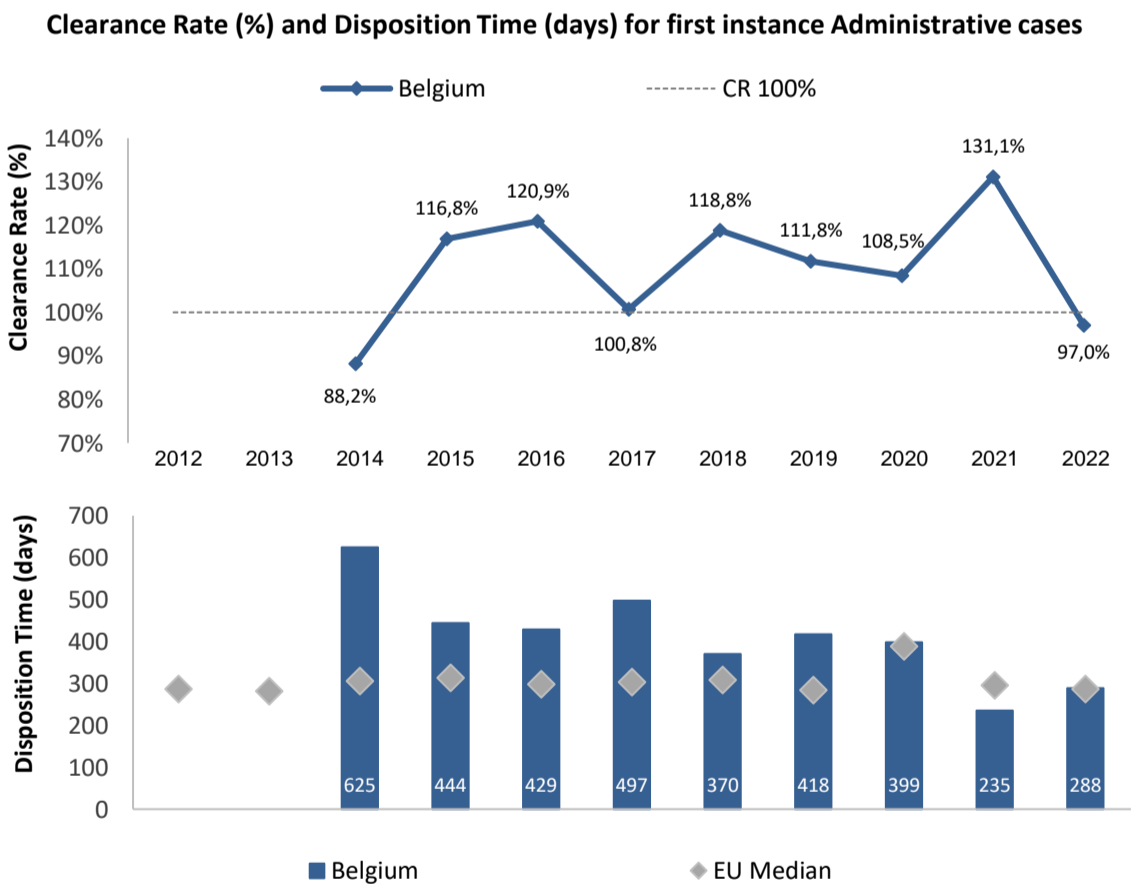
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2022 in Belgium (0,17 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,33 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2022 in Belgium (0,16 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2022 in Belgium (0,13 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,19 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2012	NA	101,0%	NA	286
2013	NA	100,3%	NA	281
2014	88,2%	99,6%	625	305
2015	116,8%	103,3%	444	313
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%	98,7%	288	286



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 97,0% in 2022 Belgium seems to face some difficulties in dealing with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -34,1 points.

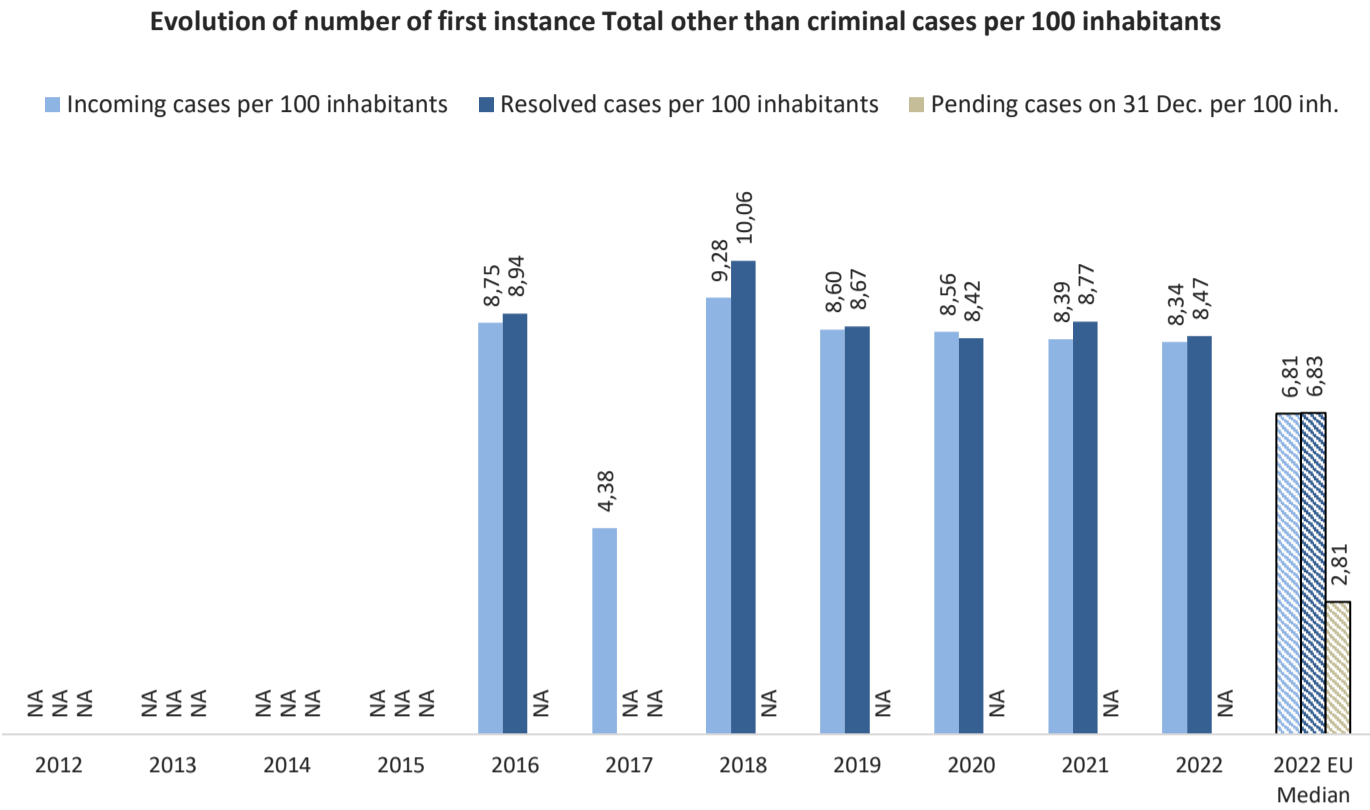
In 2022, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 288 days, which is very close to the EU median of 286 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 22,5% 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.
2012	NA	NA	NA
2013	NA	NA	NA
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
2022 EU Median	6,81	6,83	2,81



The total number of "other than criminal cases" encompasses civil and commercial litigious cases, civil and commercial non-litigious cases and administrative cases. The category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases refers to non-litigious business registry cases dealt with by the commercial courts (tribunaux d'entreprise).

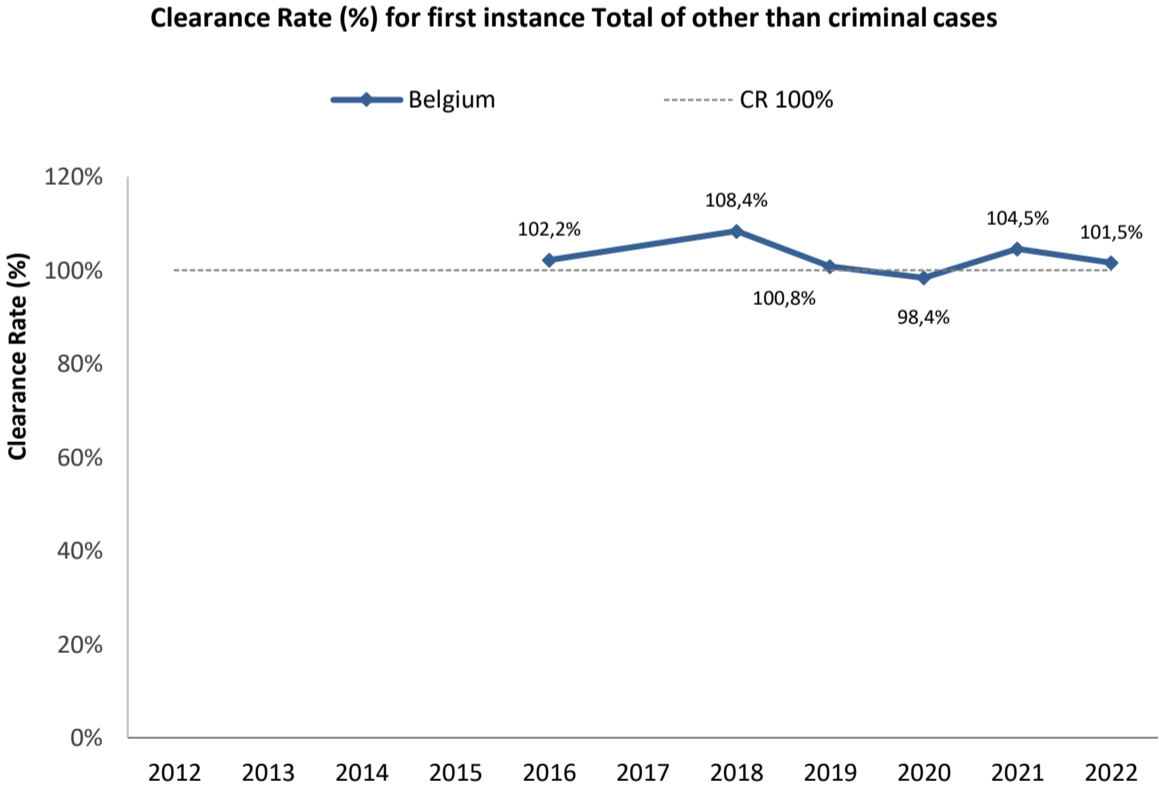
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Belgium (8,34 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (6,81 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Belgium (8,47 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (6,83 per 100 inhabitants).

Data on pending cases for Belgium are not available.

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2012	NA	100,5%	NA	133
2013	NA	100,7%	NA	119
2014	NA	101,9%	NA	133
2015	NA	101,2%	NA	111
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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 101,5% in 2022 Belgium seems to be able to deal with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -3,0 points.

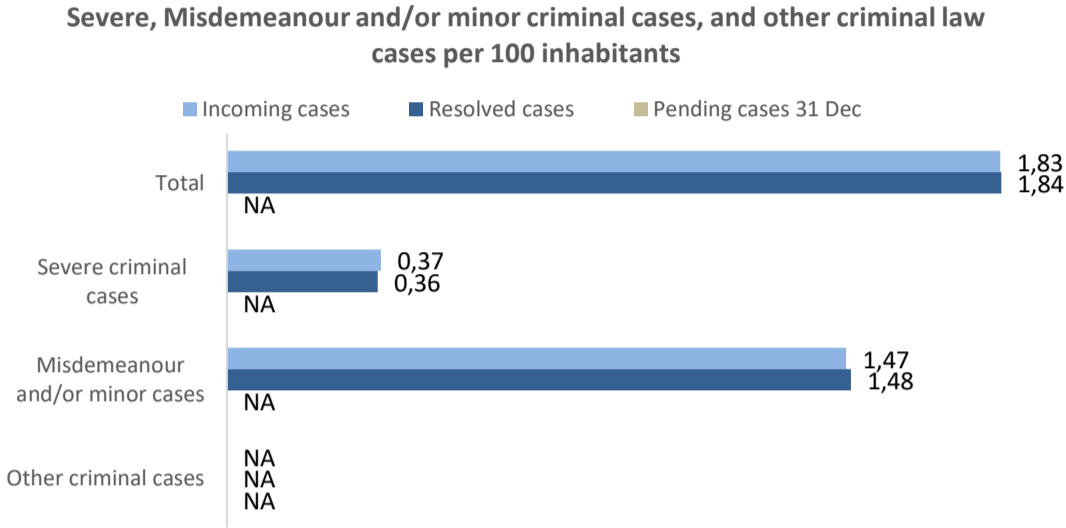
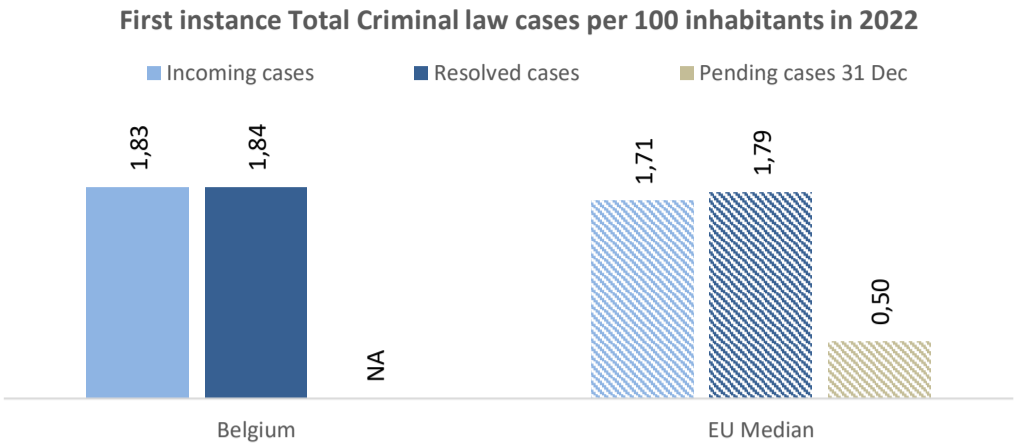
The Disposition Time of other than criminal cases cannot be calculated given that data on pending cases are not available.

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	NA	214 447	214 735	NA
Severe criminal cases	NA	42 731	41 781	NA
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	NA	171 716	172 954	NA
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	NA	1,83	1,84	NA
Severe criminal cases	NA	0,37	0,36	NA
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	NA	1,47	1,48	NA
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA



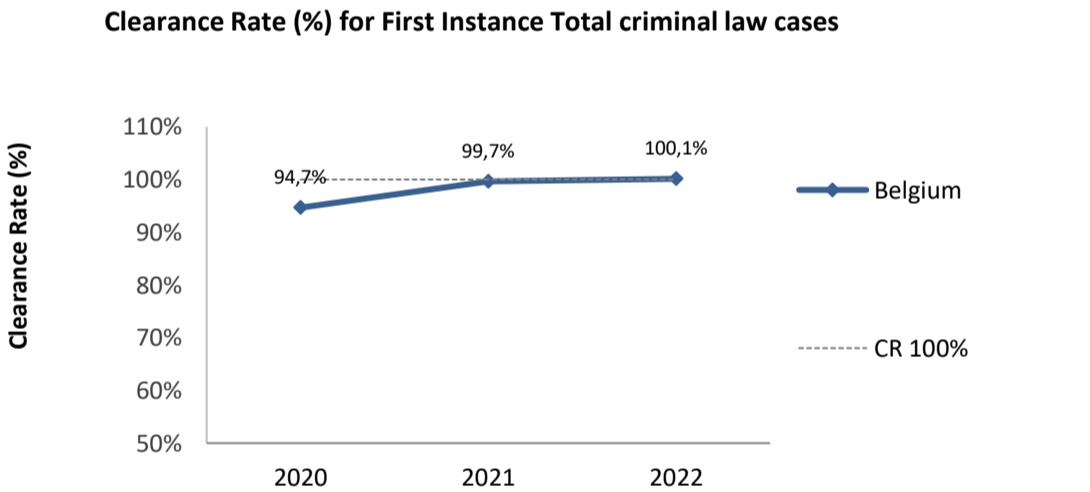
The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2022 in Belgium (1,83 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly above the EU median (1,71 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2022 in Belgium (1,84 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly above the EU median (1,79 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2022 in Belgium is not available.

◦ 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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 100,1% in 2022 Belgium seems to be able to deal with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 0,5 points.

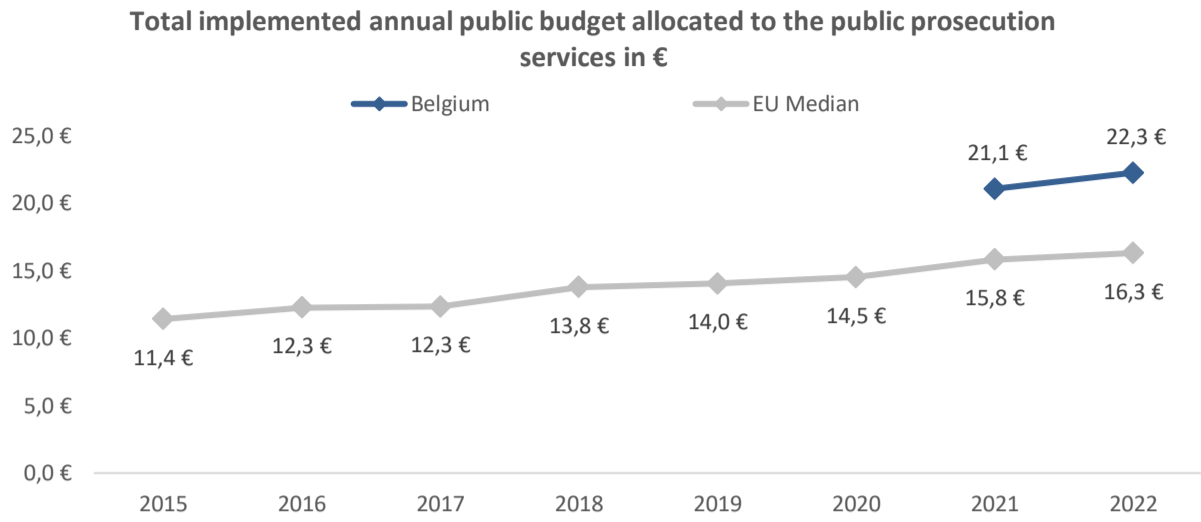
The Disposition Time of first instance total criminal law cases cannot be calculated given that data on pending cases are not available.

5. Public prosecution services in Belgium (2022 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
2015	NA	NA	11,4 €
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 €

Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2019	NA	NA	0,03 €
2020	NA	NA	0,01 €
2021	NAP	NAP	0,02 €
2022	NA	NA	0,01 €



Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *		Per 100 inhabitants	
	Belgium	% Variation 2021 - 2022	Belgium	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	202 140	▼ -11,9%	1,73	0,88
2. Incoming/received cases	564 495	▼ -7,9%	4,83	2,89
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	581 714	▼ -6,4%	4,97	3,15
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	480 160	▲ 40,5%	4,10	2,08
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	81 832	▲ 11,0%	0,70	0,61
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	139 142	▼ -5,6%	1,19	0,64
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	132 433	▲ 10,0%	1,13	0,12
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	126 753	▲ 75348,2%	1,08	0,06
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	65 486	▼ -34,9%	0,56	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	36 068	▼ -35,1%	0,31	0,63
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	184 921	▼ -16,2%	1,58	0,97

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

Since the 2014 reform of the judicial landscape, Belgim has 15 first instance public prosecutors' offices (14 public prosecutors' offices + the Federal prosecutor's office). Data of the Federal prosecutor's office (FPO) are not included in the figures. The 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. Given the specific matters dealt with by the FP and the low figures, the FP data are not included in the figures provided. For example, in 2022, 920 cases entered the FP and 1,304 cases were resolved. The FP data can be consulted separately on the Public Prosecutor's website: <https://www.om-mp.be/stat/corr/jstat2022/n/home.html> .

The data only concern offenses committed by persons of legal age and persons who are not (yet) identified. Proceedings against minors are handled by the youth section of the public prosecutor's office.

The unit of account is a criminal case: a case can have none, one or more defendants and/or imply one or more offences.

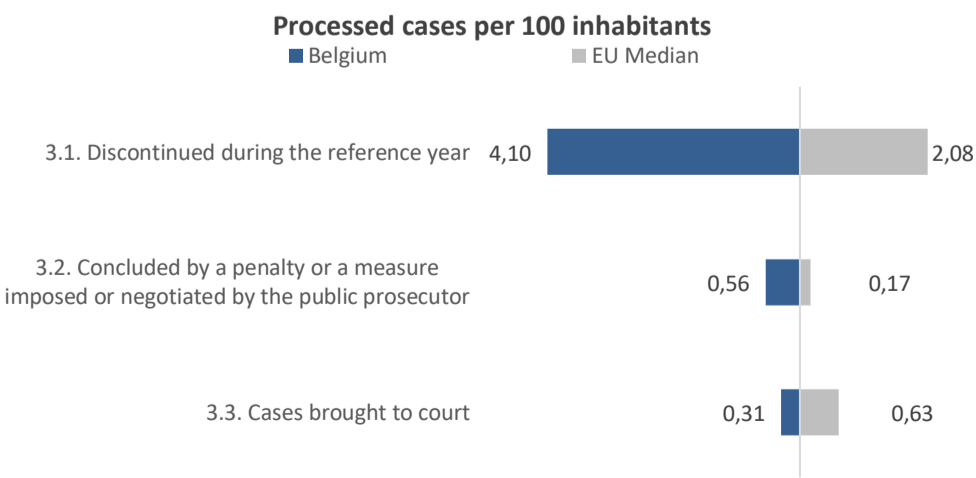
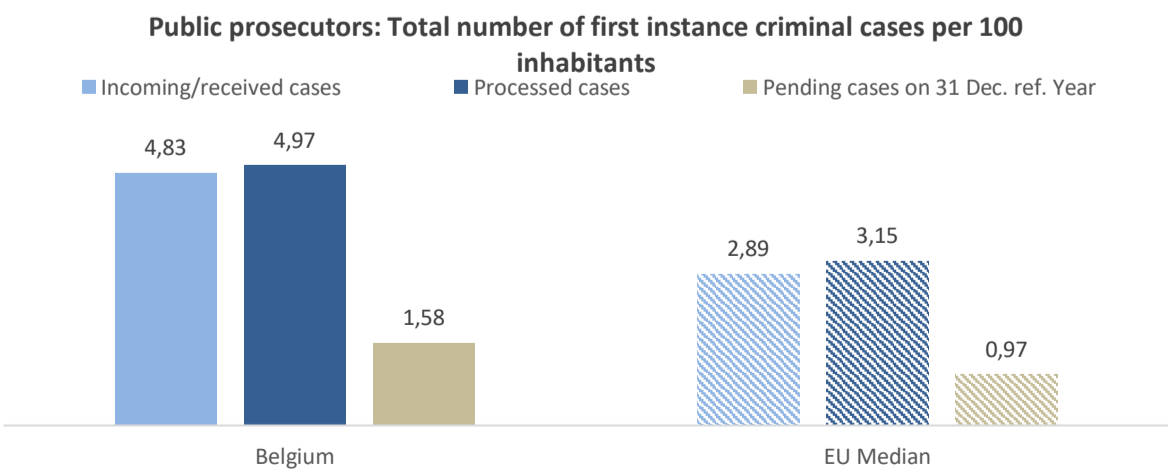
"Cases discontinued for other reasons" refer only to cases for which it was possible to determine in the database that they had been discontinued but the reason was not entered or was not correctly registered. In fact, when the reason is correctly recorded, the case is classified under headings 3.1.1, 3.1.2 or 3.1.3. Therefore, the "other reasons" heading is for "unknown reasons" and do not imply "special" reasons.

More precisely, in respect of cases "3.2. Concluded with a sanction", out of the 65 486 cases, 20 799 cases were closed following praetorian probation, 24 881 cases were closed following an administrative settlement chain process, 2 130 cases were closed following another settlement chain process, 15 025 cases were closed following a payment of money, 2 651 cases were closed due to successful mediation procedure.

Out of the 126 753 cases "discontinued for other reasons" there were: 6 697 cases where the suspect is the subject of an alert (once a suspect is identified, the case may be reopened); 45 327 cases referred to another instance (such cases are closed for the prosecutor making this decision, while they are incoming cases for the recipient); 74 526 cases that were joined with others; 203 cases settled following processing without criminal prosecutions for unknown reasons/error.

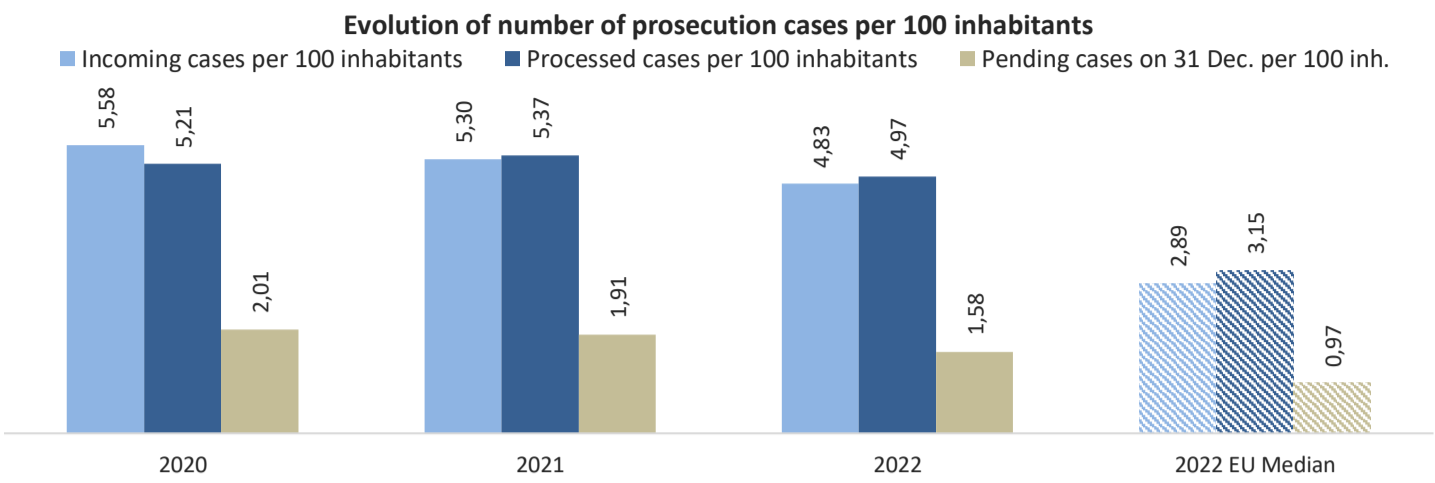
As concerns the 36 068 cases brought to court, were taken into account all cases closed by direct citation (21 679) and all cases that take place under judicial instruction(14 389).

The decreases observed in respect of cases "concluded by a penalty" and "brought to court", have been explained by the decrease in the number of Covid-19 files following the relaxation of Corona measures. Such cases were solved mainly through payment or direct summons.



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

First instance Total other than 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
2022 EU Median	2,89	3,15	0,97



The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Belgium (4,83 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly above the EU median (2,89 per 100 inhabitants).

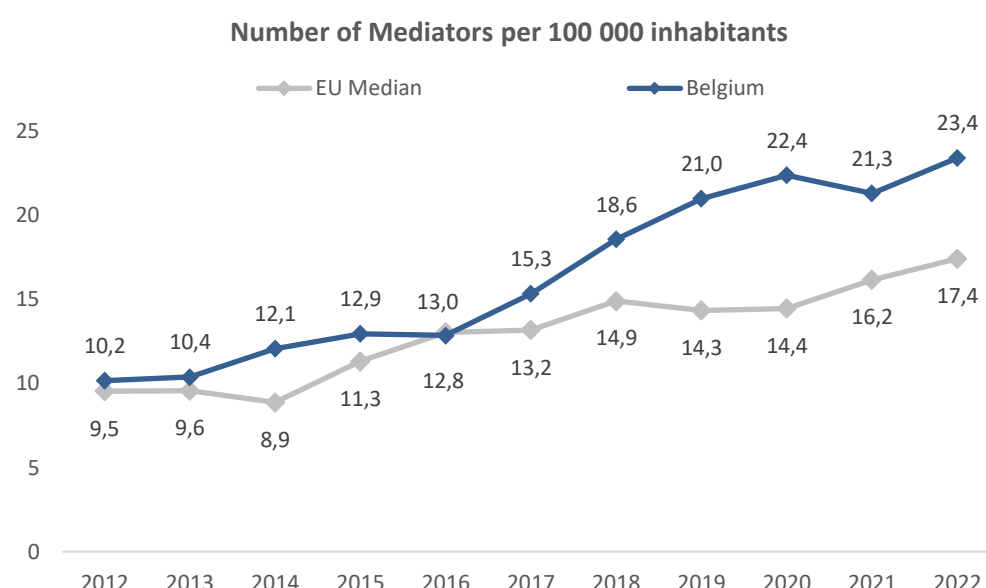
The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Belgium (4,97 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly above the EU median (3,15 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Belgium (1,58 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly above the EU median (0,97 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Belgium (2022 data)

Number of mediators in 2022

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2012	1 134	10,2	9,5
2013	1 157	10,4	9,6
2014	1 352	12,1	8,9
2015	1 457	12,9	11,3
2016	1 454	12,8	12,8
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



In 2022, there are 2 736 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 23,4 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation of the number of mediators between 2021 and 2022 is about 11,1%.

It is interesting to point out 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 continuous training.

Candidates must meet a number of strict conditions guaranteeing quality (training, experience, independence, etc.). Thus, to be accredited as a mediator, a certain number of conditions must be met, namely: 1. to possess, through present or past practice, the qualification required in view of the nature of the dispute; 2. to provide evidence of training (the experience criterion is no longer applicable from January 2019, following a change in legislation); 3. to provide the guarantees of independence, neutrality and impartiality required to practice as an accredited mediator; 4. not have been convicted of a criminal offence that is incompatible with the exercise of the function of accredited mediator; 5. not have incurred any disciplinary or administrative sanction that is incompatible with the exercise of the function of accredited mediator, nor have had their accreditation withdrawn.

Approved mediators must also undergo continuous training, the program of which is approved by the Federal Mediation Commission. See: <https://www.cfm-fbc.be/fr/content/procedure-dagrement>; https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/mediation/mediateurs

Number of notaries in 2022

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
Total	1 693	14,5	7,6
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	-
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	1 693	14,5	7,6
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	-
4.Other	NAP	NAP	-

In 2022, there are 1 693 notaries which represents 14,5 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

The notary is a public officer appointed by the state and delegated by the state authority to confer authenticity on acts of which s/he is the author, while ensuring the preservation, probative force and enforceability of such acts. In order to ensure the necessary independence of his/her activity, the notary practices within the framework of a liberal profession. Notaries are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice (Federal Public Service JUSTICE).

The Ministry of Justice is competent with regard to the appointment procedure.

7. ICT tools of courts in Belgium (2022 data)

The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2022 can be summarised to:

Writing assistance tools

Deployment rate
Usage rate

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
95-100 %	50-75 %	95-100 %
50-75 %	50-75 %	50-75 %

Features of the writing assistance tools

Templates
Automatically generated text
Automatically suggested decision
Speech-to-text
Electronic signature
Other special functionality

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No
Yes	No	Yes
Yes	No	Yes
No	No	No

Recording of court hearings

Deployment rate
Usage rate

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA

Features of the recording of court hearings

Audio recording
Video recording
Systematic recording for all hearings
Automatically indexed recording
Automatic transcript from recording
Possibility to request a copy of the recording
Other special functionality

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA

In respect of writing assistance tools, it should be mentioned that in civil and criminal matters most templates are available for all courts or all templates are available for most courts. Local modification of the templates is always possible. Not all options form part of the same application (e.g. voice/text conversation).

In administrative matters (Council of State): for each type of procedure, there are standardised judgment models containing specific standardized paragraphs, particularly concerning the procedural aspects. Some documents are now automatically generated based on information from internal databases (such as fixing orders and hearing schedules). However, there are no strictly speaking "drafting assistance tools" for judgments. Council of State's judges have access to numerous resources provided to them: internal legal databases kept up-to-date and made accessible to the public as well (Juridict www.juridict.be, refLex www.reflex.be, etc.); access is granted to private paid legal databases (StradaLex www.stradalex.be, Jurisquare www.jurisquare.be, etc.); an intranet managed by the Council of State also centralizes all documents produced by it (judgments, orders, reports, etc.). It is called Documap; the website of the Council of State also offers numerous search possibilities at www.raadvst-consetat.be.

Concerning recording of court hearings, in criminal matters, depending on the stages of the procedure a reference can be made to: use of video conferencing for investigation and inquiry. Generally speaking, video conferencing equipment is not universally and systematically available. When necessary or appropriate, such equipment may also be rented. New initiatives in this field will enhance the availability of these tools for the judiciary. When such equipment is used, it is primarily for reasons of efficiency, international cases, or to avoid travelling.

Regarding the use of video conferencing in administrative matters within the Council of State, it should be mentioned that during the crisis related to coronavirus, the Royal Decree No 12 (<http://www.raadvst-consetat.be/?page=news&lang=fr&newsitem=592>) granted special powers allowing the Council of State to rule in writing and without a hearing with all parties' consent. Moreover, in the context of the pandemic, the Council had opportunities to conduct some remote hearings virtually (via Skype or Teams) as part of urgent suspension procedures. This approach continues to be used sporadically today but on a very limited basis.

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Belgium (2022 data)

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

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	✗

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 prosecution service qualitatively but not quantitatively.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

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

With disciplinary procedure

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

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	11 161 642	11 150 516	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	4,8%	1,1%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	34 000	34 500	36 000	36 500	37 407	38 500	39 500	41 200	39 160	43 937	46 972	38,2%	6,9%
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	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.4 number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.5 backlogs							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff							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	
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.10 number of appeals							False	False	True	False	False	False	
070.1.11 appeal ratio							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.12 clearance rate							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)									True	True	True		
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases									True	True	True		

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
070-1.1.5 Backlogs									True	True	True		
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff									True	True	True		
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff									False	False	False		
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)									False	False	False		
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures									False	False	False		
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate									False	False	False		
070-1.1.11 Disposition time									False	False	False		
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals									True	True	True		
070-1.1.13 Other									False	False	False		
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases									False	False	False		
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts									False	False	False		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services									True	True	True		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors									False	False	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)									False	False	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									False	False	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									False	False	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									True	True	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									False	False	NAP		
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual									False	False	False		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent									True	True	True		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent									False	False	False		

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities									230	230	230	-	0,0%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									207	207	207	-	0,0%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	27	27	13	13	13	13	13	13	201	201	201	644,4%	0,0%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									18	5	5	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities									23	23	23	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	262	262	225	225	225	200	200	200	23	23	23	-91,2%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	23	23	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-60,9%	0,0%
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.4 Labour courts	21	21	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-57,1%	0,0%
43.1.5 Family courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	NA	NAP	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	0,0%
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	218	218	202	202	202	177	177	177	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations									218	218	218	-	0,0%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	288	288	288	288	267	264	253	232	225	225	225	-21,9%	0,0%

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	NA	NA	NA	-
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	180 894	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NA	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	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	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	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	-
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	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	NAP	NAP	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	NAP	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	NA	NA	32 255	37 624	32 080	27 615	21 318	23 838	21 794	20 581	14 669	-	-28,7%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	990 337	498 495	1 060 896	983 230	985 887	970 825	975 493	-	0,5%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	762 164	745 883	752 769	767 875	727 238	214 533	767 255	701 218	698 480	678 697	669 454	-12,2%	-1,4%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NA	263 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	-	4,2%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	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)			NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	-	4,2%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	-	4,2%
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			NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	NA	NA	25 092	22 577	19 446	19 835	16 665	17 042	17 364	17 349	19 736	-	13,8%
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 498	9 951	NA	9 008	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 012 332	NA	1 149 719	990 917	969 727	1 014 929	990 588	-	-2,4%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	736 693	759 712	745 166	240 963	862 888	706 901	689 858	717 402	685 134	-	-4,5%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NA	263 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	-	4,2%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	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)			NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	-	4,2%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	-	4,2%
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			NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	NA	NA	22 139	26 377	23 513	19 986	19 806	19 046	18 834	22 748	19 151	-	-15,8%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	NA	NA	-	-
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	180 480	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	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	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	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	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	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			NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	NA	NA	37 880	32 080	27 615	27 213	20 089	21 807	20 569	14 673	15 128	-	3,1%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	-	-
Clearence rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	102,2%	NA	108,4%	100,8%	98,4%	104,5%	101,5%	-	(3,00)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	97,9%	98,9%	102,5%	112,3%	112,5%	100,8%	98,8%	105,7%	102,3%	-	(3,36)
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%	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	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%	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NA	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	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	NA	NA	88,2%	116,8%	120,9%	100,8%	118,8%	111,8%	108,5%	131,1%	97,0%	-	(34,08)
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	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	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Other registry cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	NA	NA	625	444	429	497	370	418	399	235	288	-	22,5%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	-	-

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)				44 140	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				44 140	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
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	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				27 784	25 697	23 435	25 619	24 177	22 195	23 735	22 025	-	-7,2%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				27 784	25 697	23 435	25 619	24 177	22 195	23 735	22 025	-	-7,2%
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	-	-
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				29 283	28 286	25 784	26 640	26 663	23 095	24 932	24 076	-	-3,4%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				29 283	28 286	25 784	26 640	26 663	23 095	24 932	24 076	-	-3,4%
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)				43 390	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				43 390	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
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	-	-
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	NA	-	-
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	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				105,4%	110,1%	110,0%	104,0%	110,3%	104,1%	105,0%	109,3%	-	4,27
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				105,4%	110,1%	110,0%	104,0%	110,3%	104,1%	105,0%	109,3%	-	4,27
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	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				541	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				541	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
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	-	-
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	-	-
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)				1 624	1 554	1 429	1 316	1 463	1 532	1 797	1 709	-	-4,9%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 304	1 243	1 151	1 084	1 119	1 155	1 178	460	-	-61,0%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	58	40	-	-31,0%
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	NAP	NAP	58	40	-	-31,0%
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				320	311	278	232	344	363	547	1 191	-	117,7%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14	14	18	-	28,6%
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 593	1 350	1 369	1 381	1 392	1 475	1 675	1 491	-	-11,0%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				881	812	970	899	920	876	844	409	-	-51,5%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	264	219	-	-17,0%
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	NAP	NAP	264	219	-	-17,0%
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				712	538	399	482	472	587	541	840	-	55,3%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	26	23	-	-11,5%
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 658	1 483	1 429	1 095	1 268	1 343	1 702	1 423	-	-16,4%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				942	905	994	864	818	853	973	427	-	-56,1%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	282	216	-	-23,4%
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	NAP	NAP	282	216	-	-23,4%
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				716	578	435	390	450	479	425	763	-	79,5%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	22	17	-	-22,7%
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 554	1 428	1 359	1 457	1 590	1 737	1 690	1 734	-	2,6%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 243	1 150	1 127	1 119	1 221	1 178	1 049	442	-	-57,9%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	40	37	-	-7,5%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
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	NAP	NAP	40	37	-	-7,5%
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				311	278	232	338	369	545	583	1 231	-	111,1%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14	18	24	-	33,3%
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	NA	217	223	NA	-	-
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	164	168	81	-	-51,8%
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	NAP	4	NA	17	47	55	233	-	323,6%
Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				104,1%	109,9%	104,4%	79,3%	91,1%	91,1%	101,6%	95,4%	-	(6,17)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				106,9%	111,5%	102,5%	96,1%	88,9%	97,4%	115,3%	104,4%	-	(10,88)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	106,8%	98,6%	-	(8,19)
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	106,8%	98,6%	-	(8,19)
CR Administrative law cases				100,6%	107,4%	109,0%	80,9%	95,3%	81,6%	78,6%	90,8%	-	12,28
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100,0%	84,6%	73,9%	-	(10,70)
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				342	351	347	486	458	472	362	445	-	22,7%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				482	464	414	473	545	504	394	378	-	-4,0%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	52	63	-	20,8%
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	52	63	-	20,8%
DT Administrative law cases				159	176	195	316	299	415	501	589	-	17,6%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	465	299	515	-	72,5%
First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
094.2.1 Total -incoming									191 132	232 220	214 447	-	-7,7%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									33 531	40 339	42 731	-	5,9%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									157 601	191 881	171 716	-	-10,5%
094.2.4 Other - incoming									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
094.3.1 Total - resolved									180 946	231 425	214 735	-	-7,2%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									35 035	40 325	41 781	-	3,6%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									145 911	191 100	172 954	-	-9,5%
094.3.4 Other - resolved									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total									95%	100%	100%	-	0,5
CR of Severe cases									104%	100%	98%	-	(2,2)
CR of Misdemeanour cases									93%	100%	101%	-	1,1
CR of Other									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
DT of Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NAP	NAP	NA	-	-
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									NA	8 174	NA	-	-
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	6 607	6 304	-	-4,6%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	337	NA	-	-
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NAP	1 230	2 447	-	98,9%
098.2.1 Total -incoming									26 499	31 279	31 239	-	-0,1%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									16 530	6 666	6 526	-	-2,1%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									9 969	13 038	13 072	-	0,3%
098.2.4 Other - incoming									NAP	11 575	11 641	-	0,6%
098.3.1 Total - resolved									26 656	31 509	31 618	-	0,3%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									16 644	6 962	6 519	-	-6,4%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									10 012	13 067	13 529	-	3,5%
098.3.4 Other - resolved									NAP	11 480	11 570	-	0,8%
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									NA	9 058	NA	-	-
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	6 311	6 311	-	0,0%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	306	NA	-	-
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NAP	2 441	2 518	-	3,2%
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	1 510	1 307	-	-13,4%
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	124	129	-	4,0%
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NAP	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total									100,6%	100,7%	101,2%	-	0,47
CR o2 Severe cases									100,7%	104,4%	99,9%	-	(4,35)
CR of Misdemeanour cases									100,4%	100,2%	103,5%	-	3,27
CR of Other									NAP	99,2%	99,4%	-	0,21
DT of Total									NA	105	NA	-	-
DT of Severe cases									NA	331	353	-	6,8%
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	9	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NAP	78	79	-	2,4%
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									380	301	390	-	29,6%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming									1 353	1 698	1 780	-	4,8%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved									1 372	1 609	1 704	-	5,9%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									361	390	466	-	19,5%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									61	1	9	-	800,0%
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
CR of Total									101,4%	94,8%	95,7%	-	0,97
CR of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total									96	88	100	-	12,8%
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year									189 151	229 446	202 140	-	-11,9%
2. Incoming/received cases									642 678	613 026	564 495	-	-7,9%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)									600 531	621 717	581 714	-	-6,4%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)									342 062	341 720	480 160	-	40,5%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified									73 555	73 753	81 832	-	11,0%
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation									144 393	147 451	139 142	-	-5,6%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity									124 082	120 348	132 433	-	10,0%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons									32	168	126 753	-	75348,2%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor									88 614	100 567	65 486	-	-34,9%
3.3. Cases brought to court									47 274	55 585	36 068	-	-35,1%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year									231 298	220 755	184 921	-	-16,2%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases									0,93	1,01	1,03	-	1,6%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases									0,38	0,36	0,30	-	-16,2%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases									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	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases									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	-	-
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	NA	NA	263 148 000 €	-	-
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 €	-	6,85%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-

Indicator 5: Access to justice													
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									70	80	77	-	-3,8%
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									13	20	13	-	-35,0%
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									150 905 €	181 720 €	60 000 €	-	-67,0%
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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 %	
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											50-75 %	

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											50-75 %		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											50-75 %		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											50-75 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text											True		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature											True		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality											False		
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature											False		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality											False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text											True		

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature											True		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality											False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter											NA		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											NA		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											NA		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											NA		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											NA		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											NA		
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording											NA		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording											NA		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											NA		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording											NA		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording											NA		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											NA		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-			NA		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording											NA		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording											NA		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											NA		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording											NA		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording											NA		

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											NA		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-			NA		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording											NA		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording											NA		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											NA		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording											NA		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording											NA		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											NA		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality											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	1 598	1 604	1 602	1 614	1 600	1 566	1 523	1 526	1 524	1 669	1 684	5,4%	0,9%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	1 293	1 271	1 271	1 284	1 274	1 226	1 229	1 206	1 193	1 331	1 345	4,0%	1,1%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	305	305	302	303	297	310	264	292	301	310	311	2,0%	0,3%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	30	28	29	27	29	30	30	28	30	28	28	-6,7%	0,0%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	819	806	776	768	752	723	668	652	640	676	668	-18,4%	-1,2%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	622	616	592	595	582	546	516	497	484	519	510	-18,0%	-1,7%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	173	168	161	152	149	156	131	135	135	137	138	-20,2%	0,7%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	24	22	23	21	21	21	21	20	21	20	20	-16,7%	0,0%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	779	798	826	846	848	843	855	874	884	993	1 016	30,4%	2,3%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	641	655	679	689	692	680	713	709	709	812	835	30,3%	2,8%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	132	137	141	151	148	154	133	157	166	173	173	31,1%	0,0%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	6	6	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	8	8	33,3%	0,0%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	1 684	-	-
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	1 345	-	-
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	311	-	-
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	28	-	-
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	96	-	-
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	96	-	-
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	5 458	5 307	5 290	5 204	5 054	4 940	4 974	5 614	5 064	5 097	5 712	4,7%	12,1%
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	1 708	1 752	1 928	1 881	1 946	1 692	1 692	1 889	1 882	1 966	4 953	190,0%	151,9%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	2 766	2 700	2 474	2 408	2 335	2 484	2 500	2 786	2 470	2 410	166	-94,0%	-93,1%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	984	855	889	915	773	764	782	939	713	722	593	-39,7%	-17,9%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	1 528	1 467	1 466	1 540	1 413	1 311	1 396	1 461	1 225	1 267	1 345	-12,0%	6,2%
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)	541	539	585	562	557	468	466	488	481	510	1 245	130,0%	144,1%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	691	668	634	689	620	662	675	711	679	664	57	-91,7%	-91,4%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	296	260	248	289	236	181	255	262	66	94	43	-85,5%	-54,3%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	3 930	3 839	3 824	3 664	3 641	3 629	3 578	4 153	3 839	3 830	4 367	11,1%	14,0%
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)	1 167	1 213	1 343	1 319	1 389	1 224	1 226	1 401	1 401	1 456	3 708	217,9%	154,7%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	2 076	2 032	1 840	1 719	1 715	1 822	1 825	2 075	1 791	1 746	109	-94,7%	-93,8%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	688	595	641	626	537	583	527	677	647	628	550	-20,1%	-12,4%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									5 064	5 097	5 199	-	2,0%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									NA	4 306	4 609	-	7,0%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									NA	591	510	-	-13,7%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									NA	201	80	-	-60,2%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									NA	1 267	1 321	-	4,3%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									NA	1 083	1 139	-	5,2%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									NA	138	163	-	18,1%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									NA	47	19	-	-59,6%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									NA	3 830	3 878	-	1,3%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									NA	3 223	3 470	-	7,7%

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									NA	453	347	-	-23,4%
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									NA	154	61	-	-60,4%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									876	919	883	-	-3,9%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									705	735	736	-	0,1%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									159	169	132	-	-21,9%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									12	15	15	-	0,0%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									357	371	354	-	-4,6%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									259	264	268	-	1,5%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									88	95	74	-	-22,1%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									10	12	12	-	0,0%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									519	548	529	-	-3,5%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									446	471	468	-	-0,6%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									71	74	58	-	-21,6%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									2	3	3	-	0,0%
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											False	-	-
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)											31	-	-
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)											25	-	-
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)											5	-	-
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)											1	-	-
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total											26	-	-
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.											21	-	-
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.											4	-	-
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts											1	-	-
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total											5	-	-
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.											4	-	-

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.											1	-	-
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts											0	-	-
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							2 518	-	2 424	2 711	3 240	-	19,5%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							836	-	730	825	916	-	11,0%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							1 682	-	1 694	1 886	2 324	-	23,2%
004 Annual average salary in the country							43 497 €	44 544 €	41 938 €	44 023 €	47 319 €	-	7,5%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							70 238 €	67 532 €	67 532 €	73 069 €	83 937 €	-	14,9%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							128 424 €	122 877 €	122 877 €	133 608 €	153 479 €	-	14,9%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							70 238 €	67 532 €	67 532 €	73 069 €	83 937 €	-	14,9%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							130 775 €	125 183 €	125 183 €	136 054 €	156 288 €	-	14,9%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							39 604 €	37 714 €	37 714 €	41 432 €	47 595 €	-	14,9%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							62 477 €	60 497 €	60 497 €	65 167 €	74 860 €	-	14,9%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							39 604 €	37 714 €	37 714 €	41 432 €	47 595 €	-	14,9%
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							64 613 €	61 489 €	61 489 €	66 188 €	76 032 €	-	14,9%
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		

Belgium

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	17 336	17 795	18 134	18 402	18 532	18 604	18 658	18 905	18 875	19 161	19 310	11,4%	0,8%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				No	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:	1 134	1 157	1 352	1 457	1 454	1 744	2 122	2 399	2 577	2 463	2 736	141,3%	11,1%
166.2.1 Mediators - male							NA	NA	1 075	755	842	-	11,5%
166.3.1 Mediators - female							NA	NA	2 362	1 708	1 894	-	10,9%
192.1.1 Number of notaries											1 693	-	-
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)											NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State											1 693	-	-
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)											NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other											NAP	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male											1 016	-	-
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male											1 016	-	-
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male											NAP	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female											677	-	-
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female											677	-	-
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female											NAP	-	-

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