



Inhabitants  
**11 697 557**

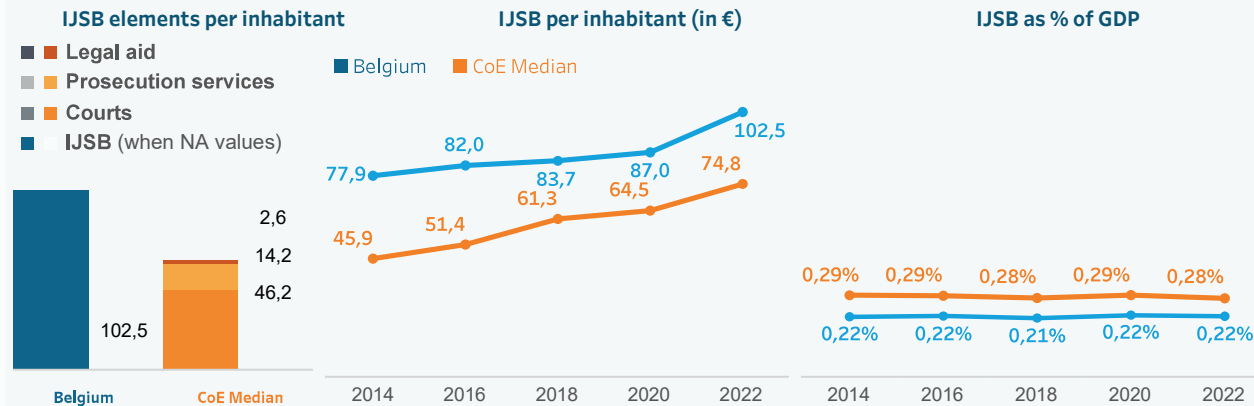


GDP per capita  
**46 972 €**  
CoE Median 27 406 €



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

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



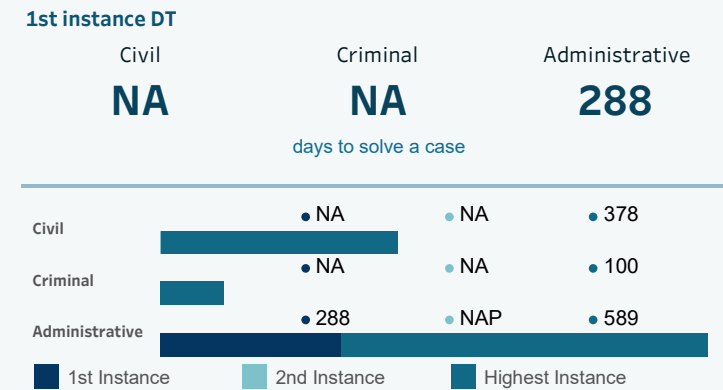
**Budget :** In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system is 1 199 563 192 €, representing 102,5 € per inhabitant and exceeding the CoE median. Conversely, as a percentage of GDP (0,22%), this budget is below the CoE median. For the first time, it is possible to isolate the budget of public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

**Legal aid:** The legal aid budget per inhabitant (€12.9) is well above the CoE median (€2,6). Moreover, as a % of the GDP (€0,028), it is also quite above the CoE median (€0,015). Additionally, in Belgium legal aid is granted to a high number of cases (2.06 per 100 inhabitants v. 0,89 CoE median) and the amount allocated per case is relatively high - €628, the CoE median being of €320.

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

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

## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

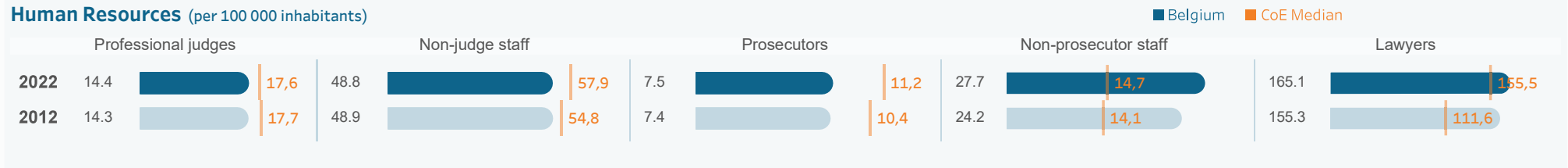


**Efficiency :** It is worth recalling that the number of pending civil and criminal cases is not available for 1st and 2nd instances, which limits the analyses on efficiency in both matters.

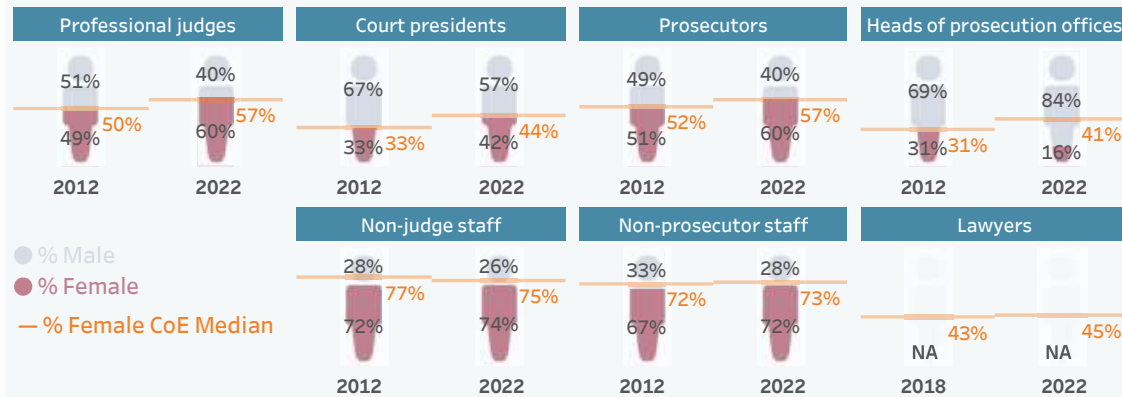
In civil matters, the Clearance Rate in 2022 exceeds the 100% threshold at all instances, while in criminal it is slightly below 100% only at 3d instance. In administrative matters, the 100% threshold is not met at any instance, but the Disposition Time has improved significantly at 1st instance.

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

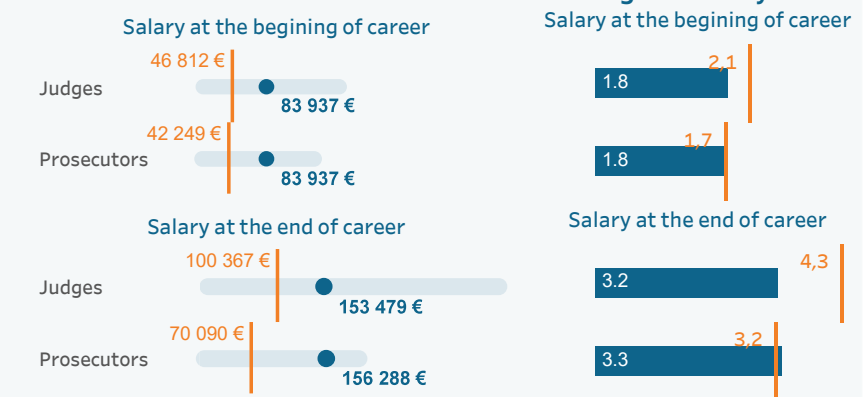
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance

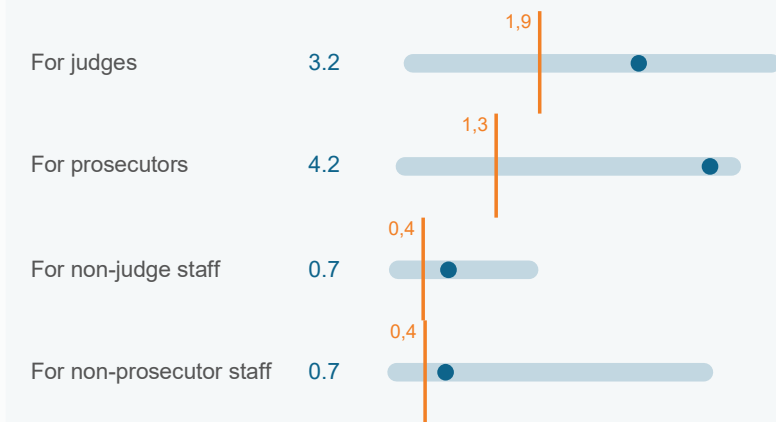


## Absolute gross salaries

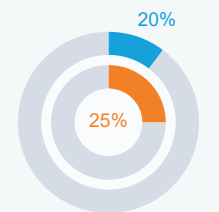


## Training of Justice Professionals

### Average number of live training participations per professional\*

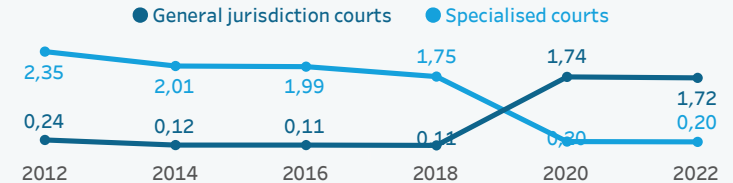


### Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

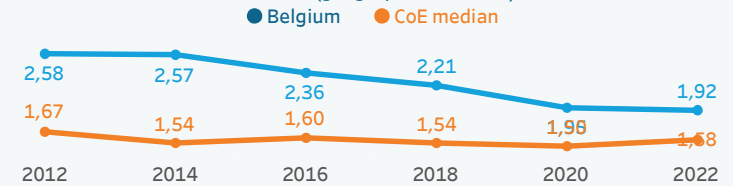


- Specialised courts
- Courts of general jurisdiction
- CoE Median

### First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



### All courts (geographic locations)



\* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9 this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

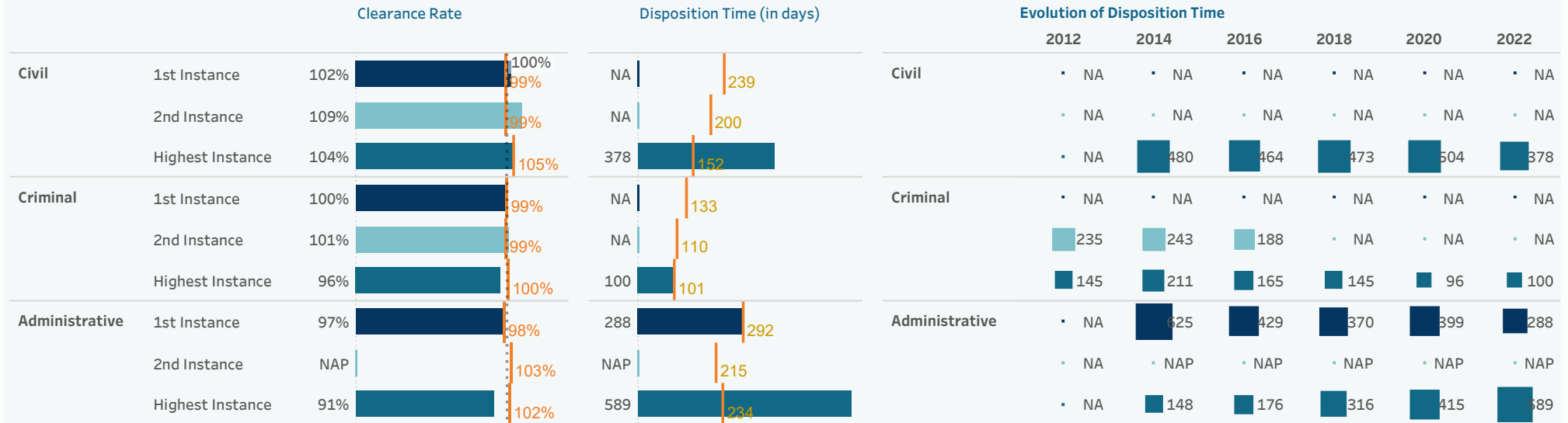
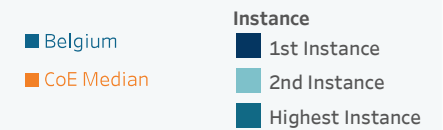
## CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

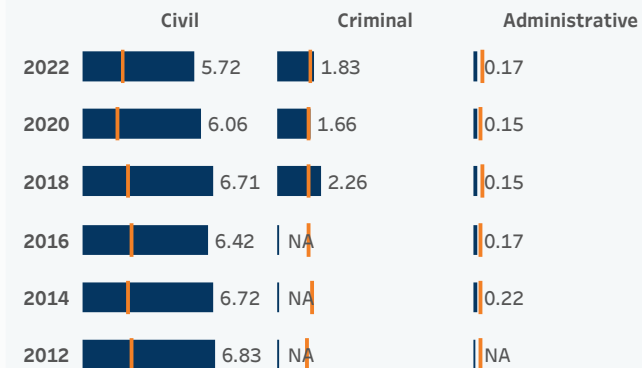
**Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) \*365**

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

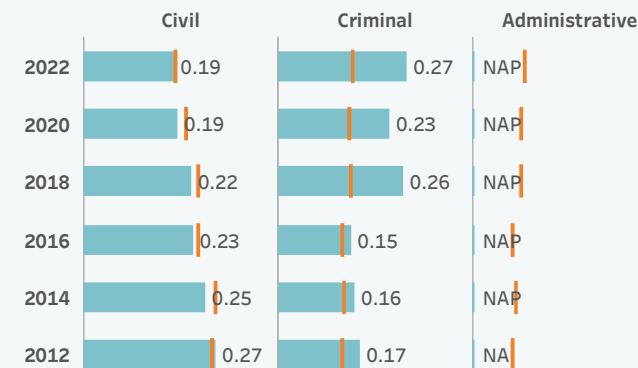


## Incoming Cases

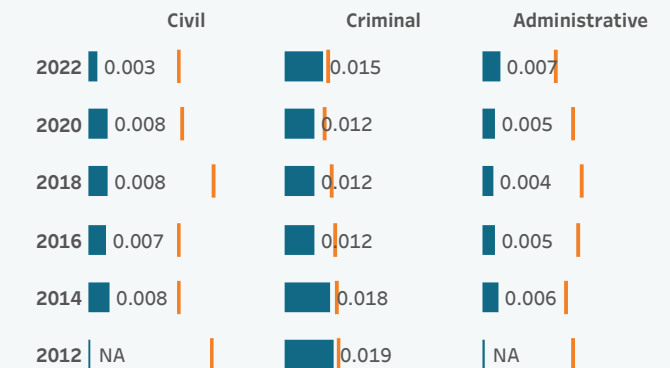
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

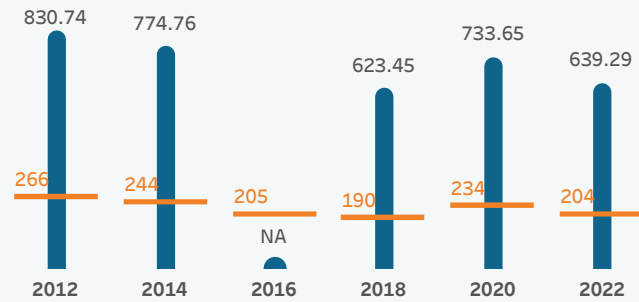


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



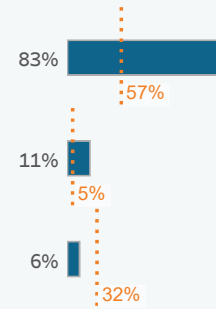
## Public Prosecution Services

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

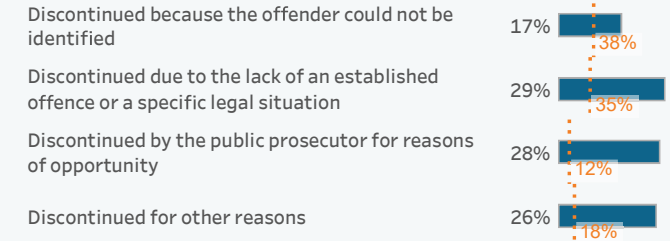


Distribution of processed cases in %

- Discontinued during the reference year
- Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor
- Cases brought to court



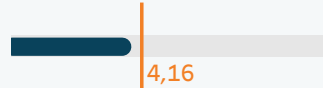
Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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

## ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

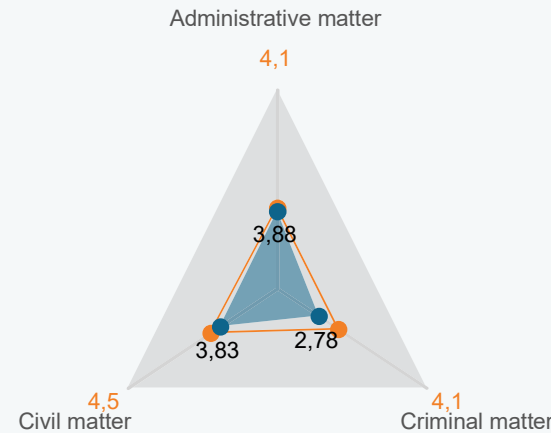
Total deployment rate : **3,52**



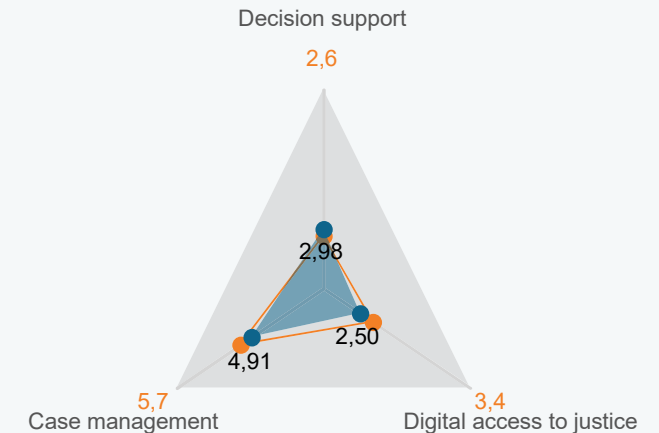
Total usage rate : **2,81**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



## Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[https://justice.belgium.be/fr/legislation\\_belge](https://justice.belgium.be/fr/legislation_belge)

Case-law of the higher court/s

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

Information about the judicial system

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