

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

Judiciary at a glance in Belgium

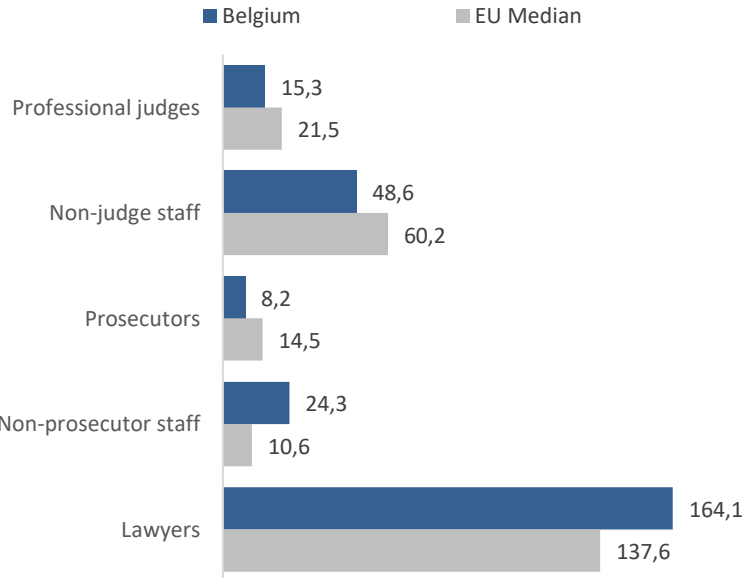
(2023 data)

General data

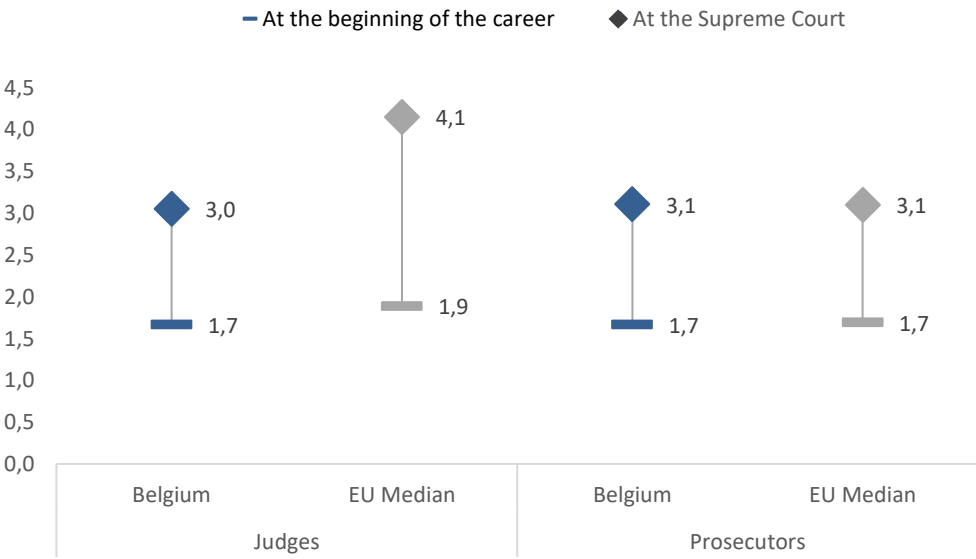
Population: 11 763 650 **GDP per capita:** 49 704 € **Average annual salary:** 51 369 €

Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

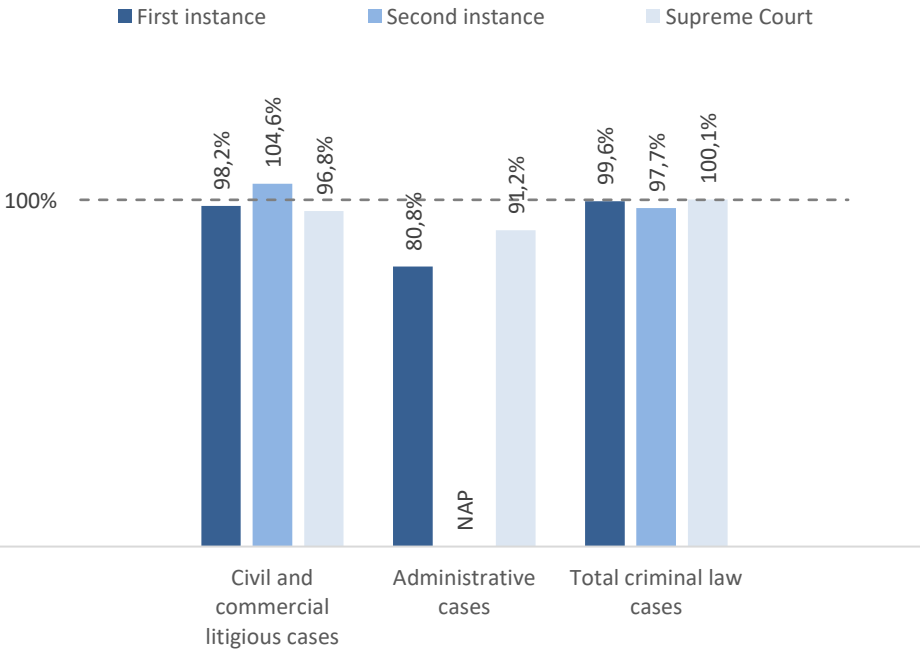


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2023

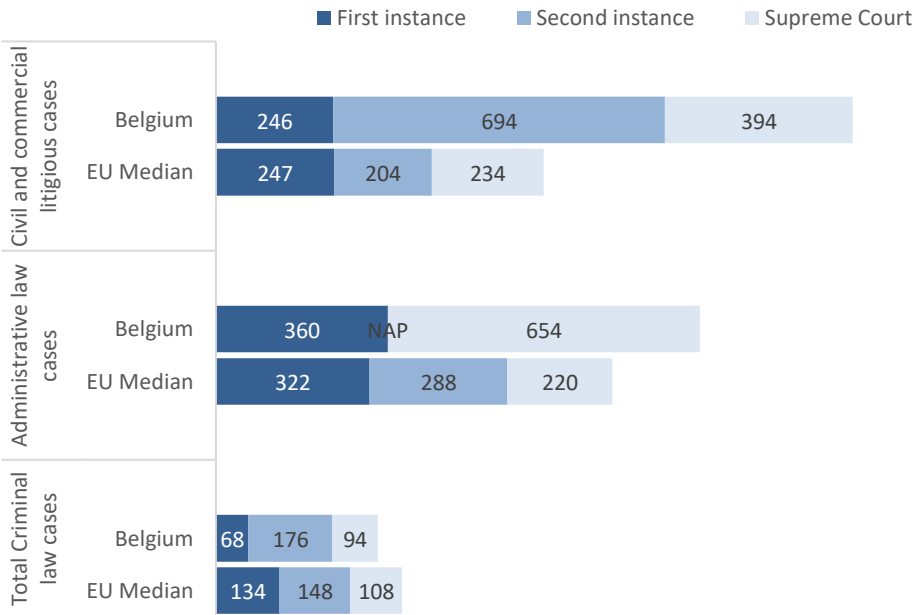


Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2023 (%)

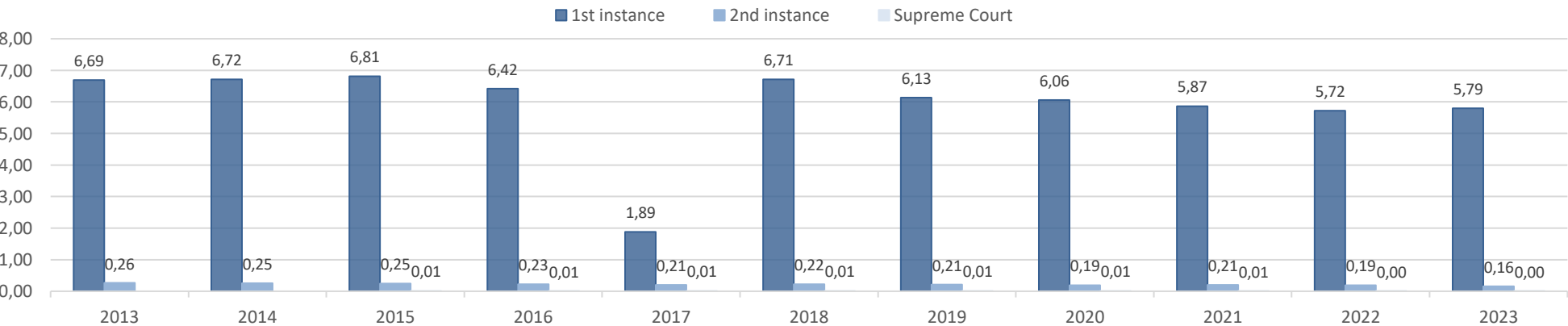


DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2023 (days)



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.

Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Belgium

Economic and demographic data	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	Variations	
													2013-2023	2022-2023
Population	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	11 763 650		 5,5%	 0,6%
GDP per capita	34 500	36 000	36 500	37 407	38 500	39 500	41 200	39 160	43 937	46 972	49 704		 44,1%	 5,8%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
Average annual salary							44 544	41 938	44 023	47 319	51 369			 8,6%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
Professional judges	14,38	14,29	14,32	14,13	13,77	13,32	13,35	13,23	14,43	14,40	15,34		 6,7%	 6,6%
Non-judge staff	47,59	47,19	46,18	44,64	43,42	43,51	49,11	43,95	44,06	48,83	48,61		 2,1%	 -0,5%
Public prosecutors								7,60	7,94	7,55	8,17			 8,2%
Non-prosecutors staff								21,04	23,43	27,70	24,27			 -12,4%
Lawyers	159,59	161,78	163,31	163,68	163,54	163,22	165,38	163,83	165,62	165,08	164,06		 2,8%	 -0,6%
Mediators	10,38	12,06	12,93	12,84	15,33	18,56	20,99	22,37	21,29	23,39	23,26		 124,1%	 -0,6%
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends 2012-2021	2013-2023	2022-2023
Civil and commercial litigious cases	6,69	6,72	6,81	6,42	1,89	6,71	6,13	6,06	5,87	5,72	5,79		 -13,4%	 1,2%
Administrative law cases	NA	0,22	0,20	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,17	0,21		NA	 23,4%
Total criminal law cases									2,01	1,83	1,65			 -9,9%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends 2012-2021	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	98%	99%	102%	112%	112%	101%	99%	106%	102%	98%		NA	 -4,13
CR administrative law cases	NA	88%	117%	121%	101%	119%	112%	108%	131%	97%	81%		NA	 -16,24
CR total criminal law cases								95%	100%	100%	100%			 -0,52
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	246		NA	NA
DT administrative law cases (days)	NA	625	444	429	497	370	418	399	235	288	360		NA	 24,8%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								NA	NA	NA	68			NA
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	NA	1,60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,83		NA	NA
Administrative law cases	NA	0,34	0,28	0,24	0,24	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,13	0,13	0,17		 -50,9%	 28,2%
Total criminal law cases								NA	NA	NA	0,31			NA
Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				110%	110%	104%	110%	104%	105%	109%	105%			 -4,71
CR administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP
CR total criminal law cases								101%	101%	101%	98%			 -3,53
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	694			NA
DT administrative law cases (days)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP			NAP
DT total criminal law cases (days)								NA	105	NA	176			NA
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				111%	102%	96%	89%	97%	115%	104%	97%			 -7,63
CR administrative law cases				107%	109%	81%	95%	82%	79%	91%	91%			 0,41
CR total criminal law cases								101%	95%	96%	100%			 4,38
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				464	414	473	545	504	394	378	394			 4,2%
DT administrative law cases (days)				176	195	316	299	415	501	589	654			 11,0%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								96	88	100	94			 -5,8%

1. Judicial organisation in Belgium (2023 data)

In 2023, in Belgium, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 235. Namely, there are 207 courts of general jurisdiction and 28 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.

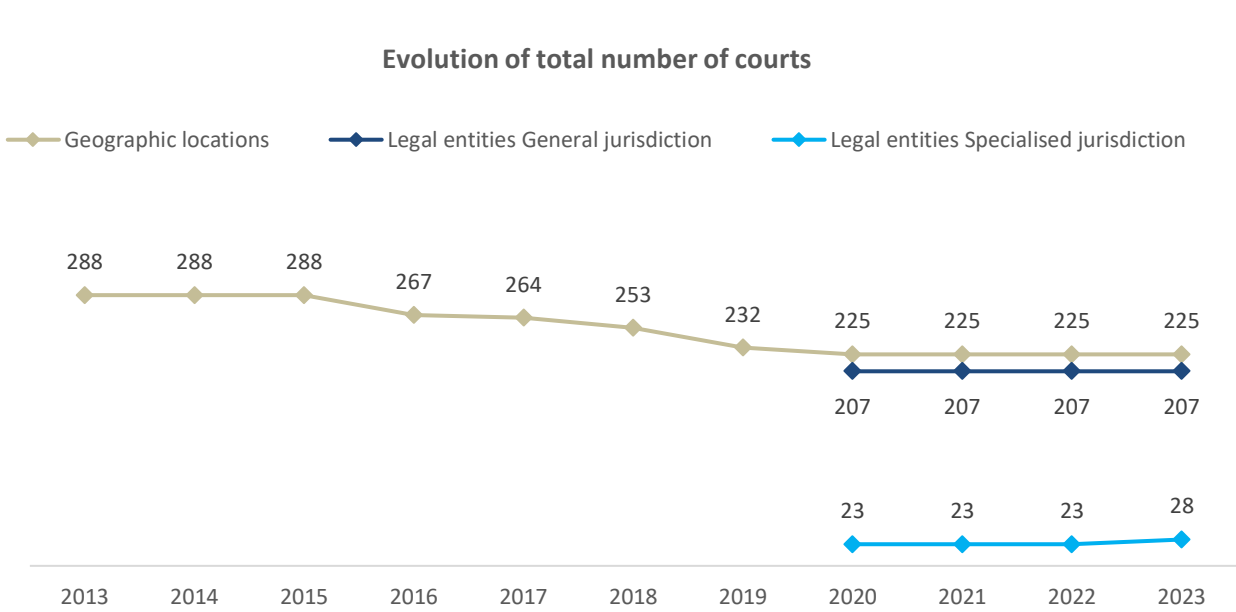
The Cassation Court is the highest instance court of general jurisdiction in Belgium.

Among the 28 legal entities of specialised jurisdiction, 23 are acting at first instance. 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
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
2023	225	207	28

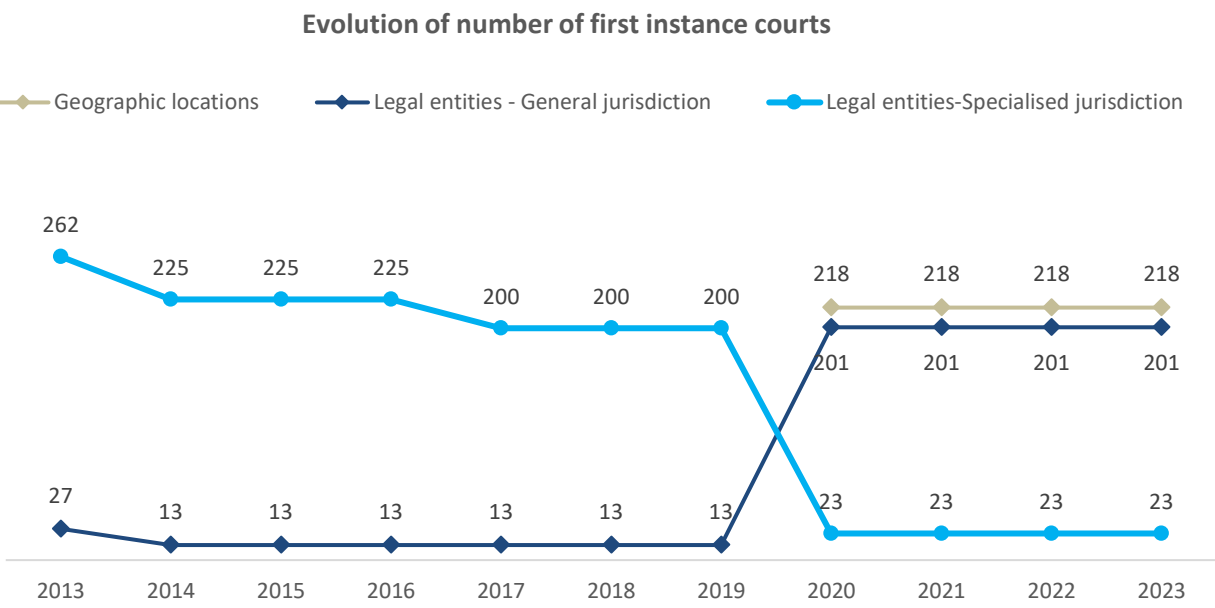


The reform of the Justices of the peace, involving a reduction in geographic locations, was consolidated by the law of 25th December 2017. The implementation of the reform took place between 2016 and 2019.

Starting from 2023, the 5 Labour courts are taken into consideration in the number of specialised courts which explains the slight increase observed between 2022 and 2023.

Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
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
2023	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 courts of general jurisdiction, while before 2020 they were categorized as first instance specialized courts. Besides, as of 2020, the 11 Assize courts are also included in the data.

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 (75,0% - 25,0%).

Specialised Courts

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

In Belgium, in 2023 there are 9 commercial courts, 9 labour courts and 5 administartive courts considered as first instance specialised courts. As to the higher instance specialised courts, there are 5 labour courts and the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) - administrative litigation section.

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

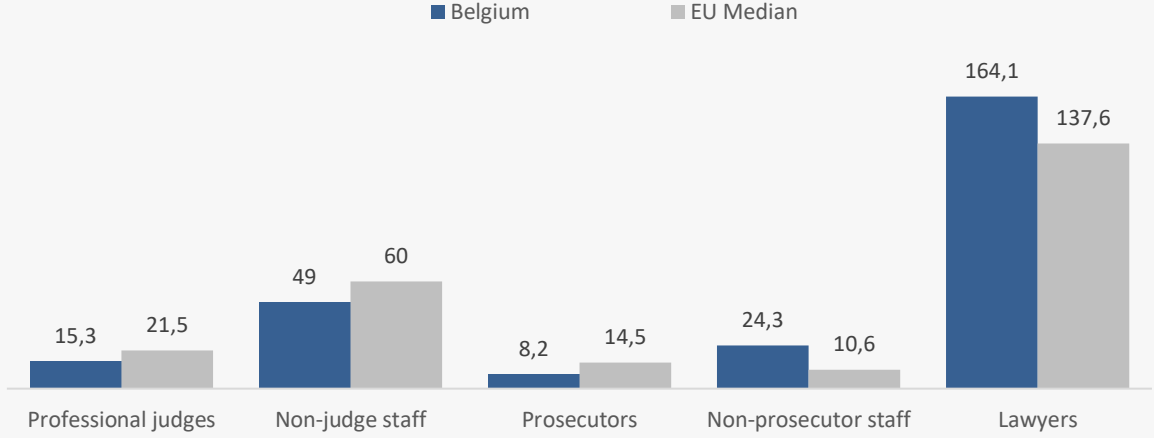
2. Professionals of justice in Belgium (2023 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	1 805	15,3	21,5
Non-judge staff	5 718	49	60
Prosecutors	961	8,2	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff	2 855	24,3	10,6
Lawyers	19 300	164,1	137,6

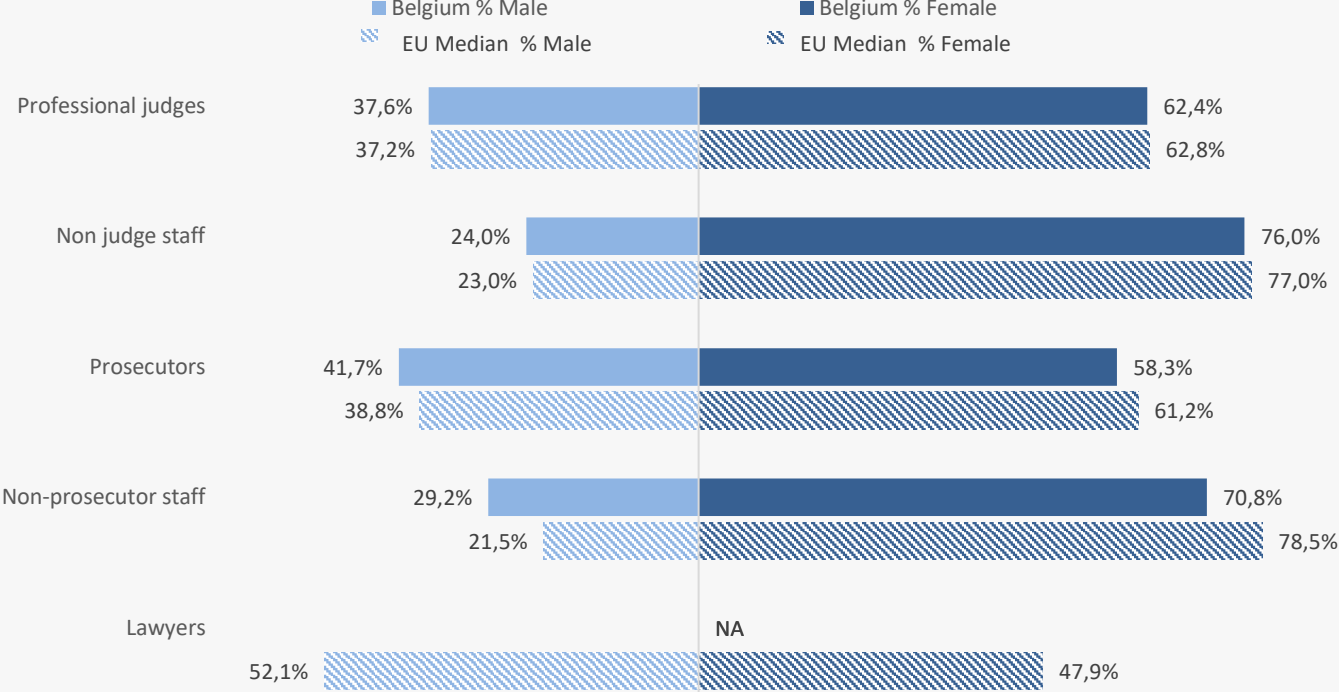
Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	37,6%	62,4%
Non judge staff	24,0%	76,0%
Prosecutors	41,7%	58,3%
Non-prosecutor staff	29,2%	70,8%
Lawyers	NA	NA

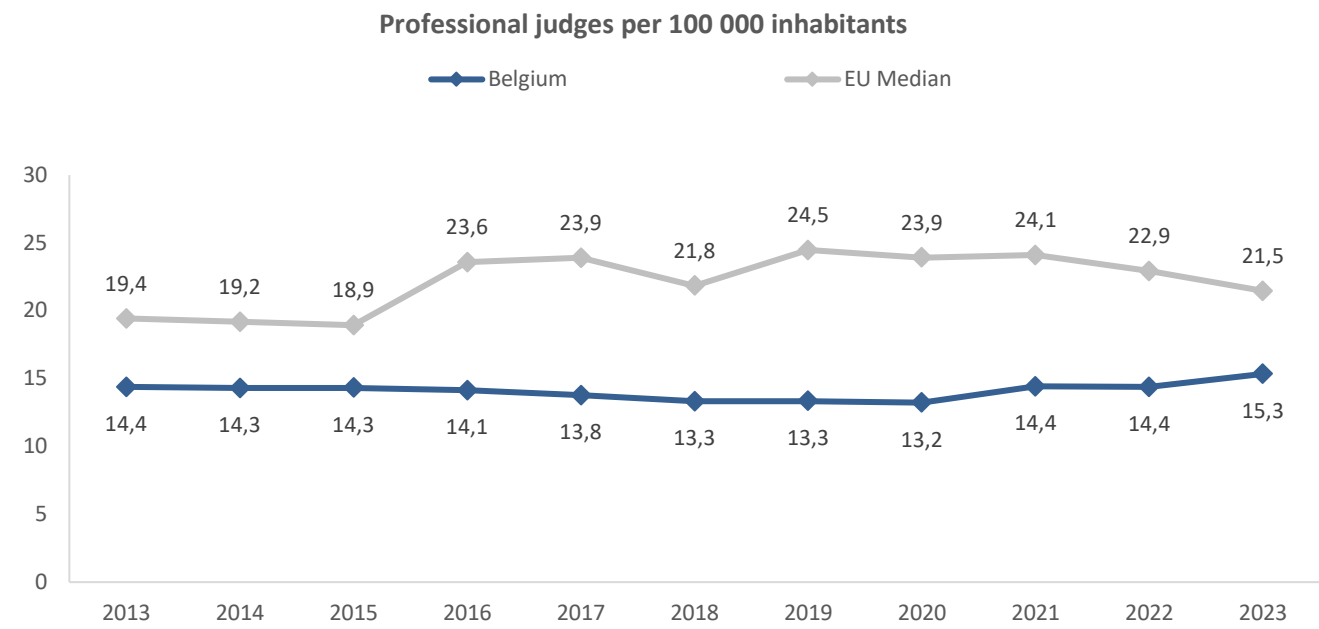
Judicial professionals: Gender balance



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
2013	1 604	14,4	19,4
2014	1 602	14,3	19,2
2015	1 614	14,3	18,9
2016	1 600	14,1	23,6
2017	1 566	13,8	23,9
2018	1 523	13,3	21,8
2019	1 526	13,3	24,5
2020	1 524	13,2	23,9
2021	1 669	14,4	24,1
2022	1 684	14,4	22,9
2023	1 805	15,3	21,5

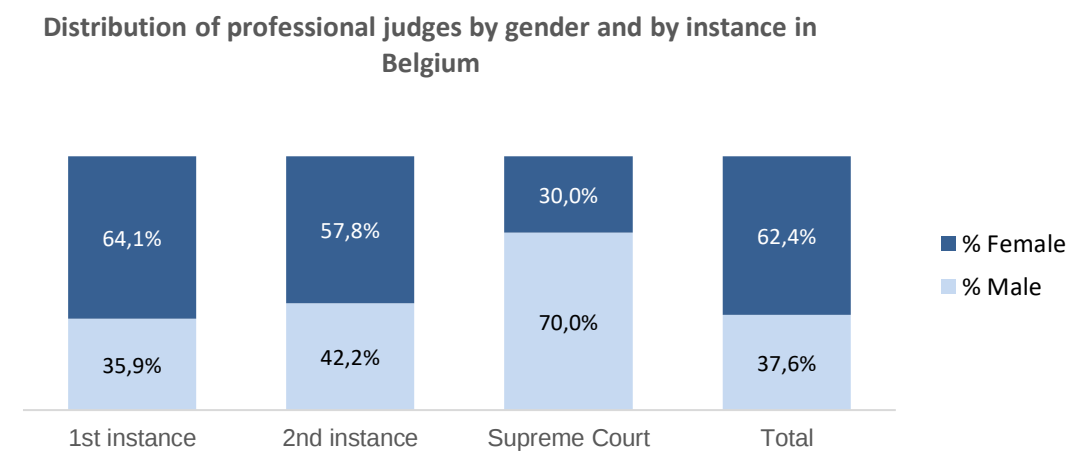
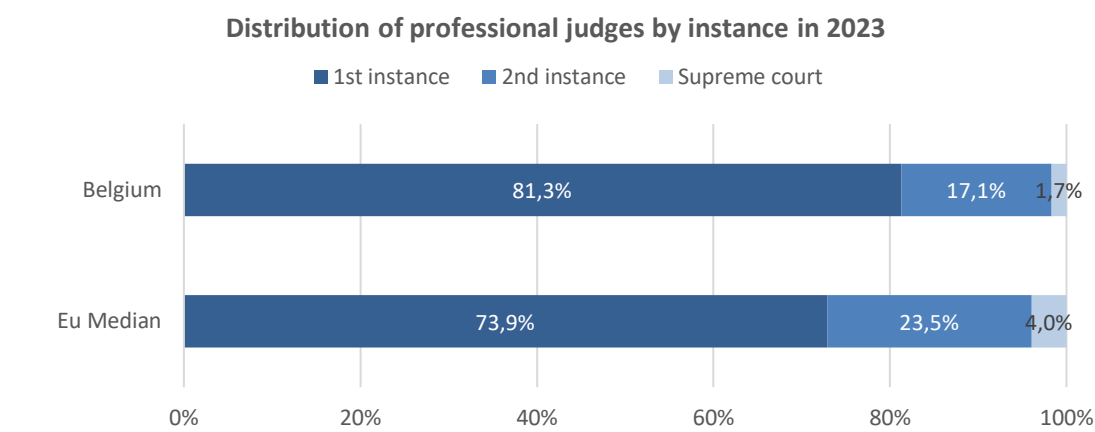


According to 2023 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Belgium is 1 805, which is 7,2% more than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Belgium, there are 15,3 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	1 467	81,3%	527	940	35,9%	64,1%
2nd instance	308	17,1%	130	178	42,2%	57,8%
Supreme Court	30	1,7%	21	9	70,0%	30,0%
Total	1 805		678	1 127	37,6%	62,4%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 1 127, which represents 62,4% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 1 467 are sitting in the first instance courts (of which 940 are female); 308 are sitting in the second instance courts (of which 178 are female) and 30 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of which 9 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similar trend is observed in Belgium. However, first instance judges are even more prevalent, second instance judges are less numerous, while at the Supreme Court lever there are considerably less judges 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. For 2023, the figures are as follows (posts actually filled): for the Council of State: 40 councilors (including 14 women and 26 men); for the Aliens Litigation Council: 59 judges (including 36 women and 23 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, one can notice that female judges do not constitute the majority only at the Supreme court level, even if their percentage increased between 2022 and 2023 (from 28,6% to 30%).

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2023	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	1 467	NA	NA	99	NA
2nd instance	308	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme Court	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	1 805	NA	NA	99	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

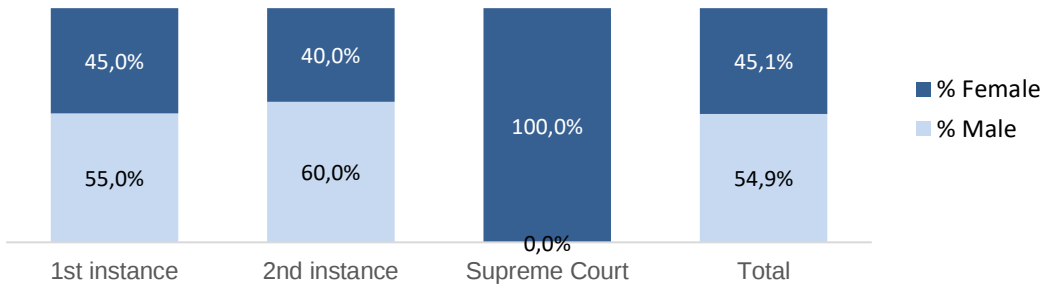
Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2023	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	6,7%	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme Court	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA	5,5%	NA

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	40	78,4%	22	18	55,0%	45,0%
2nd instance	10	19,6%	6	4	60,0%	40,0%
Supreme Court	1	2,0%	0	1	0,0%	100,0%
Total	51		28	23	54,9%	45,1%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Belgium



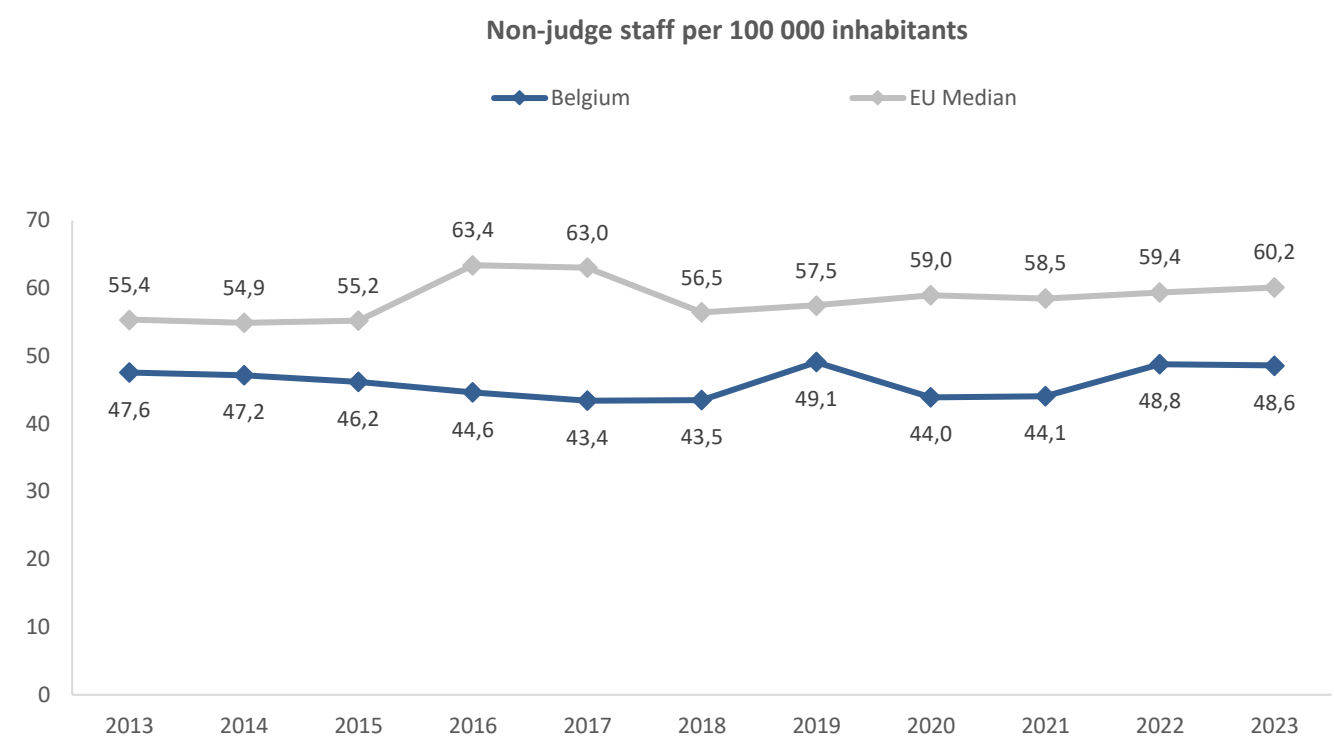
In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 23, which represents 45,1% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 40 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 18 are female); 10 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 4 are female) and 1 is sitting in Supreme Court and he is a man.

It should be pointed out that the data relate to civil and criminal courts (not including the “Conseil d’Etat” and the “Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers”). The total of 51 corresponds to the 49 management committees + president of the College of Courts and Tribunals + management committee of the Court of Cassation. These are management bodies of the judiciary.

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2013	5 307	47,6	55,4
2014	5 290	47,2	54,9
2015	5 204	46,2	55,2
2016	5 054	44,6	63,4
2017	4 940	43,4	63,0
2018	4 974	43,5	56,5
2019	5 614	49,1	57,5
2020	5 064	44,0	59,0
2021	5 097	44,1	58,5
2022	5 712	48,8	59,4
2023	5 718	48,6	60,2



In 2023, Belgium has 5 718 non-judge staff (of which 4 347 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals an increase of 0,1%.

In 2023, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has decreased (from 48,8 in 2022 to 48,6 in 2023).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 14,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2022 to 15,3 in 2023.

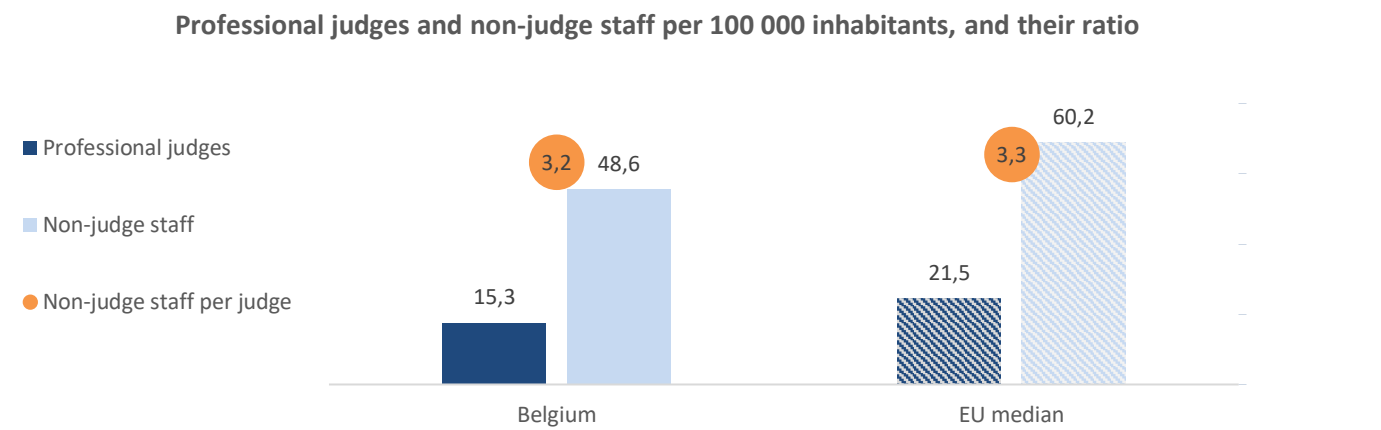
Number of non-judge staff by category in 2023	Absolute number	in %
Total	5 718	
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	4 982	87,1%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	157	2,7%
Technical staff	579	10,1%
Other	0	0,0%

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

- 4 982 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 3 703 are Female);
- 157 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 104 are Female);
- 579 technical staff (of which 540 are Female);

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

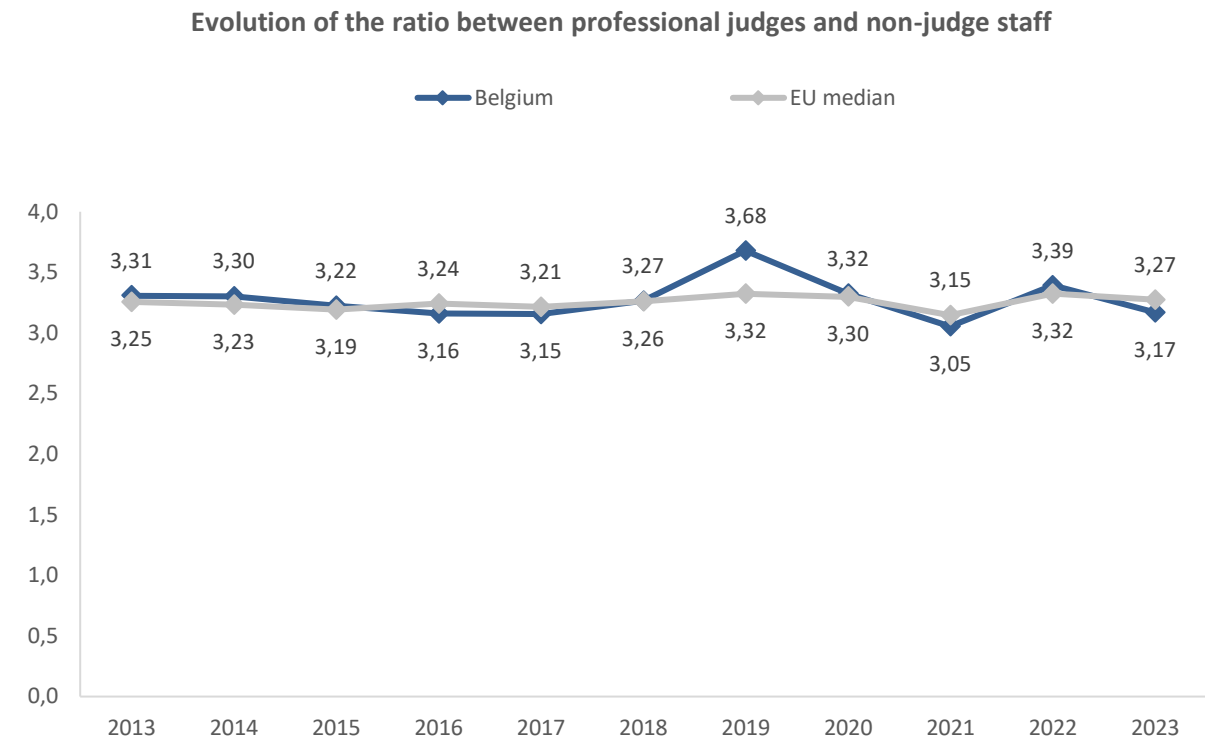
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Belgium	EU median
Professional judges	15,3	21,5
Non-judge staff	48,6	60,2
Non-judge staff per judge	3,2	3,3



In Belgium, there are 15,3 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,2 non-judge staff per judge. There is no significant difference compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 3,4 non-judge staff per judge.

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

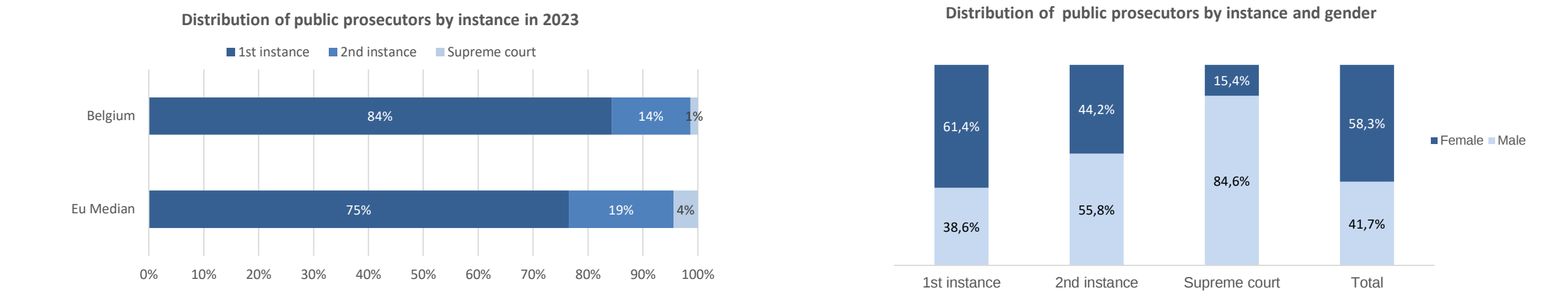
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	EU median
2013	14,4	47,6	3,31	3,25
2014	14,3	47,2	3,30	3,23
2015	14,3	46,2	3,22	3,19
2016	14,1	44,6	3,16	3,15
2017	13,8	43,4	3,15	3,26
2018	13,3	43,5	3,27	3,32
2019	13,3	49,1	3,68	3,30
2020	13,2	44,0	3,32	3,05
2021	14,4	44,1	3,05	3,32
2022	14,4	48,8	3,39	3,17
2023	15,3	48,6	3,17	3,27



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	810	84,3%	313	497	38,6%	61,4%
2nd instance	138	14,4%	77	61	55,8%	44,2%
Supreme court	13	1,4%	11	2	84,6%	15,4%
Total	961		401	560	41,7%	58,3%



In this cycle, the total number of Female prosecutors (all instances) is 560, which represents 58,3% of the total number of prosecutors.

The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 810 in first instance (of which 497 are female); 138 are in second instance (of which 61 are female) and 13 in final instance (of which 2 are female).

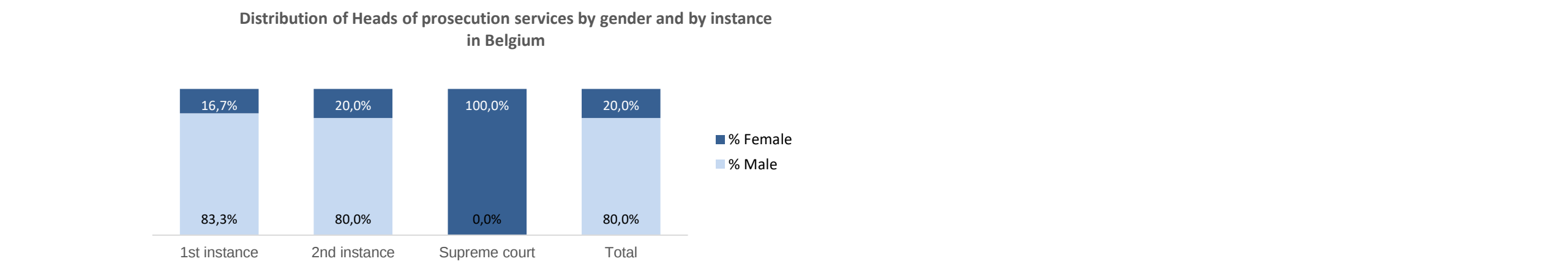
As regards the distribution of the number of prosecutors among the different judicial instances, the following methodology has been applied: first instance - all prosecutors working in the labour auditor's offices, public prosecutors' offices of first instance, public prosecutor's office for road safety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

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

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	24	80,0%	20	4	83,3%	16,7%
2nd instance	5	16,7%	4	1	80,0%	20,0%
Supreme court	1	3,3%	0	1	0,0%	100,0%
Total	30		24	6	80,0%	20,0%



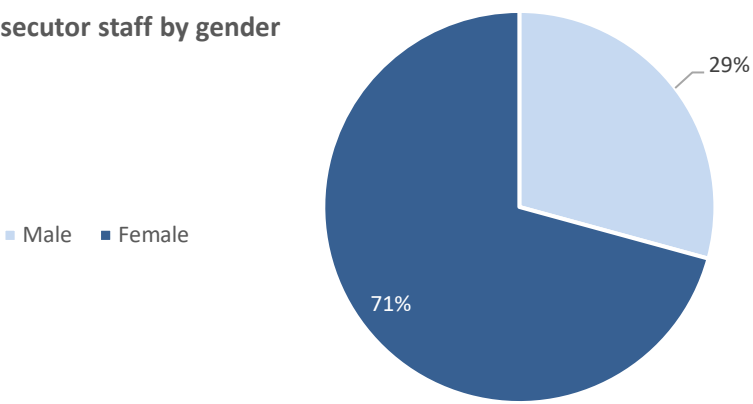
In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution services (all instances) is 6, which represents 20,0% of the total number of Heads of prosecution services.

The total number of Heads of prosecution services is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 24 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 woman.

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
2023	2 855	835	2 020

Non-prosecutor staff by gender

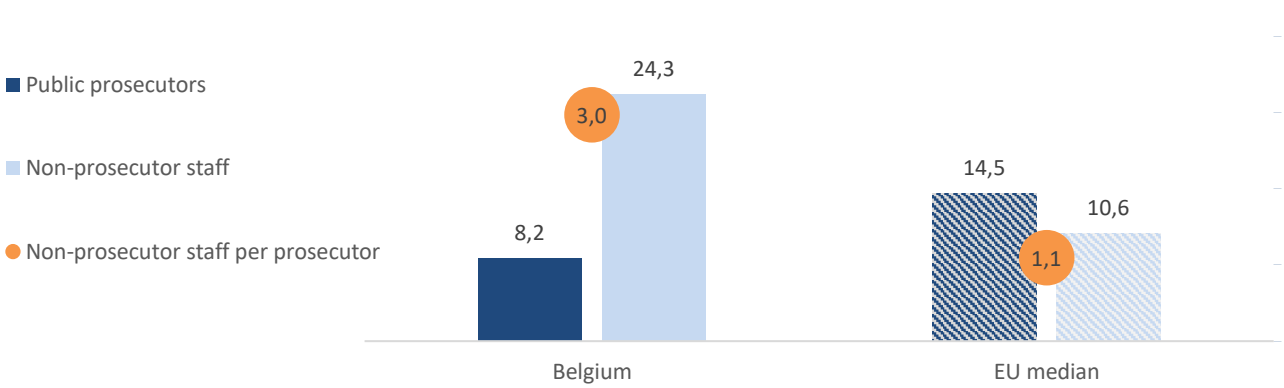


These data cover all grades of judicial staff, except for public prosecution offices’ lawyers, prosecutors under training and candidate prosecutors. These are: secretaries, non-prosecutor staff responsible for assisting prosecutors in the same way as secretaries, staff responsible for administrative tasks, technical staff. The category “Other staff” encompasses criminologists.

Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

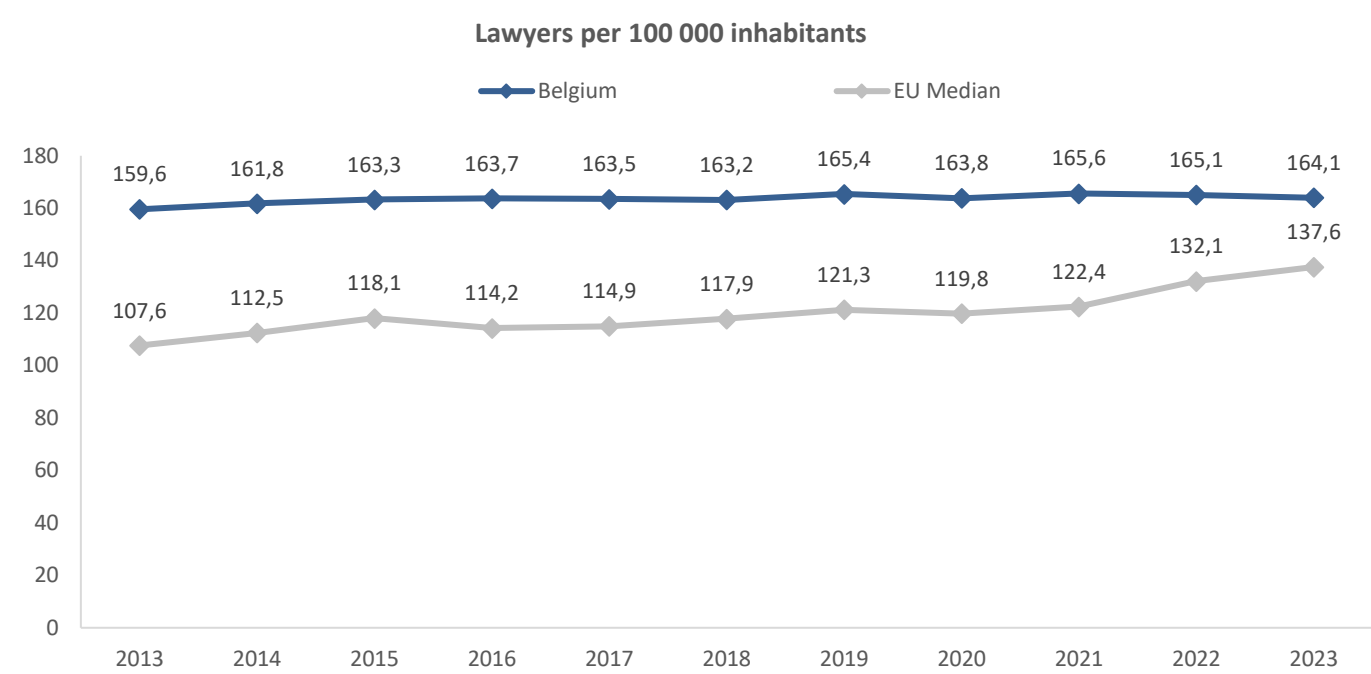
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Belgium	EU median
Public prosecutors	8,2	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff	24,3	10,6
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	3,0	1,1

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



In 2023, in Belgium, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 3,0 was significantly above the EU median of 1,1

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2013	17 795	159,6	107,6
2014	18 134	161,8	112,5
2015	18 402	163,3	118,1
2016	18 532	163,7	114,2
2017	18 604	163,5	114,9
2018	18 658	163,2	117,9
2019	18 905	165,4	121,3
2020	18 875	163,8	119,8
2021	19 161	165,6	122,4
2022	19 310	165,1	132,1
2023	19 300	164,1	137,6



In 2023, there are 19 300 lawyers, which is -0,1% less than in 2022.

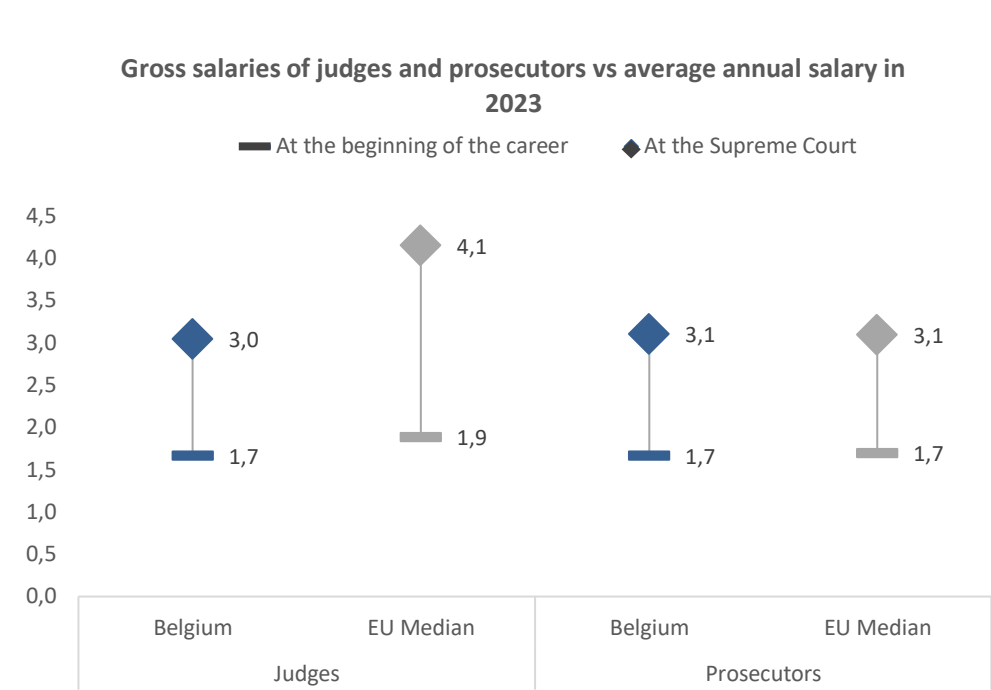
Data by gender on 1 December 2023 are not available.

Belgium has 164,1 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is above the EU median of 137,6 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

The latest barometers organised by the Flemish Bars Association (Orde van Vlaamse Balies) and the French- and German-speaking Bars Association (Ordre des barreaux francophones et germanophone) show that the lawyer profession is becoming increasingly feminised in Belgium. - Orde van Vlaamse Balies: according to the latest 'Barometer of the profession' (2020), carried out by the Flemish Bars Association in collaboration with Ghent University (UGent) and Leuven University (KUL), in December 2019, 64.8% of trainee lawyers were women. On the other hand, 57.6% of the lawyers registered on the roll, who therefore completed the traineeship, were men. - Ordre des Barreaux Francophones et Germanophone de Belgique: according to the latest 'Barometer of the profession' (2022) carried out by AVOCATS.BE in collaboration with ULiège (University of Liège), the percentage of women has been rising steadily since 2007 and has exceeded 50% since 2018. This increase and the shape of the age pyramid point to a strong feminisation of the profession in the years to come.

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

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Belgium		Belgium	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	85 615€	48 544€	1,7	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	156 548€	88 762€	3,0	4,1
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	85 615€	48 544€	1,7	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	159 414€	90 387€	3,1	3,1



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 25 759€ to a maximum of 144 856€.

According to 2023 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Belgium is 85 615€, which is quite above the EU median of 58 128€. (47% above)

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 1,7 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 58 623€ to 266 974€. Belgium's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is 32% above the EU median of 118 595€

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 25 759€ to a maximum of 101 592€.

In 2023, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Belgium of 85 615€ is significantly above the EU median of 49 953€. (71% above)

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

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 51 456€ and the maximum is 199 670€. Belgium's absolute gross salaries for prosecutors at the highest level is 70% above the EU median of 93 759€

It is worth noting that the salary evolves according to financial seniority with an increase every three years. The calculation of the 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 (2023 data)

System for compensating users

2023	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	NA	NA	NA
Excessive length of proceedings	NA	NA	NA
Non-execution of court decisions	NAP	NAP	NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	72	7	26 620 €
Wrongful conviction	NA	NA	NA
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
2021	NA	NA	NA
2022	NA	NA	NA
2023	NA	NA	NA

In Belgian law, the term « inoperative pre-trial detention” is used instead of “wrongful arrest”.

Compensation through the civil liability procedure: in Belgium, the State’s liability for damages resulting from faults committed by the public prosecutor’s office or judges falls under Article 1382 of the Civil Code according to which: “Any act whatsoever of a person which causes damage to another person obliges the person by whose fault it occurred to make reparation”. The fault may consist of negligence according to the terms of article 1383 which provides that “everyone is responsible for the damage he/she causes not only by his/her own act but also by his/her negligence or imprudence”. In order to obtain compensation, the plaintiff must prove the existence of a fault, damage and a causal link between the fault and the damage. According to the Constitutional Court (see Constitutional Court ruling of June 30th, 2014 (no. 99/2014)), a constitutionally correct interpretation of Article 1382 of the Civil Code implies that even if an erroneous decision is not repealed, modified, annulled, or revoked, the state can be held responsible for a serious mistake of a judge sitting at last instance. It is necessary that the mistake constitutes a sufficiently serious violation of the applicable rule of law and that, because of the limited appeal remedies available against the wrong decision, it is not possible to obtain the annulment of such decision. These claims are brought before civil courts.

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

Reference should also be made to the Act of 13 March 1973 on compensation for inoperative preventive detention. Article 28 of this law provides for 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:

- a) if he or she has been directly or indirectly exempted from liability by a judicial decision that has become res judicata;
- b) if he/she has benefited from an order or a ruling of dismissal;
- c) if he/she has been arrested or kept in detention after the public action has been extinguished by prescription;

The amount of such compensation shall be determined in equity, taking into account all the circumstances of public and private interest. If the person concerned is unable to bring an action for compensation before the ordinary courts, the compensation must be requested in writing to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide within six months. The compensation shall be granted by the Minister of Justice at the expense of the Treasury, if the conditions provided for in § 1 are met. If the compensation or the charge is refused, if the amount of the compensation or the number of days charged is deemed insufficient, or if the Minister of Justice has not taken a decision within six months of the request, the person concerned may apply to the Commission for Inoperative Preventive Detention.

In 2023, there were 28 cases still open for inoperative pre-trial detention.

4. Performance of courts in Belgium (2023 data)

• Efficiency indicators

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

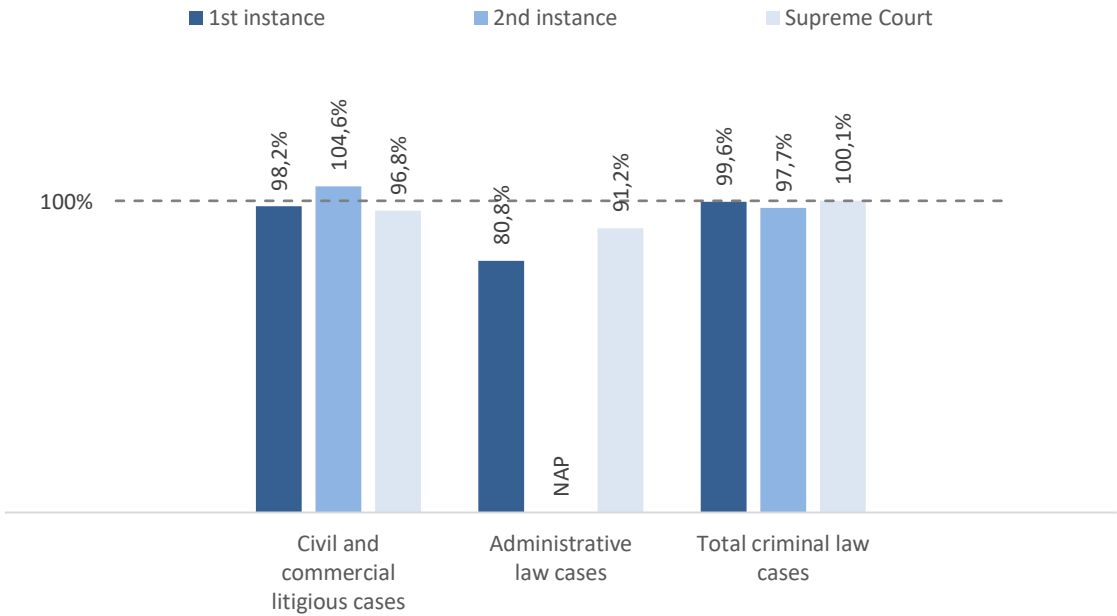
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

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

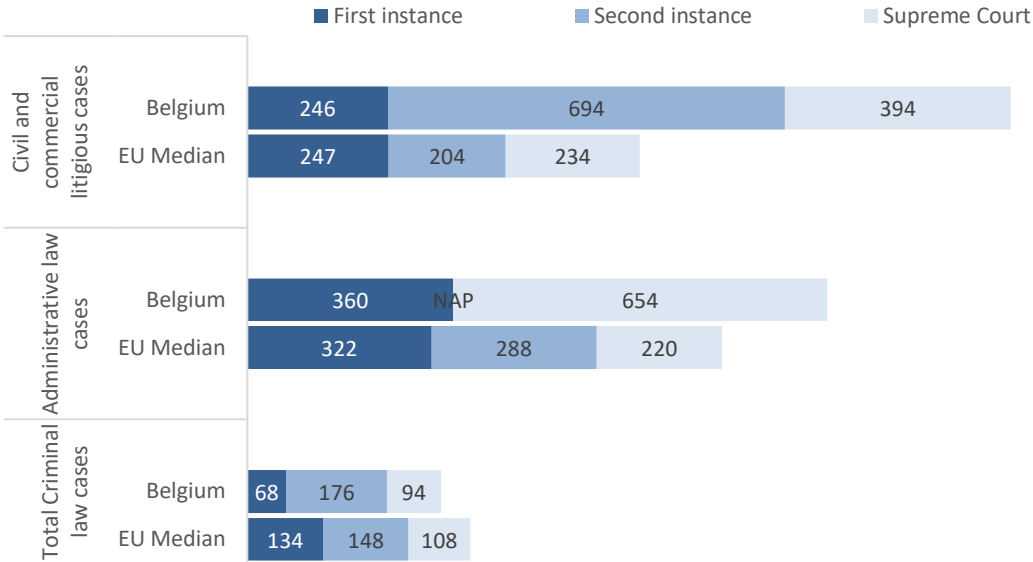
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

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	98,2%	96,6%	80,8%	100,9%	99,6%	99,6%
	2nd instance	104,6%	101,3%	NAP	97,7%	97,7%	100,0%
	Supreme Court	96,8%	102,9%	91,2%	106,0%	100,1%	99,0%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	246	247	360	322	68	134
	2nd instance	694	204	NAP	288	176	148
	Supreme Court	394	234	654	220	94	108

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2023 (%)



DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2023 (days)



At the outset, it should be highlighted that for the first time, the Disposition Time indicator can be calculated in respect of first and second instance civil litigious and criminal cases. In fact, data on pending cases are available only starting from 2023.

In 2023, similarly to the EU trend, the shortest total length of proceedings (all instances combined) in Belgium is registered in criminal matters. Opposite to the situation in the EU, the total length of civil proceedings is longer than the one of administrative proceedings.

Indeed, in criminal matters, the Clearance Rate is close to the 100% threshold at all three instances, while the Disposition Time is above the EU median only at second instance.

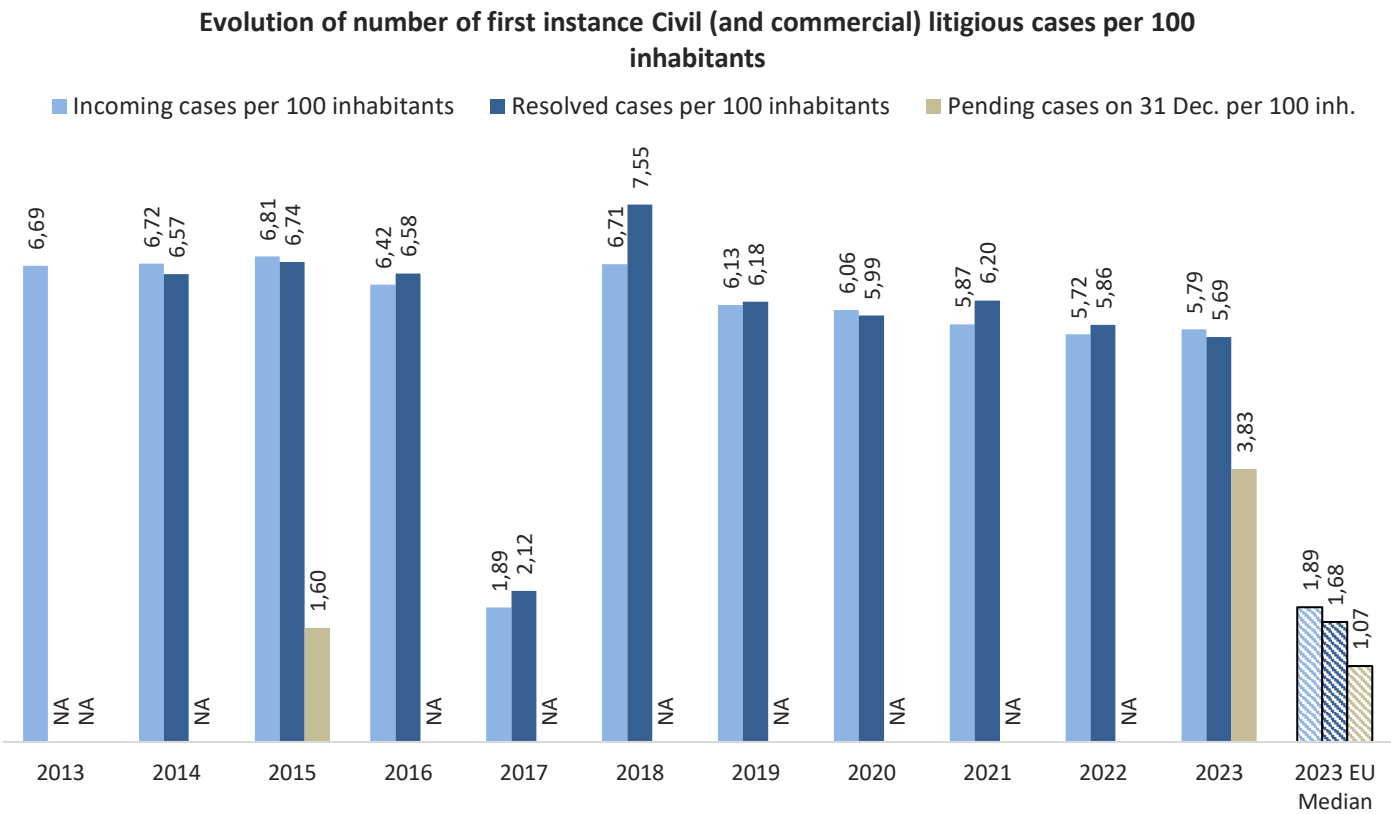
In administrative matters, the Clearance Rate is only at 81% and 91% at first and last instance respectively with Disposition Time values above the EU medians, especially at third instance. It should be mentioned that at first instance, the increased number of incoming administrative cases was due to an influx of applications before the Aliens Litigation Council, while the case flow before the Council of State remained stable.

In civil matters, the Clearance Rate exceeds the 100% only at second instance, but despite this the Disposition Time of appellate courts is more than three times higher than the EU median. At first instance, the Clearance Rate is very close to the 100% and the Disposition Time value is even slightly below the EU median. In contrast, at the Supreme Court level, the Clearance Rate decreased between 2022 and 2023 from 104% to 97%, resulting in an increased Disposition Time, quite above the EU median.

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.
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
2023	5,79	5,69	3,83
2023 EU Median	1,89	1,68	1,07



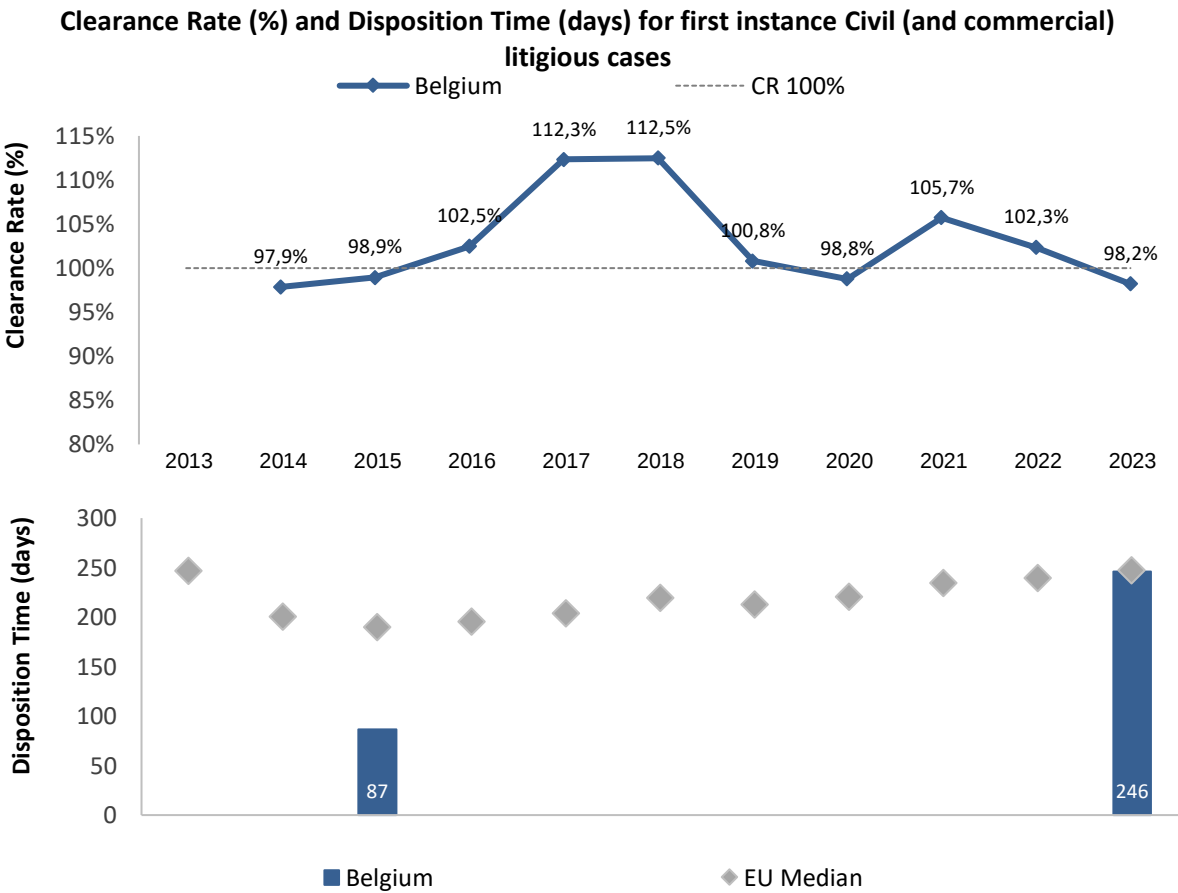
The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Belgium (5,79 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,89 per 100 inhabitants).

Similarly, the number of resolved cases in 2023 in Belgium (5,69 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,68 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Belgium (3,83 per 100 inhabitants) is considerably above the EU median (1,07 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2013	NA	101,2%	NA	247
2014	97,9%	101,8%	NA	201
2015	98,9%	102,3%	87	190
2016	102,5%	102,0%	NA	196
2017	112,3%	101,3%	NA	204
2018	112,5%	101,2%	NA	220
2019	100,8%	99,9%	NA	213
2020	98,8%	98,5%	NA	221
2021	105,7%	102,5%	NA	234
2022	102,3%	100,5%	NA	239
2023	98,2%	96,6%	246	247



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 98,2% in 2023 Belgium seems to be able to deal with its first instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -4,1 points.

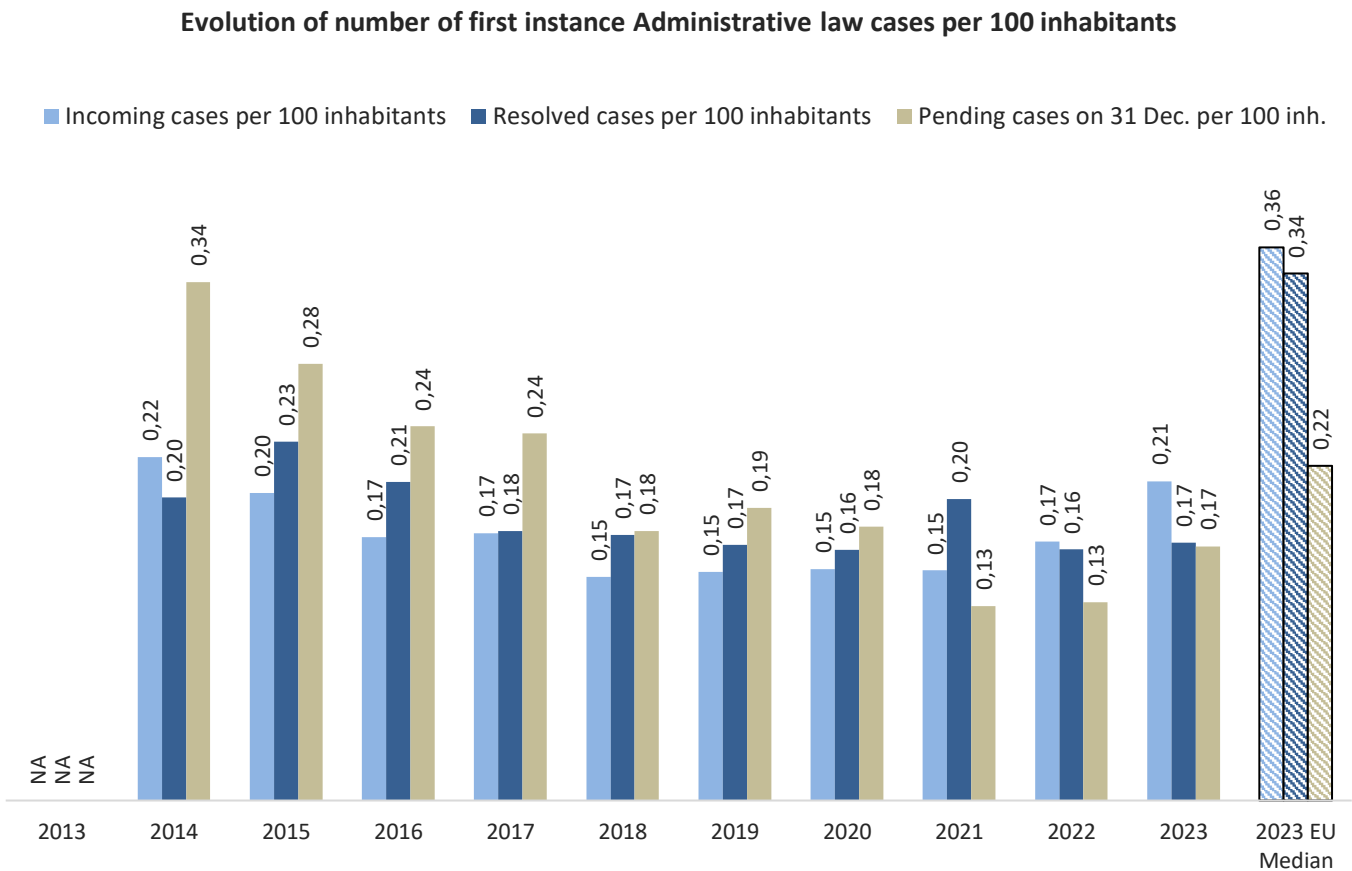
The Disposition Time of first instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases was 246 days which is very close to the EU median.

It is not possible to analyse the Disposition Time evolution because this indicator was not calculated before 2023.

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.
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
2023	0,21	0,17	0,17
2023 EU Median	0,36	0,34	0,22



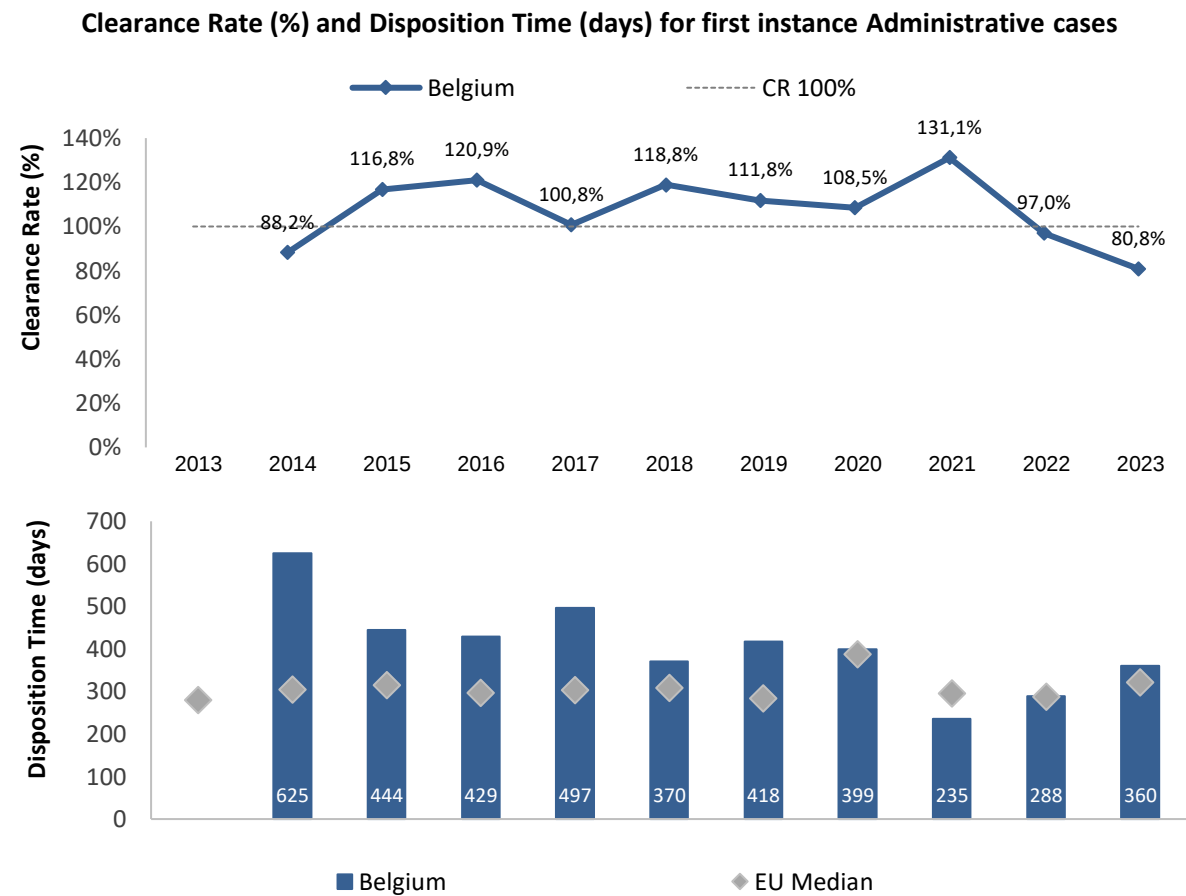
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2023 in Belgium (0,21 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below EU median (0,36 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2023 in Belgium (0,17 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2023 in Belgium (0,17 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below EU median (0,22 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2013	NA	100,3%	NA	281
2014	88,2%	99,6%	625	305
2015	116,8%	103,7%	444	315
2016	120,9%	103,0%	429	297
2017	100,8%	102,1%	497	303
2018	118,8%	99,7%	370	308
2019	111,8%	102,1%	418	284
2020	108,5%	100,1%	399	388
2021	131,1%	101,7%	235	296
2022	97,0%	98,8%	288	288
2023	80,8%	100,9%	360	322



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 80,8% in 2023 Belgium seems to encounter difficulties in dealing with its first instance administrative law cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -16,2 points.

In 2023, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 360 days, which is slightly above the EU median of 322 days.

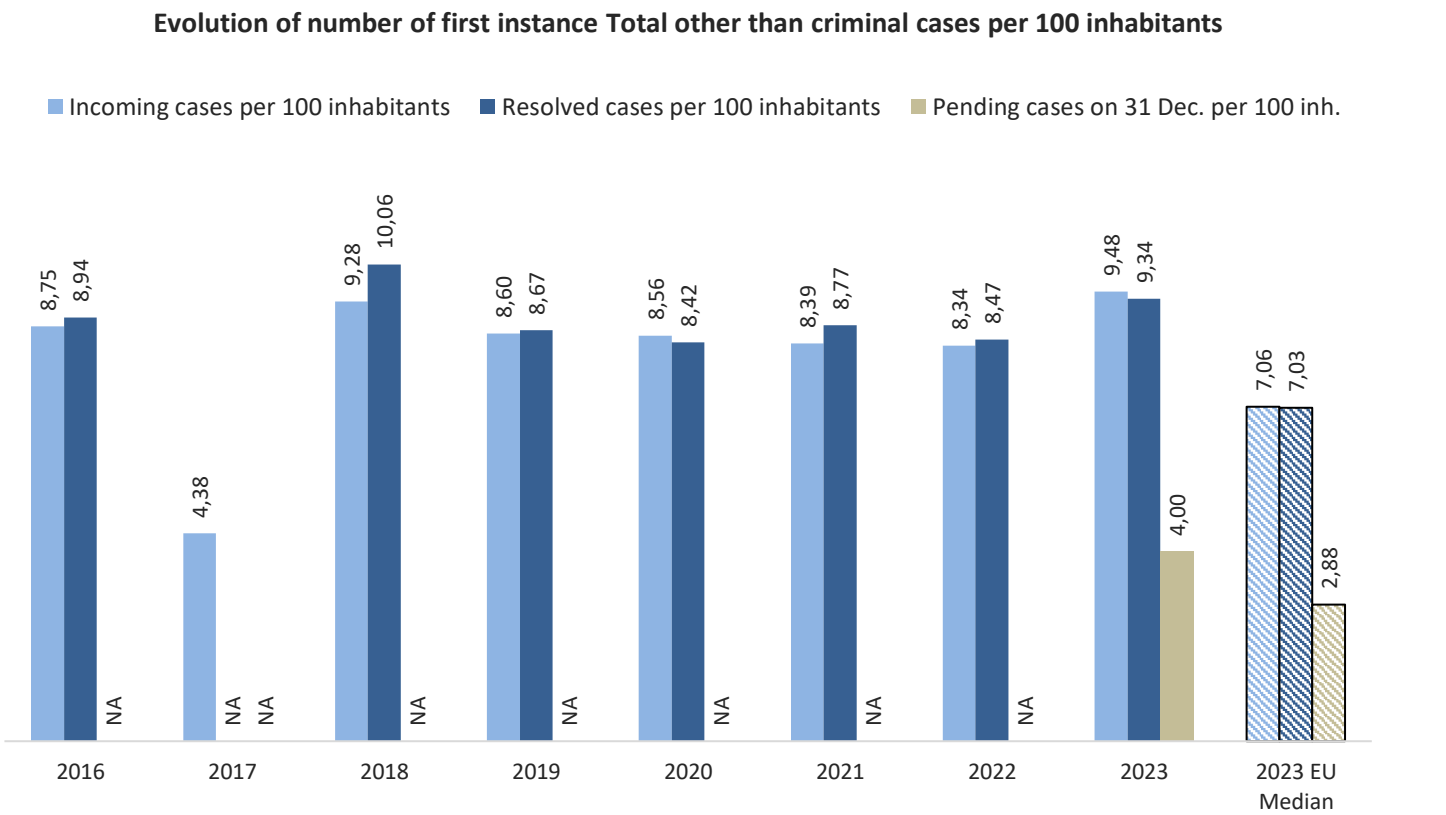
The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a 24,8% increase of the Disposition Time.

It is worth recalling here that the increased number of incoming first instance administrative cases in 2023 was due to an influx of applications before the Aliens Litigation Council, while the case low before the Council of State remained stable in 2023.

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.
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
2023	9,48	9,34	4,00
2023 EU Median	7,06	7,03	2,88



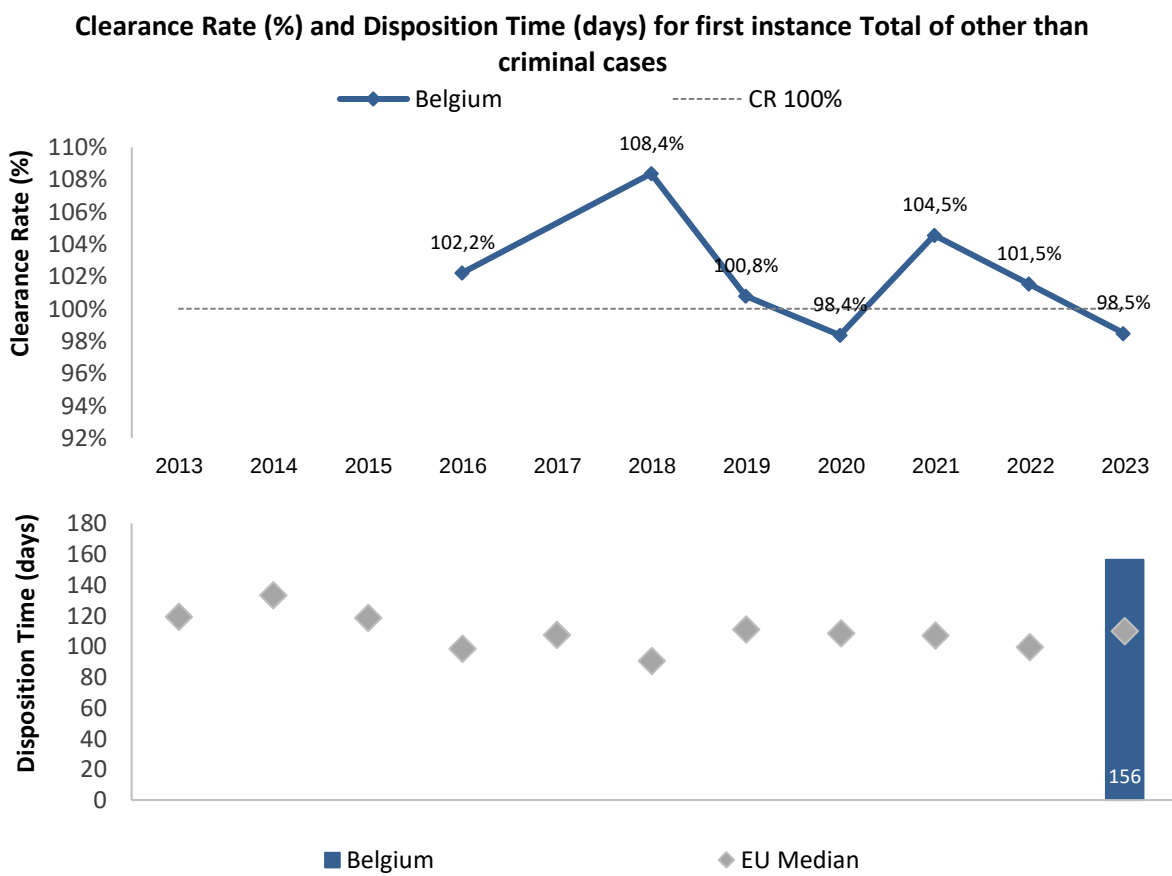
The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Belgium (9,48 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (7,06 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Belgium (9,34 per 100 inhabitants) is also above the EU median (7,03 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Belgium (4,00 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above EU median (2,88 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Belgium	EU Median	Belgium	EU Median
2013	NA	100,7%	NA	119
2014	NA	101,9%	NA	133
2015	NA	101,0%	NA	119
2016	102,2%	101,5%	NA	98
2017	NA	100,6%	NA	107
2018	108,4%	100,6%	NA	91
2019	100,8%	99,8%	NA	111
2020	98,4%	98,7%	NA	109
2021	104,5%	101,2%	NA	107
2022	101,5%	99,8%	NA	100
2023	98,5%	99,9%	156	110



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 98,5% in 2023 Belgium seems to be able to deal with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -3,1 points.

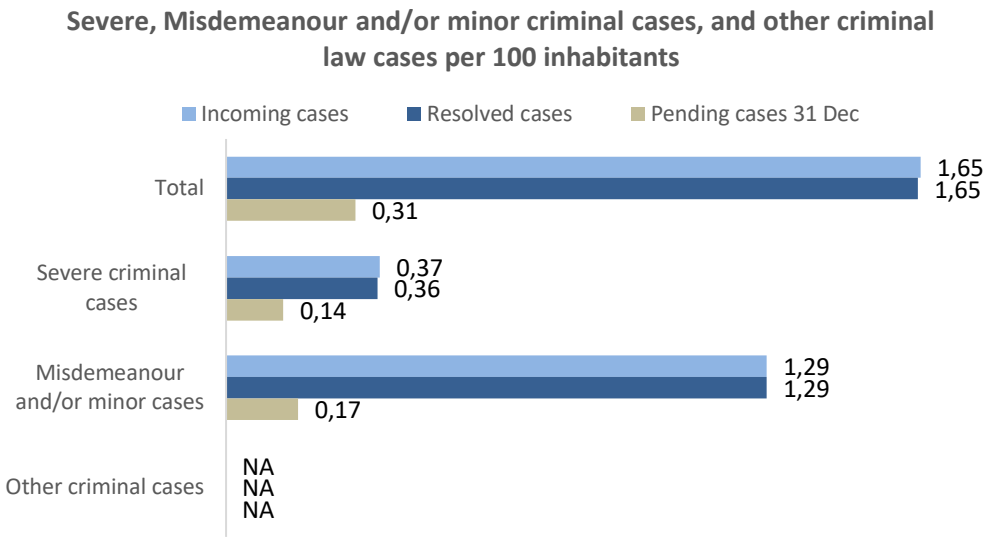
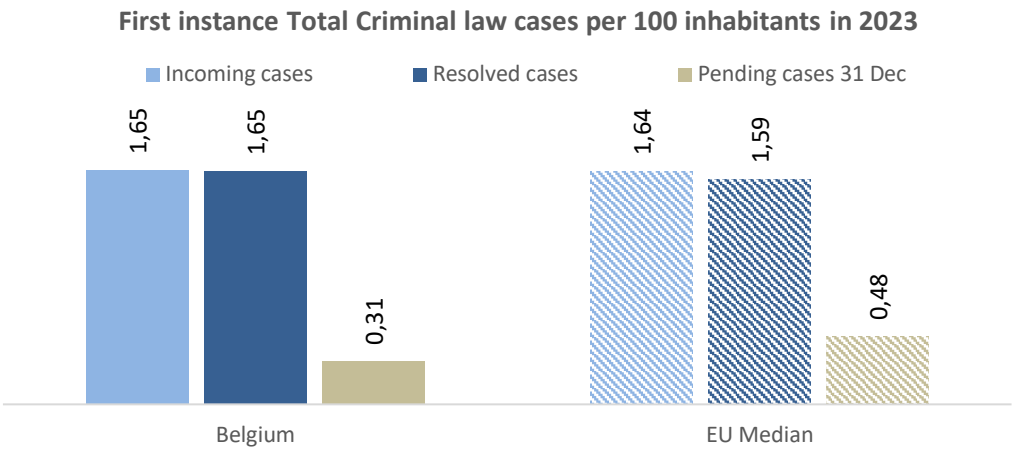
Starting from 2023, the Disposition Time of other than criminal cases can be calculated. For the reference year, the DT of 156 days is above the EU median of 110 days.

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	35 437	194 339	193 588	36 188
Severe criminal cases	15 288	43 062	42 320	16 030
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	20 149	151 277	151 268	20 158
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	0,30	1,65	1,65	0,31
Severe criminal cases	0,13	0,37	0,36	0,14
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,17	1,29	1,29	0,17
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA



The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2023 in Belgium (1,65 per 100 inhabitants) is very close to the EU median (1,64 per 100 inhabitants).

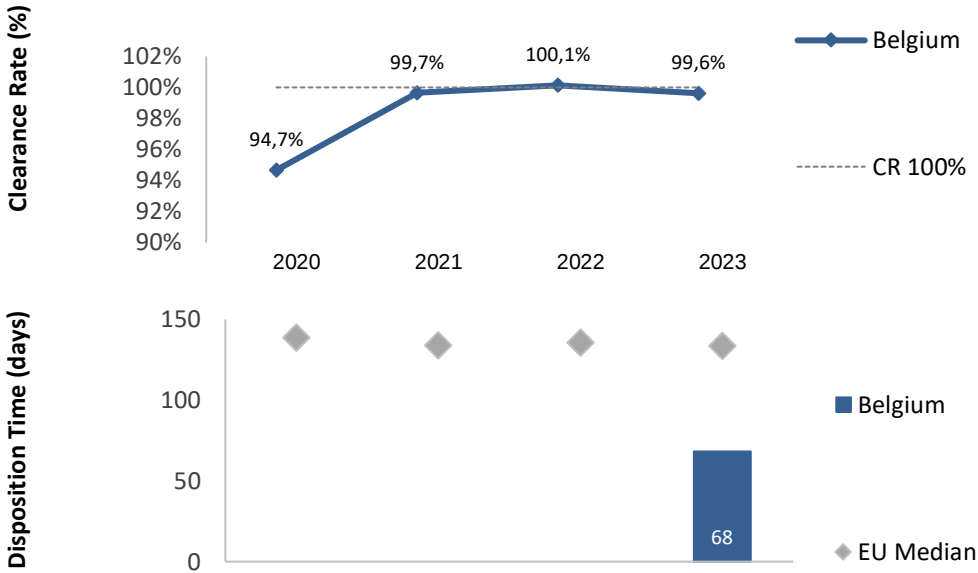
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2023 in Belgium (1,65 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly above the EU median (1,59 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2023 in Belgium (0,31 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,48 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

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

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



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 99,6% in 2023 Belgium seems to be able to deal with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -0,5 points.

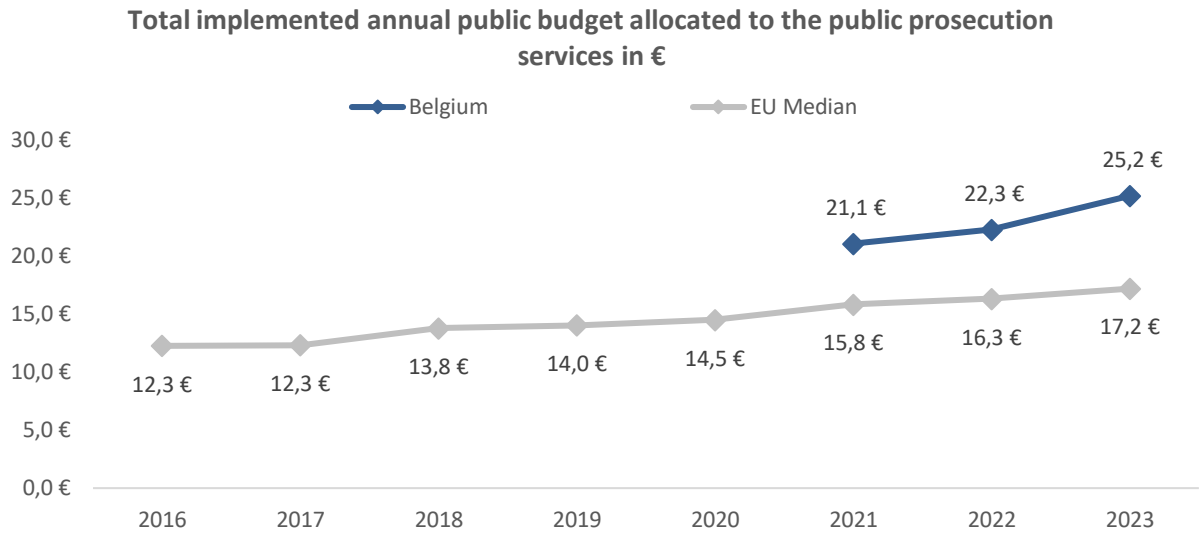
Starting from 2023, the Disposition Time of first instance total criminal law cases can be calculated. For the reference year, the DT is 68 days which is considerably below the EU median of 134 days.

It should be noted that data on cases of the juvenile court are not included in the data. Due to technical reasons only figures for incoming cases (10 078) are currently available.

5. Public prosecution services in Belgium (2023 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

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



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

It is not possible to identify the training budget for the public prosecutor's offices. Indeed, the vast majority of training courses are open to both, judges and public prosecutors, as well as to non-judge and non-prosecutor staff. It is therefore very difficult to distinguish the training budget for the public prosecutor's offices. Only the total training budget (for judges and public prosecutors) is available.

For 2023, the total planned expenditure for courts and public prosecution services was 2,573,900.00 €, while the total implemented budget for courts and public prosecution services was 2,315,435.95 €.

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 2022 - 2023		Belgium	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	182 956	▼	-9,5%	1,56	0,92
2. Incoming/received cases	572 199	▲	1,4%	4,86	2,96
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	568 128	▼	-2,3%	4,83	3,16
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	473 050	▼	-1,5%	4,02	2,10
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	85 165	▲	4,1%	0,72	0,66
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	137 745	▼	-1,0%	1,17	0,79
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	123 516	▼	-6,7%	1,05	0,13
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	126 624	▼	-0,1%	1,08	0,35
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	60 912	▼	-7,0%	0,52	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	34 166	▼	-5,3%	0,29	0,57
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	187 027	▲	1,1%	1,59	0,88

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

Data concerning the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases by the criminal prosecutors' offices at the courts of first instance (<http://www.om-mp.be/stat: tables 1, 6, 9 and 11>) refer to criminal offences committed by persons of legal age. Cases where the perpetrator is unknown are also included. The unit of account is a criminal case: a case may involve none, one or more defendants and/or one or more offences.

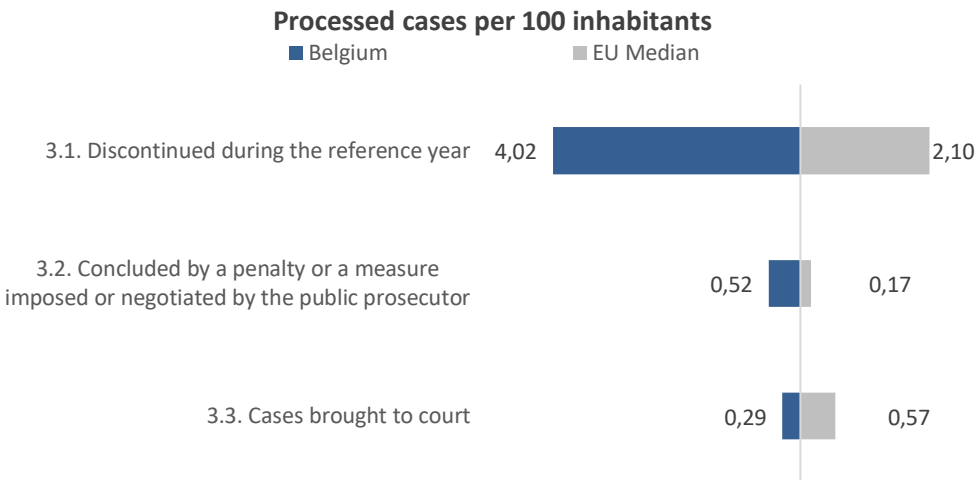
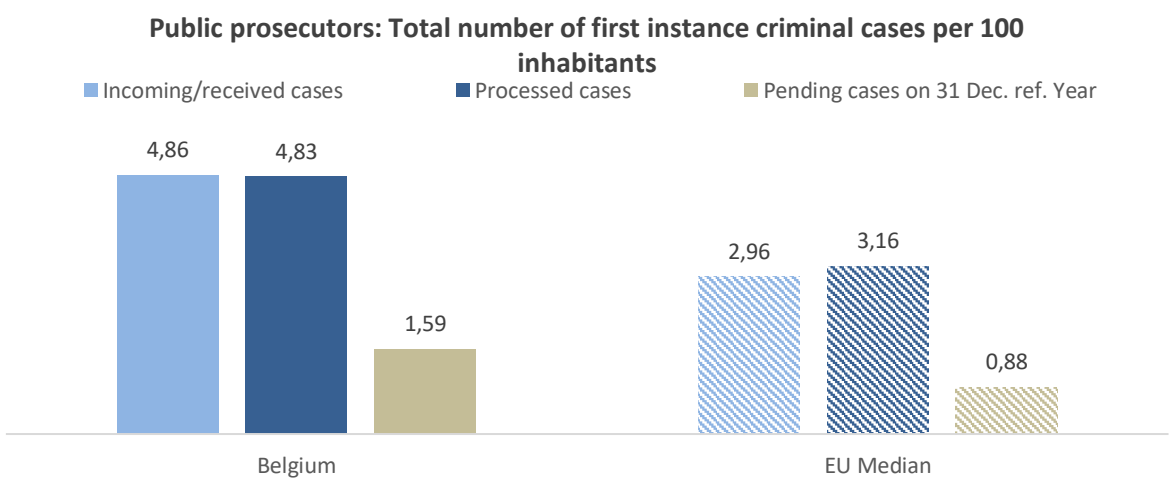
Since the 2014 reform of the judicial landscape, Belgium has 15 first instance public prosecutors' offices (14 public prosecutors' offices + the Federal prosecutor's office). Data of the Federal prosecutor's office (FPO) are not included in the figures. The FPO prosecutes a limited list of offences set 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 FPO and the low figures, the FPO data are not included in the figures provided. For example, in 2022, 920 cases entered the FP0 and 1,304 cases were resolved. The FP0 data can be consulted separately on the Public Prosecutor's website: <https://www.om-mp.be/stat/corr/jstat2022/n/home.html> .

Prior to 2022, "cases discontinued for other reasons" referred only to cases in which it was possible to determine from the database that they had been discontinued but the reason was not entered or was not correctly recorded. When the reason is correctly recorded, the case is then classified under headings 3.1.1, 3.1.2 or 3.1.3. As a result, the heading "discontinued for other reasons" concerned "unknown reasons" and not "special' reasons". Since 2022, following the deletion of a sub-category in Q107, cases previously reported in line 3.3. "Cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons" are added to cases in line "3.1.4. Discontinued for other reasons".

“3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor”: of the 60 912 cases, 20 658 cases were terminated following probation; 22 410 cases were closed following a chain settlement - administrative processing; 3 836 cases were closed following another chain settlement; 11 766 cases were closed following payment of a sum of money; 2 242 cases were closed following a successful mediation procedure and measures.

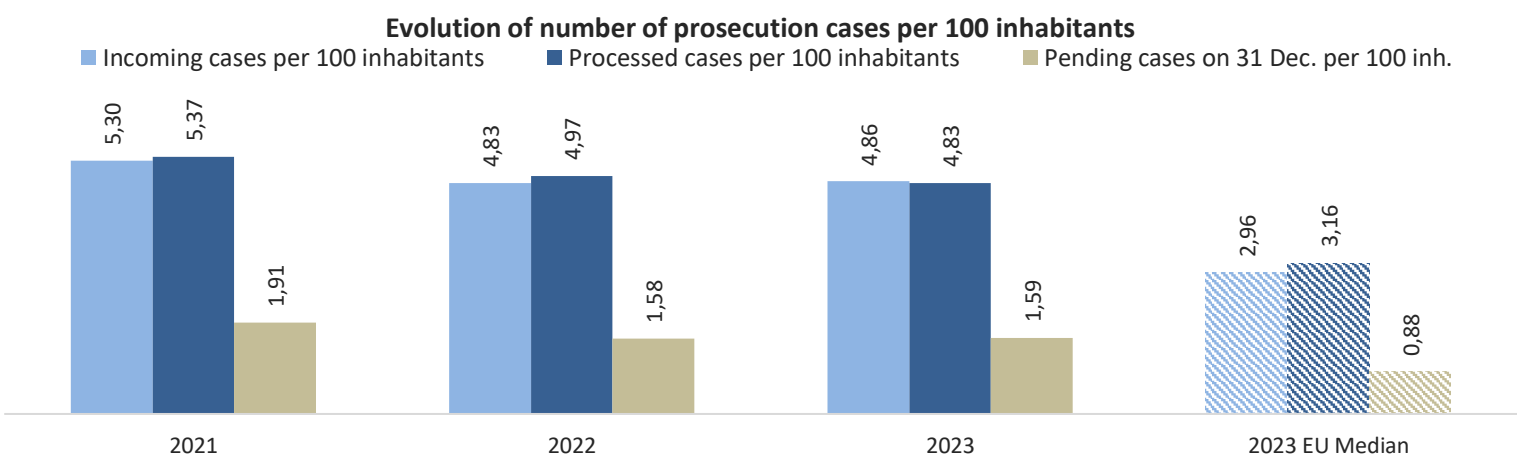
“3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons”: out of 126 624 cases, 6 372 cases in which the suspect is the subject of an alert. Once the suspect has been discovered, the case can be reopened; 43 955 cases that have been referred for disposal to another authority. A case that has been sent for disposal is a closed case for the public prosecutor who took the decision. The authority that receives this case will open a new case and start the judicial investigation; 76 235 cases were joined to another case. If one or more cases are joined to a “mother-case”, all subsequent decisions are recorded in the “mother -case”. The daughter case receives the decision of joining; 62 cases were closed without prosecution for unknown/erroneous reasons.

“3.3 Cases brought to court”: in order to count these cases (34 166 cases), all cases closed by direct summons (18 825 cases) and all cases placed under judicial investigation (15 341 cases) are taken into account. In fact, all these cases are also considered as cases closed by the public prosecutor's office in the annual statistics of the Public Prosecutor's Office.



◦ 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.
2021	5,30	5,37	1,91
2022	4,83	4,97	1,58
2023	4,86	4,83	1,59
2023 EU Median	2,96	3,16	0,88



The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Belgium (4,86 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly above the EU median (2,96 per 100 inhabitants).

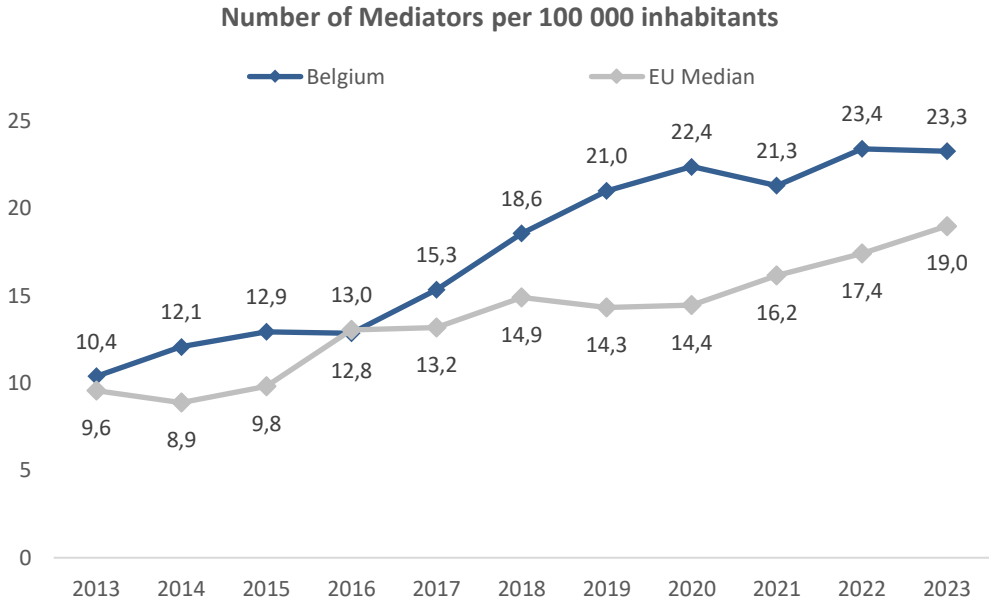
The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Belgium (4,83 per 100 inhabitants) is also significantly above the EU median (3,16 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Belgium (1,59 per 100 inhabitants) is considerably above EU median (0,88 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Belgium (2023 data)

Number of mediators in 2023

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
2013	1 157	10,4	9,6
2014	1 352	12,1	8,9
2015	1 457	12,9	9,8
2016	1 454	12,8	13,0
2017	1 744	15,3	13,2
2018	2 122	18,6	14,9
2019	2 399	21,0	14,3
2020	2 577	22,4	14,4
2021	2 463	21,3	16,2
2022	2 736	23,4	17,4
2023	2 736	23,3	19,0



In 2023, there are 2 736 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 23,3 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

There was no variation of the number of mediators between 2022 and 2023.

It is worth noticing that an individual may hold qualifications in various fields.

To become a mediator, in addition to a higher education diploma, the person must have specific training in mediation and undergo regular ongoing training. Candidates for accreditation as mediators must meet a number of strict conditions guaranteeing quality (training, experience, independence, etc.). Thus, to be approved as a mediator, a number of conditions must be met in accordance with the Judicial Code (see article 1726 §1 Judicial Code):

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

These basic criteria have been set out in a decision by the Federal Mediation Commission (CFM): see <https://www.cfm-fbc.be/fr/content/procedure-dagrement>

Number of notaries in 2023

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Belgium	Belgium	EU Median
Total	1 754	14,9	7,3
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	NA
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	1 754	14,9	7,5
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	1,6
4.Other	NAP	NAP	10,8

In 2023, there are 1 754 notaries which represents 14,9 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

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

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

7. ICT tools of courts in Belgium (2023 data)

The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2023 can be summarised to:

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

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

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

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

Comments on writing assistance tools

In administrative matters (Council of State), for each type of procedure, there are template judgments containing certain standardised paragraphs. This standardisation particularly concerns the part relating to the conduct of the proceedings. Some documents are now generated automatically on the basis of information contained in internal databases (setting orders and hearing tables, for example). Strictly speaking, however, there are no "writing assistance tools" for judgments. However, since 2017 all Council of State rulings have been written in direct style. This generalisation has ensured greater uniformity in the presentation of rulings.

Council of State judges also have a number of tools at their disposal:

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

In civil and criminal matters, most templates are available for all courts, or all templates are available for most courts - local modification of templates is always possible - the options are not all part of the same application (e.g. voice/text conversation).

For voice/text conversion: this is possible in the WORD application.

Limitation: text generated automatically according to CMS, Case Management Systems

Concerning electronic signature: only possible for justices of the peace; these courts are currently working with eSign to digitally sign documents. From 2025, police courts and criminal courts should also be able to sign electronically, followed by other courts.

Comments on recording of court hearings

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

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

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Belgium
(2023 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	✓

The category "Other" refers to dashboards including those that are in development or test-phase: - productivity (judges + court staff) (test phase for courts of appeals); number

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

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

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

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

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

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

With disciplinary procedure

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

Belgium

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	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	11 763 650	5,5%	0,6%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	34 500	36 000	36 500	37 407	38 500	39 500	41 200	39 160	43 937	46 972	49 704	44,1%	5,8%
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	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	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	True	False	False	False	True	
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		
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		

Belgium

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									True	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									False	NAP	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		
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities									230	230	235	-	2,2%
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	13	13	13	13	13	13	201	201	201	201	644,4%	0,0%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									5	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	28	-	21,7%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	262	225	225	225	200	200	200	23	23	23	23	-91,2%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	23	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-60,9%	0,0%
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Belgium

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
43.1.4 Labour courts	21	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-57,1%	0,0%
43.1.5 Family courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	NAP	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	0,0%
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	218	202	202	202	177	177	177	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									1	1	6	-	500,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	5	-	-
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	-	-

Belgium

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	267	264	253	232	225	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	455 396	-	-
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	180 894	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	440 286	-	-
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			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	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	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	-	-
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	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	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	NA	32 255	37 624	32 080	27 615	21 318	23 838	21 794	20 581	14 669	15 110	-	3,0%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	990 337	498 495	1 060 896	983 230	985 887	970 825	975 493	1 115 424	-	14,3%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	745 883	752 769	767 875	727 238	214 533	767 255	701 218	698 480	678 697	669 454	681 517	-8,6%	1,8%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	263 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	-	43,0%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	-	43,0%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Belgium

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	-	43,0%
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	NA	25 092	22 577	19 446	19 835	16 665	17 042	17 364	17 349	19 736	24 485	-	24,1%
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	10 498	9 951	NA	9 008	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	1 012 332	NA	1 149 719	990 917	969 727	1 014 929	990 588	1 098 529	-	10,9%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	736 693	759 712	745 166	240 963	862 888	706 901	689 858	717 402	685 134	669 324	-	-2,3%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	263 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	-	43,0%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	-	43,0%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NA	240 044	243 653	253 629	267 025	264 970	261 035	274 779	286 303	409 422	-	43,0%
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	NA	22 139	26 377	23 513	19 986	19 806	19 046	18 834	22 748	19 151	19 783	-	3,3%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	470 535	-	-
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	180 480	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	451 034	-	-
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	NA	37 880	32 080	27 615	27 213	20 089	21 807	20 569	14 673	15 128	19 501	-	28,9%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	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	102,2%	NA	108,4%	100,8%	98,4%	104,5%	101,5%	98,5%	-	(3,06)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	97,9%	98,9%	102,5%	112,3%	112,5%	100,8%	98,8%	105,7%	102,3%	98,2%	-	(4,13)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	NA	NA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	NA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NA	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	-	-
CR Other registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	NA	88,2%	116,8%	120,9%	100,8%	118,8%	111,8%	108,5%	131,1%	97,0%	80,8%	-	(16,24)
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	156	-	-
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	246	-	-
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT Other registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	NA	625	444	429	497	370	418	399	235	288	360	-	24,8%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	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)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37 219	-	-
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37 219	-	-
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				25 697	23 435	25 619	24 177	22 195	23 735	22 025	18 291	-	-17,0%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				25 697	23 435	25 619	24 177	22 195	23 735	22 025	18 291	-	-17,0%
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	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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)				28 286	25 784	26 640	26 663	23 095	24 932	24 076	19 133	-	-20,5%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				28 286	25 784	26 640	26 663	23 095	24 932	24 076	19 133	-	-20,5%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36 377	-	-
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36 377	-	-
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	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	15 996	-	-
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15 996	-	-
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				110,1%	110,0%	104,0%	110,3%	104,1%	105,0%	109,3%	104,6%	-	(4,71)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				110,1%	110,0%	104,0%	110,3%	104,1%	105,0%	109,3%	104,6%	-	(4,71)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	694	-	-
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	694	-	-
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	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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)				1 554	1 429	1 316	1 463	1 532	1 797	1 709	1 720	-	0,6%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 243	1 151	1 084	1 119	1 155	1 178	460	438	-	-4,8%
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	58	40	31	-	-22,5%
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	58	40	31	-	-22,5%
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				311	278	232	344	363	547	1 191	1 227	-	3,0%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14	14	18	24	-	33,3%
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 350	1 369	1 381	1 392	1 475	1 675	1 491	1 470	-	-1,4%
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				812	970	899	920	876	844	409	433	-	5,9%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	264	219	220	-	0,5%
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	264	219	220	-	0,5%
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				538	399	482	472	587	541	840	799	-	-4,9%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	26	23	18	-	-21,7%
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 483	1 429	1 095	1 268	1 343	1 702	1 423	1 388	-	-2,5%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				905	994	864	818	853	973	427	419	-	-1,9%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	282	216	222	-	2,8%
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	282	216	222	-	2,8%
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				578	435	390	450	479	425	763	729	-	-4,5%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	22	17	18	-	5,9%
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				1 428	1 359	1 457	1 590	1 737	1 690	1 734	1 811	-	4,4%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				1 150	1 127	1 119	1 221	1 178	1 049	442	452	-	2,3%
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	40	37	29	-	-21,6%
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	-	-

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Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	40	37	29	-	-21,6%
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				278	232	338	369	545	583	1 231	1 306	-	6,1%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14	18	24	24	-	0,0%
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	443	-	-
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	164	168	81	83	-	2,5%
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NAP	4	NA	17	47	55	233	360	-	54,5%

Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				109,9%	104,4%	79,3%	91,1%	91,1%	101,6%	95,4%	94,4%	-	(1,02)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				111,5%	102,5%	96,1%	88,9%	97,4%	115,3%	104,4%	96,8%	-	(7,63)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	106,8%	98,6%	100,9%	-	2,28
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	106,8%	98,6%	100,9%	-	2,28
CR Administrative law cases				107,4%	109,0%	80,9%	95,3%	81,6%	78,6%	90,8%	91,2%	-	0,41
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	100,0%	84,6%	73,9%	100,0%	-	26,09
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				351	347	486	458	472	362	445	476	-	7,1%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				464	414	473	545	504	394	378	394	-	4,2%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	52	63	48	-	-23,7%
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	52	63	48	-	-23,7%
DT Administrative law cases				176	195	316	299	415	501	589	654	-	11,0%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	465	299	515	487	-	-5,6%

First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	35 437	-	-
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	15 288	-	-
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	20 149	-	-
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
094.2.1 Total -incoming								191 132	232 220	214 447	194 339	-	-9,4%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								33 531	40 339	42 731	43 062	-	0,8%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								157 601	191 881	171 716	151 277	-	-11,9%
094.2.4 Other - incoming								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
094.3.1 Total - resolved								180 946	231 425	214 735	193 588	-	-9,8%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								35 035	40 325	41 781	42 320	-	1,3%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								145 911	191 100	172 954	151 268	-	-12,5%
094.3.4 Other - resolved								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	36 188	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	16 030	-	-
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	20 158	-	-
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	14 027	-	-
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	2 994	-	-
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	11 033	-	-
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total								95%	100%	100%	100%	-	(0,5)
CR of Severe cases								104%	100%	98%	98%	-	0,5
CR of Misdemeanour cases								93%	100%	101%	100%	-	(0,7)
CR of Other								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total								NA	NA	NA	68	-	-
DT of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	138	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	49	-	-
DT of Other								NAP	NAP	NA	NA	-	-
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								NA	8 174	NA	9 519	-	-
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	6 607	6 304	6 291	-	-0,2%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	337	NA	3 228	-	-
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NAP	1 230	2 447	NA	-	-
098.2.1 Total -incoming								26 499	31 279	31 239	21 245	-	-32,0%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								16 530	6 666	6 526	6 874	-	5,3%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								9 969	13 038	13 072	14 371	-	9,9%
098.2.4 Other - incoming								NAP	11 575	11 641	NA	-	-
098.3.1 Total - resolved								26 656	31 509	31 618	20 753	-	-34,4%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								16 644	6 962	6 519	6 711	-	2,9%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								10 012	13 067	13 529	14 042	-	3,8%
098.3.4 Other - resolved								NAP	11 480	11 570	NA	-	-
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								NA	9 058	NA	10 011	-	-
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	6 311	6 311	6 454	-	2,3%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	306	NA	3 557	-	-
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NAP	2 441	2 518	NA	-	-
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	1 771	-	-
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	1 510	1 307	1 409	-	7,8%
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	124	129	362	-	180,6%
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total								100,6%	100,7%	101,2%	97,7%	-	(3,49)
CR o2 Severe cases								100,7%	104,4%	99,9%	97,6%	-	(2,27)
CR of Misdemeanour cases								100,4%	100,2%	103,5%	97,7%	-	(5,59)
CR of Other								NAP	99,2%	99,4%	NA	-	-
DT of Total								NA	105	NA	176	-	-
DT of Severe cases								NA	331	353	351	-	-0,7%
DT of Misdemeanour cases								NA	9	NA	92	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT of Other								NAP	78	79	NA	-	-
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								380	301	390	465	-	19,2%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming								1 353	1 698	1 780	1 796	-	0,9%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved								1 372	1 609	1 704	1 798	-	5,5%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								361	390	466	463	-	-0,6%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								61	1	9	18	-	100,0%
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
CR of Total								101,4%	94,8%	95,7%	100,1%	-	4,38
CR of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total								96	88	100	94	-	-5,8%
DT of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other								NA	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	182 956	-	-9,5%
2. Incoming/received cases								642 678	613 026	564 495	572 199	-	1,4%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)								600 531	621 717	581 714	568 128	-	-2,3%
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	473 050	-	-1,5%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified								73 555	73 753	81 832	85 165	-	4,1%
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	137 745	-	-1,0%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity								124 082	120 348	132 433	123 516	-	-6,7%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons								32	168	126 753	126 624	-	-0,1%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor								88 614	100 567	65 486	60 912	-	-7,0%
3.3. Cases brought to court								47 274	55 585	36 068	34 166	-	-5,3%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year								231 298	220 755	184 921	187 027	-	1,1%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases								0,93	1,01	1,03	0,99	-	-3,7%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases								0,41	0,39	0,33	0,33	-	1,1%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	263 148 000 €	297 252 000 €	-	12,96%
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	243 867 402 €	260 579 044 €	296 420 905 €	-	13,75%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								70	80	77	72	-	-6,5%
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								13	20	13	7	-	-46,2%
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								150 905 €	181 720 €	60 000 €	26 620 €	-	-55,6%
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.6 Other								NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users													
(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)													
Writing assistance tools													
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter										50-75 %	50-75 %		
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter										50-75 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter										50-75 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter										50-75 %	50-75 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates										True	True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text										True	True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision										False	False		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text										True	True		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature										True	True		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates										True	True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text										True	True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision										False	False		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text										False	True		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature										False	True		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates										True	True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text										True	True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision										False	False		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text										True	True		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature										False	False		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter										NA	NA		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter										NA	NA		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter										NA	NA		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter										NA	NA		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter										NA	NA		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter										NA	NA		
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										NA	NA		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-		NA	NA		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-		NA	NA		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										NA	NA		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality										NA	NA		
Indicator 7: Professionals of justice													
(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)													
46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	1 604	1 602	1 614	1 600	1 566	1 523	1 526	1 524	1 669	1 684	1 805	12,5%	7,2%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	1 271	1 271	1 284	1 274	1 226	1 229	1 206	1 193	1 331	1 345	1 467	15,4%	9,1%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	305	302	303	297	310	264	292	301	310	311	308	1,0%	-1,0%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	28	29	27	29	30	30	28	30	28	28	30	7,1%	7,1%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	806	776	768	752	723	668	652	640	676	668	678	-15,9%	1,5%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	616	592	595	582	546	516	497	484	519	510	527	-14,4%	3,3%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	168	161	152	149	156	131	135	135	137	138	130	-22,6%	-5,8%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	22	23	21	21	21	21	20	21	20	20	21	-4,5%	5,0%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	798	826	846	848	843	855	874	884	993	1 016	1 127	41,2%	10,9%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	655	679	689	692	680	713	709	709	812	835	940	43,5%	12,6%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	137	141	151	148	154	133	157	166	173	173	178	29,9%	2,9%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	6	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	50,0%	12,5%
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									NA	1 684	1 805	-	7,2%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									NA	1 345	1 467	-	9,1%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									NA	311	308	-	-1,0%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									NA	28	30	-	7,1%
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	96	99	-	3,1%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									NA	96	99	-	3,1%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
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	5 307	5 290	5 204	5 054	4 940	4 974	5 614	5 064	5 097	5 712	5 718	7,8%	0,1%
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	1 752	1 928	1 881	1 946	1 692	1 692	1 889	1 882	1 966	4 953	4 982	184,4%	0,6%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	2 700	2 474	2 408	2 335	2 484	2 500	2 786	2 470	2 410	166	157	-94,2%	-5,4%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	855	889	915	773	764	782	939	713	722	593	579	-32,3%	-2,4%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	1 467	1 466	1 540	1 413	1 311	1 396	1 461	1 225	1 267	1 345	1 371	-6,6%	1,9%
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)	539	585	562	557	468	466	488	481	510	1 245	1 279	137,2%	2,7%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	668	634	689	620	662	675	711	679	664	57	53	-92,1%	-7,0%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	260	248	289	236	181	255	262	66	94	43	39	-85,0%	-9,3%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	3 839	3 824	3 664	3 641	3 629	3 578	4 153	3 839	3 830	4 367	4 347	13,2%	-0,5%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	1 213	1 343	1 319	1 389	1 224	1 226	1 401	1 401	1 456	3 708	3 703	205,4%	-0,1%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	2 032	1 840	1 719	1 715	1 822	1 825	2 075	1 791	1 746	109	104	-94,9%	-4,6%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	595	641	626	537	583	527	677	647	628	550	540	-9,2%	-1,8%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									5 097	5 199	5 065	-	-2,6%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									4 306	4 609	4 453	-	-3,4%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									591	510	529	-	3,7%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									201	80	83	-	3,8%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									1 267	1 321	1 300	-	-1,6%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									1 083	1 139	1 099	-	-3,5%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									138	163	173	-	6,1%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									47	19	28	-	47,4%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									3 830	3 878	3 765	-	-2,9%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									3 223	3 470	3 354	-	-3,3%
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									453	347	356	-	2,6%
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									154	61	55	-	-9,8%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									919	883	961	-	8,8%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									735	736	810	-	10,1%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									169	132	138	-	4,5%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									15	15	13	-	-13,3%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									371	354	401	-	13,3%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									264	268	313	-	16,8%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									95	74	77	-	4,1%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									12	12	11	-	-8,3%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									548	529	560	-	5,9%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									471	468	497	-	6,2%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									74	58	61	-	5,2%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									3	3	2	-	-33,3%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											False	-	-
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)										31	30	-	-3,2%
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)										25	24	-	-4,0%
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)										5	5	-	0,0%
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)										1	1	-	0,0%
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total										26	24	-	-7,7%
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.										21	20	-	-4,8%
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.										4	4	-	0,0%
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts										1	0	-	-100,0%
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total										5	6	-	20,0%
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.										4	4	-	0,0%
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.										1	1	-	0,0%
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts										0,0%	1	-	-
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							-	2 424	2 711	3 240	2 855	-	-11,9%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							-	730	825	916	835	-	-8,8%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							-	1 694	1 886	2 324	2 020	-	-13,1%
004 Annual average salary in the country							44 544 €	41 938 €	44 023 €	47 319 €	51 369 €	-	8,6%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							67 532 €	67 532 €	73 069 €	83 937 €	85 615 €	-	2,0%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							122 877 €	122 877 €	133 608 €	153 479 €	156 548 €	-	2,0%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							67 532 €	67 532 €	73 069 €	83 937 €	85 615 €	-	2,0%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							125 183 €	125 183 €	136 054 €	156 288 €	159 414 €	-	2,0%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							37 714 €	37 714 €	41 432 €	47 595 €	48 544 €	-	2,0%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							60 497 €	60 497 €	65 167 €	74 860 €	88 762 €	-	18,6%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							37 714 €	37 714 €	41 432 €	47 595 €	48 544 €	-	2,0%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							61 489 €	61 489 €	66 188 €	76 032 €	90 387 €	-	18,9%
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		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	17 795	18 134	18 402	18 532	18 604	18 658	18 905	18 875	19 161	19 310	19 300	8,5%	-0,1%
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)?				False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	1 157	1 352	1 457	1 454	1 744	2 122	2 399	2 577	2 463	2 736	2 736	136,5%	0,0%
166.2.1 Mediators - male							NA	1 075	755	842	846	-	0,5%
166.3.1 Mediators - female							NA	2 362	1 708	1 894	1 890	-	-0,2%
192.1.1 Number of notaries										1 693	1 754	-	3,6%
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State										1 693	1 754	-	3,6%
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male										1 016	1 015	-	-0,1%
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male										1 016	1 015	-	-0,1%
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female										677	739	-	9,2%
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female										677	739	-	9,2%
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%													