

European judicial systems CEPEJ Evaluation Report



Part 2
Country
profiles

2022 Evaluation cycle
(2020 data)

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Part 2
Country profiles

Council of Europe

French edition:
Systèmes judiciaires européens
Rapport d'évaluation de la CEPEJ
Cycle d'évaluation 2022
Fiches pays (Partie 2)

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

This document contains 49 different country profiles for all Council of Europe member States/entities participating in this evaluation cycle and 3 observer countries. These country profiles present the key elements of information allowing to understand the functioning of the judicial system of each member State/entity or observer State. This information presented is based on the data and comments collected from the CEPEJ national correspondents through the evaluation questionnaire (the reference to the relevant questions is in brackets below). There are 3 pages dedicated for each State or entity.

On the first page you can find:

- ▶ general demographic and economic information to contextualize the data set. This includes population size (**Q1**), GDP per capita (**Q3**) and average annual gross salary (**Q4**);
- ▶ a synthetic analysis of the implemented judicial system budget and its three components (courts (**Q6**), legal aid (**Q12-1**) and public prosecution services (**Q13**)), illustrating both the degree of investment and the budgetary effort of the State concerned with regard to justice;
- ▶ a general review of courts' efficiency in 2020 based on the two CEPEJ indicators - the Disposition Time¹ and the Clearance Rate² (**Q91** to **Q100**);
- ▶ brief analysis of country-specific elements for the current evaluation cycle.

On the second page you can find information on:

- ▶ evolution of the number of professional judges (**Q46**), non-judge staff (**Q52**), public prosecutors (**Q55**), non-prosecutor staff (**Q60**), lawyers (**Q146**), as well as the gender distribution within these professions;
- ▶ salaries of judges and public prosecutors in absolute terms (**Q132**) and in relation to the average gross annual salary (**Q32** and **Q4**);
- ▶ the organization of courts in terms of number of first instance courts of general and specialised jurisdiction (**Q42** and **Q43**), as well as number of geographical locations of all courts, all instances combined (**Q44**) and its evolution since 2012;
- ▶ the ICT index measuring the degree of ICT development in three categories: deployment rate, communication with courts, courts and case management and decision support.

On the third page you can find information on:

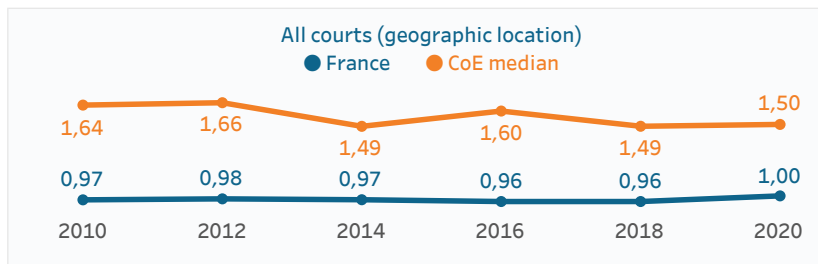
- ▶ evolution of courts' efficiency by instance and by legal matter in the longer term, still based on the Disposition Time, the Clearance Rate and the respective European medians (**Q91** to **Q100**);
- ▶ evolution of the workload of the public prosecution services (**Q107**);
- ▶ links to websites dedicated to justice (**Q28**).

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

2 Clearance Rate = (Resolved cases/Incoming cases) * 100
Incoming cases = all new cases at that instance within the year

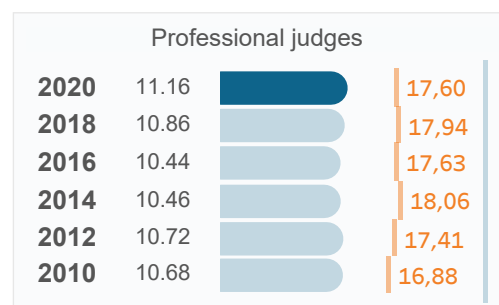
HOW TO READ THE GRAPHS IN THE COUNTRY PROFILES?

The data presented in these country profiles are visualised using two types of charts: line chart and bar/column charts. The Part 2 analyses each country separately. Therefore, the size of the bars /squares of the charts is relative to the values of a specific country. Comparisons among countries are included in the Part 1 of the report and the CEPEJ-STAT dashboards. The line charts are used for showing evolutions over time as on the page 1 for budget and page 2 for courts as in this example:



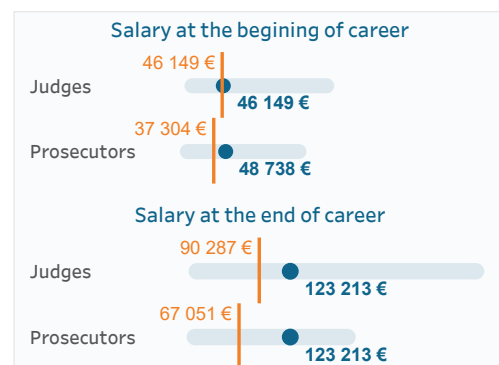
The blue colour is presenting the value over time for the State in question and the orange colour presents CoE median value evolution.

The other representations are in horizontal and vertical bar charts and variation of these. For example the vertical bar (column) charts are used in prosecution cases and Disposition Time while the horizontal bar for almost all the rest. In all these cases the orange value represents the CoE median value as shown in this example of bar chart for professional judges.



There are also various bar charts presented in ICT and in salaries where:

- ▶ value of the country in the blue dot
- ▶ CoE median in the orange line
- ▶ The Minimum and the maximum within Europe as a beginning and an end of the light blue bar to contextualise the range of values.





Population
2 845 955

GDP per capita
4 460 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

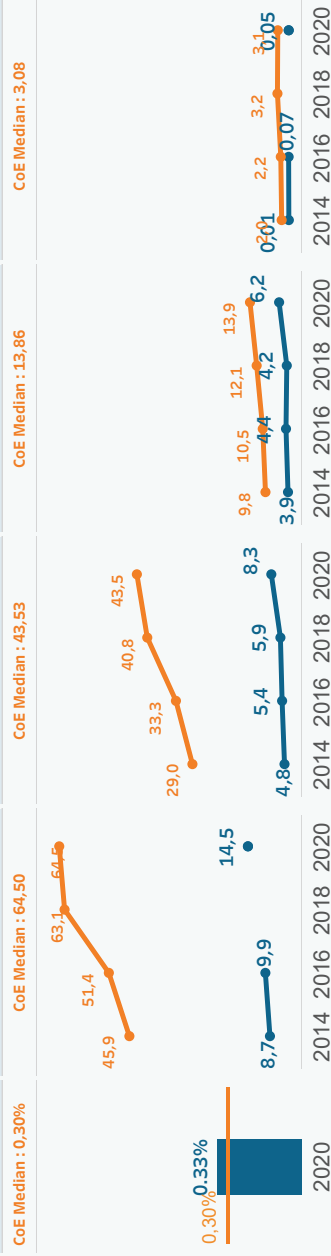


Avg gross annual salary
5 200 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.33% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	14.5 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	6.2 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	0.05 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Budget : In 2020, Albania spent 41 359 048 € on the implemented Judicial System budget, 14,53 € per inhabitant (well below the CoE median). However, Albania increased the budget spent for Courts, from 5,9 € per inhabitant in 2018 to 8,3 € in 2020. After the approval of the legal aid reform in 2018, Albania has channelled a higher amount of funds for legal aid, however this budget remains lower than the median.

Professionals

The Vetting process started in 2014 and it had an impact on the number of judges and prosecutors. Many of them were indeed dismissed or they voluntarily resigned. In 2020, the number of judges in Albania per 100 000 inhabitants (10,8) is significantly lower than the CoE Median. The low number of judges was particularly evident in the third instance, where 13 positions out of 17 remained uncovered. The proportion of women among prosecutors, court presidents and heads of prosecution offices has remained modest.

Legal Aid

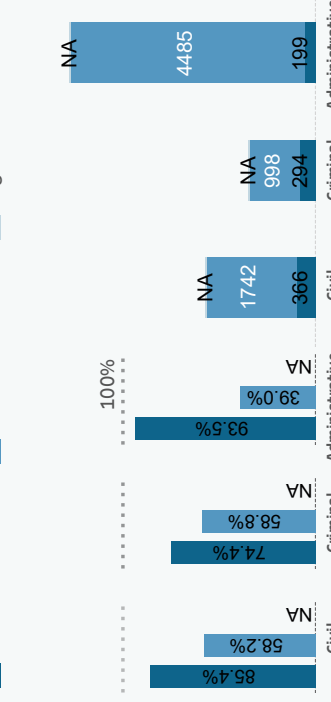
As already mentioned, following the approval of the legal aid law, the budget of legal aid was increased substantially. The Law on Legal Aid entered into force on 1 June 2018. It foresees a comprehensive system of legal assistance and free legal representation in courts, exemption from court fees and court costs. However, the number of cases granted with legal aid per 100.000 inhabitants remained well below the CoE median.

Salaries

On 1 January 2019, a new salary scheme for judges and prosecutors entered into force and nearly doubled the salaries of judges and prosecutors, especially in the first instance level. Indeed, judges receive four times the national average salary at the beginning of career (CoE median was 2 times) and almost 5 times the average national salary at the highest instance (CoE median was 4,5).

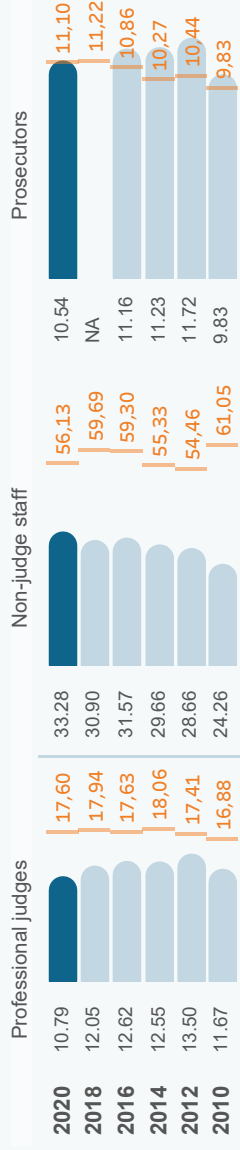
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

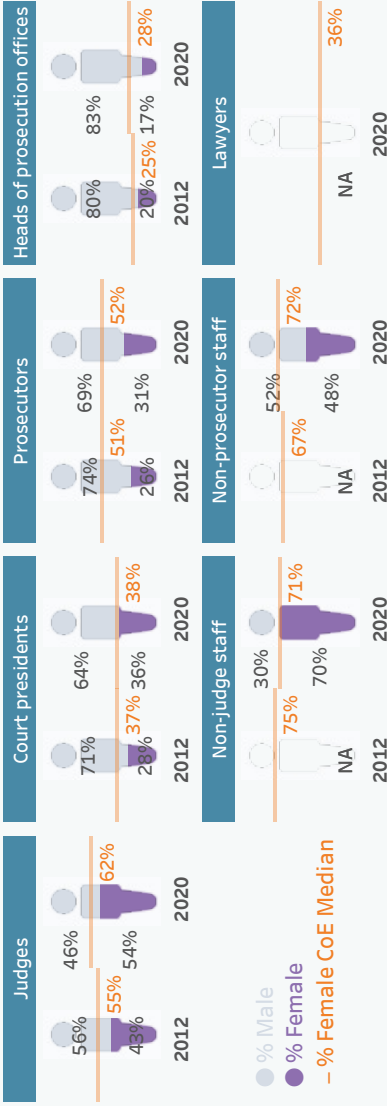


Efficiency: In 2020, the first instance courts appear to be significantly more efficient than the second instance ones. The DT is extremely high, especially for civil and commercial litigious cases (1 742 days in the second instance) and for administrative cases (4 485 days in the second instance). The situation is better in the first instance, with 199 days for administrative cases and 366 days for civil/commercial litigious cases. In Albania, the vetting procedure affected not only the number of professionals but also the Clearance Rate (CR) and length of proceedings (especially in the second and third instances where many judges were dismissed or voluntarily retired). Thus, judges have not been able to cope with the influx of cases and the CR was below 100% in 2019 and 2020. In particular, the CR for second instance cases in 2020 is well below 100%.

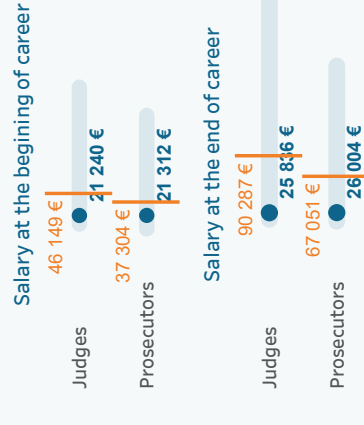
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



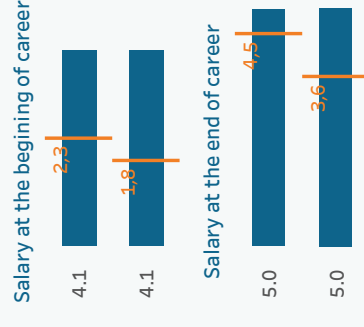
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

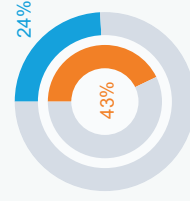


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

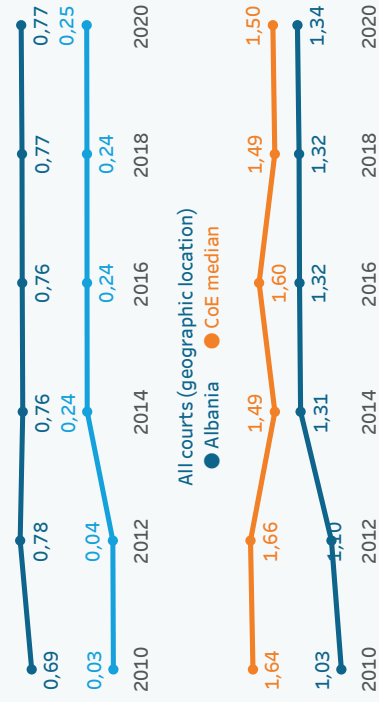


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Communication with courts	Courts and case management	Decision support
Deployment rate	4.6	3.66	3.77	3.66	0.14	0.14	0.14
Communication with courts	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	4.1	5.0	5.0
Courts and case management	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.87	7.3	7.3	7.3
Decision support	4.57	5.19	4.57	5.19	7.0	7.3	7.2

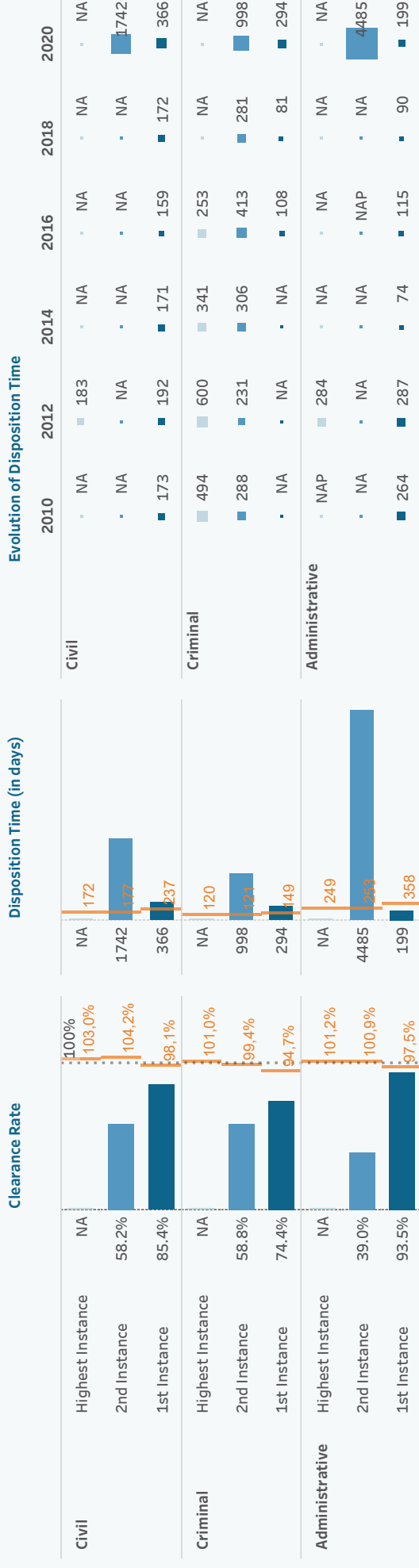
CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

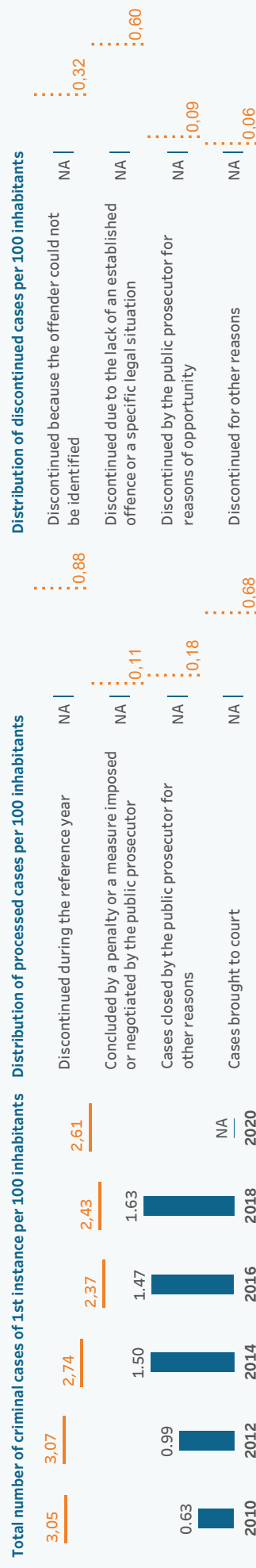
CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.qbz.gov.al

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.gjykataelarte.gov.al/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<http://gjykata.gov.al>



Population
78 015



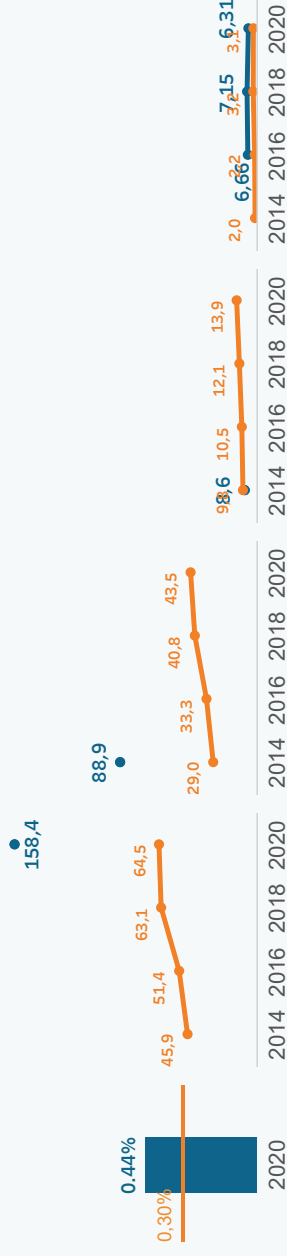
GDP per capita
36 347 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
25 766 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.44% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	158.4 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	NA per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	6.31 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In Andorra, the court budget cannot be separated from the public prosecution services budget. In 2020, Andorra spent 12 357 783 € on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 158,40 € per inhabitant (well above the CoE median) and 0,44% of the GDP (above the CoE median). The legal aid budget which represents 6,31 € per inhabitant is above the CoE median.

Professionals of justice

The number of judges increased gradually to 27 in 2020. This value which is above the CoE median per 100 000 inhabitants should be analysed with caution due to the country's size. The number of public prosecutors almost doubled, even if they passed from 4 to 7 (and it is below the CoE median per 100 000 inh.). The share of women among judges is 56% in 2020, and among prosecutors 57%. However, the 3 court presidents are men, as well as the head of the public prosecution service.

Term of office of judges and prosecutors

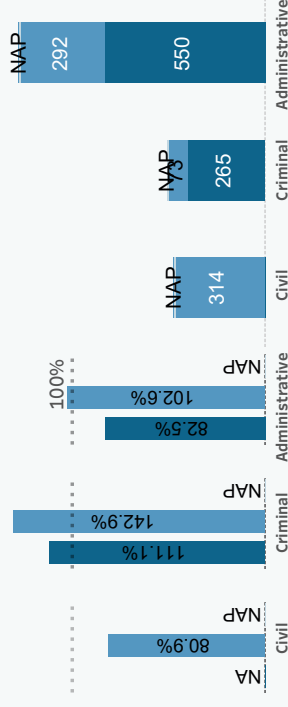
Andorra is among the few States where judges and prosecutors are not appointed for an undetermined period of time. Their mandate is of six years and is renewable, except for renoucement or serious misconduct.

Training of judges and prosecutors

There is no public training institution. Based on collaboration agreements with the Spanish and French training schools, judges and prosecutors attend the continuous training modules of the latter. The agreements facilitate the organisation of initial training for new judges. Continuous training takes also place within the judicial administration, with a person responsible for organising it, and a follow-up committee.

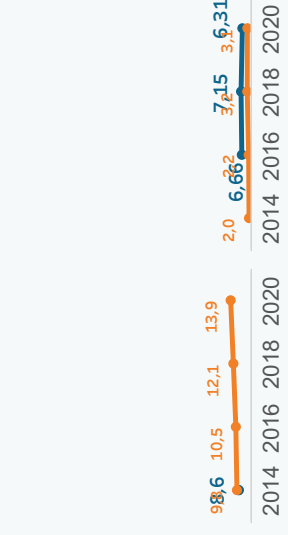
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

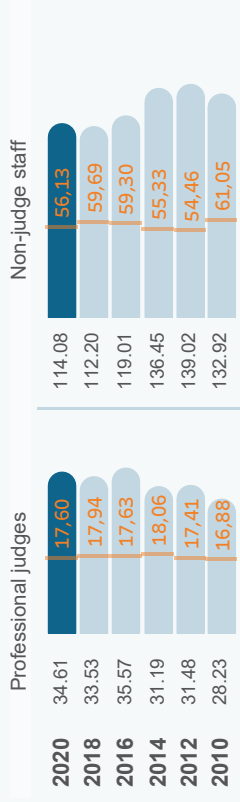


Efficiency: Andorra has a two-tier court system. The Superior Tribunal is the highest instance and deals with appeals against first instance judgements. General conclusions on which instance is the most efficient in 2020 cannot be made because data on first instance civil and commercial litigious cases are not available.

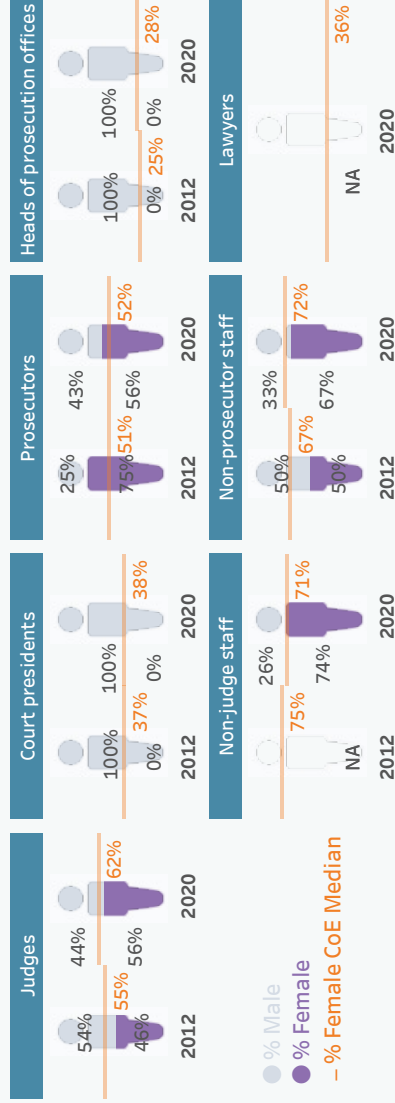
When examined combined for both instances, criminal justice is found to be the most efficient area of law, same as the European tendency. The highest Disposition Time is calculated for first instance administrative cases. The Disposition Time indicator is above the respective CoE medians for the different matters and instances, except for second instance criminal cases.



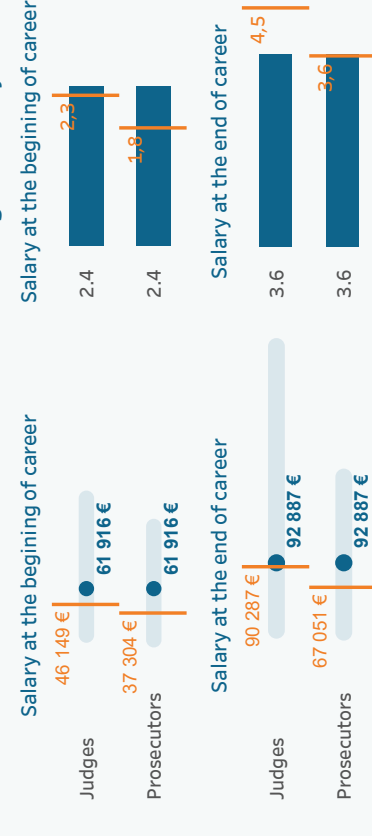
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



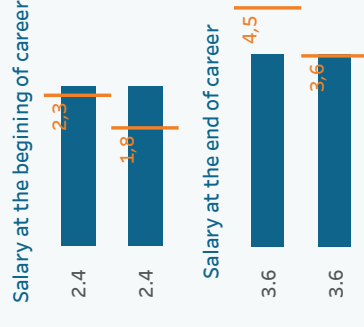
Gender balance



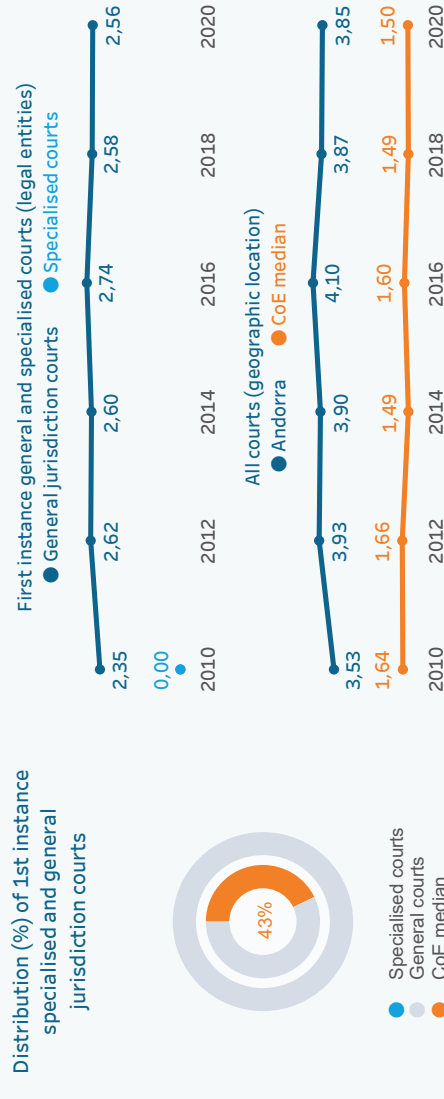
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
Deployment rate	3.91	3.26	3.69	3.26
Communication with courts	2	1.38	2	1.38
Courts and case management	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97
Decision support	3.91	4.62	3.91	3.91

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

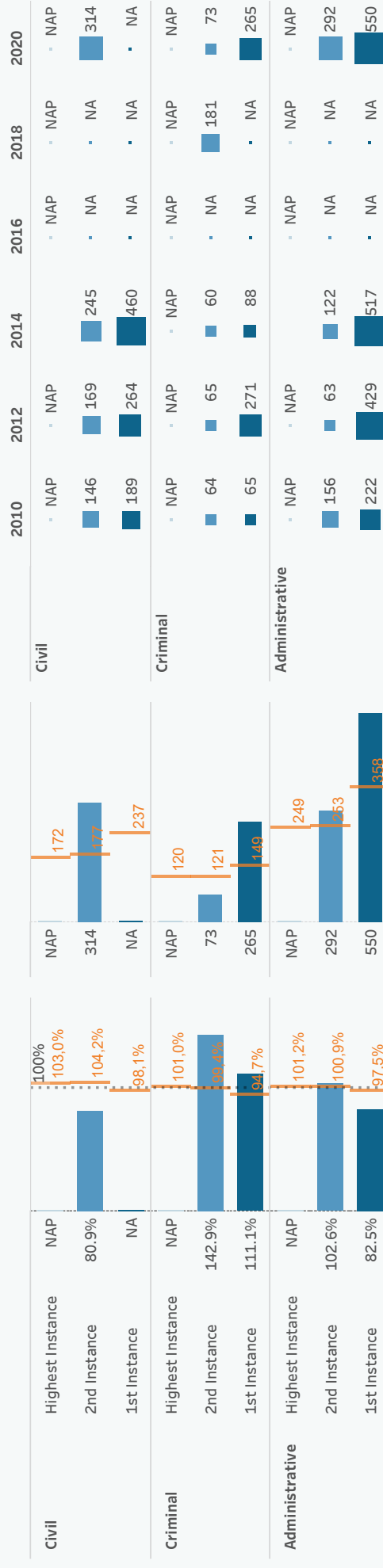
CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

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

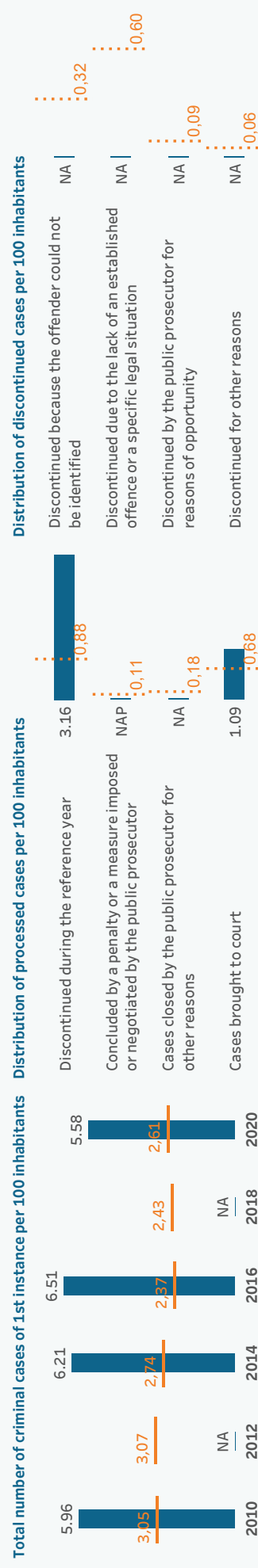
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

Evolution of Disposition Time



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.bopa.ad

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.justicia.ad

3. Information about the judicial system

www.justicia.ad



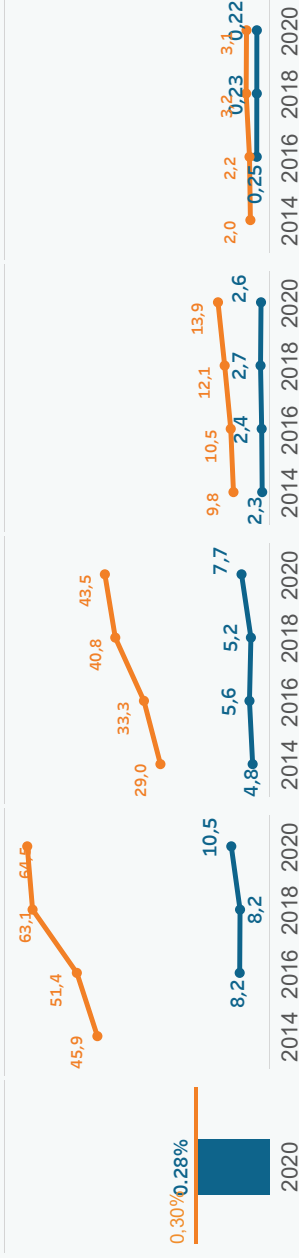
Population
2 963 300

GDP per capita
3 739 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
4 237 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

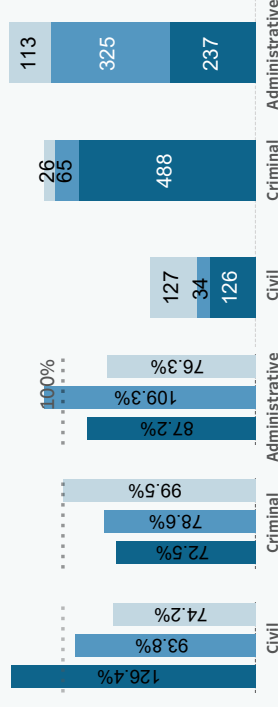
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.28% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	10.5 per inh. CoE Median : 64.50	2.6 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	0.22 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Efficiency: In 2020, the Supreme Court appear to be more efficient than the lower instances, while civil and commercial litigious cases, combined for three instances, are the most efficient area of law. This is different from the European trend where the criminal cases are the fastest.

In particular, the lowest DT is calculated for the highest instance criminal cases. In opposition, the highest Disposition Time is noted in first instance criminal cases (DT 488 days). This Disposition time has been steadily increasing since 2010 and is more than three times higher than the European Median (148 days).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on courts' efficiency differed among instances and court types. In the first instance the efficiency of courts increased in civil and commercial litigious cases and administrative cases while it deteriorated in criminal matters.

Budget: In 2020, Armenia spent 31 031 359 € on the implemented judicial system budget. This corresponds to 10,47 € per inhabitant, less than the CoE median but close to the CoE median expenditure as percentage of the GDP. In 2020, 73,4% was spent for all courts, 24,5% for prosecution services and 2,1% for legal aid. Since 2018 there has been a 47,2% increase of the implemented budget of all courts notably due to increased spending on salaries and computerisation, although the budget for courts still remains one of the lowest in Europe.

Justice Professionals

The numbers of professional judges (8,2), non-judge (48,5) and non-prosecutor staff (6,14) per 100 000 inhabitants are lower than the CoE medians. Lawyers (75,6) are also below the CoE median even if their number has more than doubled since 2010. Regarding the prosecutors, their number per 100 000 inhabitants in 2020 (12) is slightly higher than the CoE median.

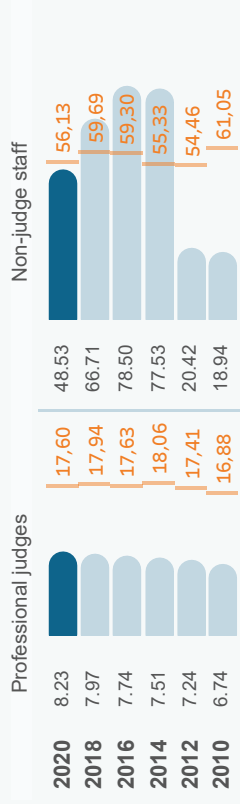
Gender Balance

In Armenia, the percentages of female professional judges (26,6%) and prosecutors (13,8%) are below 50% and significantly lower than the CoE medians. In 2020 there are no women court president and only one woman at the head of a prosecution office. There is a provision to facilitate gender equality during the recruitment of judges.

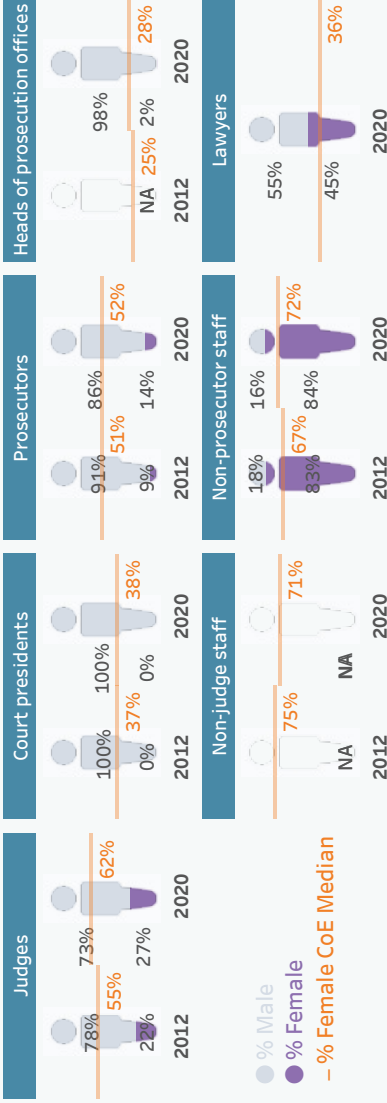
ICT in Judiciary

Armenia has a ICT index of 3,4 which is an increase of 0,4 points compared with previous cycle. The investment in ICT in Armenia seems to be one of the lowest in Europe, 1,4% of the budget of courts.

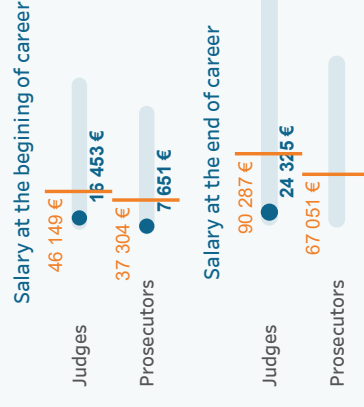
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



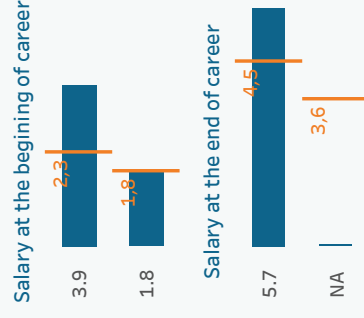
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

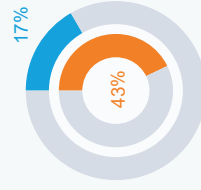


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

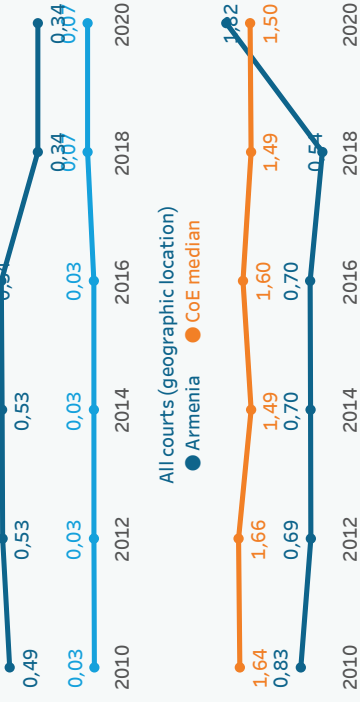


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

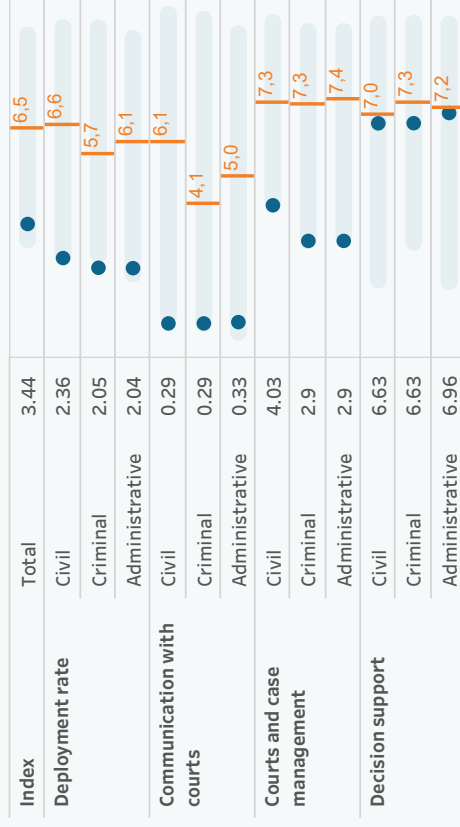
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

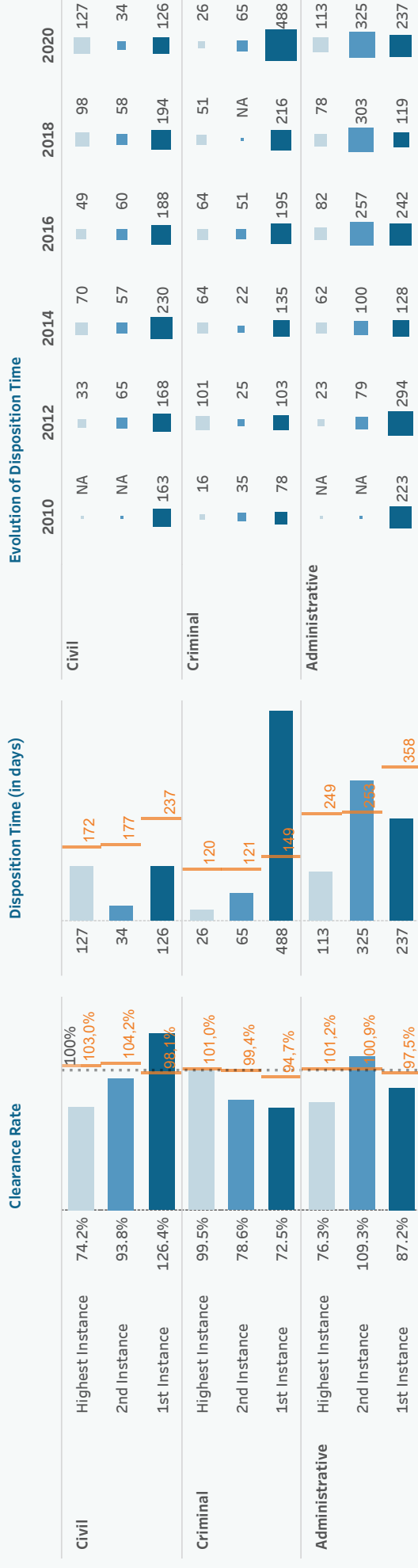
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

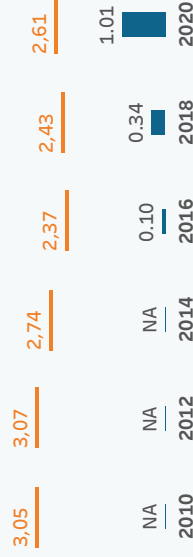
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

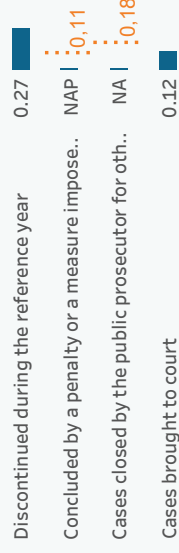


Public prosecution services

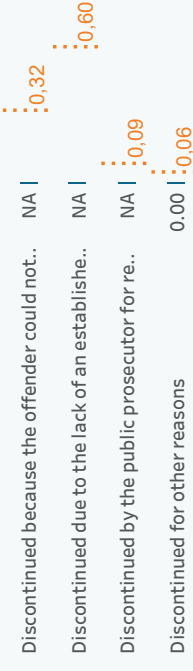
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.arlis.am

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.arlis.am, www.datalex.am

3. Information about the judicial system

court.am, concourt.am



Population
8 932 664



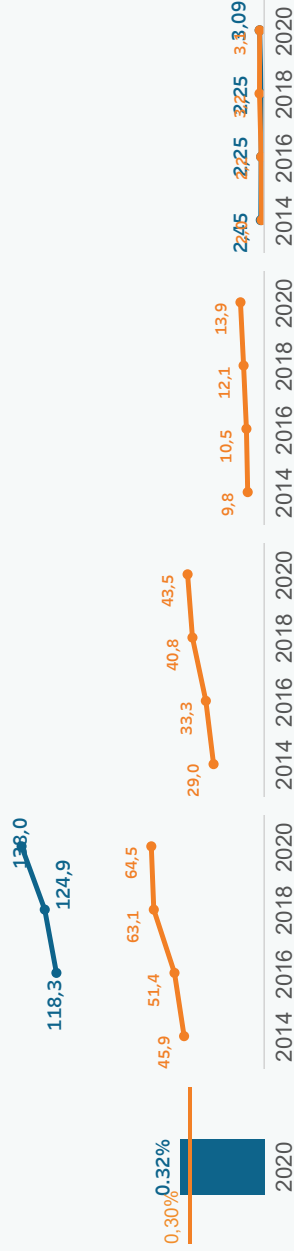
GDP per capita
42 502 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
35 072 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts		Prosecution services		Legal aid	
0.32% of GDP	138.0 per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	3.09 per inh.		
CoE Median : 0.30%	CoE Median : 64.50	CoE Median : 43.53	CoE Median : 13.86	CoE Median : 3.08			



Budget: There is one single budget for courts and prosecution services in Austria. In 2020, 1 232 658 898 € were spent on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 138 € per inhab. (well above the CoE median), and 0.32% of the GDP (slightly above the CoE median). The legal aid budget is close to the CoE median, but it does not include court fees, translation and expert fees, covered by legal aid, which are included in the court budget.

Gender balance in judiciary

In Austria, the women judges and prosecutors are represented above 50% in the 1st instance but not higher instances (the 3rd instance judges are 36% women, same as the 2nd instance prosecutors). For court presidents and heads of prosecution this percent is 43% and 33% respectively. Austrian Action Plan for the judiciary is focusing on gender balance in specific provisions in the organizational laws, special programs, quota regulations, gender data on court users, an independent equal-treatment officers and other measures.

ICT in judiciary

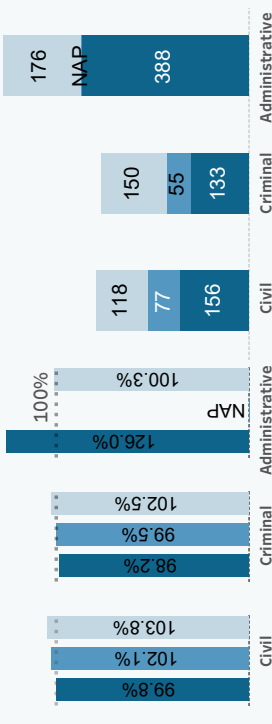
The high ICT index of 8.1 further increased by 0.2 points since 2018. In 2020, additional 30 million € were used for digitalisation of courts from the state reserve budget. With the strategic initiative Justice 3.0, the Ministry of Justice initiated a process to involve all professional groups and representatives of Justice, with the objective to establish fully digital procedures at courts and prosecution offices.

Child-friendly justice

Austria has introduced in all courts child-friendly interrogation rooms a while ago. All criminal proceedings involving minors are carried out in such rooms. Trainings in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence in general and specifically for minor victims are part of the initial and continuous training of prosecutors.

Efficiency

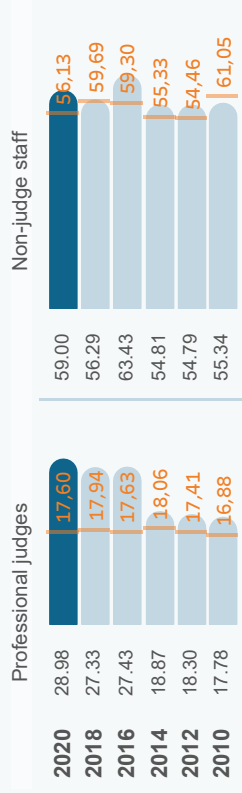
Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)		
1st Instance	2nd Instance	Highest Instance	



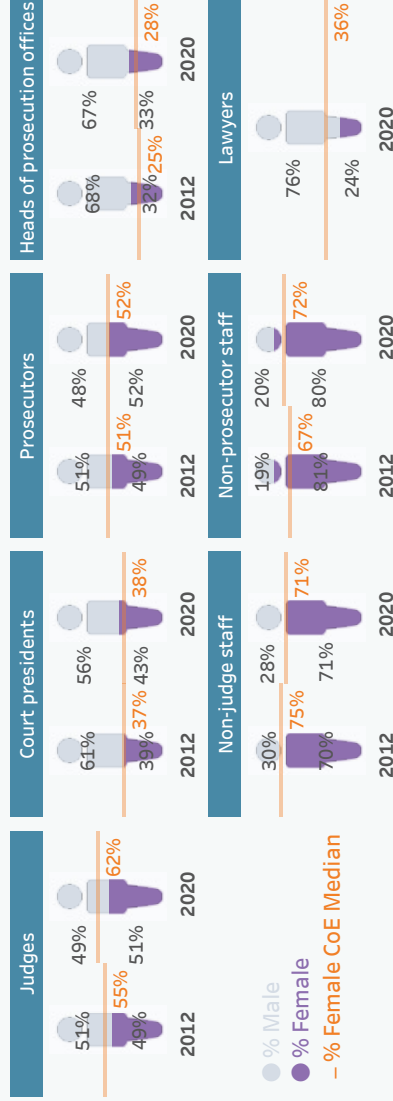
Efficiency: In 2020, the 2nd instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while criminal cases, combined for three instances, are the most efficient area of law. In particular, the most efficient level and area of law are the 2nd instance criminal cases. Contrary, the highest DT is calculated for first instance administrative cases. The DT indicator is below the respective CoE medians in all matters at all instances, except for 1st instance administrative cases and 3d instance criminal cases.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on courts' efficiency diverged among instances and court types but the increases in Disposition Times were not substantial. In Austria, judges have always had the opportunity to work from home. During the lockdowns, many judges used this option, while no courts were closed. The significant drop in incoming cases and held court hearings in April 2020 provided the opportunity to concentrate on finishing pending cases.

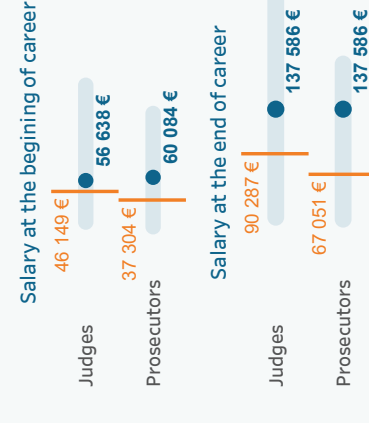
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



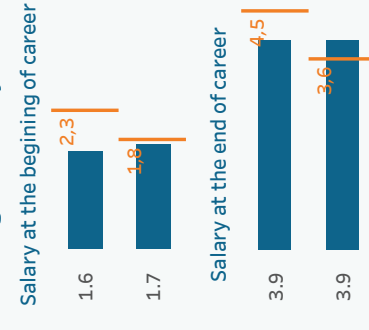
Gender balance



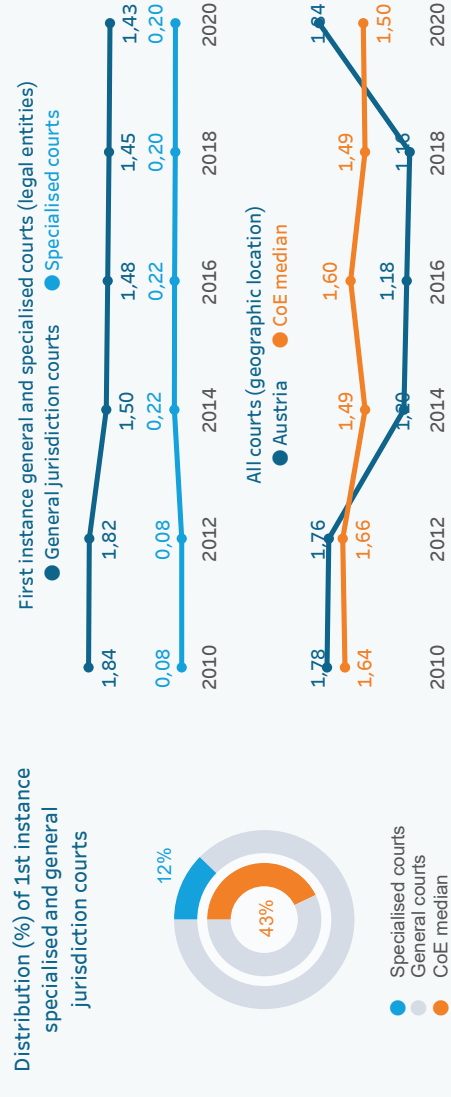
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	8.14
Deployment rate	Civil	8.84
	Criminal	8.89
	Administrative	7.82
Communication with courts	Civil	10.15
	Criminal	10.15
	Administrative	9.08
Courts and case management	Civil	7.1
	Criminal	7.1
	Administrative	6.13
Decision support	Civil	7.93
	Criminal	8.46
	Administrative	7.07

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

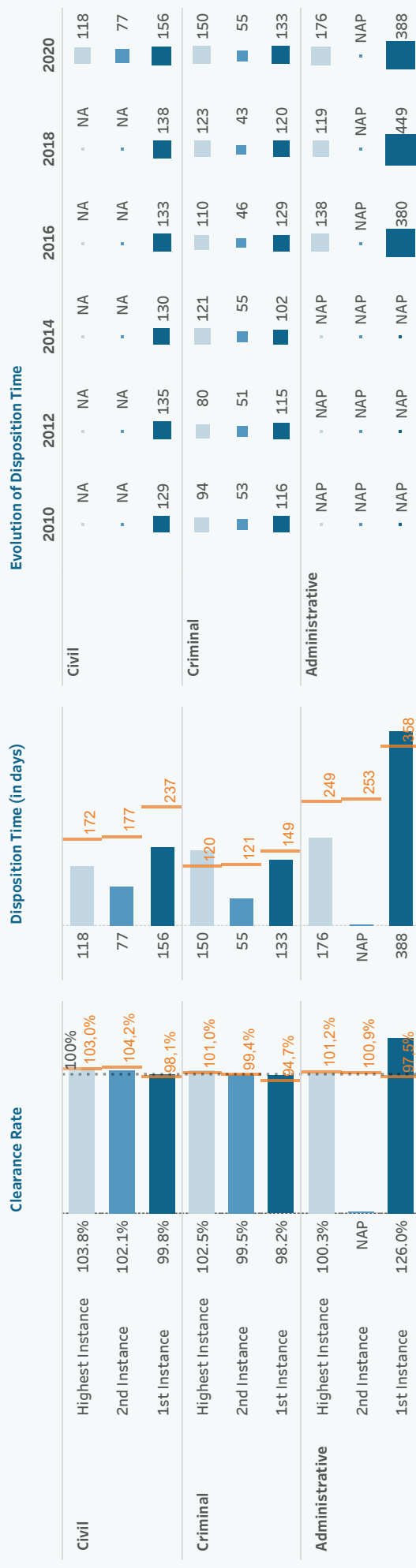
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

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

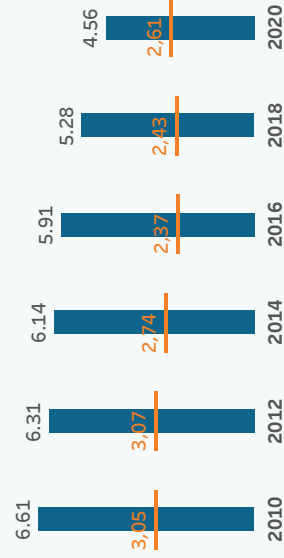
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

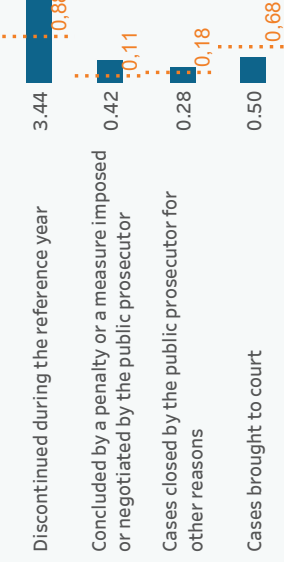


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.ris.bka.gv.at

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.ris.bka.gv.at; findok.bmf.gv.at; www.ogh.gv.at

www.vwgh.gv.at; www.vfgh.gv.at

3. Information about the judicial system

www.justiz.gv.at; www.bmj.gv.at

www.vwgh.gv.at/Service/formulare.html



Population
10 067 100

GDP per capita
3 477 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

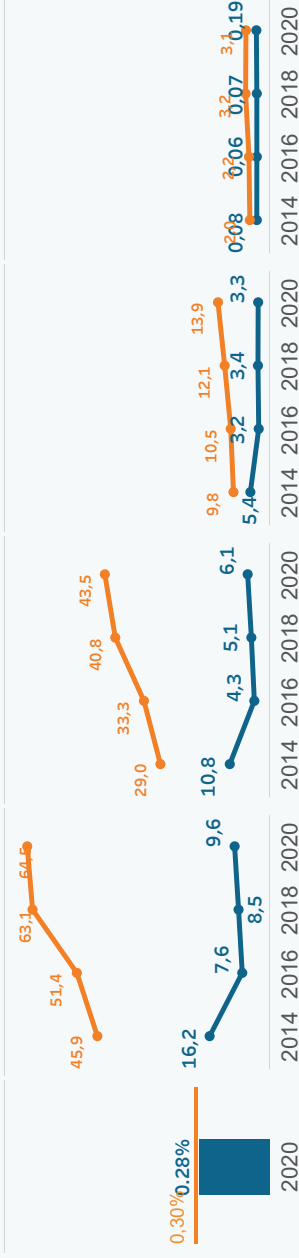


Avg gross annual salary
4 066 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.28% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	9.6 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	3.3 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	0.19 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Budget : In 2020, Azerbaijan spent 96 538 011.1 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 9.6 € per inhabitant (less than the CoE median) and 0.28% of the GDP (close to the European median). In 2020, 63,4% was spent for all courts, 34,7% for prosecution services and 2% for legal aid. Azerbaijan has one of the lowest judicial system budgets in Europe.

Organisation of Courts

The distribution between the number of general jurisdiction courts and specialised courts (79% - 21%) is similar to the CoE median. Since 2020, 6 commercial and 6 administrative courts replace the former 7 administrative-economic courts.

Gender Balance

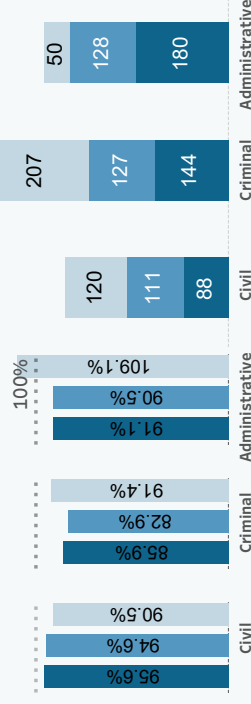
In 2020 in Azerbaijan, women are still hardly represented in the legal professions. Only 14,4% of judges, 6,7% of prosecutors and 2% of court presidents are females. Since 2012, the percentage of female professional judges and prosecutors have increased but only moderately. Similar tendency is for practicing lawyers where only 14% are women.

ICT in judiciary

Azerbaijan has an ICT index of 7,7 which is a very high increase of 1,1 points compared with the previous cycle. This is due to the increase registered in both communication and decision support and as a result of their very strong budgetary commitment to invest in ICT. Azerbaijan is dedicating the highest percentage of courts' budget to ICT in Europe (13,5%).

Efficiency

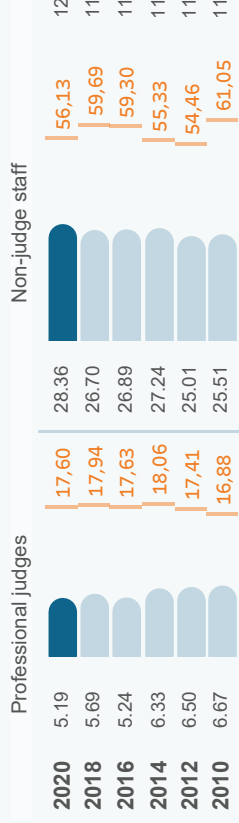
Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



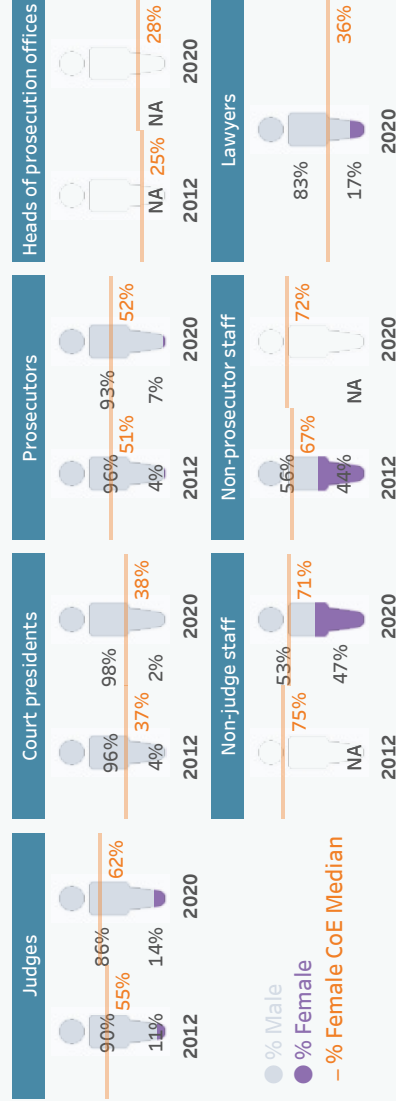
Efficiency: In 2020, the second instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while civil and commercial litigious cases, combined for three instances, are the most efficient area of law. The criminal cases are the longest in total which differs from the European tendency, even if the Dispositions Times are close to CoE medians except on highest instance where it is much higher. The lowest DT is calculated for the third instance administrative cases (with a DT of 50 days). In opposition, the highest Disposition Time is recorded in third instance criminal cases (with a DT of 207 days).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on courts' efficiency differed among instances and court types but the Disposition Times mostly remain well under European medians.

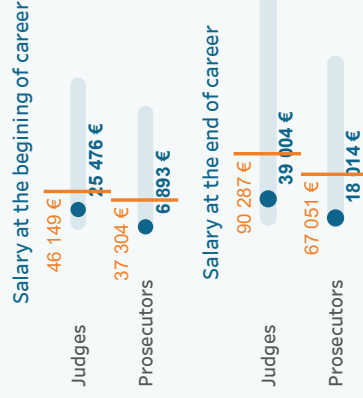
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



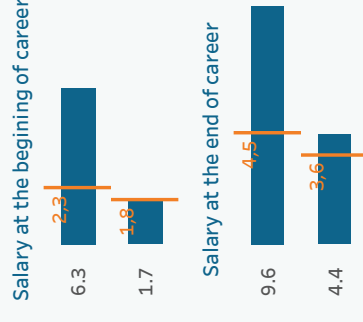
Gender balance



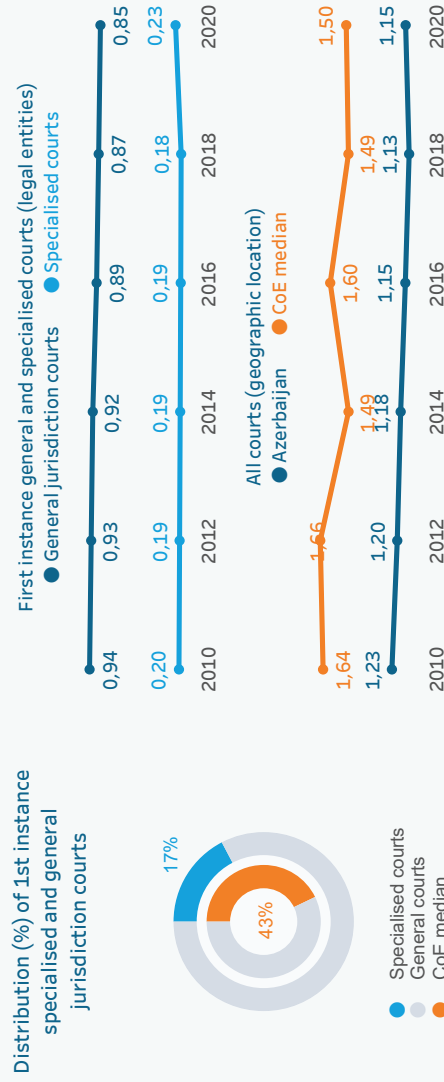
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
Deployment rate	7.66	7.35	7.54	7.35
Communication with courts	7.72	7.35	7.35	7.35
Courts and case management	7.35	6.84	6.84	6.84
Decision support	8.74	8.5	8.74	8.5

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

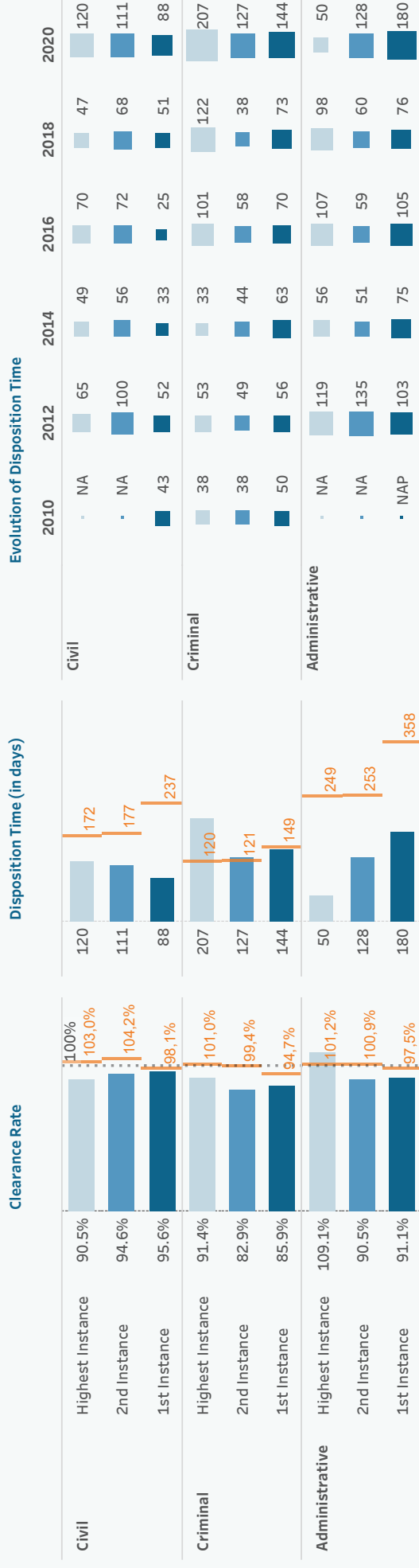
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

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

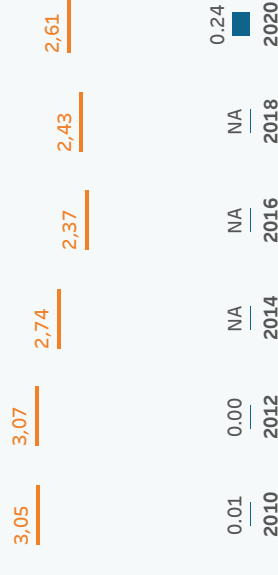
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

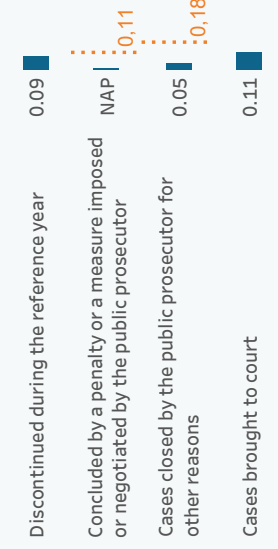


Public prosecution services

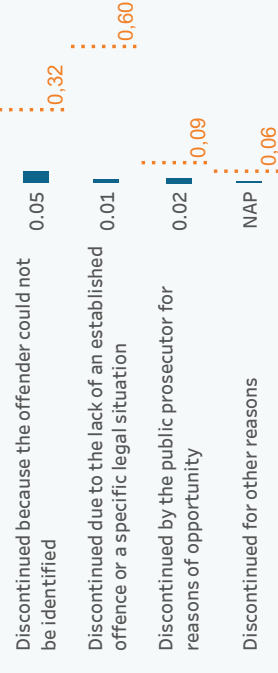
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

e-gan.un.az

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

courts.gov.az

3. Information about the judicial system

courts.gov.az



Population
11 521 238



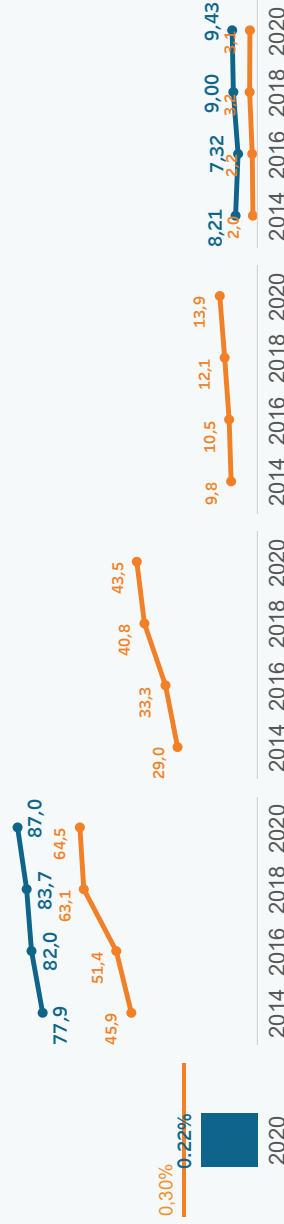
GDP per capita
39 160 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**



Avg gross annual salary
41 938 €
CoE Median **20 612 €**

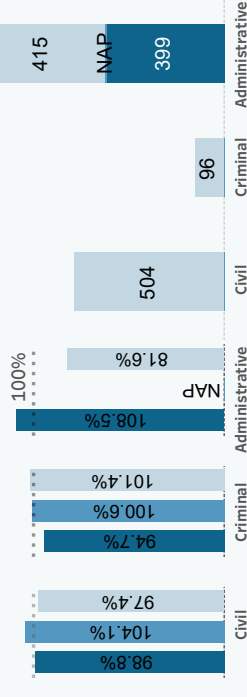
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.22% of GDP	87.0 per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	9.43 per inh.
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget : There is one single budget for courts and prosecution services in Belgium. In 2020, 1 002 329 504 € were spent on the implemented judicial system budget: 0.22% of the GDP (below the CoE median), and 87 € per inhabitant (well above the CoE median). The 2020 implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant (9,4€) is significantly above the CoE median. In Belgium, legal aid is granted to a very high number of cases and the amount allocated per case is relatively high.

Professionals and gender balance

The number of professional judges of 13.2 per 100 000 inhabitants is below the CoE median and has decreased somewhat since 2010. The ratio of women among judges and prosecutors has increased to 58% and 59% respectively since 2012. At the same time, the percent of female court presidents has increased to 38% while for the percent of women heads of prosecution offices has dropped to 14%.

ICT in judiciary

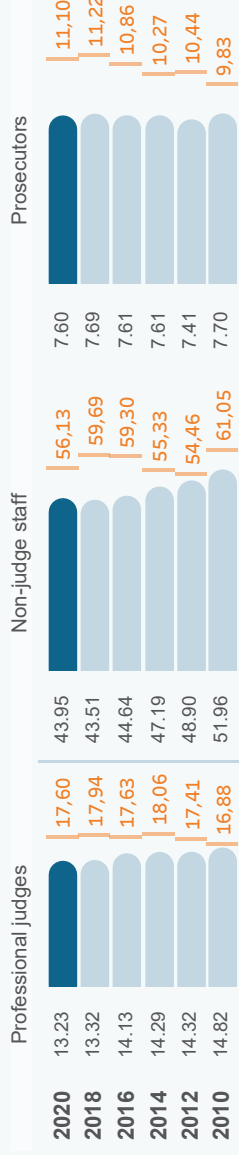
Belgium has a low ICT index of 5,1 even if it increased by 0,6 points compared to 2018 and is now closer to the CoE median. This increase is mostly due to improvement in e-communication with courts. In 2020, several laws indeed broadened the use of the e-communication between courts and parties to ensure the continuity of their activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, thus accelerating the digitalization of Justice.

Court-related mediation

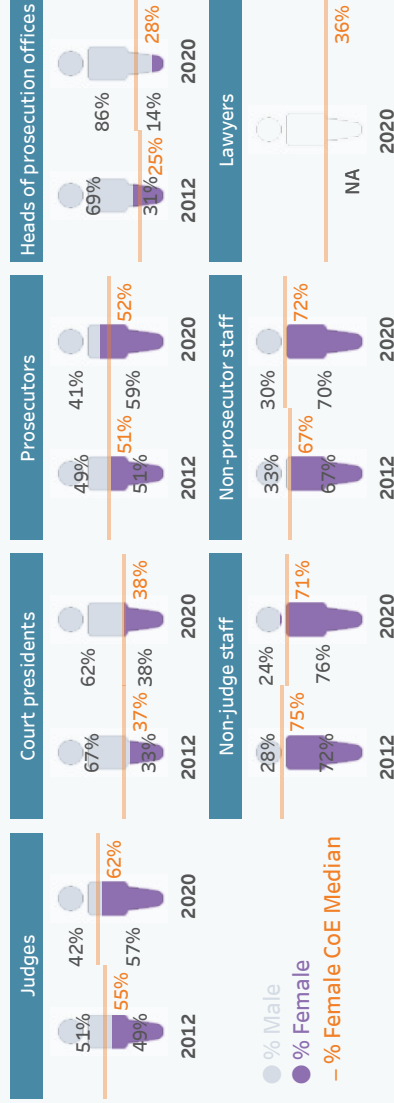
Following the reform on the ADR, the judge may, at the beginning of the proceeding, impose a recourse to mediation. Also, legal persons under public law may now resort to court-related mediation. This caused the number of accredited mediators to increase from 18,6 per 100 000 inhabitants in 2018 to 22,4 in 2020 (almost double of the CoE median).

Efficiency: Data on pending civil (and commercial) litigious and criminal cases at 1st and 2nd instances are not available. The Supreme court increased its efficiency in criminal matters, while its efficiency declined in the civil (and commercial) litigious cases. Indeed, the DT for the latter type of cases is 504 days (more than double the CoE median). Besides, the DT for third instance administrative cases is 415 days (well above the CoE median), while the CR is the lowest for all instances and matters (81,6%). In civil and criminal matters at all instances, as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decrease in the number of incoming cases and an even greater decrease in the number of resolved cases that also had an impact on the backlog. Similar difficulties were experienced by the highest administrative instance despite the bigger absolute number of resolved cases.

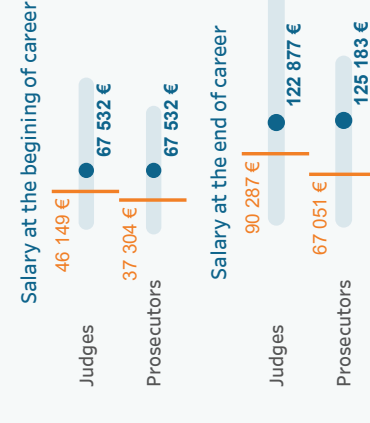
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



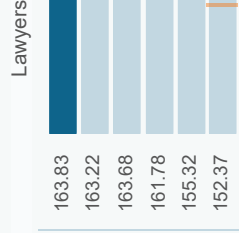
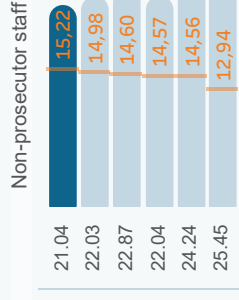
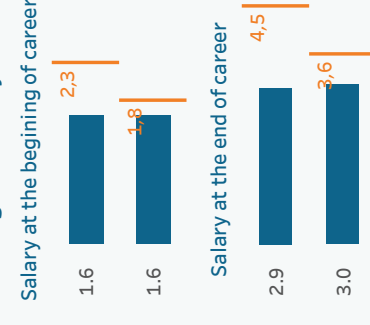
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

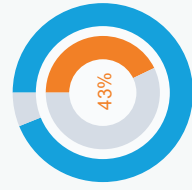


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

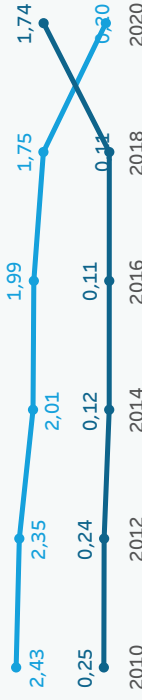


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

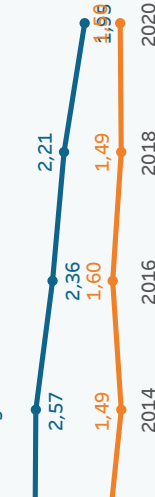
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	5.14	
Deployment rate	Civil	3.86	6,6
	Criminal	3.62	5,7
	Administrative	6.82	6,4
Communication with courts	Civil	2.31	6,1
	Criminal	0.74	4,1
	Administrative	7.85	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	6.23	7,3
	Criminal	6.23	7,3
	Administrative	6.23	7,4
Decision support	Civil	6.02	7,0
	Criminal	6.48	7,3
	Administrative	4.09	7,2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

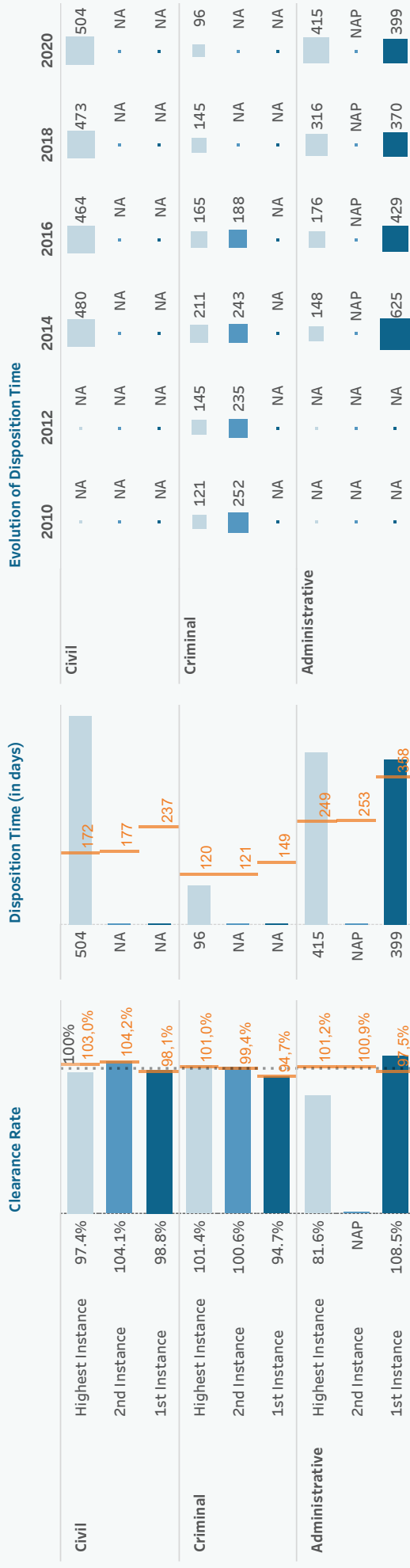
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

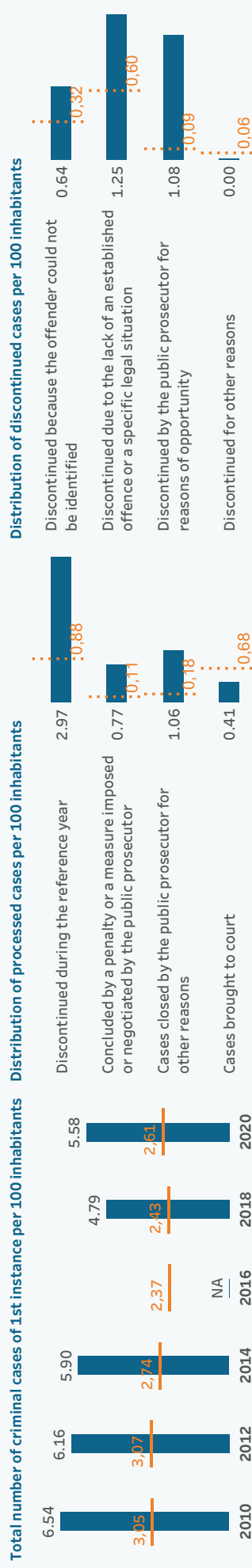
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

<https://senlex.senate.be/fr>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://uportal.be>; <https://senlex.senate.be>;

<http://www.raadvst-consetat.be>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://www.om-mp.be>; <https://www.rechtbanken-tribunaux.be>;

<https://justice.belgium.be>



Population
3 491 000



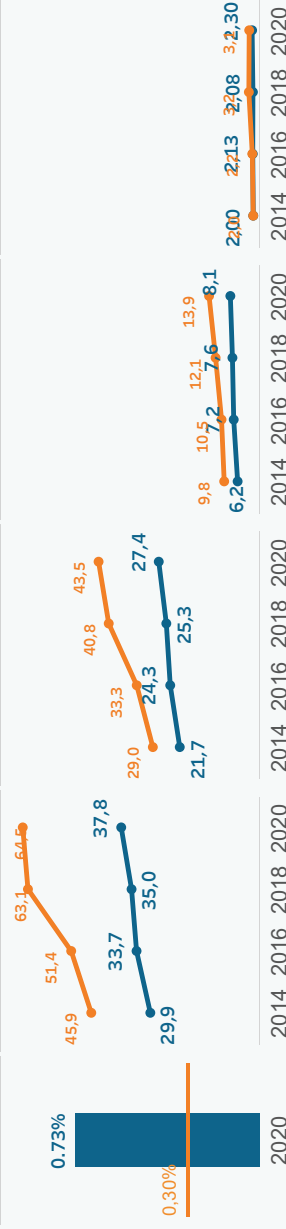
GDP per capita
5 168 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
9 056 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

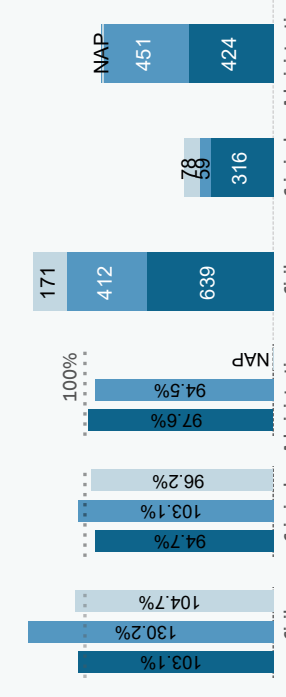
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.73% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	27.4 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	8.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	2.30 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)	
1st Instance	2nd Instance	Highest Instance



Budget : In 2020, Bosnia and Herzegovina spent 131 981 916 € on the implemented judicial system budget, i.e. 37.81 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE Median. 72,4% was spent for all courts, 21,5% for prosecution services, 6,1% for legal aid. Bosnia and Herzegovina increased the budget spent for the Judicial System from 35 € per inhabitant in 2018 to 37,8 € in 2020.

Monitoring and evaluation of efficiency and quality of judges and prosecutors

In December 2020, the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted new criteria for the performance evaluation of judges, prosecutors, court presidents, and chief prosecutors. They defined quantitative criteria to measure the quality of decisions of judges and prosecutors, e.g. the number of enforceable decisions on dismissing indictments, proportionate to the total number of indictments issued in the evaluation period.

Professionals

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as other Eastern European countries, has a higher number of judges (29), non-judge staff (97) and non-prosecutor staff (21) per 100.000 inhabitants compared to the CoE median. However, it has a lower number of prosecutors (10) and a very low number of lawyers (53).

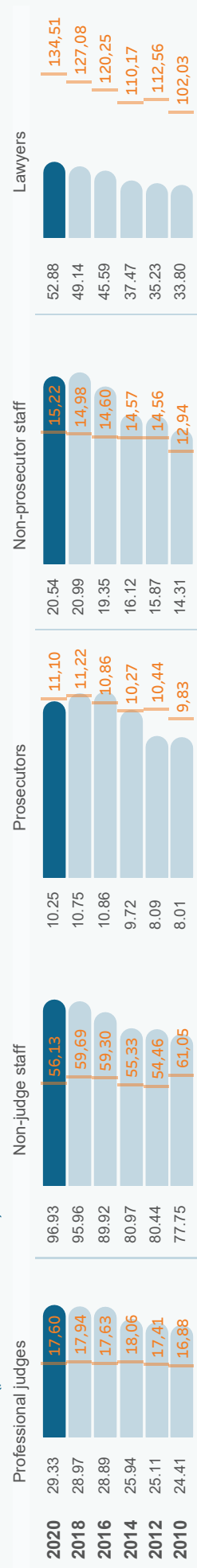
Gender equality

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the majority of judges (64,4%) and prosecutors (51,7%) are female but the percentage of female court president (50%) and head of prosecutor offices (38,9%) is lower. However, significant progress has been made in breaking down the glass ceiling regarding the promotion posts of judges (higher instances and court presidents) and regarding the heads of prosecution offices, and the percentage of female court president and head of prosecutor offices has increased since 2012. Furthermore, in October 2020 a new Strategy on Improving Gender Equality in the Judiciary has been adopted.

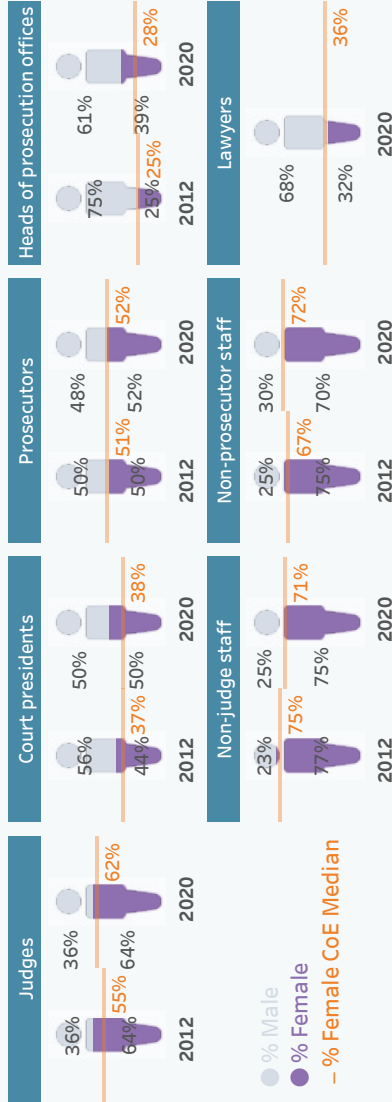
Efficiency: In 2020, the Supreme Court appear to be the most efficient instance, while criminal justice is the area of law in which all instances combined are most efficient. By contrast, they are least efficient in the field of civil and commercial litigious cases. The highest individual Disposition Time is calculated in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the lowest one is in the second instance criminal domain.

The adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is most apparent in the first instance courts' efficiency, as demonstrated through increased Disposition Times. Between 2018 and 2020, the CR in the first instance decreased for civil and commercial litigious and criminal cases and slightly increased for administrative cases (still remaining below 100% for the latter type of cases). In the same period, the DT increased for all categories of cases.

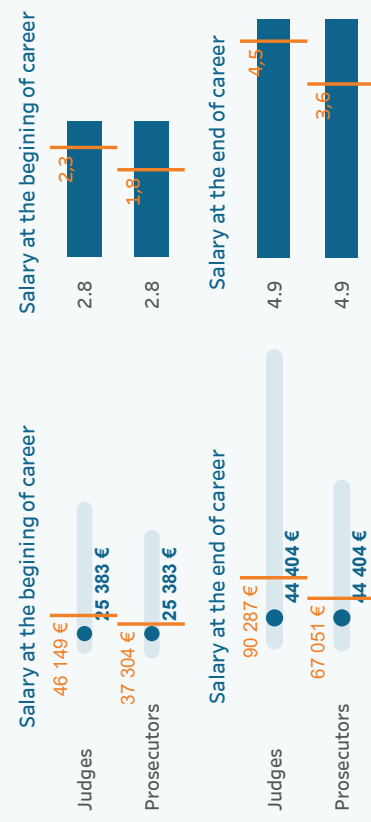
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



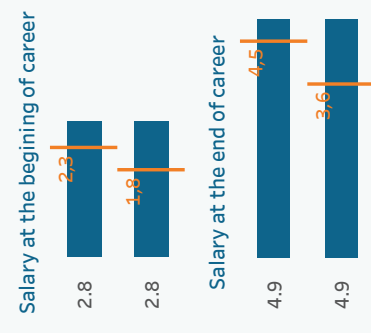
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

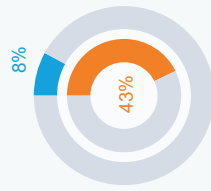


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

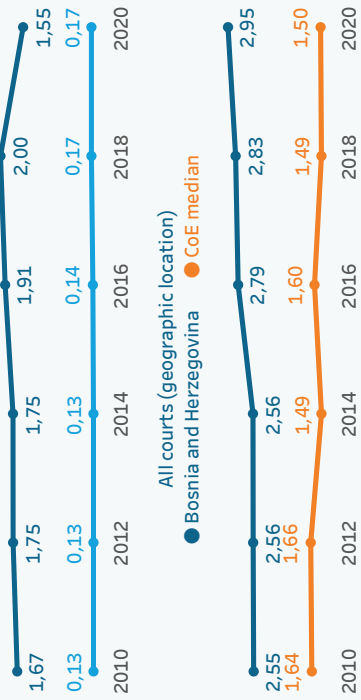


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

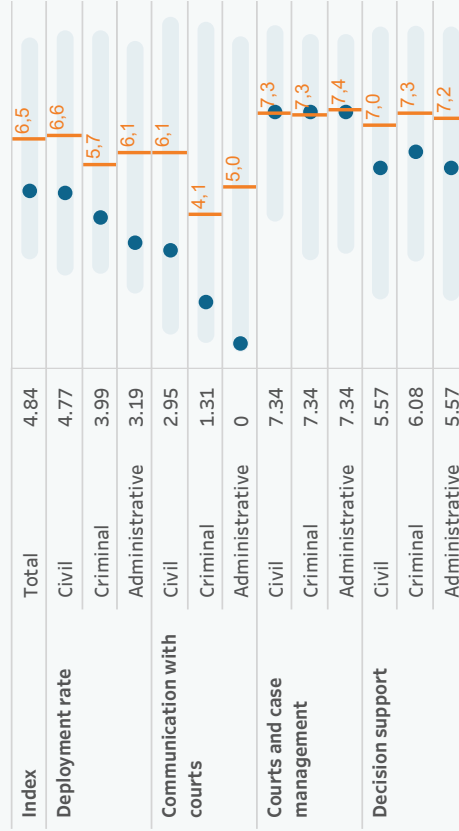
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

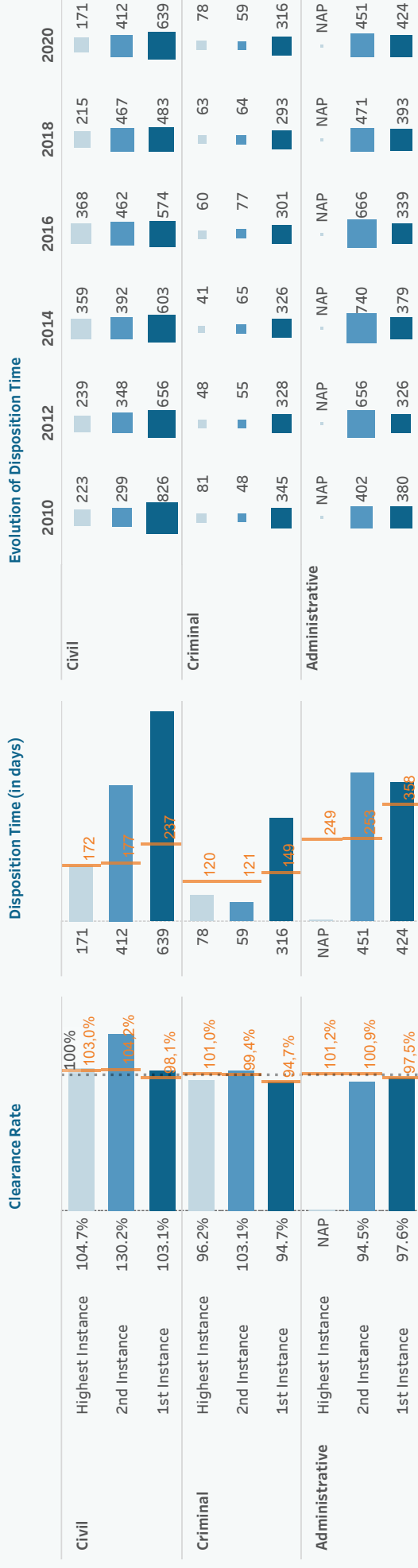
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

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

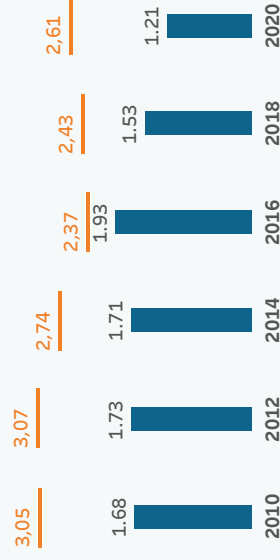
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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



Public prosecution services

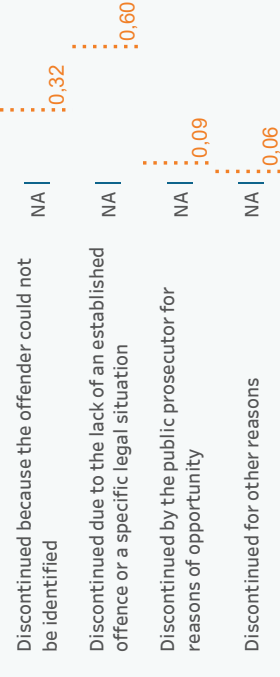
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.parliament.ba>; <https://www.narodnaskupstinars.net>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

3. Information about the judicial system

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



BULGARIA

2020



Population
6 916 548

GDP per capita
8 845 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

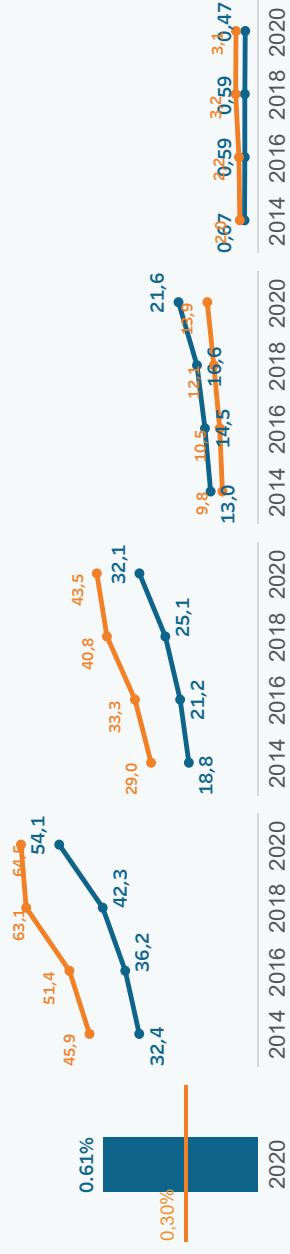


Avg gross annual salary
8 509 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.61% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	32.1 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	21.6 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.47 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Bulgaria spent 374 409 228€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 54.1€ per inhabitant (below the CoE median), and 0.61% of the GDP (above the CoE median). 59% were dedicated to courts, 40% to prosecution services (which is a significant share compared to the majority of States) and only 1% to legal aid. Thus, the legal aid budget of 0.47€ per inhabitant is much lower than the CoE median.

ICT in judiciary

Bulgaria has an ICT index of 4,1 which is a significant increase of 0,7 points compared to 2018 but is still well below the CoE median. In 2020, the gradual introduction in courts of the Unified Information System increased the computerisation budget. However, the investment in ICT in Bulgaria of only 0,5% of the budget of the courts remains one of the lowest in Europe. Recent legislative amendments allow exercising procedural rights in electronic form.

Measuring workload of judges and public prosecutors

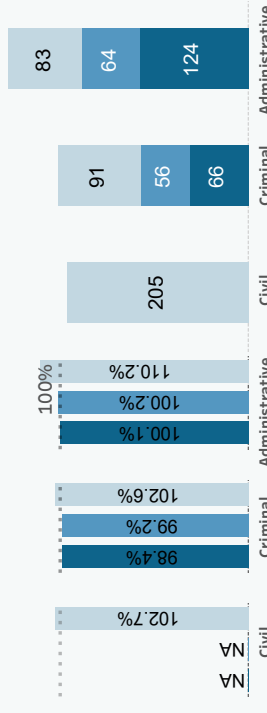
Since the beginning of 2020, rules for measuring the workload of the prosecutor's offices and the individual workload of each prosecutor and investigator apply and they are integrated in the tool for measurement of the workload in the same way as for judges before. This tool objective is to measure the efficiency and enhance the productivity for both judges and prosecutors.

Gender balance in judiciary

The glass ceiling does not seem to exist in Bulgaria, both regarding higher instances and leadership functions. From 2010 to 2020, the share of women increased among court presidents from 48% to 55%, and among heads of prosecution offices from 34% to 42%. At the judges' and prosecutors' level, the number of women is even higher. Women are also the majority among lawyers (52%).

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

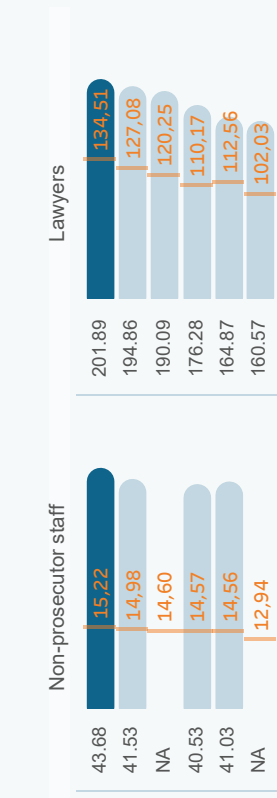
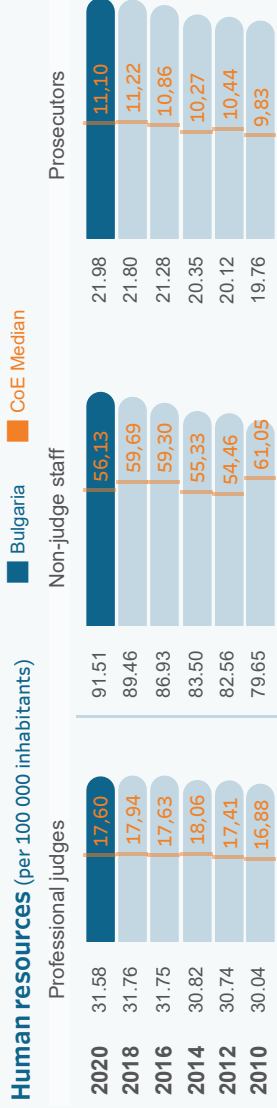


Efficiency: Data on civil litigious cases at 1st and 2d instances are not available.

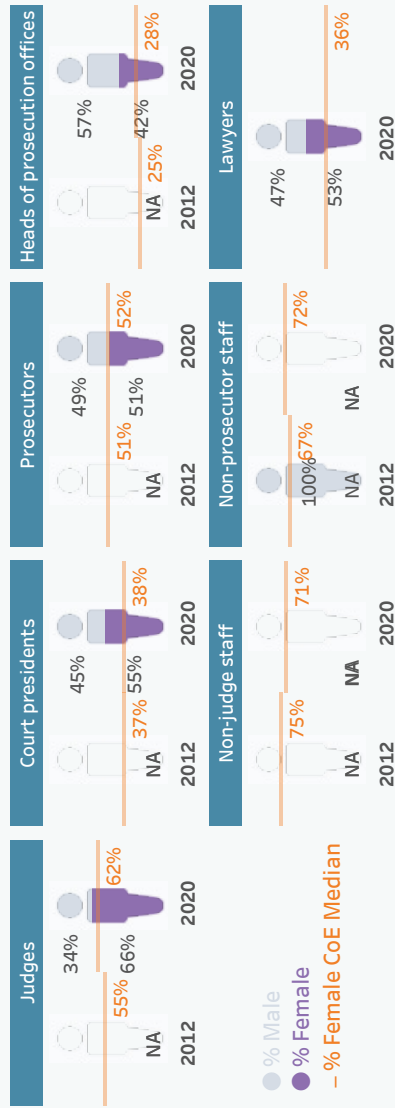
In 2020, at first and second instances, courts were faster in the criminal than the administrative domain. In 2020, the DT indicator is considerably below the CoE medians for administrative and criminal matters in all instances, which is not the case for third instance civil litigious cases.

The impact of the COVID-19 circumstances led to somewhat increased Disposition Times in all cases but for highest instance administrative cases it reduced. In fact, the number of pending administrative cases decreased significantly in 2020 due to reorganisation of work in the Supreme Administrative Court.

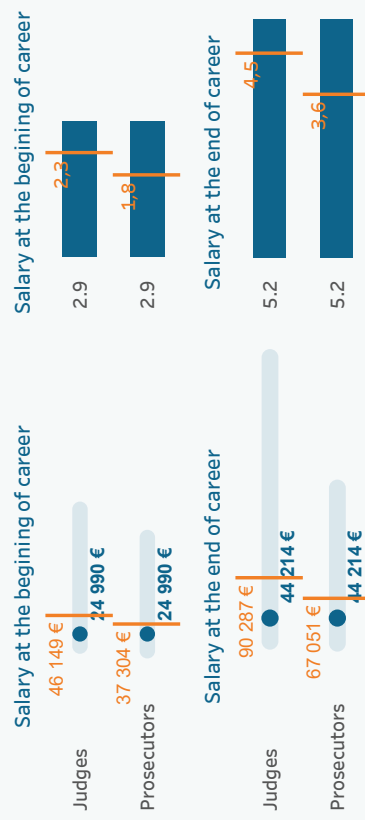
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



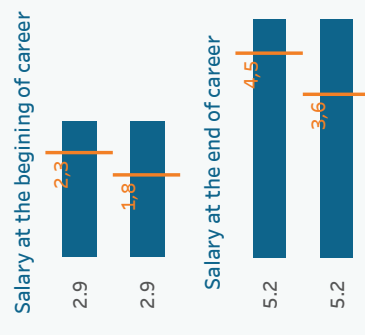
Gender balance



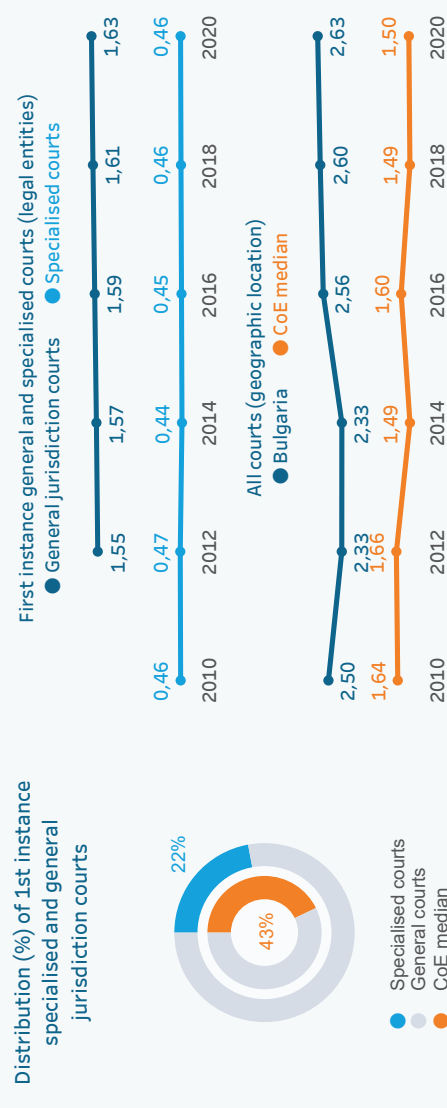
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Deployment rate
Communication with courts	Civil	4.06
	Criminal	3.51
	Administrative	3.56
Courts and case management	Civil	1.38
	Administrative	1.38
Decision support	Civil	6.74
	Criminal	6.74
	Administrative	6.74

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

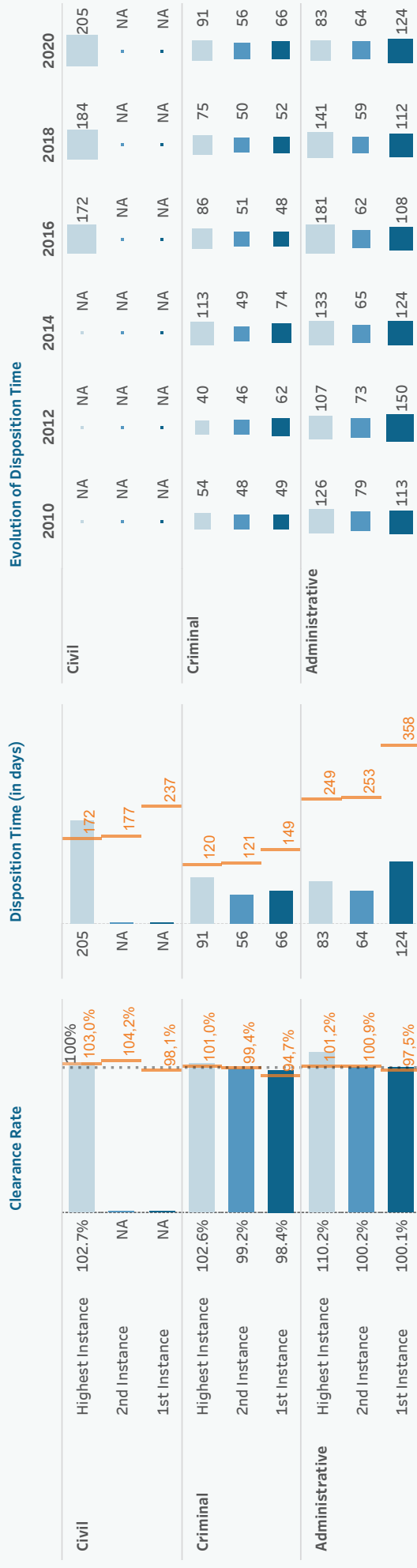
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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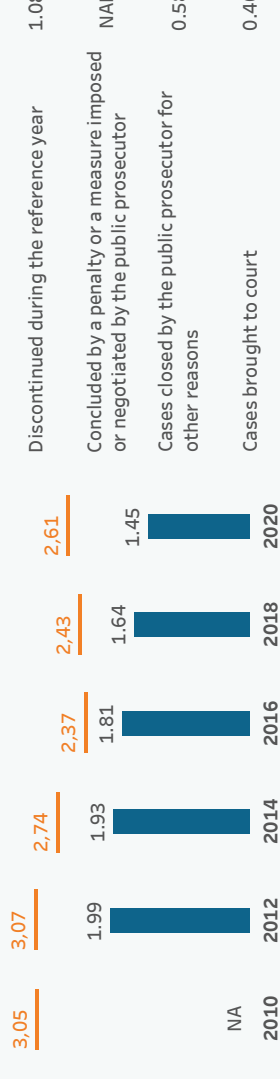
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

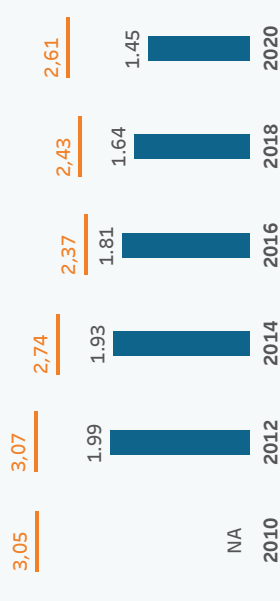


Public prosecution services

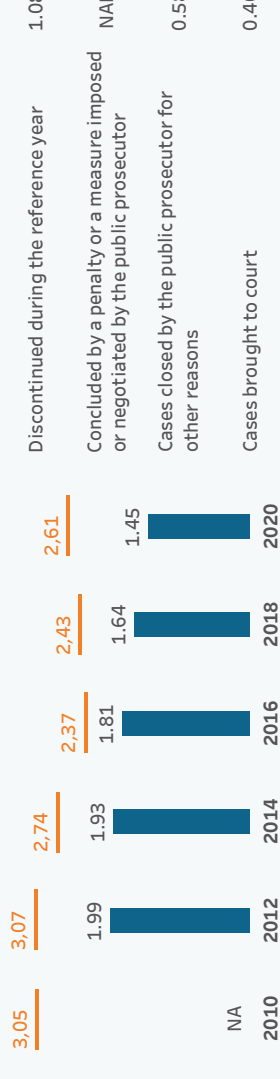
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.vks.bg, www.lex.bg

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.vks.bg, www.sac.government.bg

3. Information about the judicial system

<http://www.vss.justice.bg/page/view/1999>



Population
4 036 355



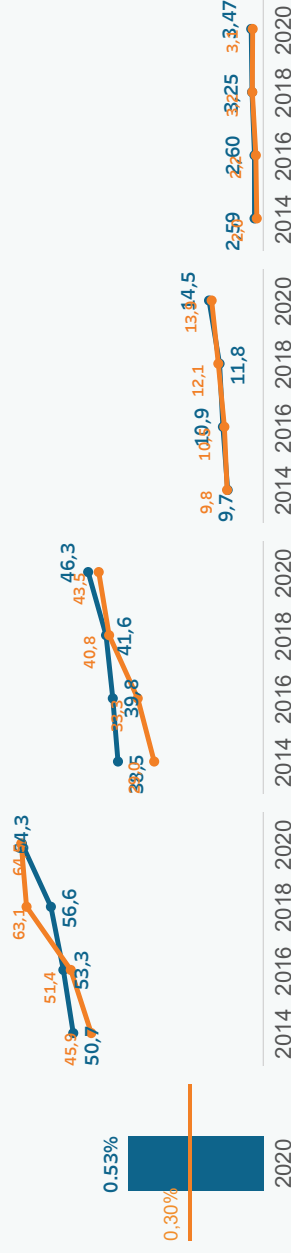
GDP per capita
12 170 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**



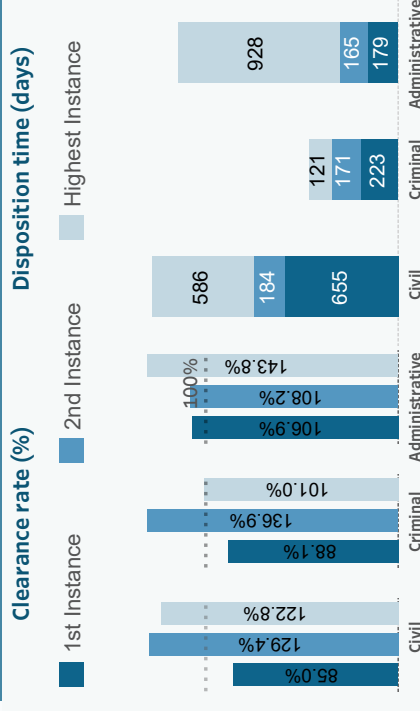
Avg gross annual salary
14 681 €
CoE Median **20 612 €**

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.53% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	46.3 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	14.5 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	3.47 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency



Budget : In 2020, Croatia spent 259 611 332 € on the implemented judicial system budget that is 64,32€ per inhabitant, which is close to the CoE median, and accounts for 0.53% of the GDP, which is higher than the CoE median. The budget spent on the Judicial System followed the European increasing trend. The distribution of judicial system budget: 72% was spent on courts, 23% on prosecution services, and 5% on legal aid which is similar with the CoE median distribution.

Professionals

Croatia has 40,7 judges per 100 000 inhabitants. This number has slightly decreased since 2010 contrary to the European trend. In contrast, the number of prosecutors (15,1 per 100 000 inhabitants) and lawyers (119,8 per 100 000 inhabitants) has, even if only slightly, increased in line with the general trends.

Gender balance

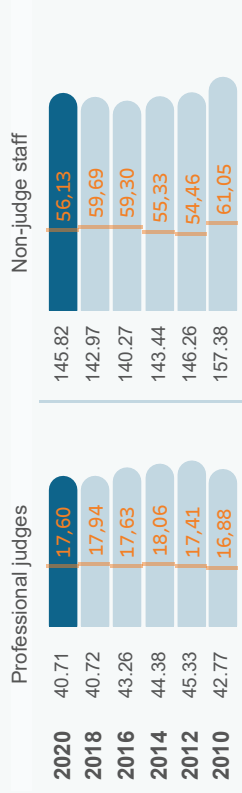
The proportion of women in judiciary is similar for both judges (71%) and prosecutors (68%), where the women have significant majority. This situation is reflected at the management level of prosecution services where the ratio is still in favour of women heads of prosecution services (64%), but less emphasized for courts' presidents (54%). These ratios are well above the European trend, especially for management positions.

ICT in judiciary

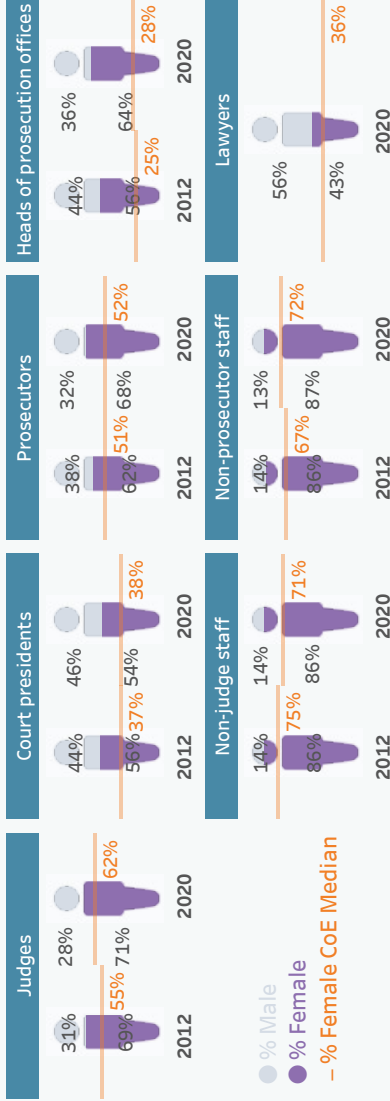
Croatia has an ICT index of 7.0 which is just above the CoE median. There is very high increase of this index (1.4 points) compared with the previous cycle. This evolution is mostly due to enhancing e-communication with courts, but improvements are also noticeable in other two categories (decision support and case management system). The investment in ICT seems to become significant compared to the budget of courts and the impact on the ICT index is evident.

Efficiency: In Croatia, the second instance appear to be the most efficient of all instances, especially in criminal matters. Civil and commercial cases were processed slower than administrative cases which is different from the European trend. For example, the DT of 1st instance civil litigious cases is 655 days compared to 221 CoE median. In administrative cases, in first instance, the disposition time has been decreasing over the years and is significantly lower than the CoE median (179 days vs 358). Contrary, at the third instance, the DT is much higher than the CoE median (928 days vs 221). Criminal law cases were resolved faster than the CoE median. The impact of the COVID-19 on the courts' efficiency seemed to be affecting civil and administrative and not criminal cases. Most obvious impact is in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases where the DT increased significantly.

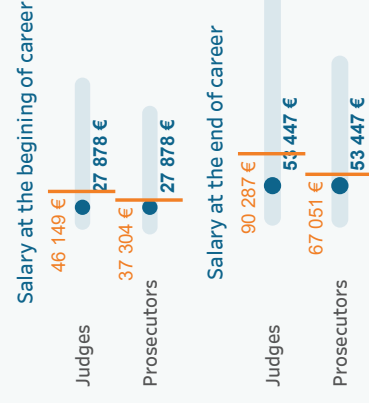
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



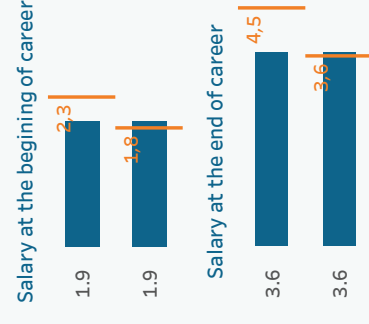
Gender balance



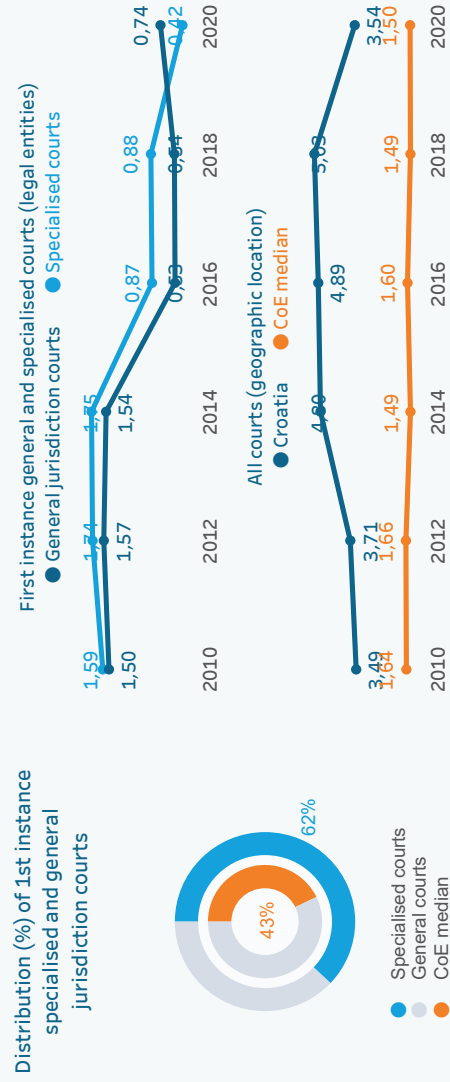
Absolute gross salaries



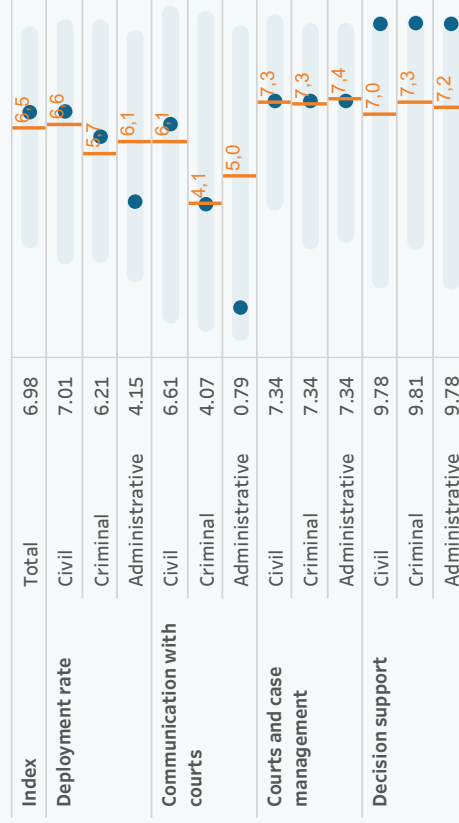
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

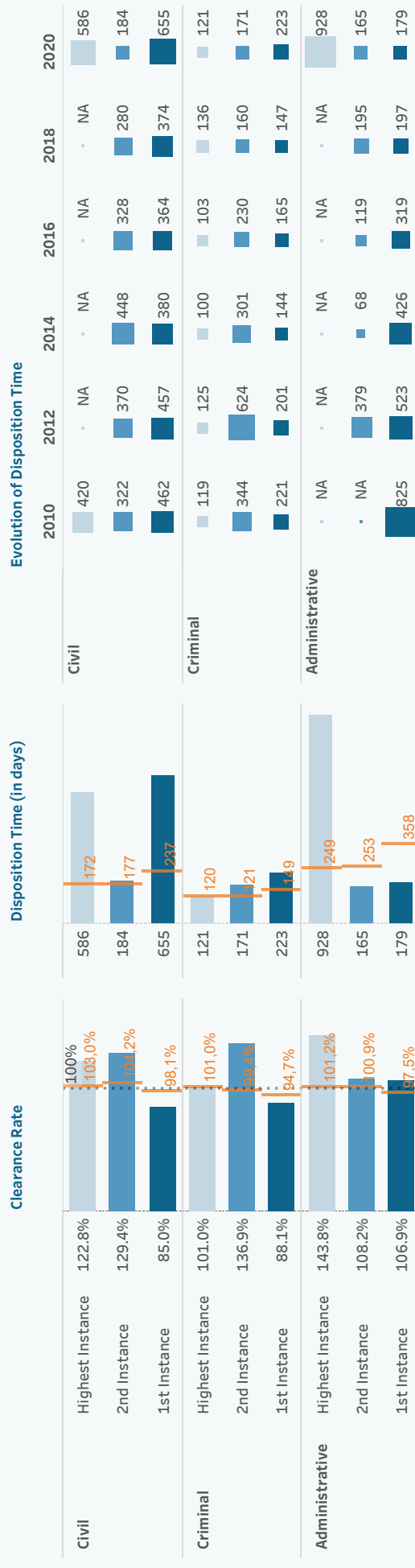
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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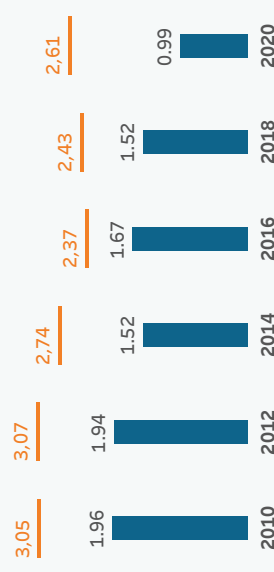
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

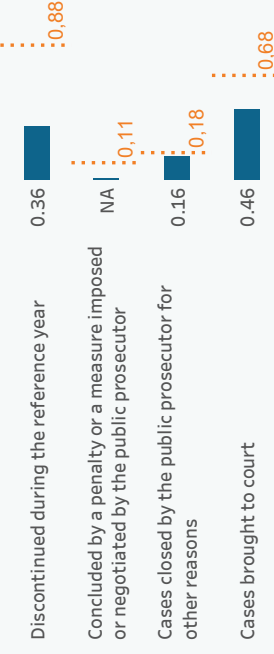


Public prosecution services

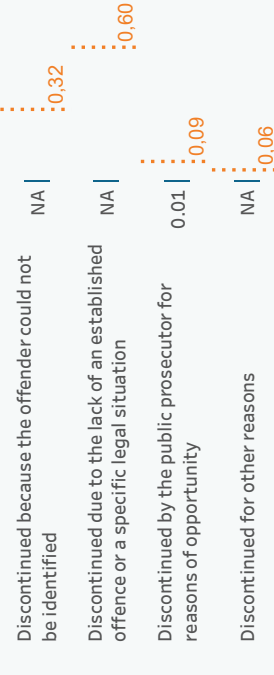
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

2. Case-law of the higher courts

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

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://sudovi.hr/hr/o-sudovima/sudovi-republike-hrvatske>



Population
896 000



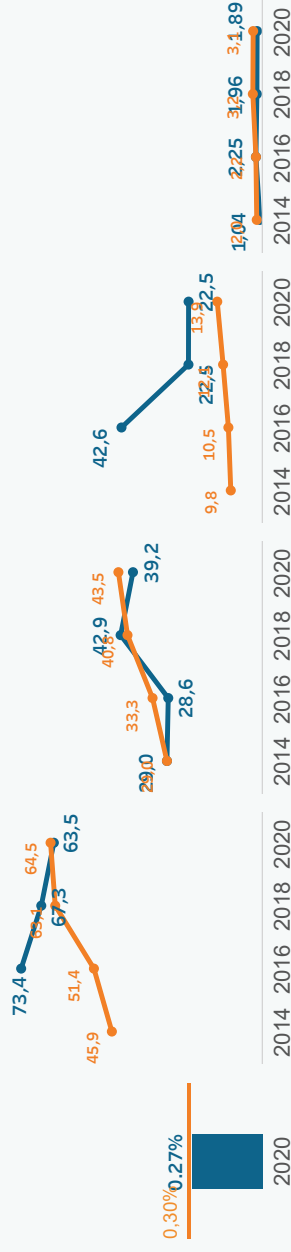
GDP per capita
23 397 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
24 882 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.27% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	63.5 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	22.5 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	1.89 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Budget : In 2020, Cyprus spent 56 902 680 € on the implemented judicial system budget that is 63.51 € per inhabitant (slightly less than the CoE median) and 0.27% of the GDP (also slightly less than the median). Out of the total budget, 62% was spent on all courts, 35% on prosecution services, and 3% on legal aid.

Courts

Regarding the number of first instance courts, one interesting development is noted as the new Administrative Court for International Protection was established in 2019. This court hears asylum applications and international protection matters. The large number of cases were filed before it in 2020 which caused a rise in the number of first instance administrative cases per 100 000 inhabitants from 0,22 in 2018 to 0,32 in 2020.

Professionals

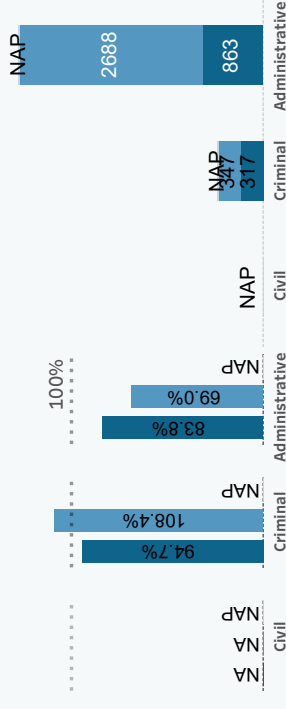
In 2020, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (14,06) is below the CoE median but it has increased since 2014 (11,31). In contrast, the number of non-judge staff (50,11) has decreased since 2014 (52,21) which resulted in a considerable decrease of the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (from 4,6 to 3,6). The increase in the number of lawyers to 477 per 100 000 inhabitants was clearly above the European trend and reached some of the highest levels in Europe. The proportion of women among judges and public prosecutors has continued to rise, particularly among women prosecutors that reached 78% in 2020.

ICT in judiciary

Cyprus is the only member State that has no electronic case management system implemented in the courts and consequently the ICT index is very low (2.1) compared to other member States and entities. Furthermore, Cyprus has the lowest budget dedicated to the ICT, 0,1% within the budget for courts.

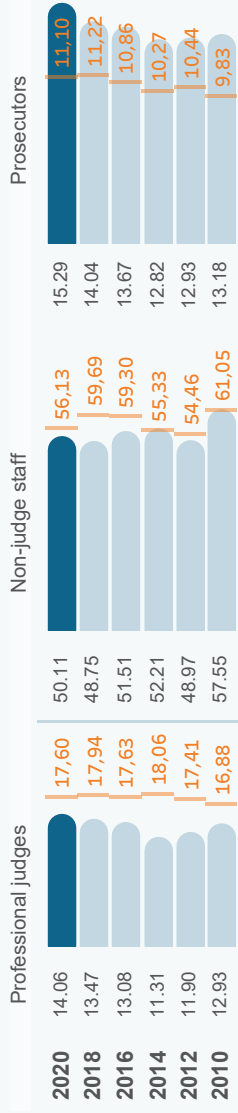
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

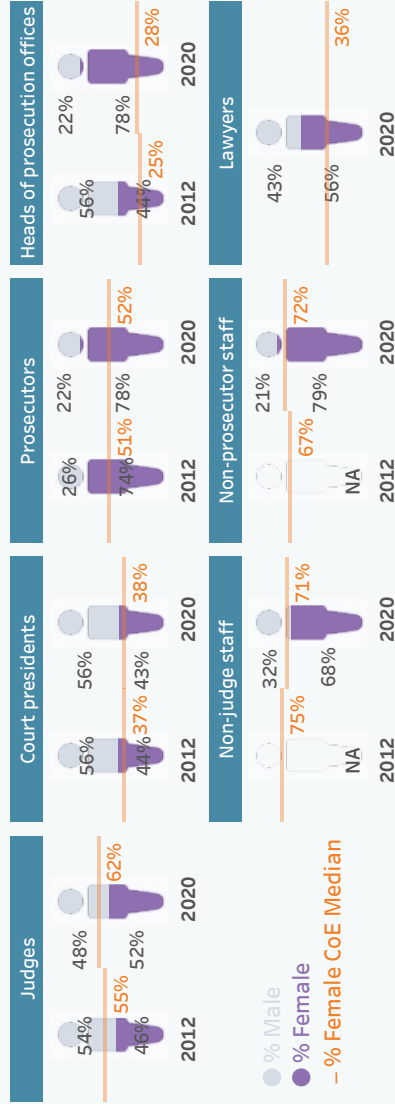


Efficiency: Cyprus has a specific two-tier system, and first instance courts appear to be considerably more efficient than the second instance (Supreme Court) in 2020. The most efficient domain is the criminal one, while data are unavailable for civil and commercial litigious cases. The highest Disposition Time among reported data is in second instance administrative cases that reached some of the highest level in Europe (2688 days). The impact of the COVID-19 circumstances most probably led to decreased CR and significantly increased Disposition Times in all cases, except second instance criminal cases where notably less cases were filed in 2020 which largely improved CR (by 26 percentage points) and halved DT.

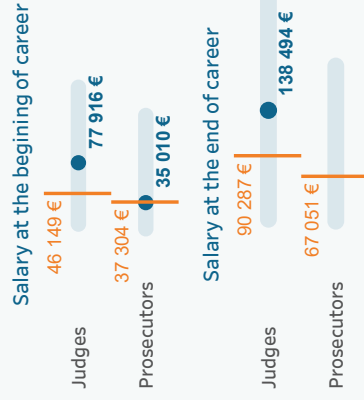
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



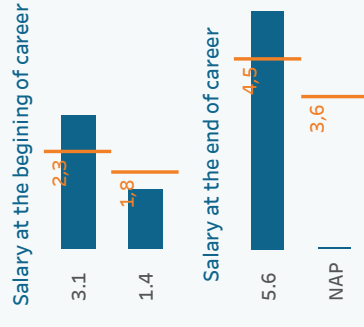
Gender balance



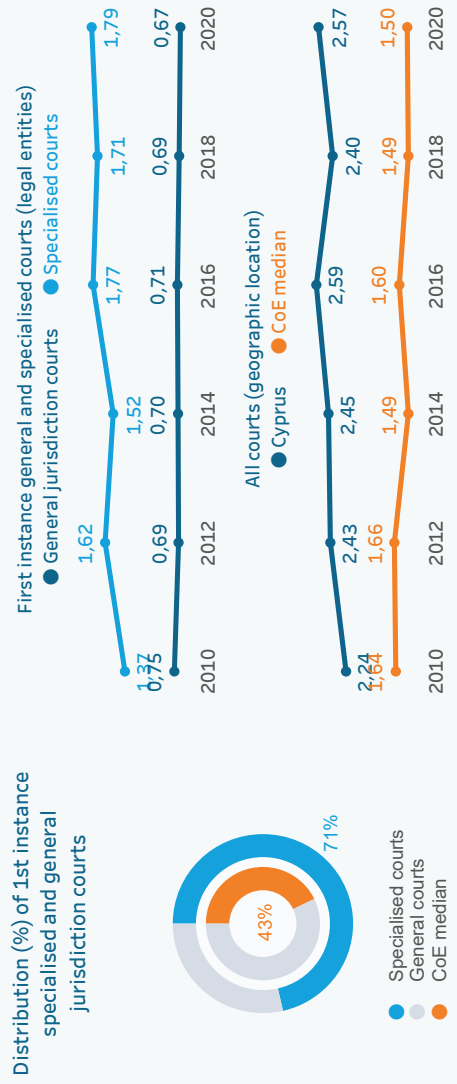
Absolute gross salaries



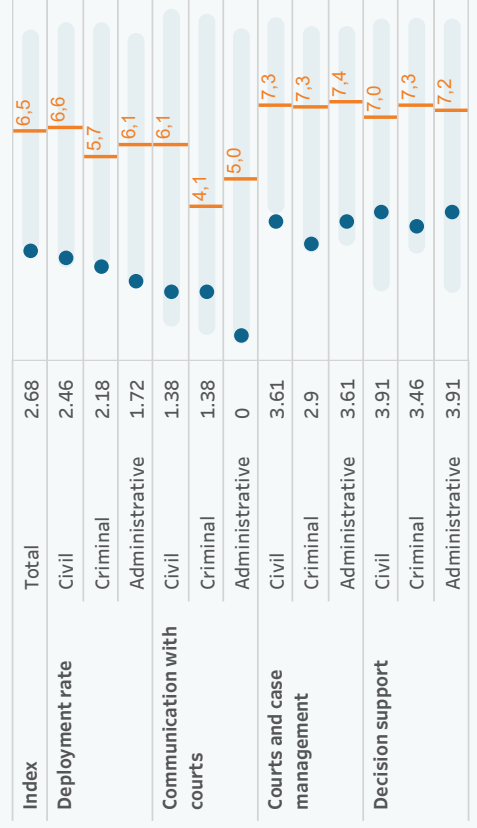
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

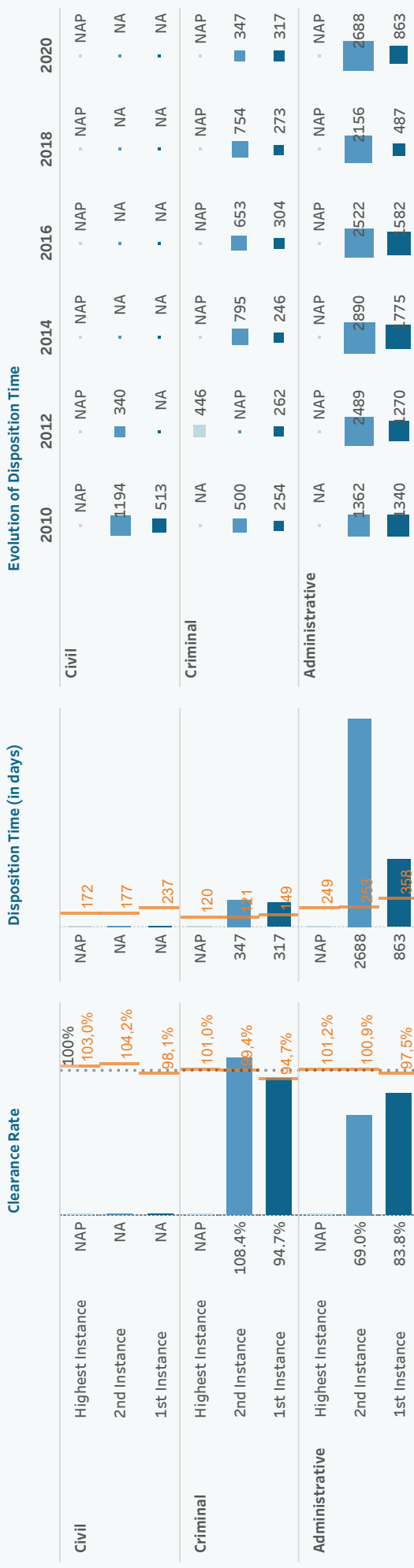
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The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.cylaw.com

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.cylaw.com

3. Information about the judicial system

www.supremecourt.gov.cy



Population
10 701 777

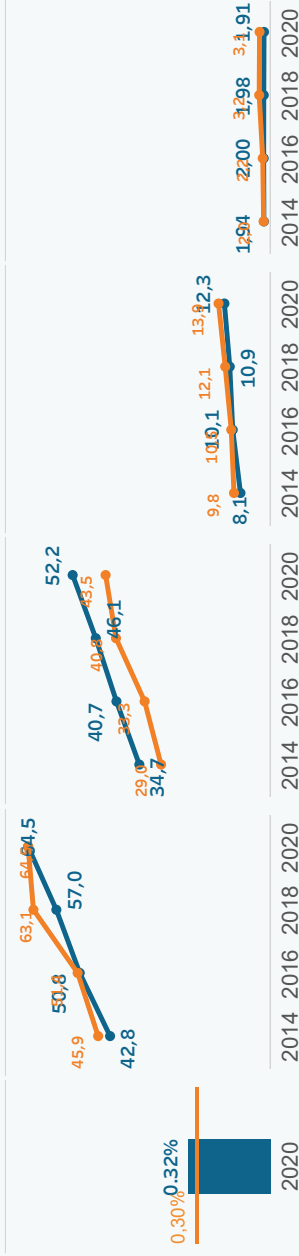


GDP per capita
20 278 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
16 279 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

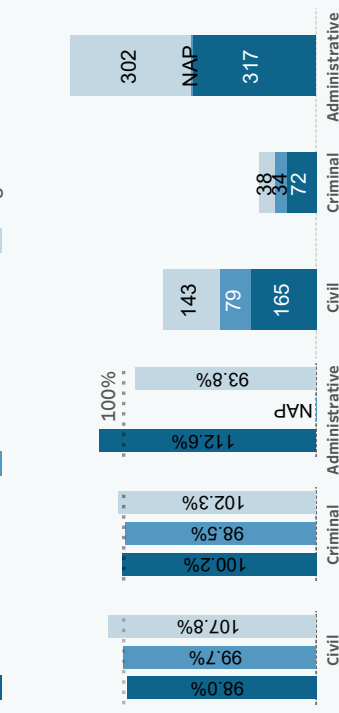
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.32% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	52.2 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	12.3 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	1.91 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget: In 2020, the Czech Republic spent 690 288 251 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 64,5 € per inhabitant (in line with the CoE median) and 0.32% of GDP (slightly above the CoE median). The Czech Republic significantly increased the implemented budget allocated to investments in the new buildings (64%) due to implementation of construction projects in many jurisdictions.

Professionals

Contrary to the European trend, the number of professional judges and prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants slightly decreased between 2010 and 2020 but is still well above the CoE median (especially judges with 28.1 judges per 100 000 inhabitants). The increase in the number of lawyers did not follow the European trend and is now below the median (114,6 per 100 000 inh.). Women are majority among judges (60%) and prosecutors (54%), but not among the lawyers (40%). In relation to leading roles, the proportion of women among heads of prosecution offices has fallen since 2012 from 45% to 40%, but it has risen from 37% to 46% among court presidents. It is interesting to note that there is no Judicial nor Prosecutorial council in the Czech Republic.

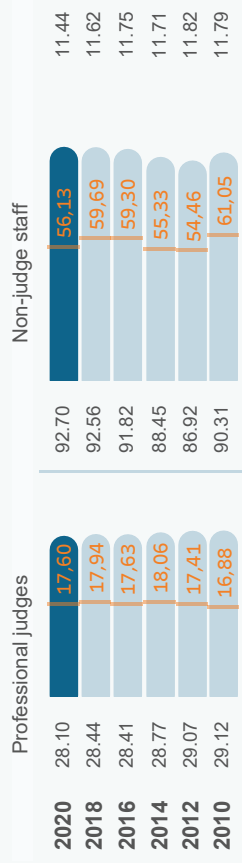
ICT in judiciary

The Czech Republic has an ICT index of 6,5 which is close to the CoE median. There was a significant increase of 0,8 points from the previous cycle mostly due to the improvements in e-communication but also to a new online database of judicial decisions of lower courts which contains a search option for the ECHR case law. The participation of the ICT budget is 1.7% of the court budget which is below the CoE median.

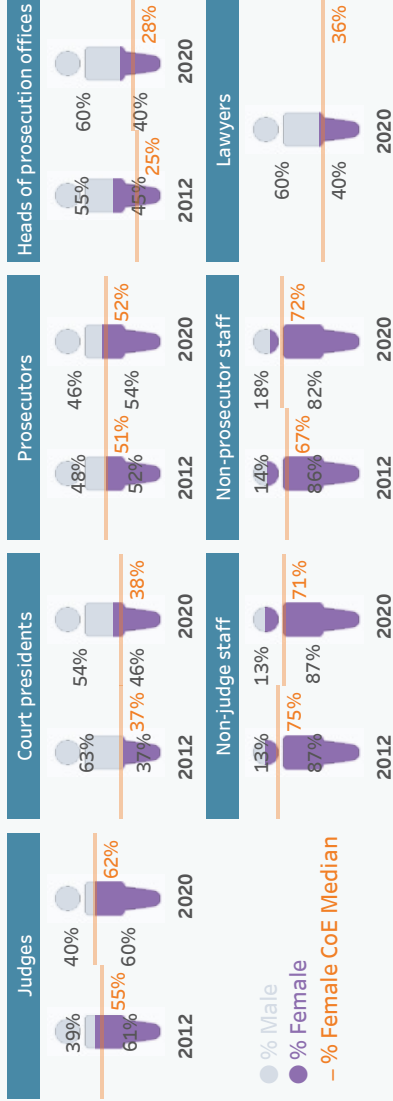
Efficiency: In 2020 in total, the second instance seems to be the most efficient in the Czech Republic and the criminal field of law is the domain in which the courts are most efficient, combined for all instances. In particular, courts are most efficient in the second instance criminal matter.

Specifically for this system, the administrative cases are dealt with in two tiers. Although the Czech Republic had comparatively small fluctuations in the number of incoming and resolved cases in 2020, the adverse influence of the COVID-19 pandemic caused generally a decrease in efficiency which is reflected through reduced CR for almost all case types in almost all instances and slight increase of DT in some.

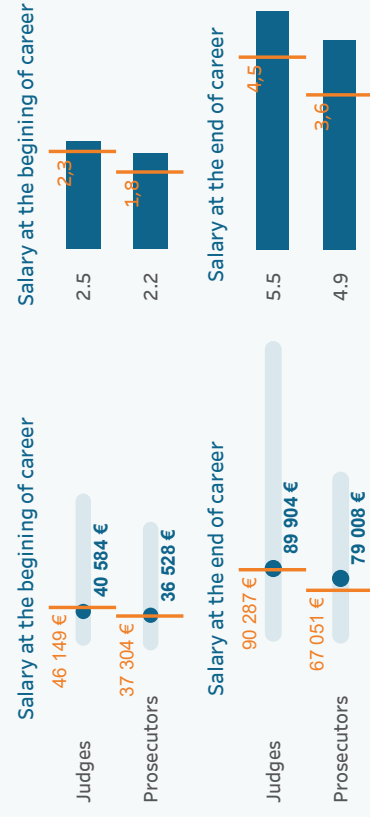
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



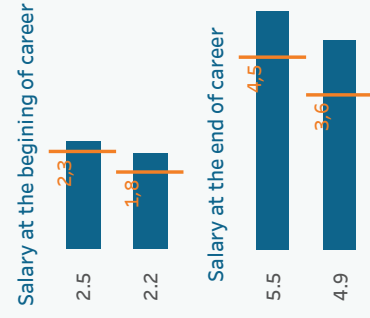
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

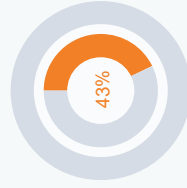


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

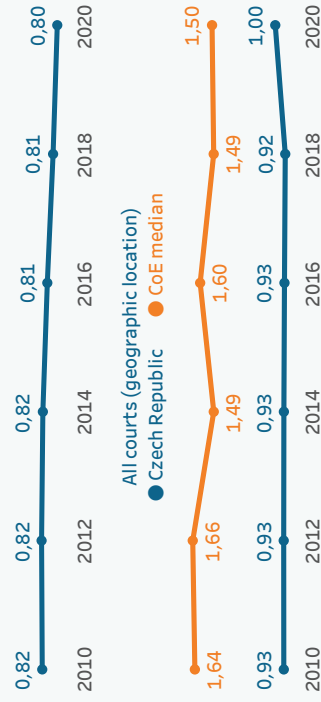


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
Deployment rate	6.49	6.61	7.04	6.25
Communication with courts	7.87	8.5	7.87	8.5
Courts and case management	7.41	4.4	4.4	7.4
Decision support	7.21	7.82	7.21	7.82

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

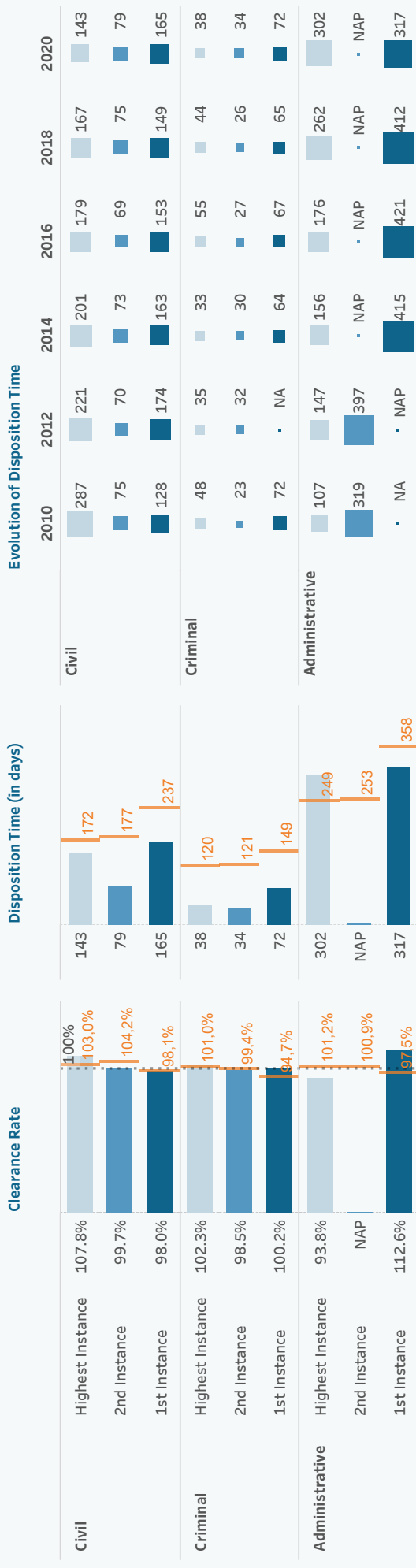
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CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

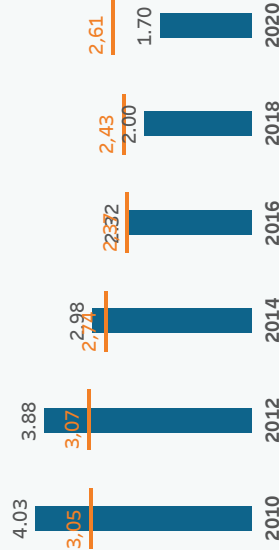
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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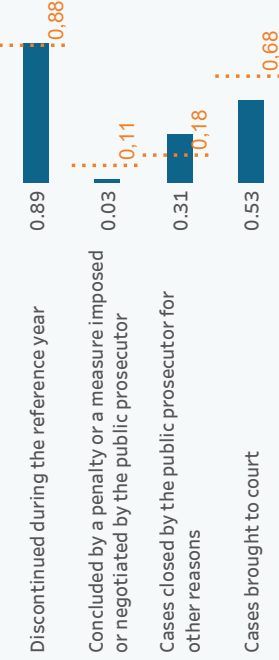


Public prosecution services

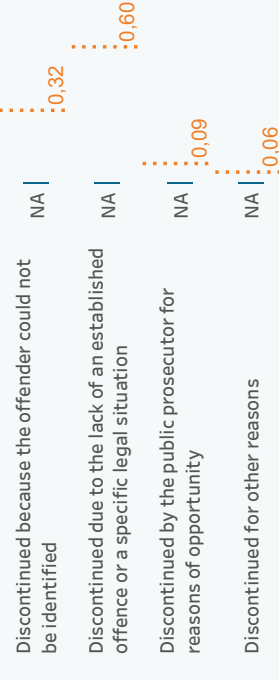
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.mvcr.cz

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.insoud.cz

3. Information about the judicial system

www.justice.cz



Population
5 840 045



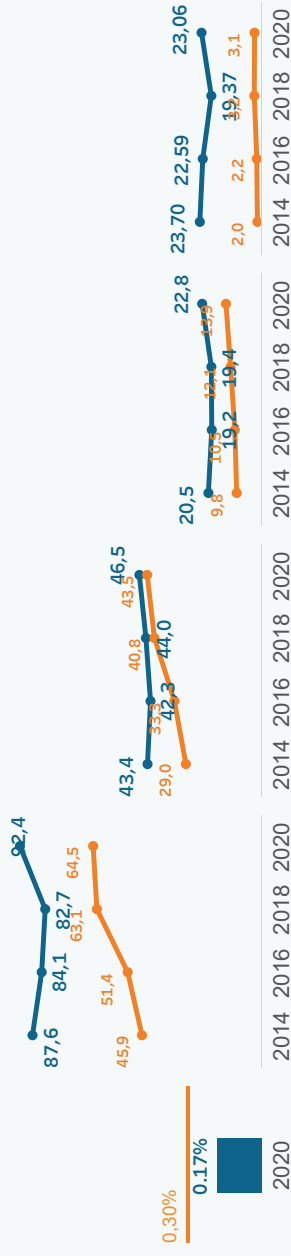
GDP per capita
53 470 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**



Avg gross annual salary
40 872 €
CoE Median **20 612 €**

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.17% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	92.4 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	22.8 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	23.06 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Denmark spent 92.4 € per inhabitant on the implemented judicial system budget (well above the CoE median) and 0.17% of the GDP (lower than the CoE median). Within judicial system budget, Denmark invested 50% on courts, 23% on prosecution and 27% on legal aid which represents one of the highest legal aid shares in Europe.

Professionals and gender balance

The number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (6,6) has been mostly stable and stayed much lower than the CoE median value. The number of lawyers (11,7 per 100 000 inh.) has only slightly increased but not as much as the European median. The proportion of women among judges is 54% and among court presidents 41%. While the participation of women court presidents increased since 2012 from 28%, this ratio among heads of prosecution offices has slightly fallen from 35% to 32%.

ICT in judiciary

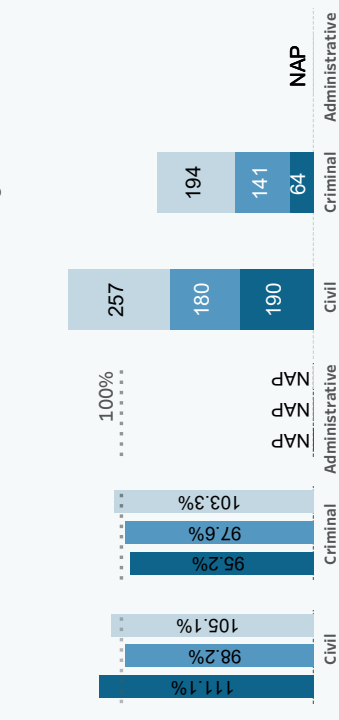
Even with the increase of 0,7 points compared with previous cycle, Denmark's ICT index of 4,9 is still much below the CoE median. However, the investments in ICT budget of 8.85% of the courts' budget are considerable and there is an ongoing process of modernizing the IT systems.

Legal aid

Since June 2020, Denmark has established a self-service solution for legal aid applications. A large majority of the applications are being received digitally and then automatically registered in the case management system. The decisions on granted legal aid are also sent electronically to the applicants.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

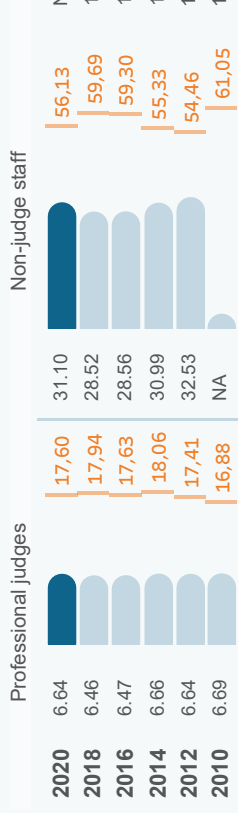


Efficiency: In 2020, the most efficient are first instance courts, while the most efficient area of law, combined for all instances, was the criminal one. Data for administrative cases are included in civil and commercial litigious cases and cannot be analysed separately.

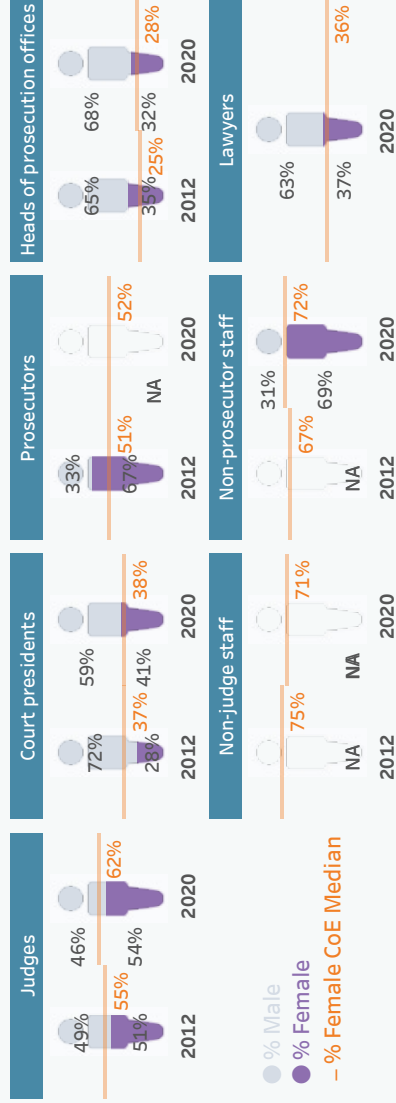
The highest Disposition Time is calculated in the highest instance of civil and commercial litigious cases and it is above the CoE median.

The adverse influence of the COVID-19 pandemic did not influence much inflow and outflow in first and second instances but it had an impact in the highest instance. It caused a small decrease in efficiency, although there were exceptions such as highest instance criminal cases.

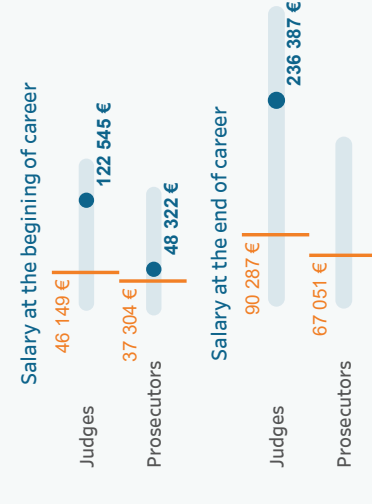
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



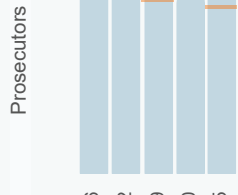
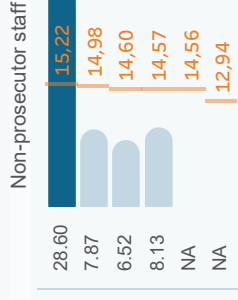
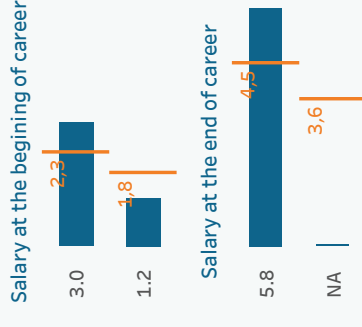
Gender balance



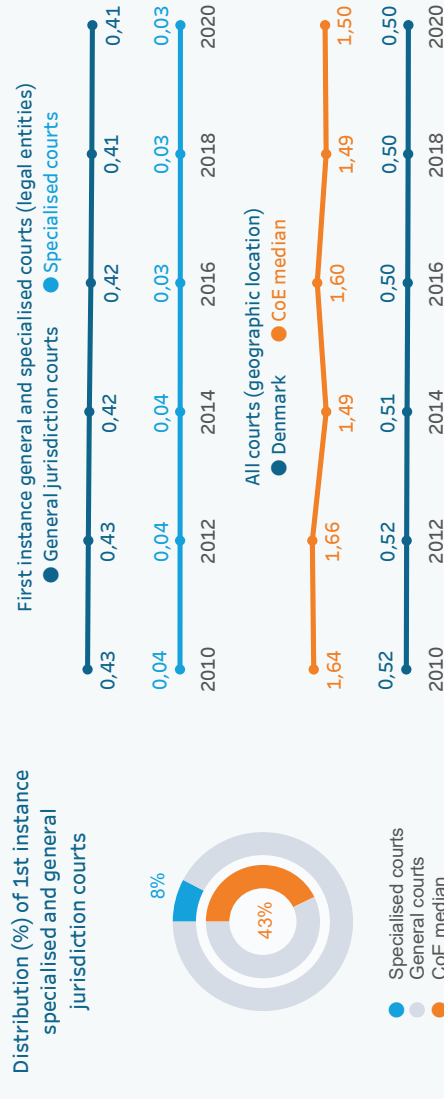
Absolute gross salaries



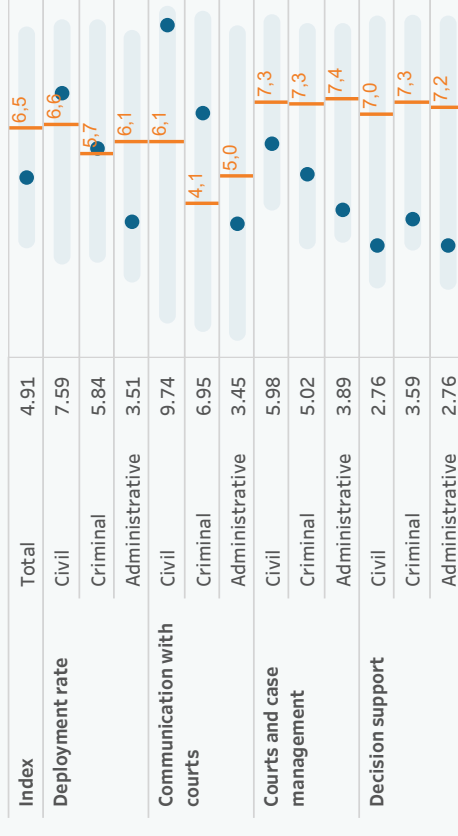
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

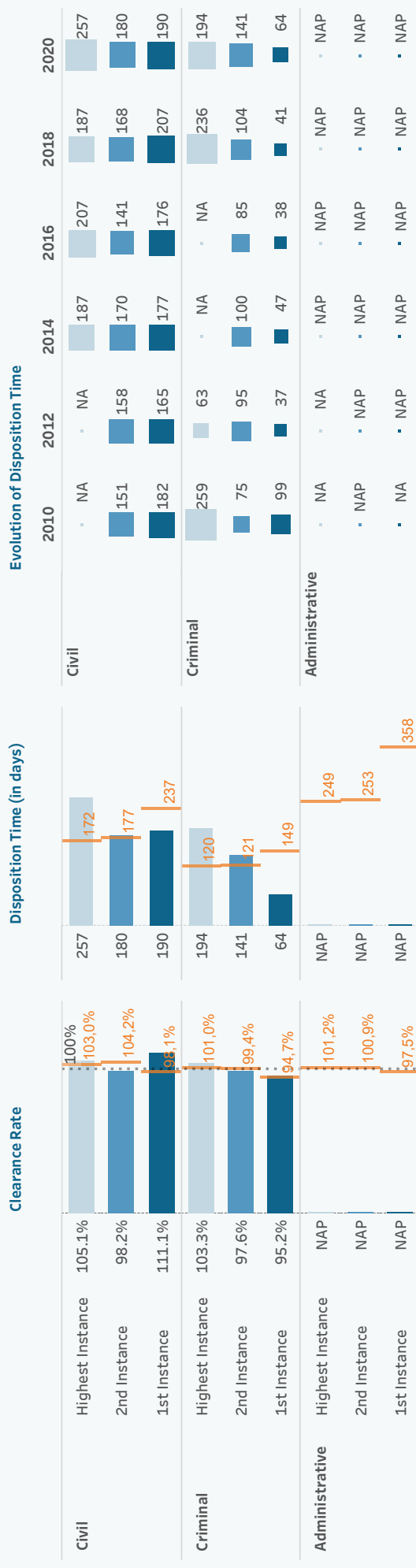
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

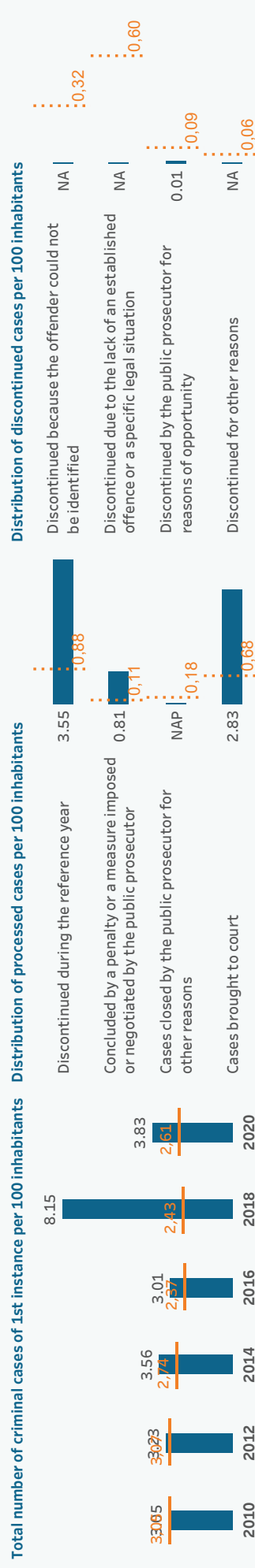
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://domsto.lfe1.tangora.com>

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
1 329 460



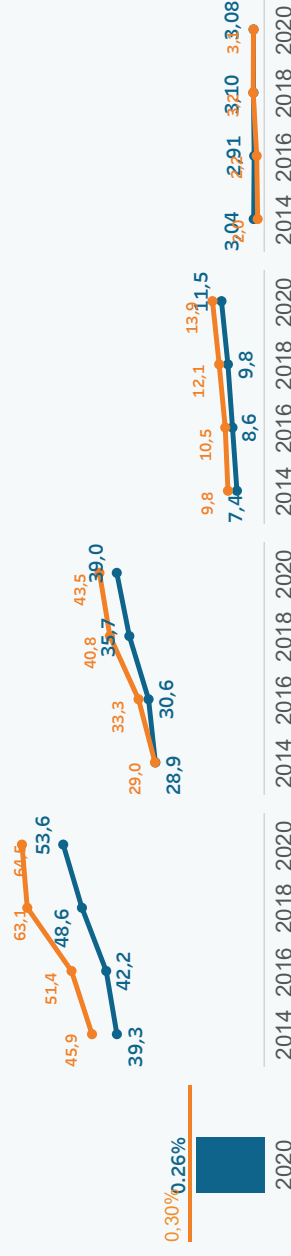
GDP per capita
20 324 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**



Avg gross annual salary
17 376 €
CoE Median **20 612 €**

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.26% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	53.6 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	11.5 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	3.08 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Budget : In 2020, Estonia spent 71 211 278 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 53.6 € per inhabitant (below the CoE median) and 0.26% of the GDP (slightly below the CoE median). 73% was spent on all courts, 21% on prosecution services, and 6% on legal aid. The implemented budget significantly dropped for trainings provided by the courts in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (-46%), while it soared for investments in the new building (159%) and justice expenses (118%).

ICT in judiciary

Estonia is one of the two countries with the highest ICT index (9.8 out of 10 in 2020) and it even rose by 0.3 points since 2018. Although the implemented court budget for computerisation rose by 28% to finance the project "Paperfree court", this budgetary line only counts for around 1% of the total court budget. Starting from 2020, public e-file contains information about deadlines and calendar functionality (which includes trials).

Justice Professionals

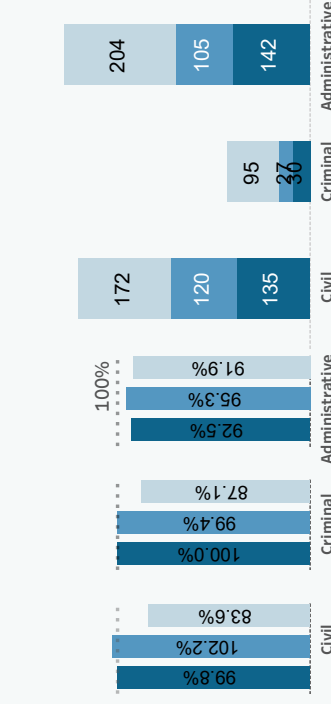
The increase in the number of professional judges (17.60 per 100 000 inh.) is in line with the European trend between 2010 and 2020. Meanwhile, contrary to the European trend, the number of prosecutors (12.71 per 100 000 inhabitants) has been stable. The share of women among court presidents and among heads of prosecution offices remained high between 2012 and 2020 (around 60%) and it was well above the CoE median in 2020.

Legal Aid

In Estonia, a person may receive legal aid regardless of his or her financial situation in criminal proceedings, in case the person is 14 to 18 years old or has a mental disorder in misdemeanour proceedings, and in surrender or extradition proceedings. Furthermore, a legal person may also receive state legal aid in case it is a non-profit association (abiding by certain criteria), or an insolvent legal person involved in a criminal case.

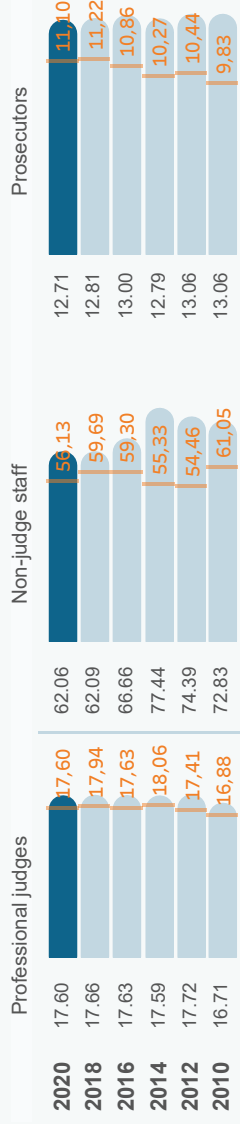
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

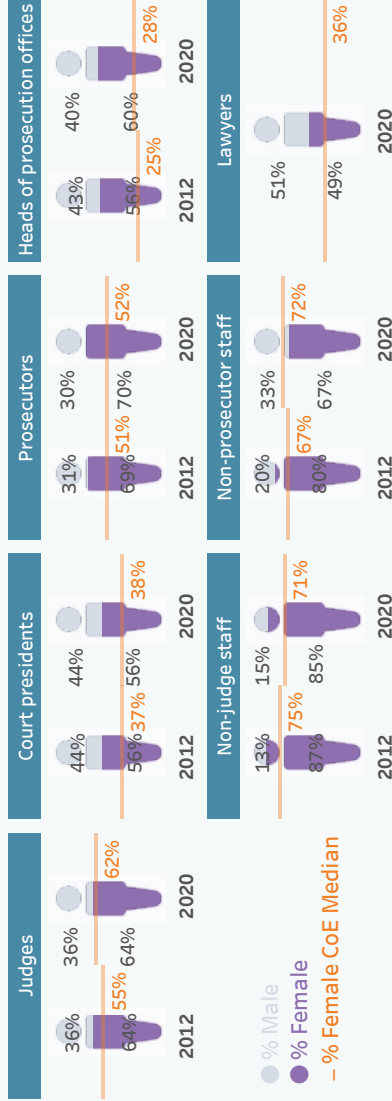


Efficiency: In 2020, second instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while criminal justice is the most efficient area of law in all instances combined. On one hand, the second instance of total criminal law cases has the lowest DT (27 days, which is remarkably below the CoE median). On the other hand, the highest DT is calculated for the third instance of administrative cases (204 days) and, yet, it remains below the CoE median. The most adverse influence of the COVID-19 pandemic is reported for criminal matters in general. As a consequence, between 2018 and 2020, the DT for second and third instance Total Criminal law cases increased by 35% and 40%, respectively. Over the same period, the Supreme court decreased its CR in civil (and commercial) litigious cases from 98% to 83.6% and soared its DT from 66 days to 172 days (which is now around the CoE median).

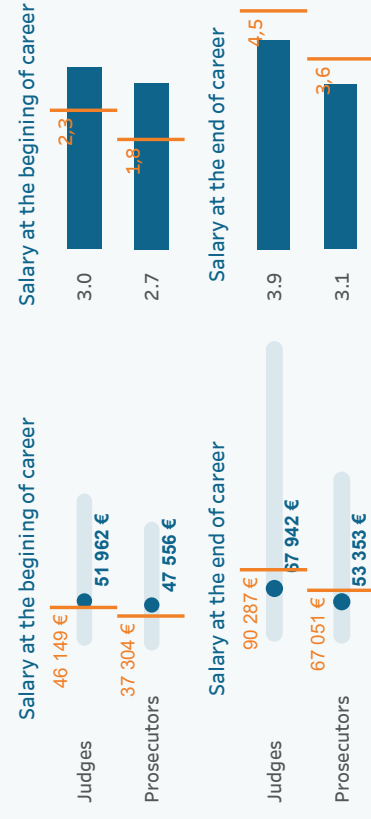
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



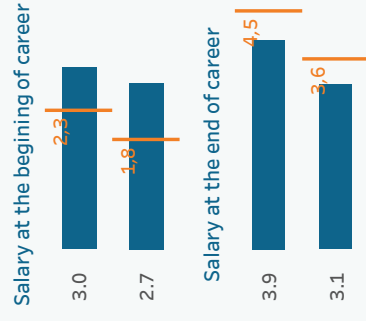
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

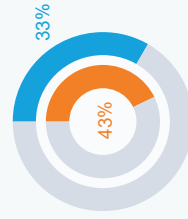


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

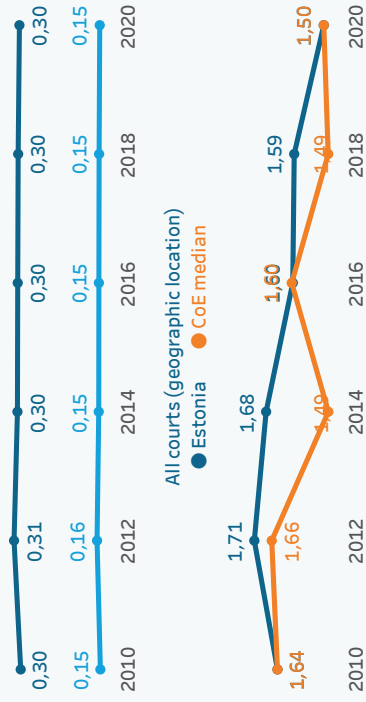


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Communication with courts	Courts and case management	Decision support
Deployment rate	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.59	9.74	9.28	9.78
Communication with courts	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.28	9.78
Courts and case management	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Decision support	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78	9.78

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

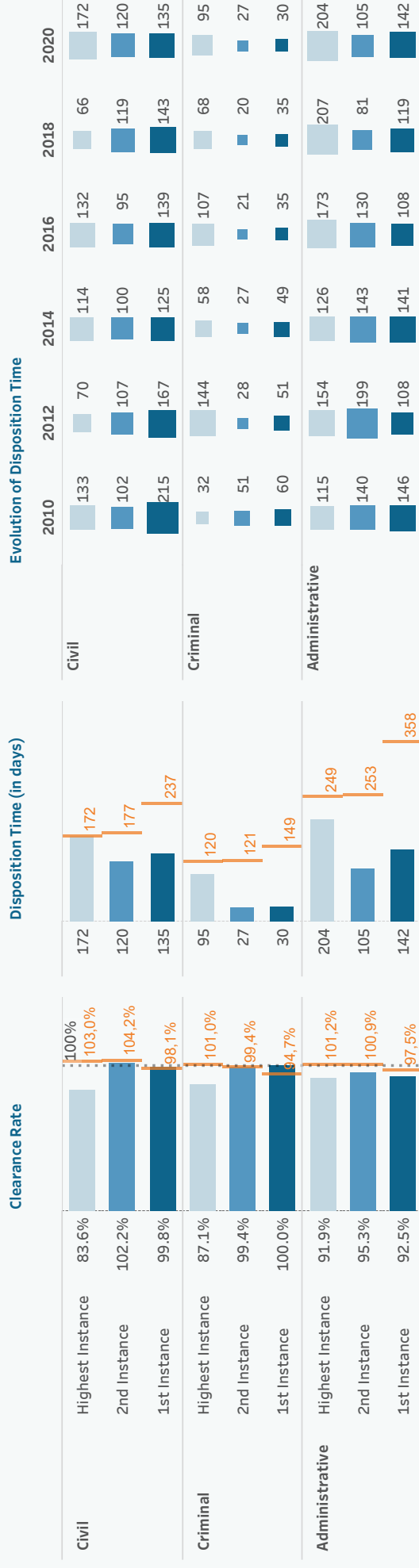
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

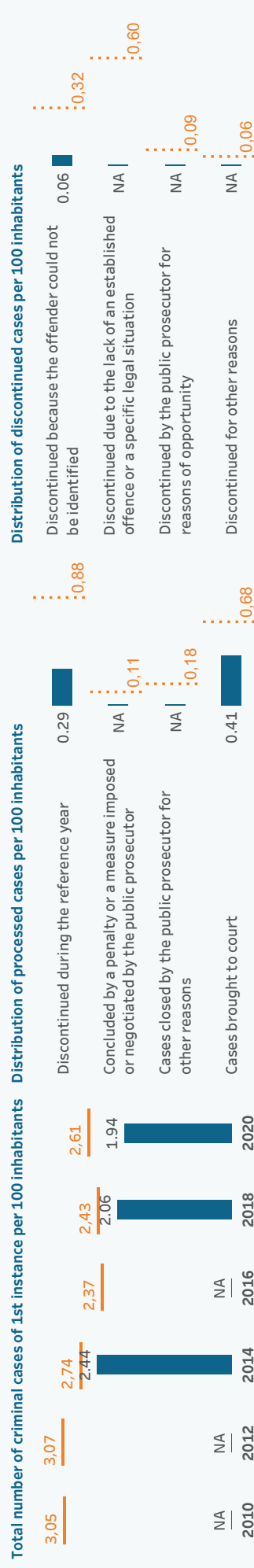
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.rigiteataja.ee

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.rigiteataja.ee

3. Information about the judicial system

www.kohus.ee www.rigikohus.ee



Population
5 533 793



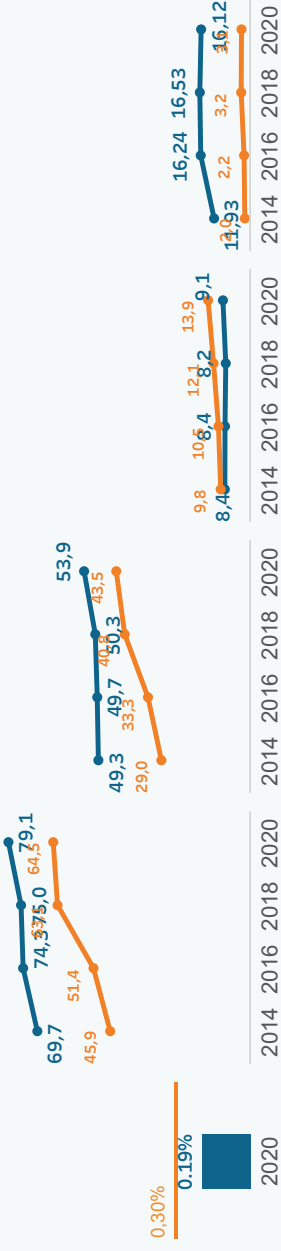
GDP per capita
42 701 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
43 140 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.19% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	79.1 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	9.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	16.12 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Finland spent 437 789 075€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 79.11€ per inhabitant (above the CoE median) and 0.19% of the GDP (below the CoE median). 20% of this budget were spent on legal aid. The legal aid budget of 16.12€ per inhabitant is well above the CoE median. Finland is among the countries granting a high amount per legal aid case and to a high number of cases.

Organisation and management of courts

The National Court Administration has been established in 2020. It is responsible for preparation of the court budget and its management and allocation among courts; evaluating courts' performance; collecting statistical data on courts' functioning; organisation, jointly with the Judicial Training Board, of trainings for judges.

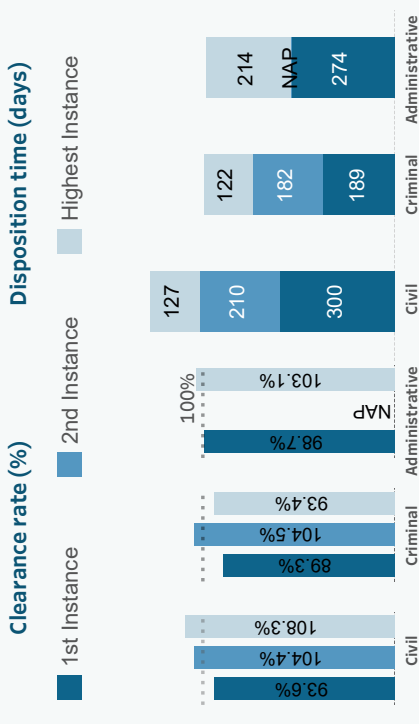
ICT in judiciary

Finland has an ICT index of 8,1 and with the increase of 0,6 points it is improving steadily. The investment in ICT budget is already paying off looking at the level of increase and present state of ICT development. As of 2019, it is mandatory to submit applications for summons in undisputed civil cases via electronic services, except for private individuals. In 2020, two large IT projects are ongoing for administrative and general courts.

Lay judges

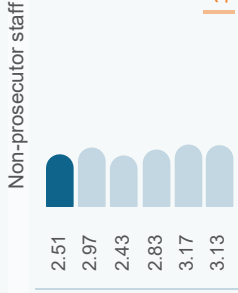
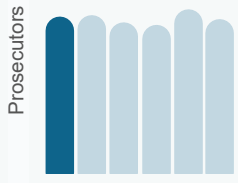
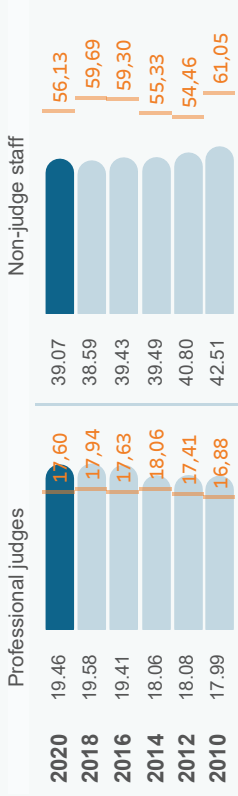
In 2020, the number of persons working as lay judges (1477), competent to take part in severe criminal matters, is higher than the number of professional judges in full time equivalent (1077). In district courts, a professional judge can hear and decide a criminal case if the maximum penalty of an offence is up to two years of imprisonment, while for more than two years, the case is heard and decided by a panel of one judge and two lay judges.

Efficiency

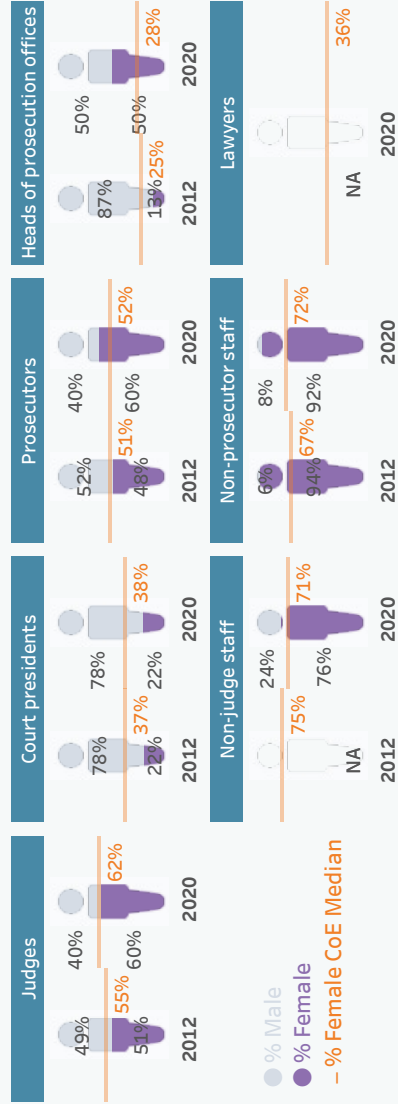


Efficiency: In total, in 2020, first instance courts display the highest DT in all three examined case types combined. The most efficient area of law is the administrative one with DT indicators below the CoE medians. In particular, the fastest cases are the highest instance criminal cases. Regarding civil litigious cases, the DT indicators are above the respective CoE medians at first and second instances, and below the CoE median at third instance. During the COVID-19 pandemic, courts maintained stable efficiency except in criminal cases at the third instance in which noticeable increase in DT is calculated. Generally, in 2020, for all three instances, the DT in criminal matters is above the respective CoE medians.

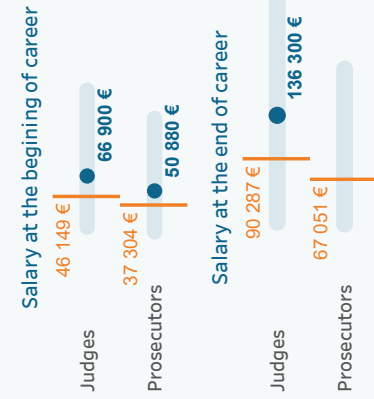
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



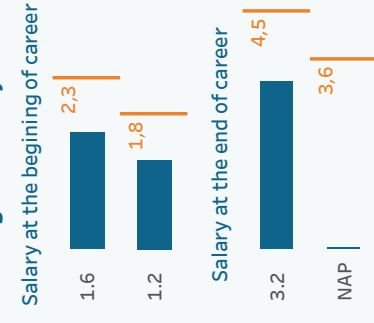
Gender balance



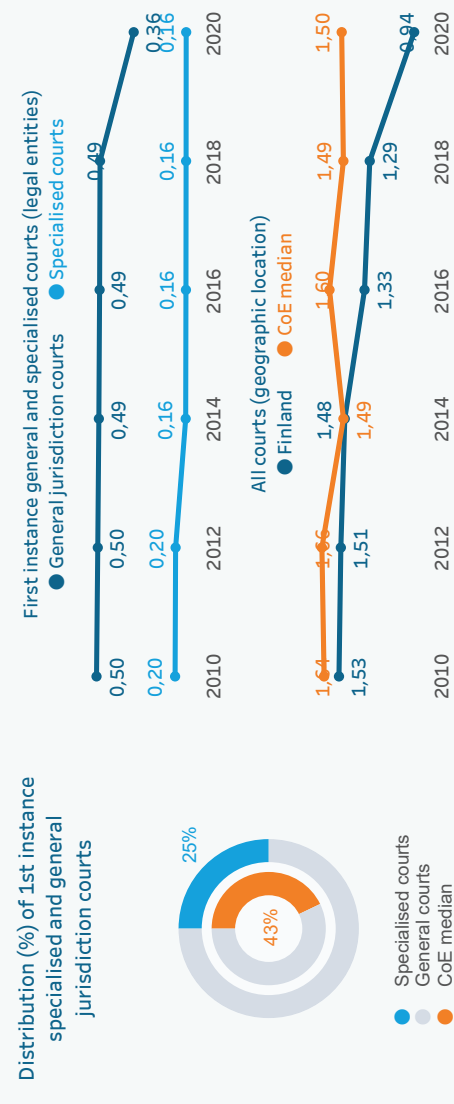
Absolute gross salaries



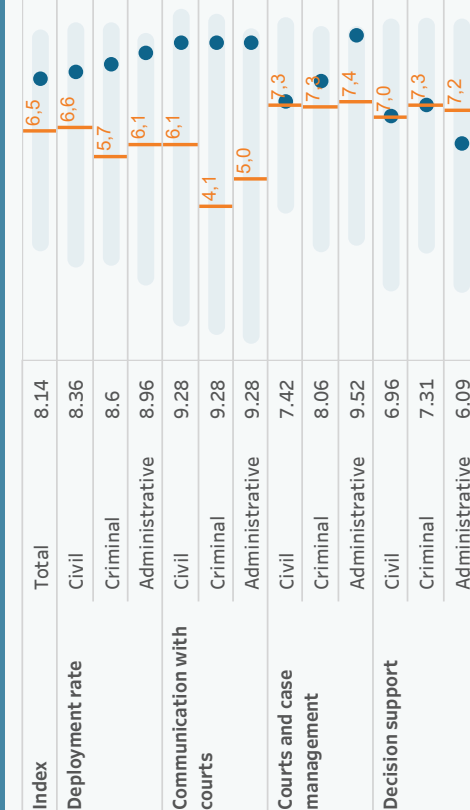
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

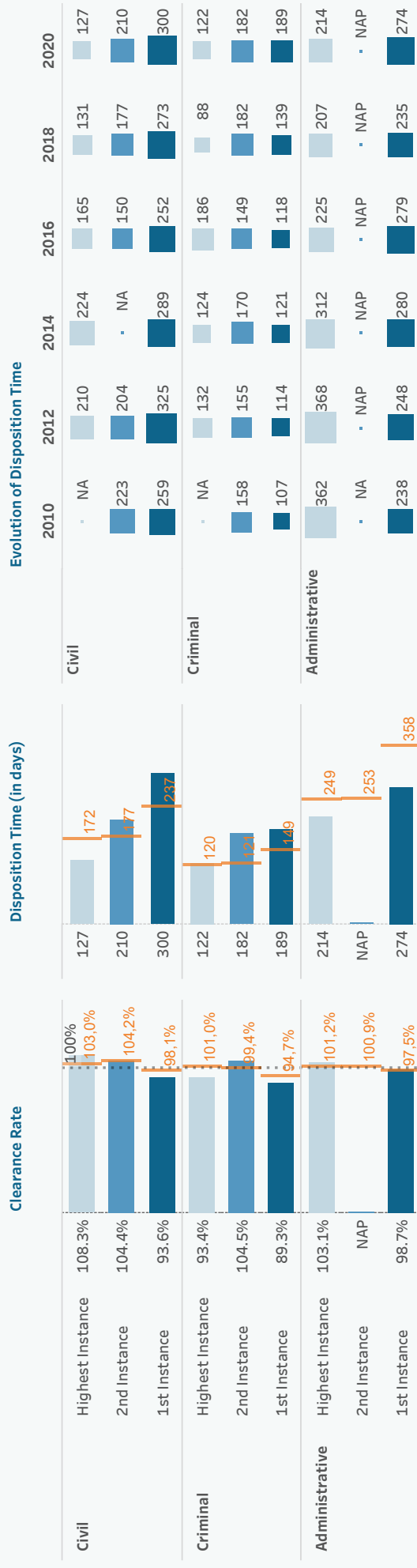
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

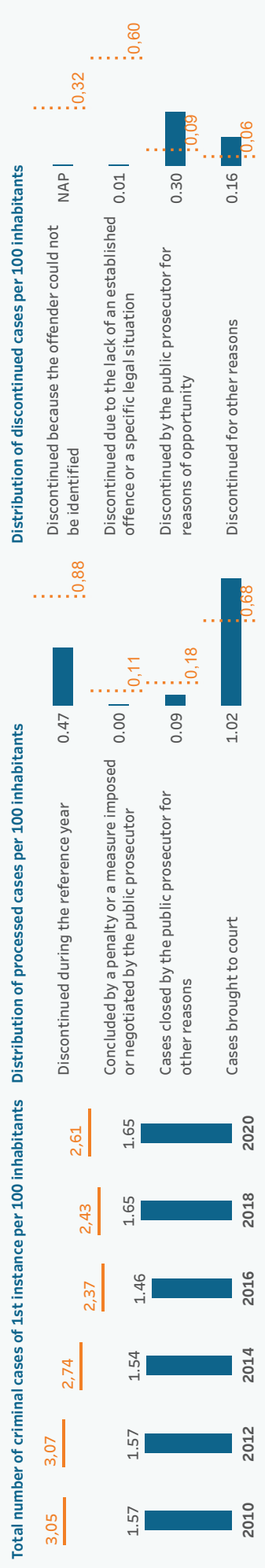
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
67 407 241

GDP per capita
33 959 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**

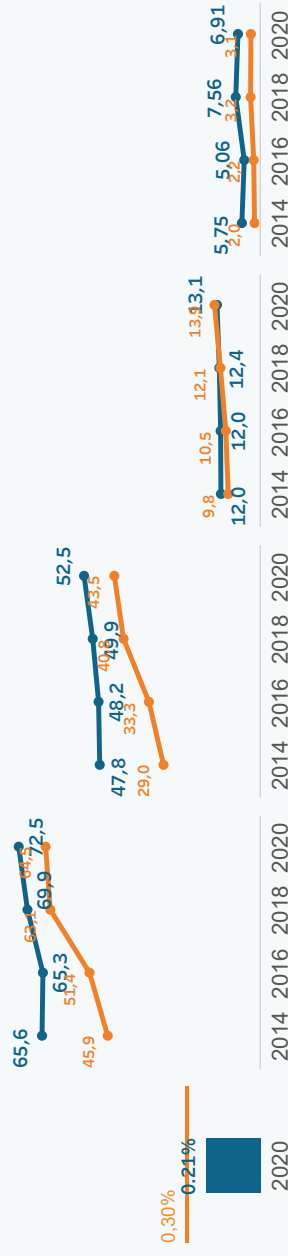


Avg gross annual salary
34 495 €
CoE Median **20 612 €**



Implemented judicial system budget

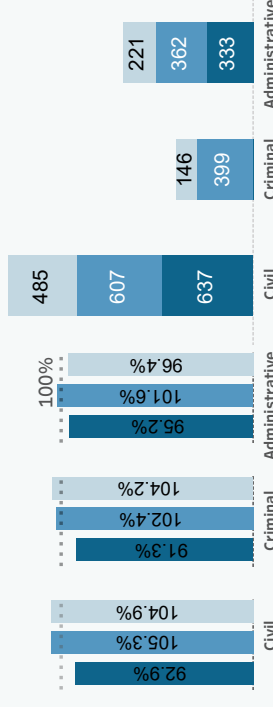
Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.21% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	52.5 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	13.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	6.91 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%) Disposition time (days)

1st Instance 2nd Instance Highest Instance



Budget : in 2020, France spent 4 889 157 842 € on the implemented judicial system budget: 72.5€ per inhabitant (above the CoE median) and 0.21% of the GDP (below the CoE median). The judicial system budget in France is stable, while the European median is constantly increasing. In 2020, 72% were spent on courts, 18% on prosecution services, and 10% on legal aid. As there is one single budget of courts and prosecution services, the data are based on a distribution key of 80% courts/20% prosecution.

ICT in judiciary

In 2020, the ICT index (5,9) increased significantly by 0,8 points but is still below the CoE median. Since 2020, a digital criminal procedure and the Legal aid information system (SIAJ) are being implemented at national level. The single electronic counter was created in 2019 in commercial matters. The investment in ICT represents 2,2% of the court budget.

Child-friendly justice

In police stations and gendarmeries, there are specially equipped hearing rooms (Melanie rooms) dedicated to minors, and offices pre-equipped to accommodate mobile audio-visual and video recording equipment dedicated to this type of hearings. In hospitals, there are paediatric reception units which provide multidisciplinary care for minors and paediatric child-at-risk units that limit the psychological impact of the legal proceedings on minor victims.

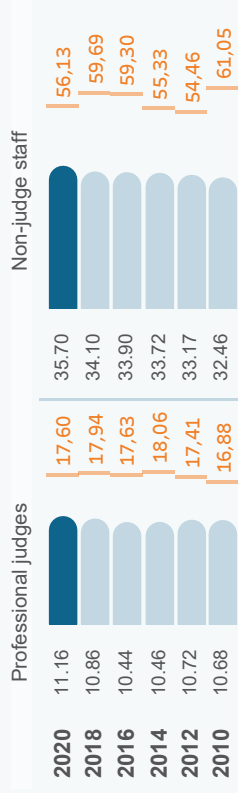
Domestic violence

The 2021 European Crystal Scales of Justice prize was awarded to France for the project "Simplified filing of complaints in hospitals for victims of domestic violence". Investigating authorities can receive complaints from victims of domestic violence directly in medical facilities. Victims benefit from a simplified procedure and the possibility to lodge a complaint at the very moment and place where the violence was reported.

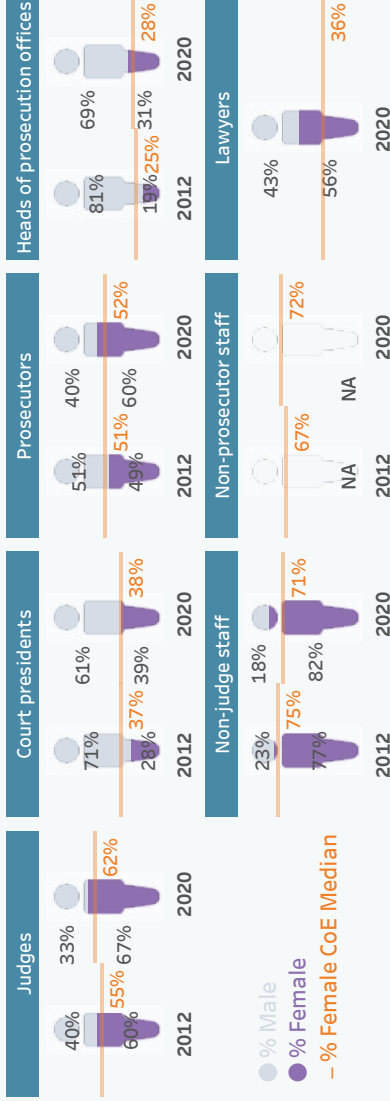
Efficiency: Contrary to the European trend, in France, administrative cases are faster than civil litigious cases. The courts are the fastest in 3rd instance criminal cases, but with a DT above the CoE median. Civil litigious cases seemed to have the highest DT combined for all three instances, the values going far beyond the respective CoE medians. The highest DT was given for 1st instance civil litigious cases. The DT indicator is below the CoE median only in 1st instance administrative cases.

The adverse influence of the COVID-19 caused the efficiency of the courts to decrease, in certain case types considerably. The health crisis and the lockdown resulted in a decrease in the number of incoming cases, but also and mainly in the number of resolved cases. Prior to this, a major lawyers' strike and a transport strike had mainly affected resolved cases.

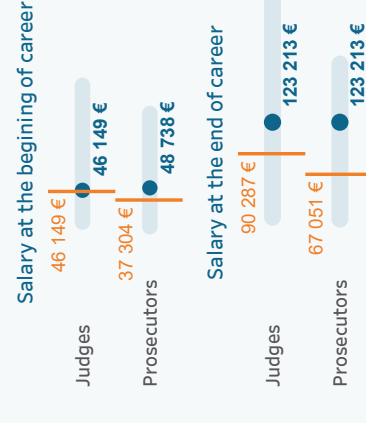
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



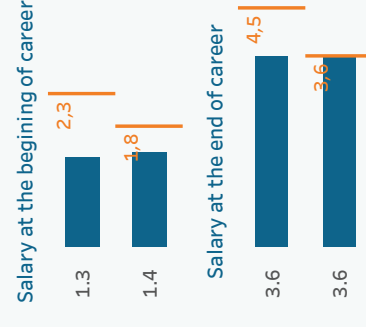
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries



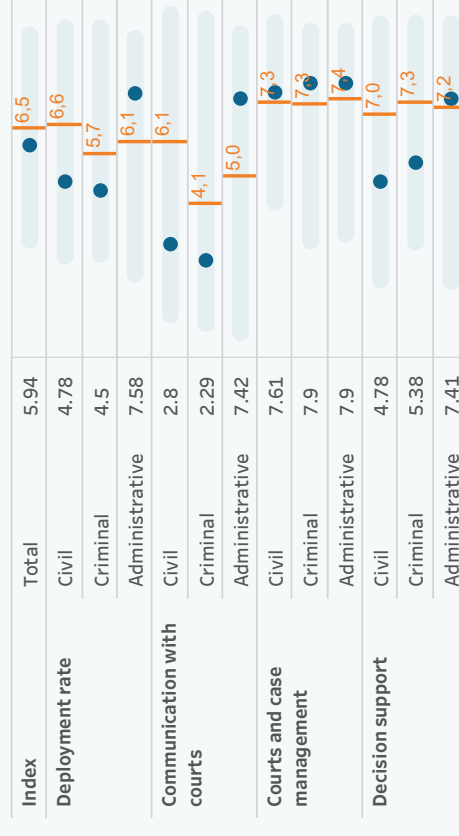
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



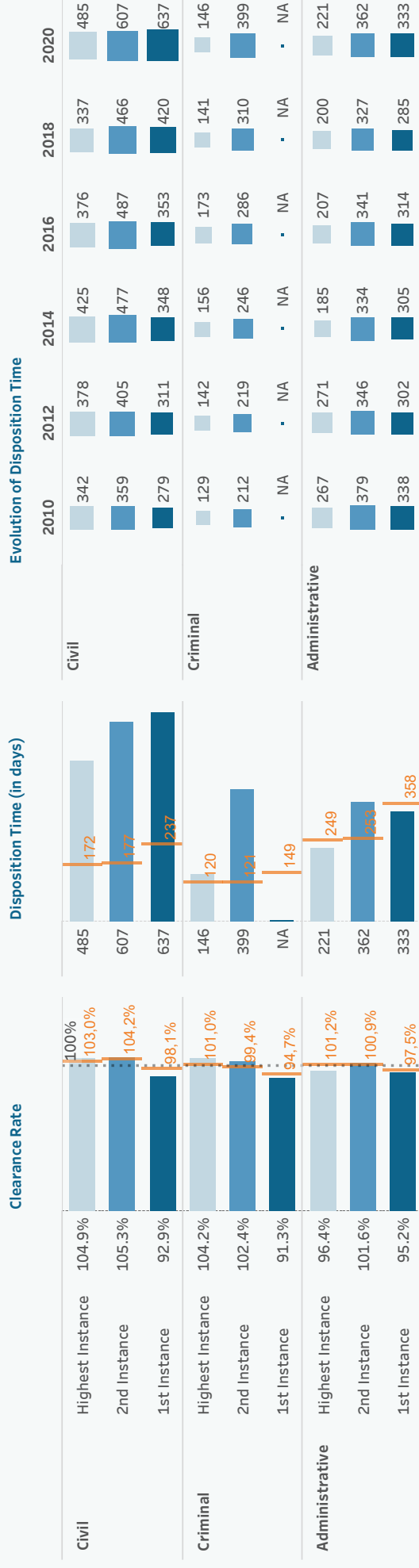
CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

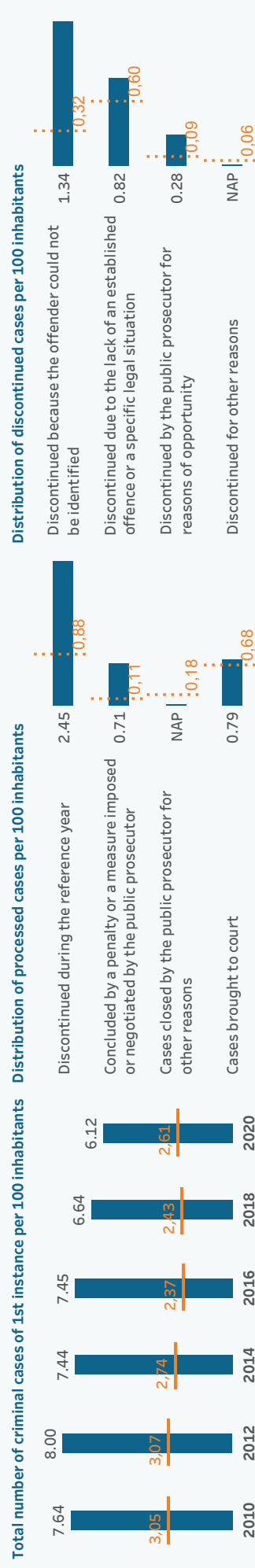
CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

3. Information about the judicial system

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

<https://www.pre-plainte-en-ligne.gouv.fr>



Population
3 728 600

GDP per capita
3 812 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

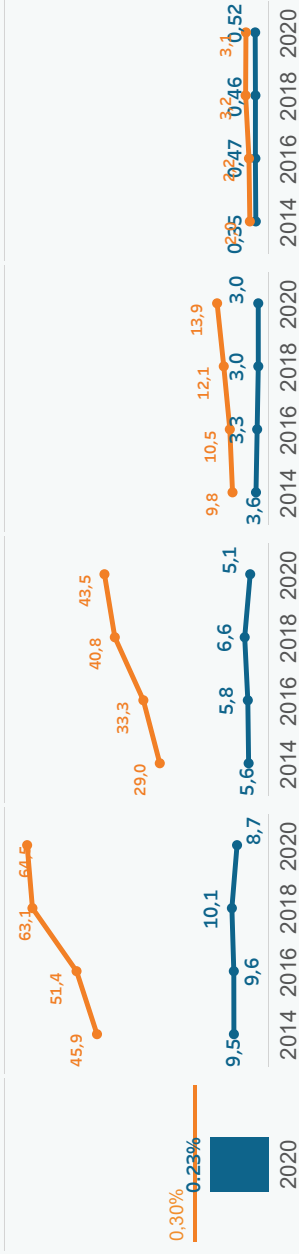


Avg gross annual salary
3 552 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

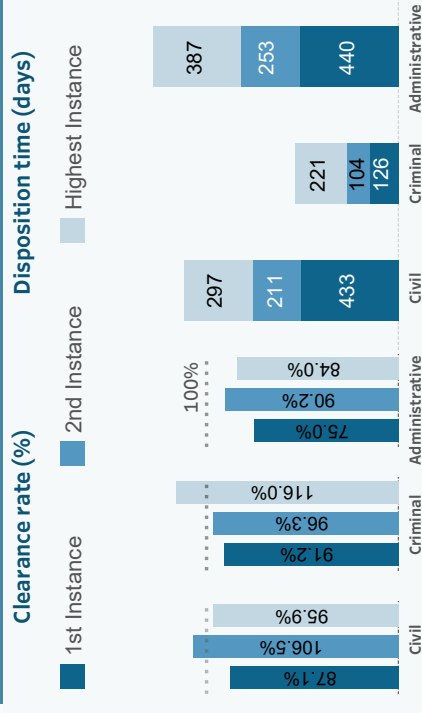


Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.23% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	8.7 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	3.0 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.52 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency



Budget : In 2020, Georgia spent 32 404 793 € on the implemented budget of the judicial system, which is 8,69 € per inhabitant (considerably below the CoE median) and 0,23% of the GDP (below the CoE median). In 2020, 59% was spent on courts, 35% on prosecution services, and 6% on legal aid. Georgia is among the European countries with the lowest spending on judicial system per inhabitant.

Professionals and Gender balance

As a result of long-postponed appointments, the number of judges increased in second instance courts and in the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, with 8,82 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, the number of judges in Georgia continues to remain significantly below the CoE median. The number of women judges reached 54% in 2020. There were 32% of women prosecutors. In 2020, there were 15% female court presidents and 15% heads of prosecution offices, which indicates a strong glass ceiling.

Legal aid

The pandemic-related measures seem to have contributed to a change in demand for legal aid. Thus in 2020, the number of legal aid cases brought to court decreased by 60% and the number of cases not brought to court - increased by 11.3% compared to 2018. The amount of 0,52 € spent for legal aid per inhabitant continues to be significantly below the CoE median, even if it constitutes 6% of the judicial system budget in Georgia.

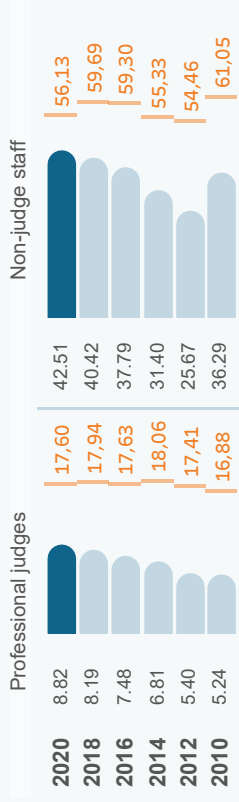
ICT in judiciary

Georgia has an ICT index of 5,1 which is a decrease of -1,6 points compared with the previous cycle, mostly caused by the 'decision support' category. However, the High Council of Justice suspended the uploading of court decisions on its website, as a result of a 2019 decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia and pending the approval of new regulations. At the same time, the budget on ICT (1,5% of the court budget in Georgia) seems to be one of the lowest in Europe.

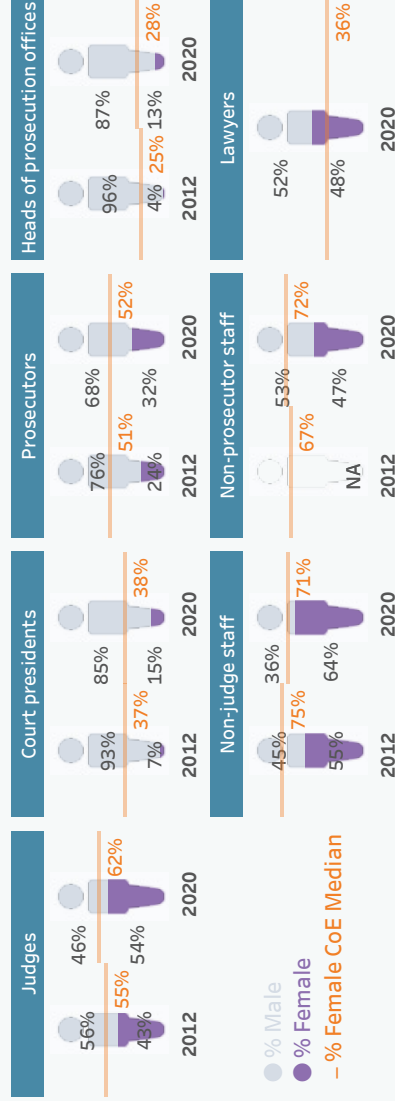
Efficiency: In 2020, second instance courts appeared to be the most efficient, while criminal justice was the most efficient area of law in all instances combined. In 2020, the clearance rate is below 100% in all cases and instances, except civil litigious cases in the 2nd instance and the criminal law cases at the Supreme Court. The lowest Disposition Time is calculated in the second instance criminal cases, while the highest one is in the first instance administrative cases.

At second and third instances, the disposition time is higher than the CoE median for the three categories of cases, except for second instance administrative cases and criminal law cases. While the COVID-19 pandemic had an effect on all courts' instances and in all categories of cases, its most significant adverse impact was reported for civil and commercial cases in second instance courts.

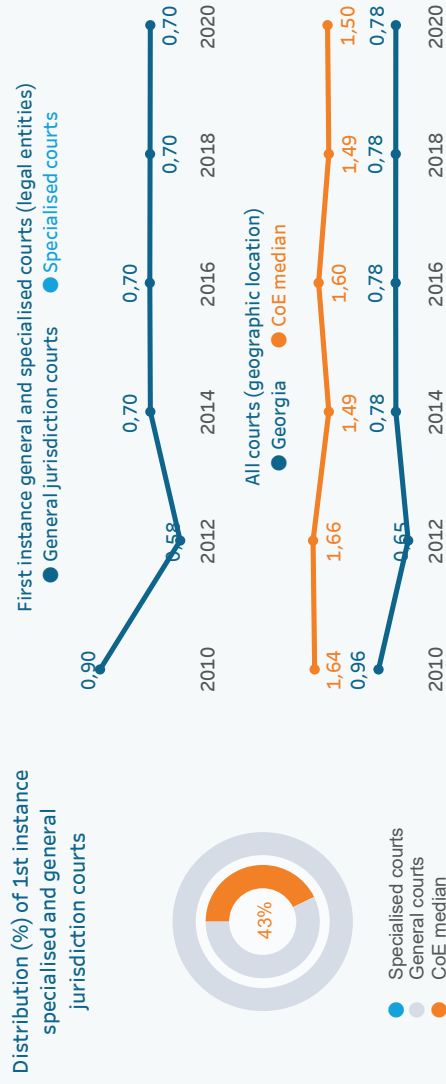
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



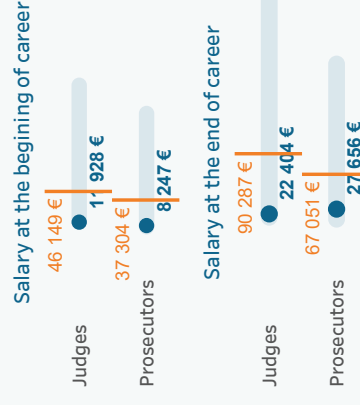
Gender balance



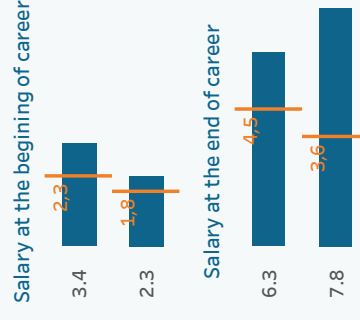
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



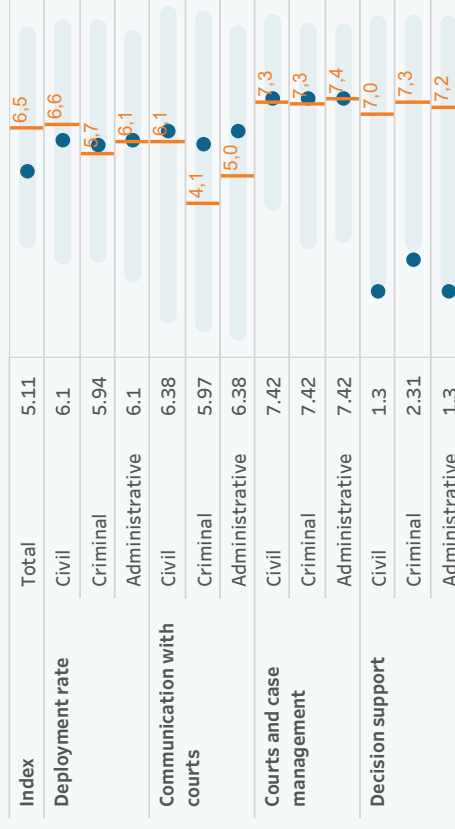
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

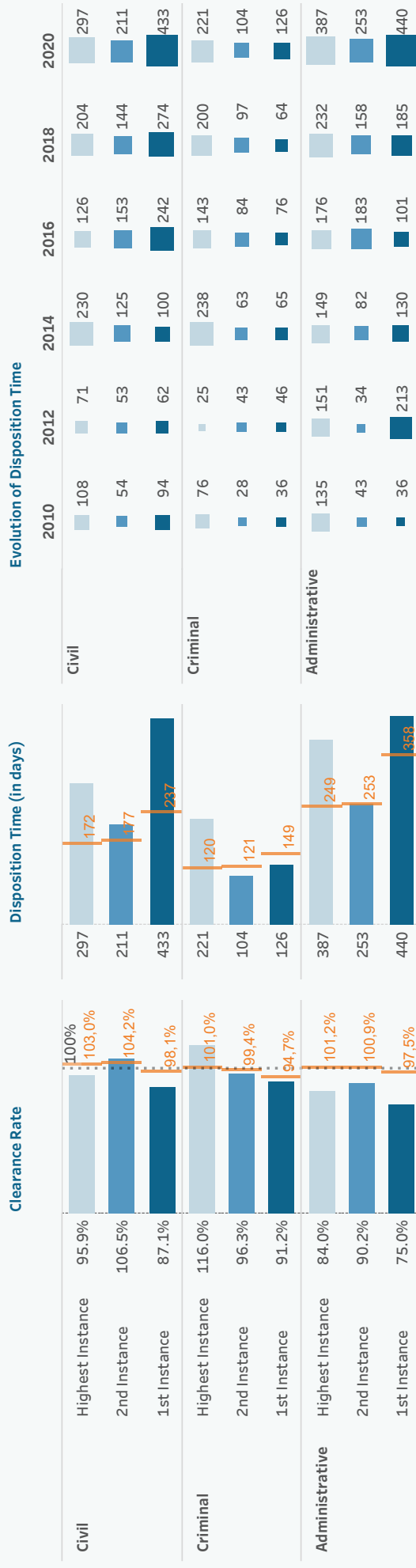
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

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

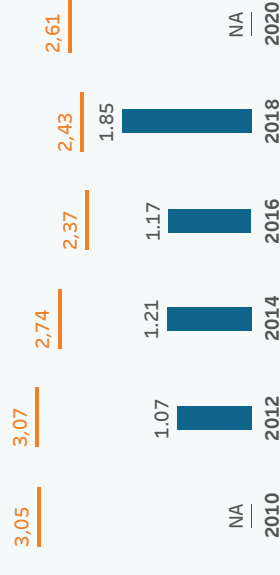
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

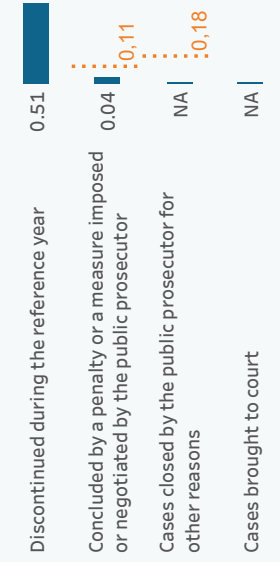


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

matsne.gov.ge

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

supremecourt.ge; ecd.court.ge

3. Information about the judicial system

hcj.gov.ge



Population
83 155 031



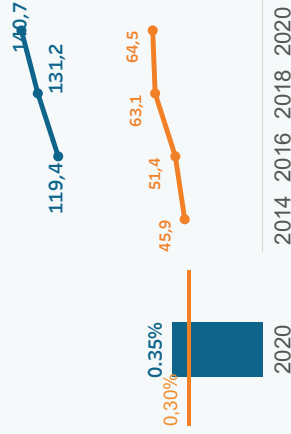
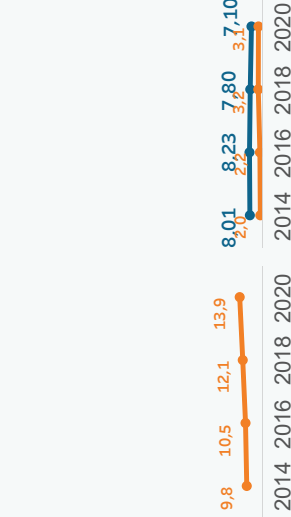
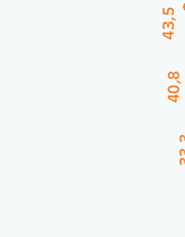
GDP per capita
40 027 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
52 464 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

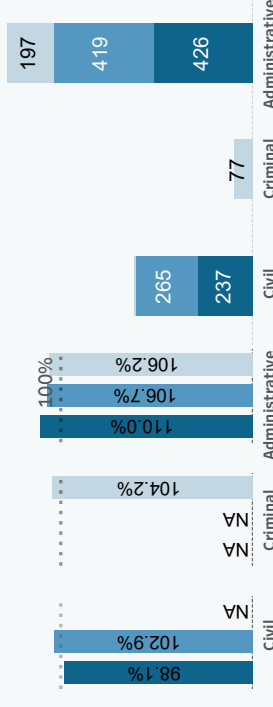
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.35% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	NA per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	NA per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	7.10 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget : In Germany, the budgets of courts and public prosecution services cannot be separated and only the judicial system budget (12 176 683 899€) is analysed. Germany is one of the five countries with highest spending in judicial system per inhabitant (146 €) and also follows the European trend of increasing budget over years. The legal aid budget, on the other side, is close the CoE median with around 7 € per inhabitant that represents only 6% of the German judicial system budget. The tendency for legal aid shows even slight decrease over years.

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Germany belongs to the richest group of countries by GDP per capita but the absolute salaries of judges remain on the CoE median level. The situation for prosecutors' salaries is the same as for judges within Germany but it seems a bit different from most of European systems where prosecutors have slightly lower salaries than judges.

ICT in judiciary

The ICT index for Germany of 7,6 is on the same level as in last cycle which is above the CoE median. At present, almost all federal and Lander courts have to enable reception of e-documents and lawyers and other legal professionals are obliged to open an e-communication channel with the courts. There is also regulation in place foreseeing obligatory e-documentation exchange as early as beginning of 2022.

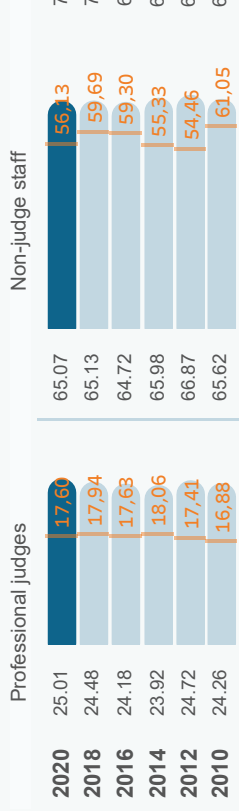
Gender balance

For prosecutors the ratio men/women is slightly below the CoE median in respect of women but has significantly increased since 2012. This information is not available for judges. Germany is one of the five CoE countries that have specially dedicated person in courts and prosecution services responsible for gender balance and equal opportunities (equal opportunities officer).

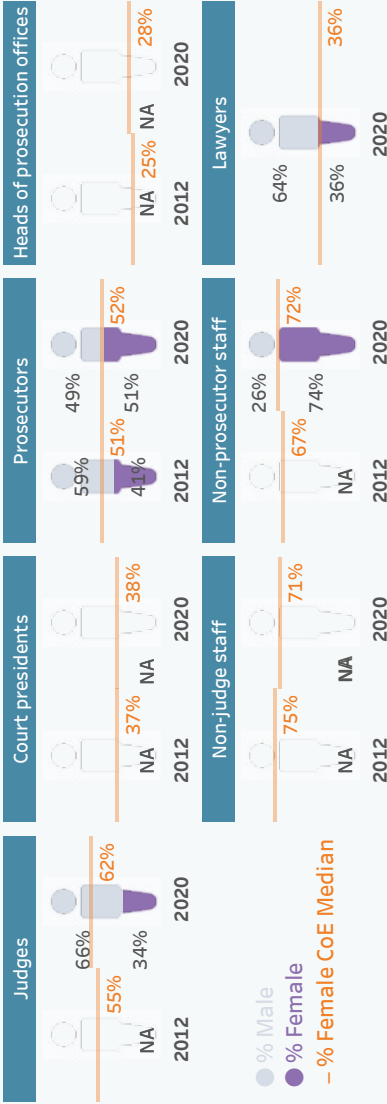
Efficiency: According to available data, in 2020, the courts are more efficient in civil cases on first and second instance than in administrative, similarly as the European tendency. Criminal cases are not available for analysis.

The European trend of decrease of number of incoming and resolved cases during the pandemic seems to be existing in Germany only for administrative cases in both first and second instance. This affected more incoming then resolved cases and consequently the number of pending cases was reduced as well as their DT. Nevertheless, they still remain the least efficient category in Germany. Civil and commercial litigious cases in the first instance seem not to be too much affected by COVID-19 and unexpectedly the number of both incoming and resolved cases in the second instance increased considerable.

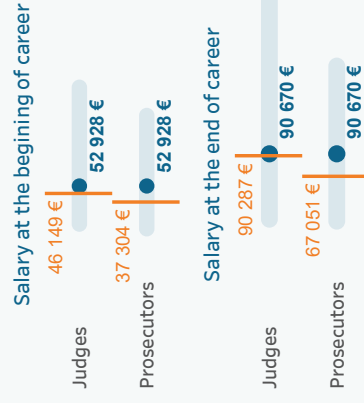
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



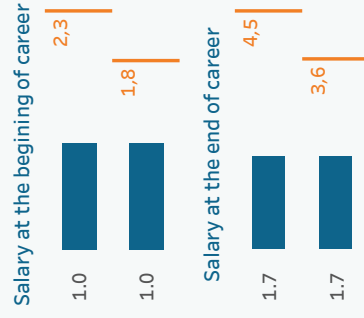
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

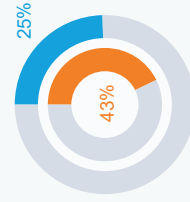


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

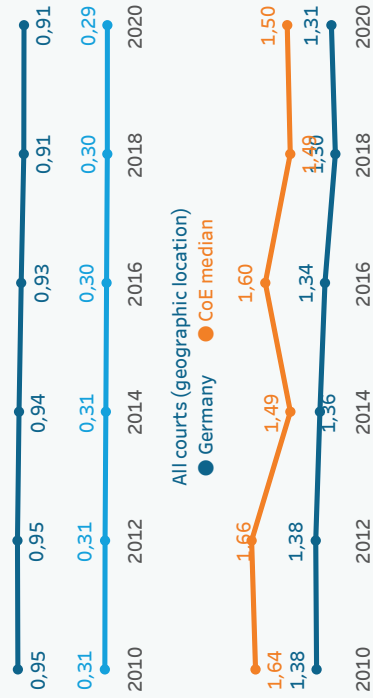


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Total	7.58
	Civil	7.92
	Criminal	5.7
Communication with courts	Administrative	7.68
	Civil	9.38
	Criminal	4.1
Courts and case management	Administrative	8.92
	Civil	5.71
	Criminal	7.3
Decision support	Administrative	5.71
	Civil	7.71
	Criminal	7.97

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

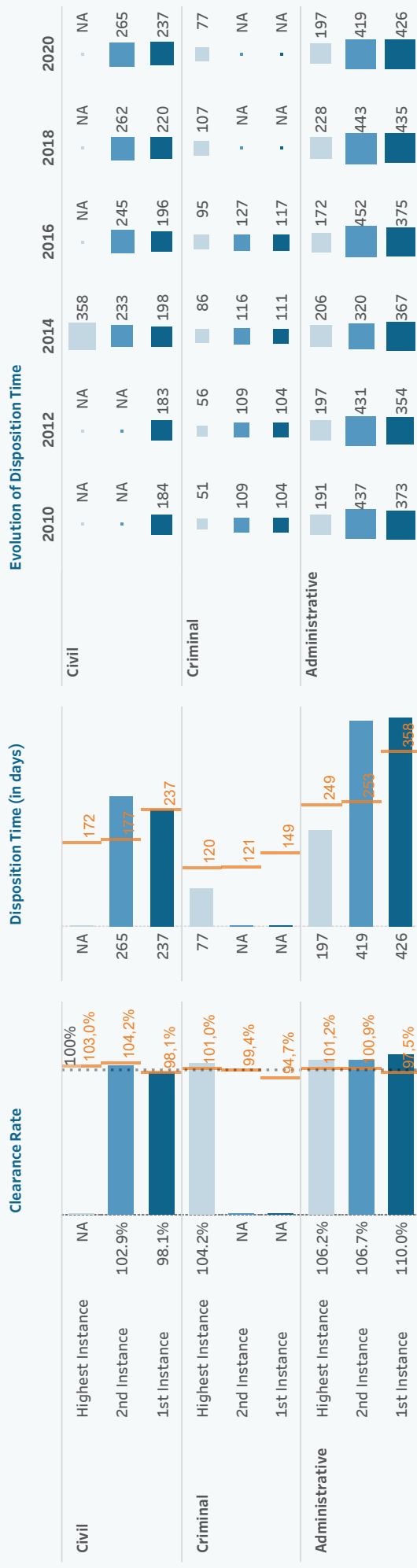
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

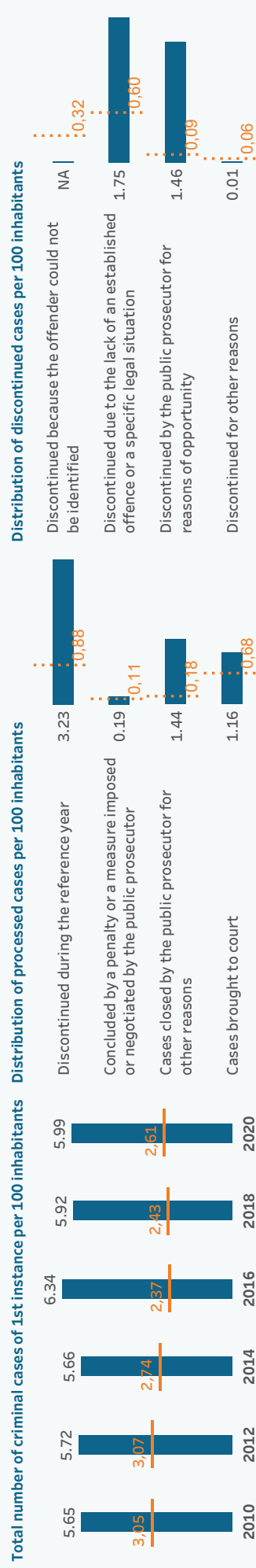
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/https://justiz.de>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.rechtsprechung-im-internet.de>
<https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://www.bmj.de>



Population
10 718 565



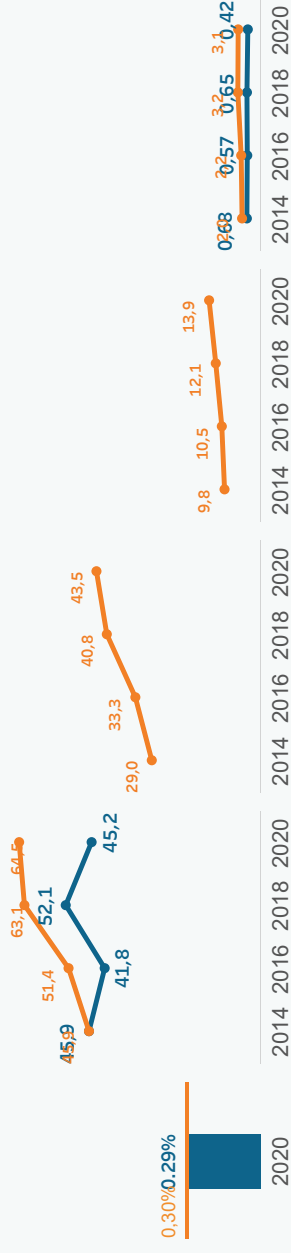
GDP per capita
15 424 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
NA
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.29% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	45.2 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	NA per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.42 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Greece spent 45.2€ per inhabitant on the implemented judicial system budget, which is less than the CoE median. This expenditure accounts for 0.29% of the GDP, which is also slightly less than the median. Since 2014, the budget spent on the judicial system fluctuated while the European median was constantly rising. Greece is not able to separate the public prosecution services budget from the courts' budget, hence no further analysis can be conducted.

Number of courts

Compared with the CoE median value of all court geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants, Greece appears to have the double number of locations where citizens can access courts in spite of decreasing trend from 2012. This implies a dense network of court premises across the country.

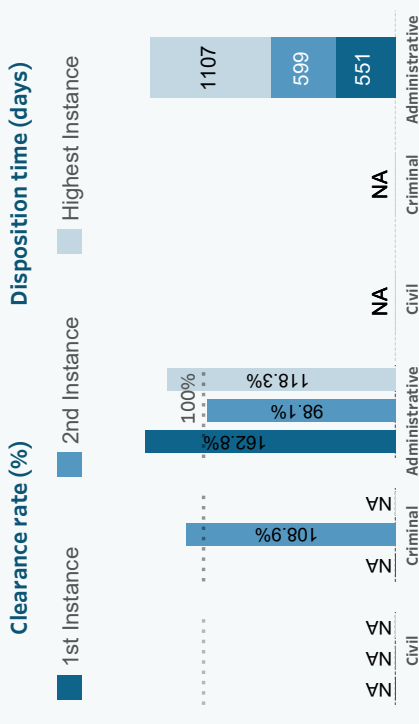
Professionals

The number of professional judges at the level of 36 judges per 100 000 inhabitants is far above the CoE median. On the other hand, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has been decreasing steadily to the level of 39,2 per 100 000 inhabitants which is below the median value. Consequently, the ratio between judges and their supporting staff is almost one to one which is not commonly seen in European judicial systems (the CoE median ratio indicates more than 3 staff members per judge). The number of prosecutors (6,95 per 100 000 inhabitants), in spite of increase, is still much below the CoE median, whereas number of lawyers (416) continued rising to the level three times higher than the median.

ICT in judiciary

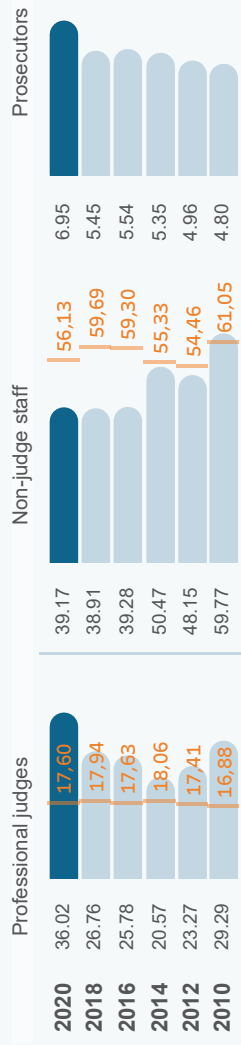
Greece has an ICT index of 5,1 which is much below the CoE median. However, it should be noted that significant increase of 0,6 points was achieved in 2020, mainly due to improvements in both e-communication of courts and decision support.

Efficiency

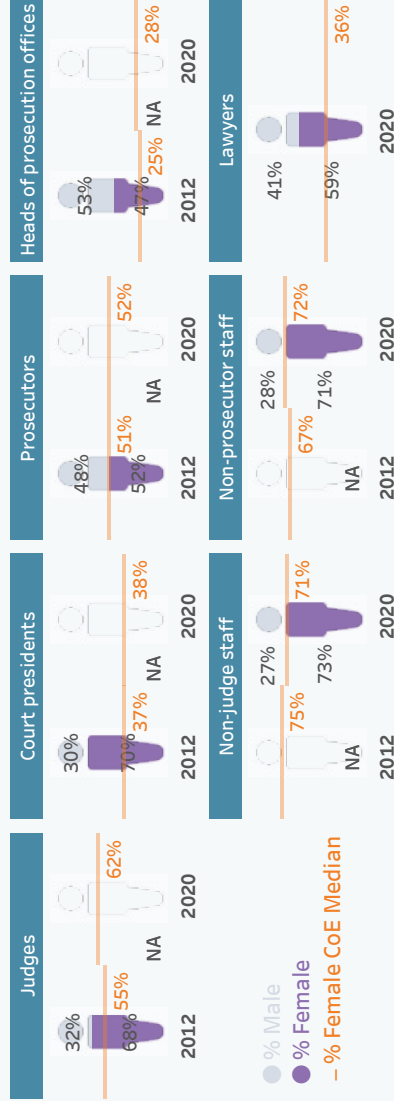


Efficiency: Due to COVID-19, courts operated under special conditions and dealt mainly with priority criminal cases. This reportedly had a negative effect on civil and commercial cases, but no further analysis of this impact can be conducted as caseload data are not available. The data provided for 2020 cover only the administrative domain where pandemic effects were visible in the 25% drop of incoming and resolved first instance cases. The administrative courts were most efficient in the first instance as they maintained very high CR of 162,8% and continued decreasing DT, much like in previous cycles. Similar positive trends can be observed for the second instance courts. However, it should be noted that DT in all three instances is still very high and much above the European median values which might be a cause of concern.

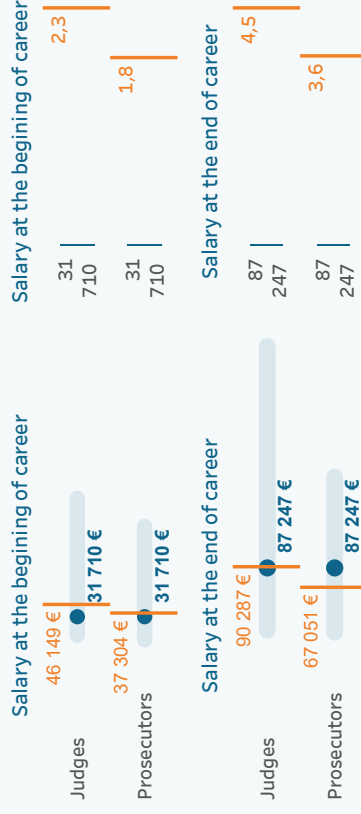
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

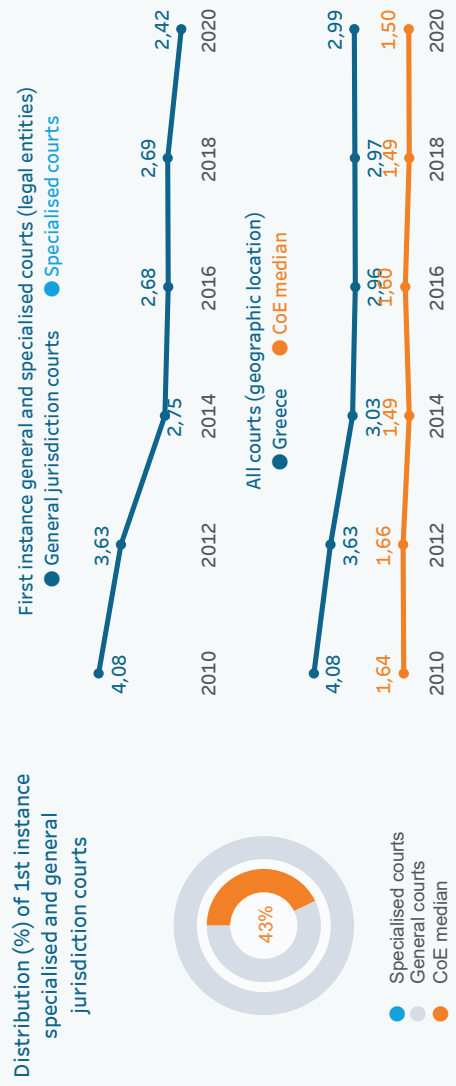


Absolute gross salaries

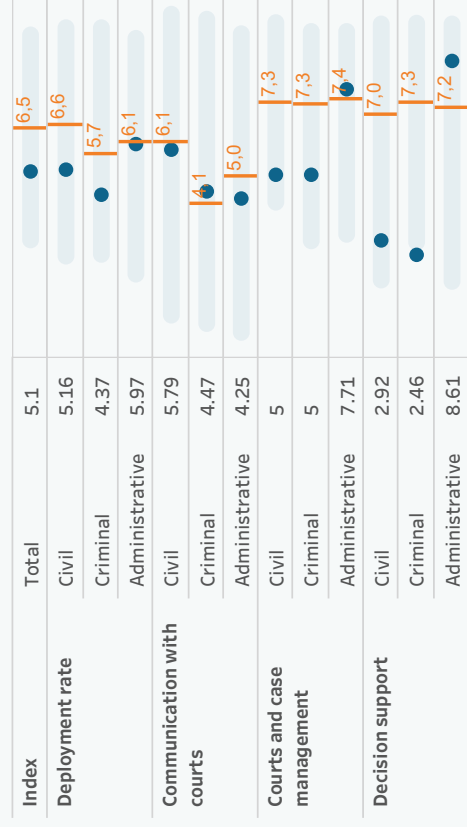


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

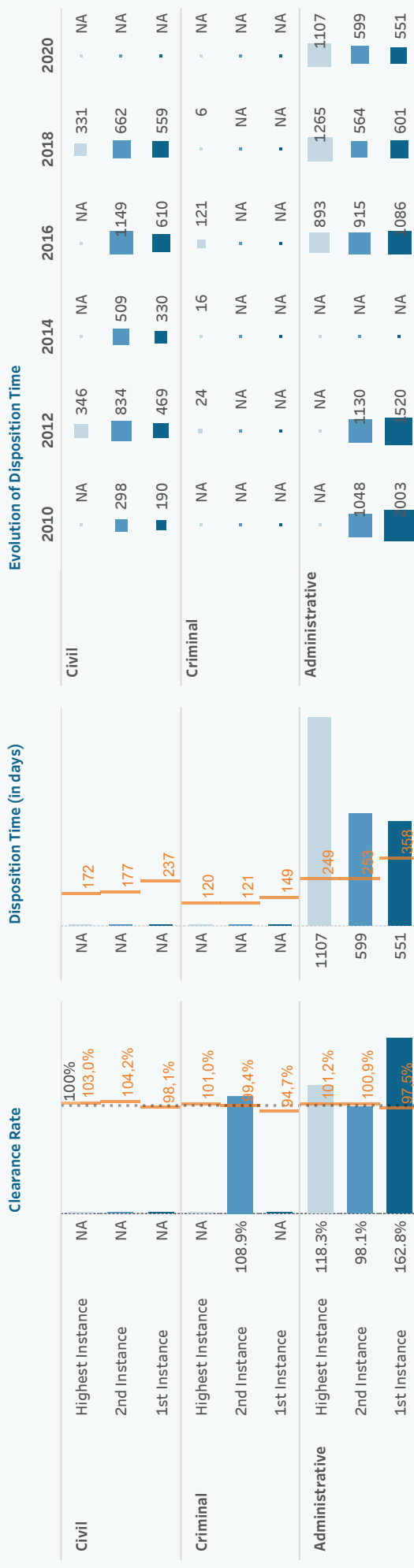
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

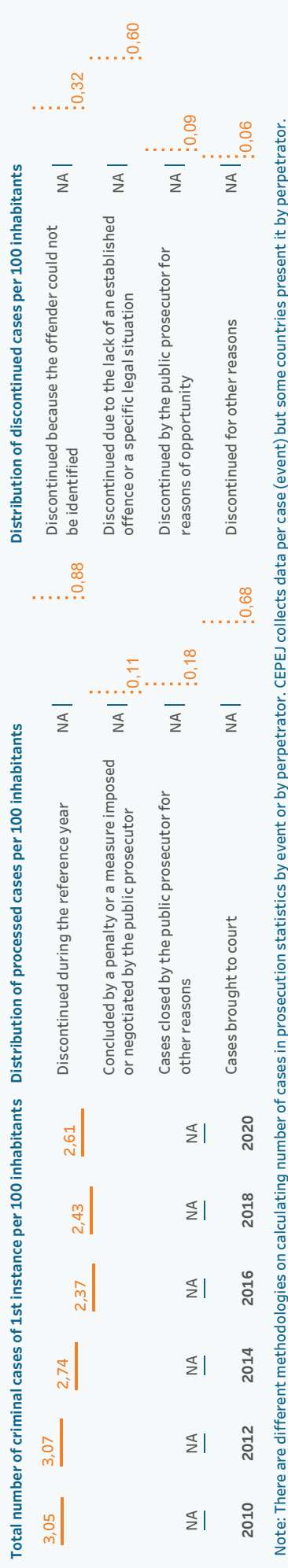
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



Judiciary related websites

- 1. Legal texts**
www.ministryofjustice.gr www.adjustice.gr www.elsyn.gov.gr
www.solon.gov.gr www.ncrfs.gov.gr www.gov.gr
- 2. Case-law of the higher court/s**
www.areiospagos.gr www.adjustice.gr www.elsyn.gr
- 3. Information about the judicial system**
www.ministryofjustice.gr www.adjustice.gr www.elsyn.gov.gr
www.solon.gov.gr www.ncrfs.gov.gr www.gov.gr



Population
9 890 640

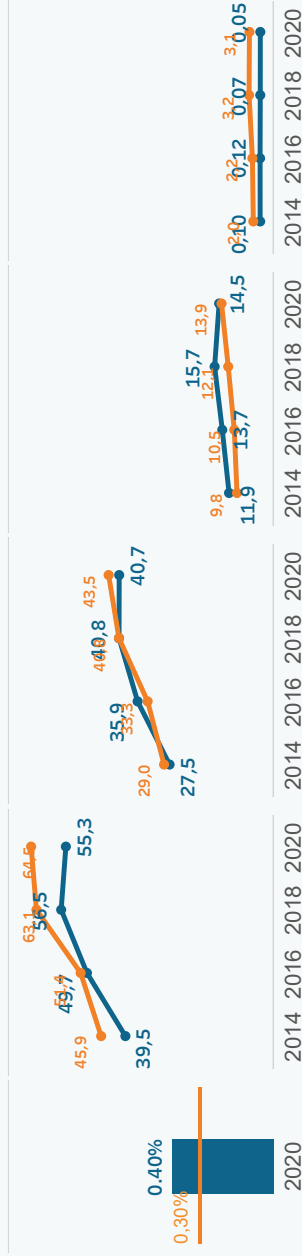


GDP per capita
13 940 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
12 901 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.40% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	40.7 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	14.5 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.05 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget: In 2020, Hungary spent 546 816 799 € on the implemented judicial system budget that is 55,3 € per inhabitant (less than the CoE median) and 0.40% of the GDP (significantly higher than the CoE median). The judicial system budget is distributed in the following way: 71.5 % for courts, 28.4% for prosecution and 0.1% for legal aid. In 2020, Hungary's budget of the judicial system was slightly decreased compared to the previous cycle, however, the implemented budget allocated to investments in the new buildings and ICT were significantly increased.

ICT in judiciary

Hungary with an ICT index of 9.7 is one of the highest in Europe and it was significantly increased by 0.8 points compared with the previous cycle. Hungary invests 4.4% of the courts' budget for ICT which is above the CoE median of 2.2%. The improvements are noticed in all categories and foremost in e-communication and decision support. In 2020, the digitalisation of the courts has been given a priority within central administration.

Professionals and gender

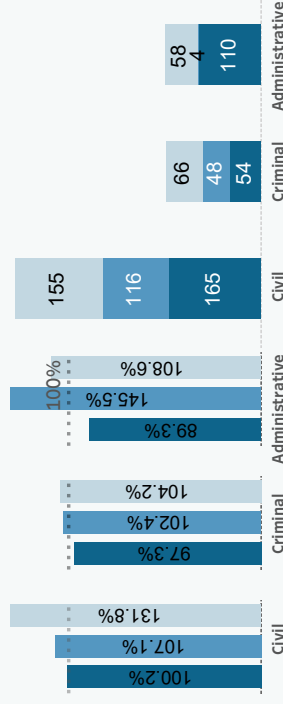
Contrary to the European trend, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (28,2) has slightly decreased since 2010. The number of prosecutors (18,97) and lawyers (131,08) has increased only slightly. The proportion of women is stable both for judges and prosecutors. While women are dominant for judges and prosecutors with 69% and 60%, the courts presidents and heads of prosecution are little lower with 53% and 42%.

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Since 2019, the salaries of judges have increased by 32% and that of prosecutors by 21%. The ratio with the average national gross salaries, which was below the CoE median in the previous cycles, is now in line with it.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

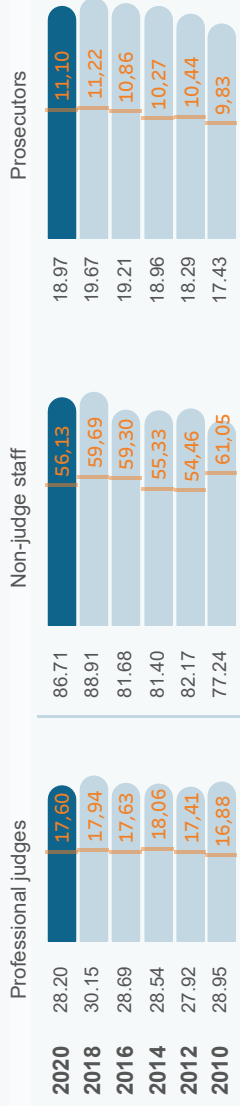


Efficiency: In 2020, second instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while the criminal domain is the most efficient area of law. The overall efficiency of courts is stable or improved in 2020 when compared to the previous cycle even with the COVID-19 circumstances.

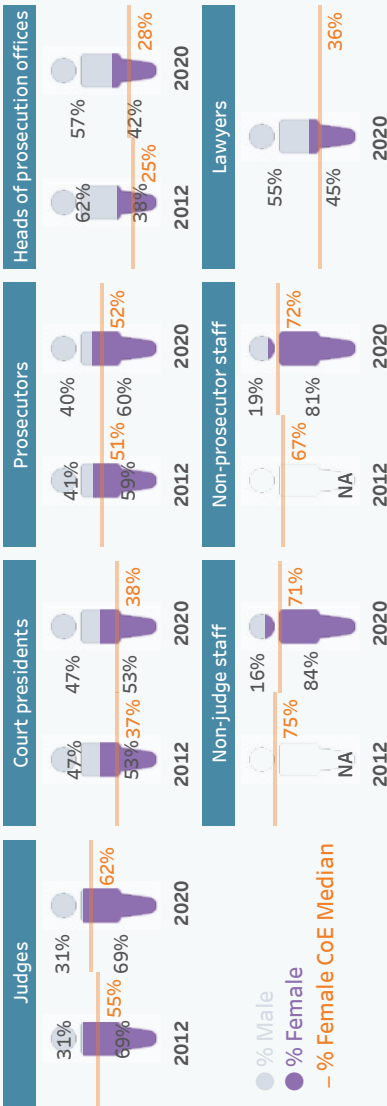
On 31 March 2020, the twenty Administrative and labour courts were dismissed.

From this date, Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Courts on a regional level. This reorganisation had an effect on caseload, especially on the increased number of incoming and resolved cases in the first instance. Even if the clearance rate is below 100%, the Disposition Time remains stable. On the contrary, the efficiency in the second instance has significantly improved.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

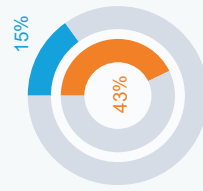


Gender balance

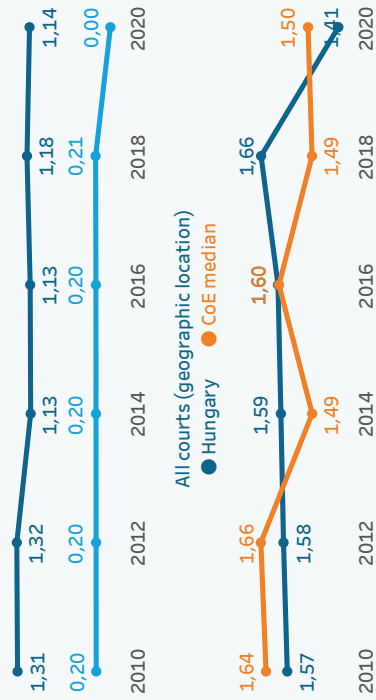


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

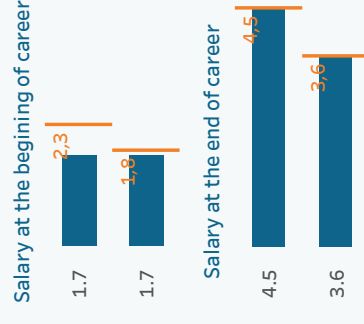
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



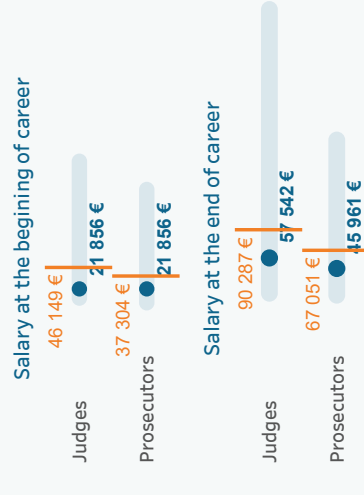
First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Absolute gross salaries



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	9.68
Deployment rate	Civil	9.75
	Criminal	9.76
	Administrative	9.51
Communication with courts	Civil	10.15
	Criminal	10.15
Courts and case management	Administrative	9.69
	Civil	9.03
	Criminal	9.03
Decision support	Administrative	9.03
	Civil	10
	Criminal	10

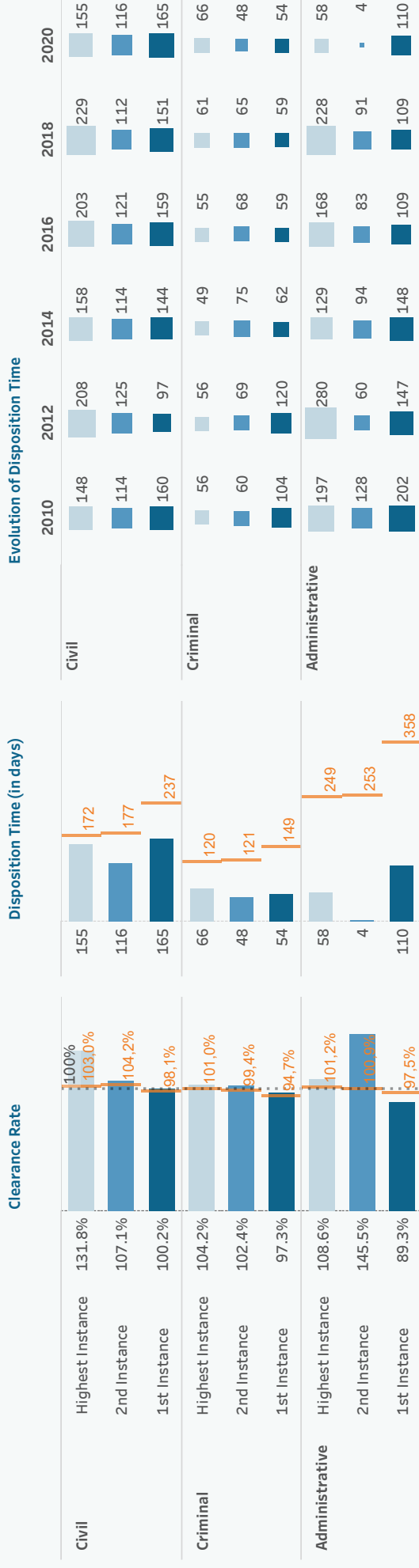
CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

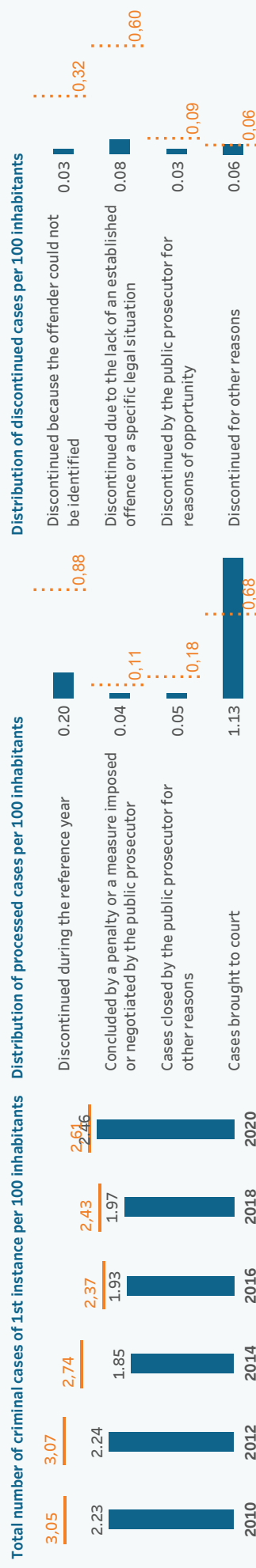
CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
 CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://njt.hu>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

https://kuria-birosag.hu/hu/node?theme=kuria_smg
<https://birosag.hu/birosagi-hatarozatok-gyjitemenye>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://birosag.hu>



Population
368 792



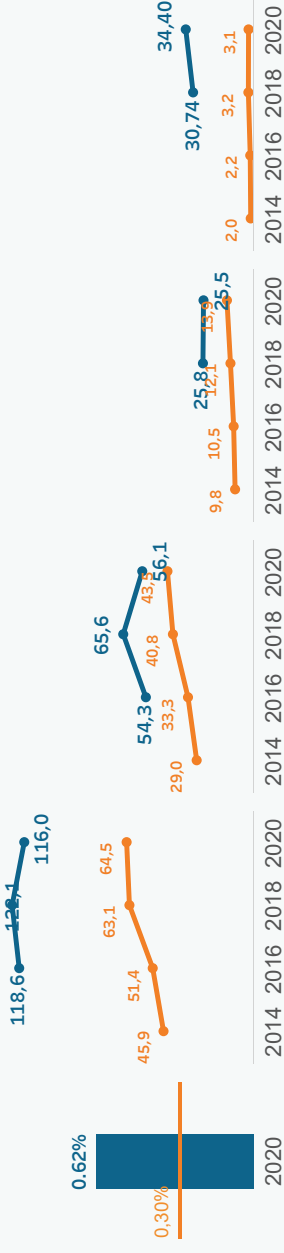
GDP per capita
18 823 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
60 987 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

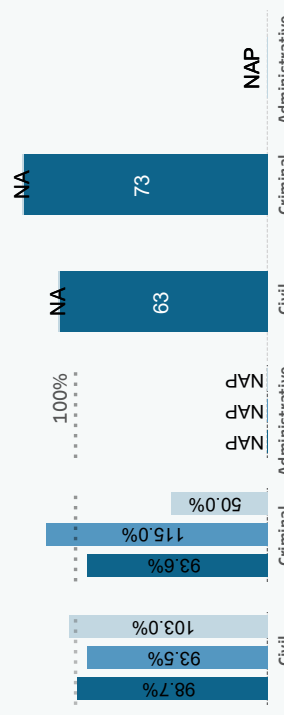
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.62% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	116.0 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	25.5 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	34.40 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget : In 2020, Iceland spent 42 795 878 € on the implemented judicial system budget which is 116 € per inhabitant (almost double the CoE median) and 0.62% of the GDP also significantly higher than the CoE median. In 2020, 48% of this budget was spent on courts, 22% on prosecution services, and 30% on legal aid. Iceland is amongst the CoE Member States that traditionally spend a considerable part of their budget on legal aid.

Professionals

The number of professional judges of 17.35 per 100 000 inhabitants is close to the CoE median. Contrary to the European trend, the number of prosecutors (17.08 per 100 000 inhabitants) fell remarkably between 2010 and 2020, but remained above the CoE median. The share of women among court presidents remained stable at a low level (20%), whereas it has risen among heads of prosecution offices from 24% to 50%.

Courts

In 2020, a specialised "Court of Reopening Cases" has been established. Its competence covers both criminal and civil cases decided by district courts, the Appeal court and the Supreme court. This court is composed of five judges occupying part-time positions - one judge from the Supreme court, one from the Court of appeal and one from a district court, as well as two judges appointed following an open selection procedure.

ICT in judiciary

Iceland has an ICT index of 7,8 points, which significantly increased by 0,9 points between 2018 and 2020. This improvement is visible in all categories and, in particular, in the e-communication with courts. Indeed, Iceland extended the use of or newly deployed a number of tools, such as: writing assistance and voice recording tools extended to all courts; videoconferencing deployed for most courts.

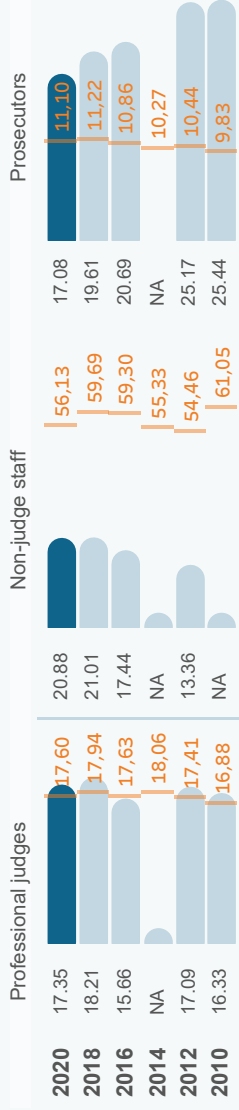
Efficiency: In Iceland, the distinction between civil and administrative law cases does not exist, the latter being a part of the former. Also, data on pending civil and criminal cases remain unavailable for all instances but the first one. Thus, it is not possible to calculate the DT for these types of cases.

DT for both first instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases (63 days) and first instance criminal law cases (73 days) is significantly below the CoE median.

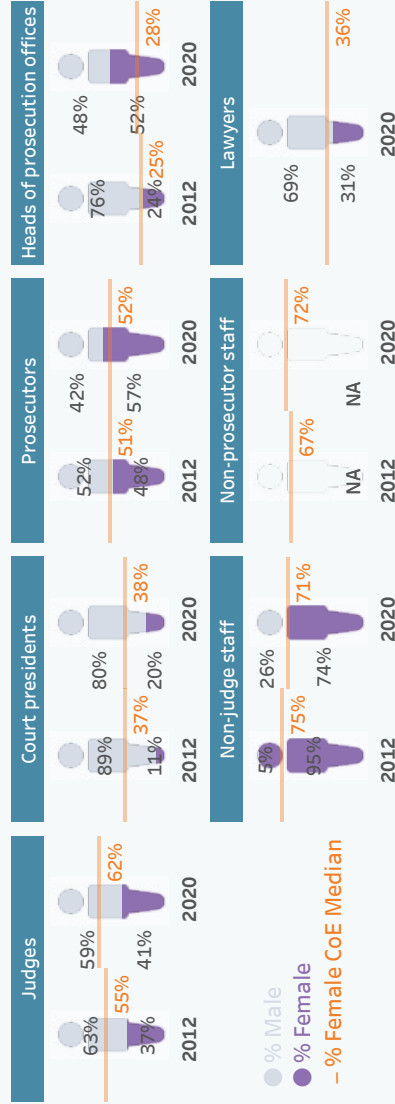
Contrary to the European trend, the number of incoming and resolved first instance civil (and commercial) cases and all instances criminal law cases increased between 2018 and 2020. In particular, the incoming and resolved second instance criminal law cases more than doubled.

The most adverse impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was observed for the third instance criminal law cases. Indeed, the relative CR decreased from 99% in 2016 to 50% in 2020.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

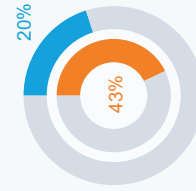


Gender balance



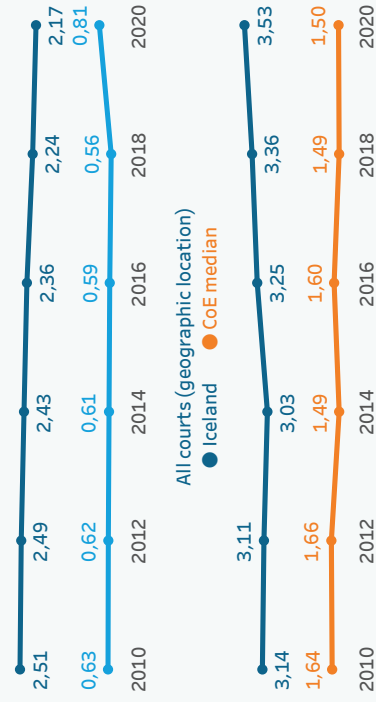
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



● Specialised courts
● General courts
● CoE median

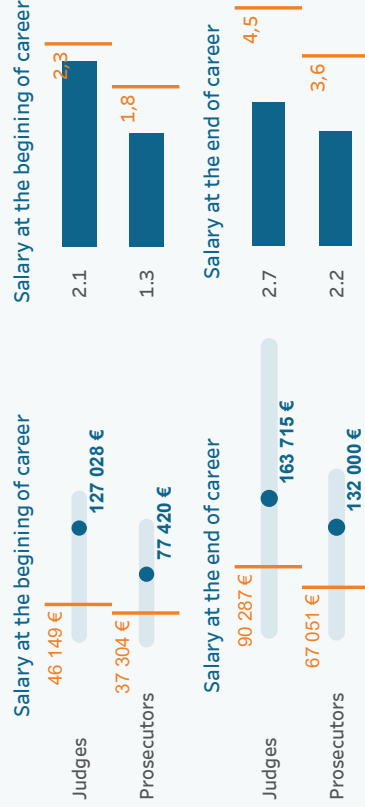
First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Civil	6.76
	Criminal	7.56
	Administrative	6.59
Communication with courts	Civil	5.03
	Criminal	6.46
	Administrative	4.71
Courts and case management	Civil	8.35
	Criminal	8.35
	Administrative	8.35
Decision support	Civil	9.78
	Criminal	9.81
	Administrative	9.78

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

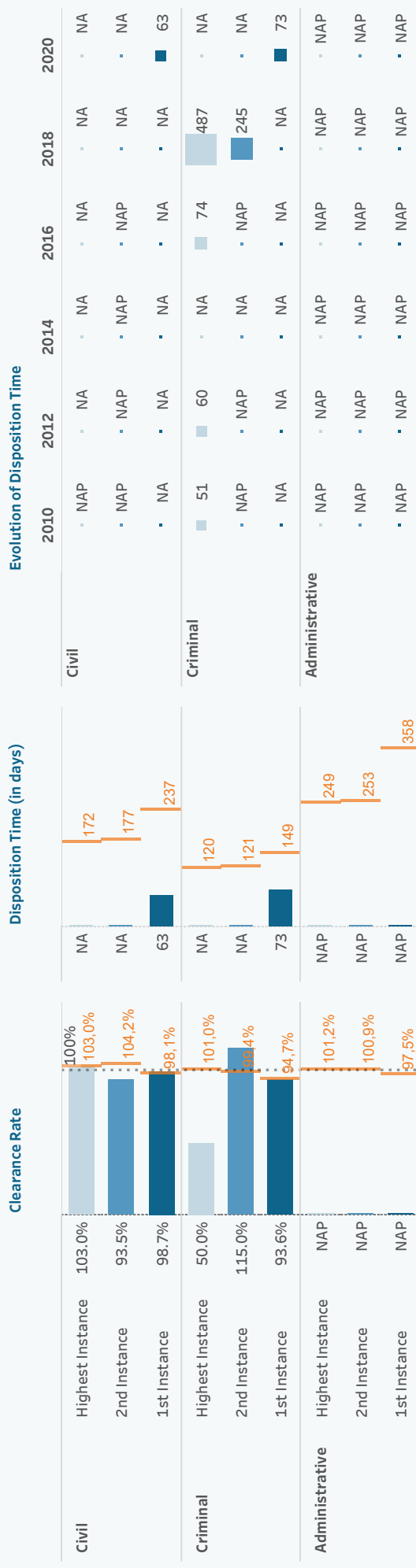
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

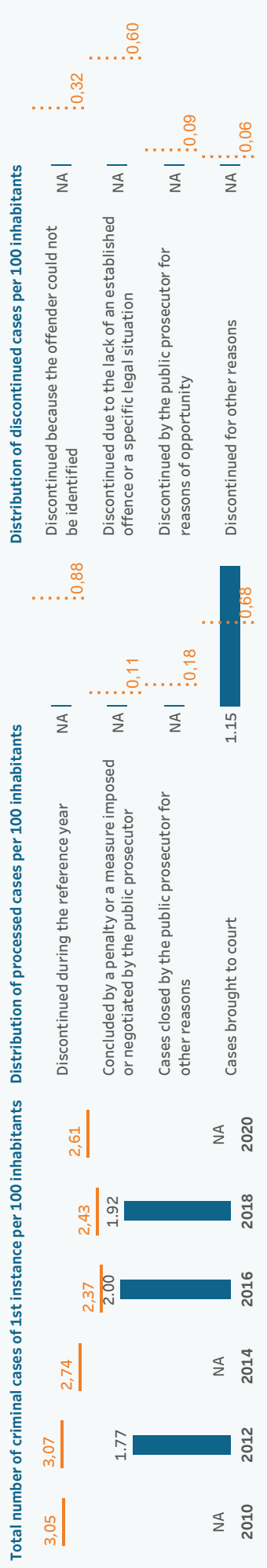
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.althingi.is/lagasafn/hunaf/2000106.html> and <https://www.reglugerid.is/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://domstolasyslan.is/>



Population
4 977 400



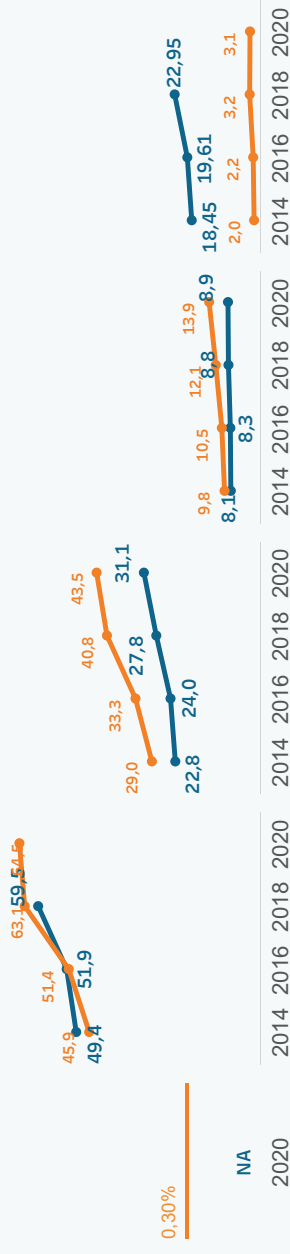
GDP per capita
74 912 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
40 283 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts		Prosecution services		Legal aid	
NA of GDP	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	8.9 per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08			

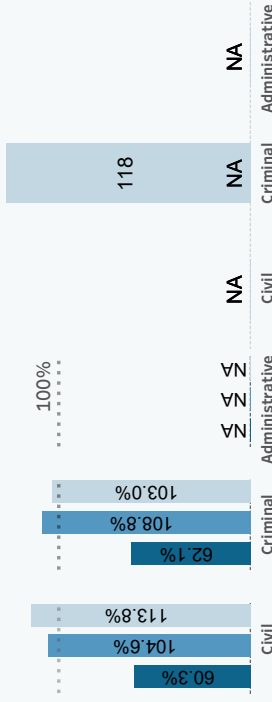


Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)

Disposition time (days)

1st Instance 2nd Instance Highest Instance



Budget: Ireland has not provided data on the total implemented judicial system budget for 2020. Ireland spent 31,07 € on the courts' implemented budget per 100 000 inhabitants which is below the CoE median but represents an increase from 22,78 € in 2014. The prosecution services' implemented budget, contrary to the courts, increased only slightly between 2014 and 2020 and did not fully follow the European trend where the median value raised by almost half over the same period.

Courts

Regarding court's organisation in Ireland, there are only three first instance courts (as legal entities) exercising general jurisdiction for the entire country. The number of geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants decreased from 2,29 in 2012 to 1,91 in 2020 which exceeds a bit the general European downward trend.

Professionals

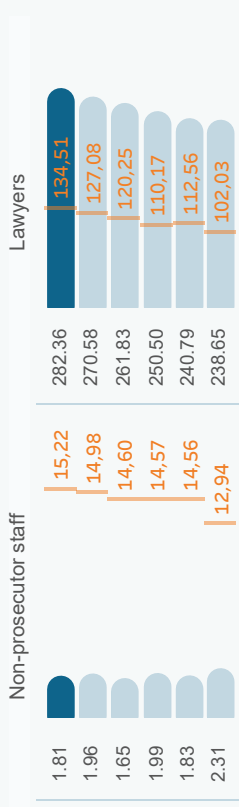
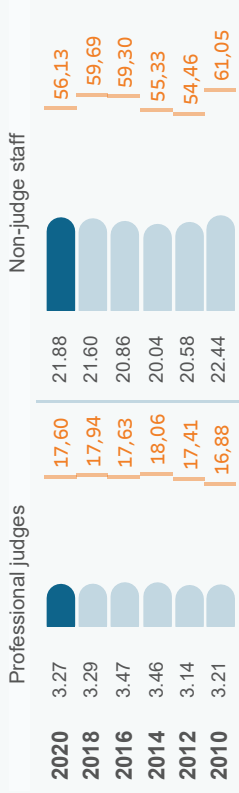
The system in Ireland is traditionally characterised by the lower number of professionals in courts and public prosecutors' offices compared with the CoE median values: judges (3,27), prosecutors (2,57), non-judge staff (21,88) and non-prosecutor staff (1,81). Contrary, number of lawyers is much above median (282,36). Regarding gender balance, female judges are still underrepresented although situation has improved since 2012. The only exception is the second instance where women take around 50% of positions.

ICT in judiciary

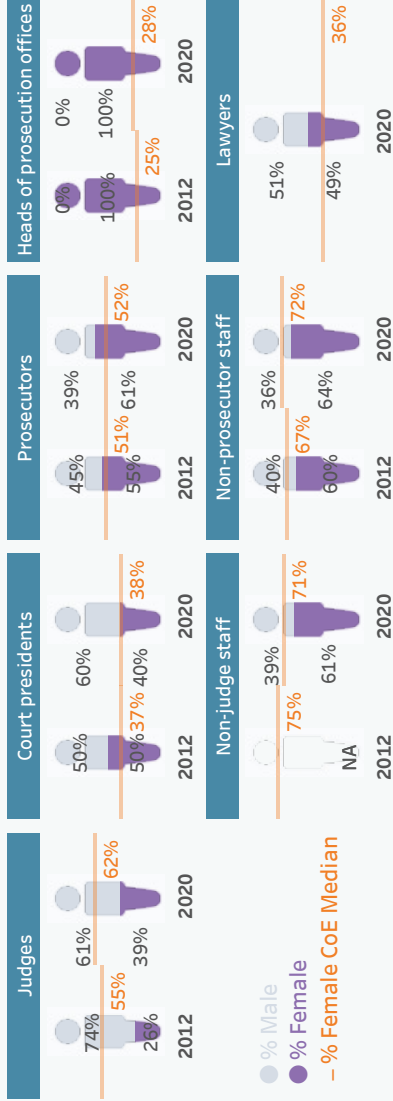
Ireland has an ICT index of 4,3 which represents an increase of 0,4 points since the last cycle but is still low and under the CoE median. The investment in ICT is relatively high in Ireland (8,9% of the courts' budget) and it increased further in 2020 (by 3,4,4%) with the aim of achieving the progression of a number of key projects.

Efficiency: Historically, the number of pending civil cases has not been recorded in case flow data, as many cases initiated before the Irish courts either settle out of court or are not continued by the plaintiff/applicant without any procedural requirement that the parties inform the court of either a settlement or an intention not to proceed with the case. Consequently, number of resolved cases constantly appears lower and number of pending cases is not available. For this reason, CR shows lower values and DT cannot be calculated which prevents comprehensive analysis of the efficiency indicators.

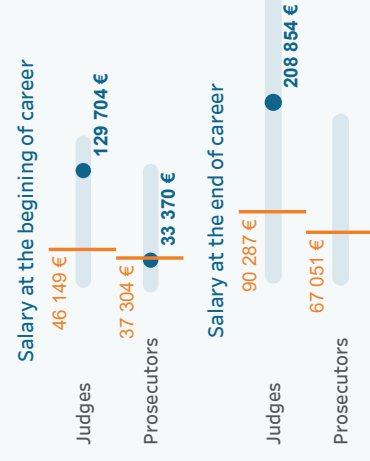
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



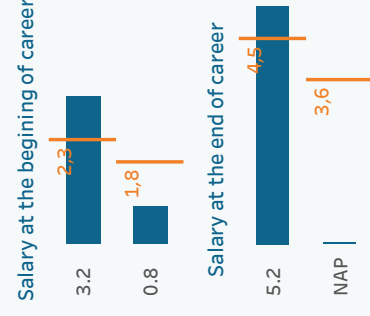
Gender balance



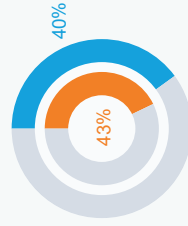
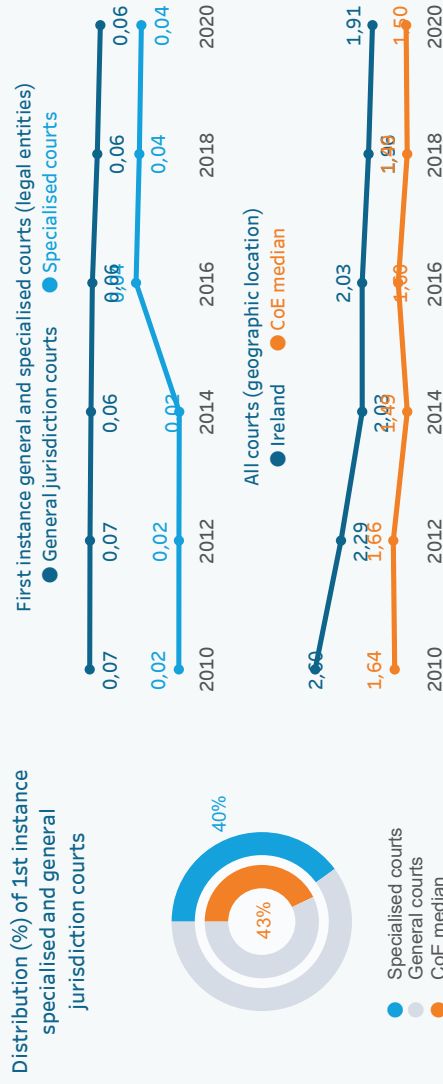
Absolute gross salaries



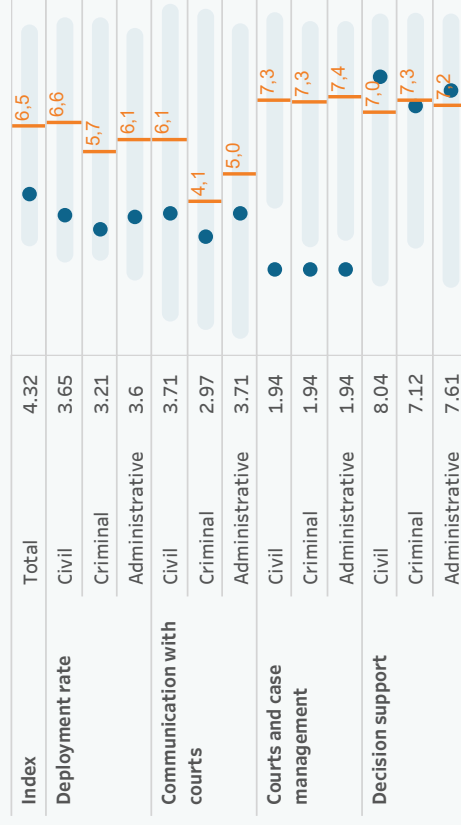
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

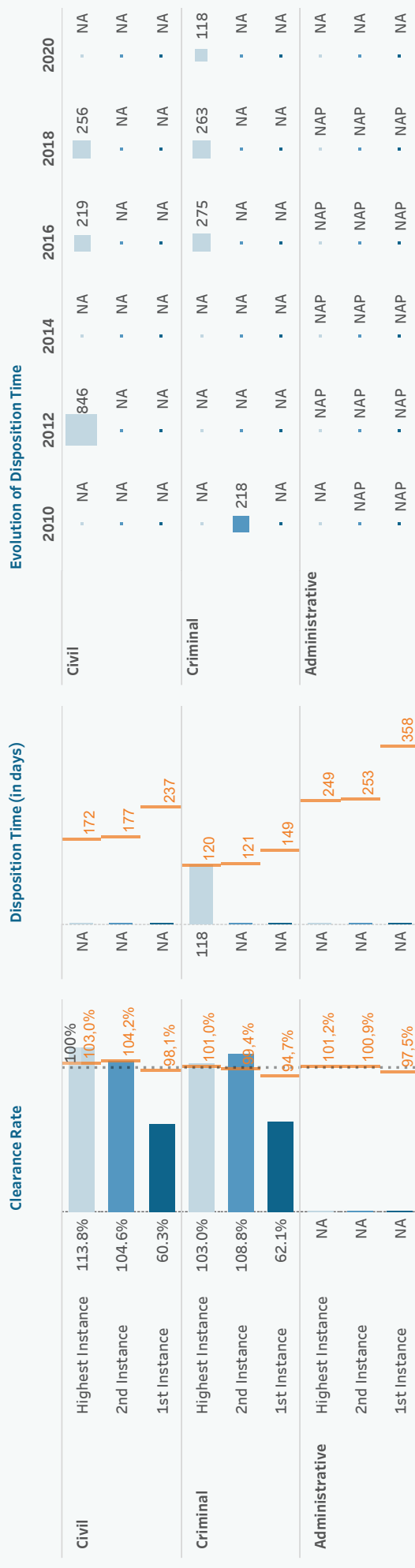
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

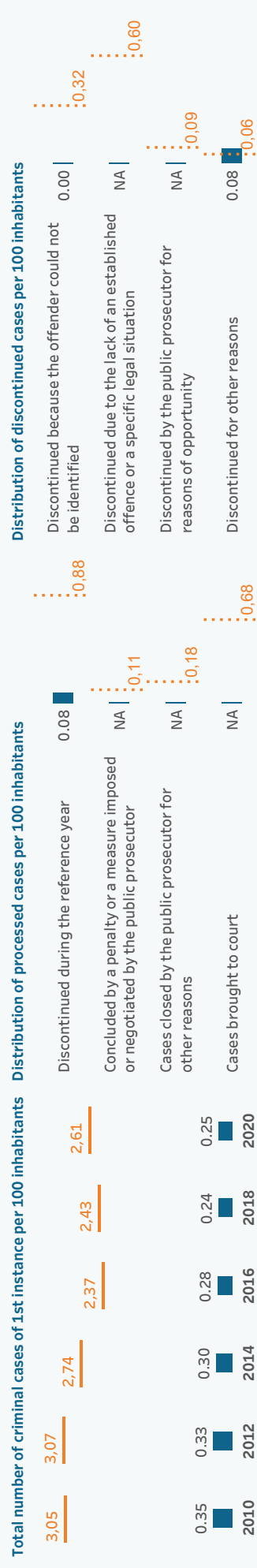
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

Irishstatutebook.ie

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

Courts.ie, Bailli.org, irlii.org, ucc.ie/academic/law/irishlaw/, ucc.ie/academic/law/irlii/index.php, irish-law.com

3. Information about the judicial system

Courts.ie, Citizensinformation.ie



Population
59 257 566

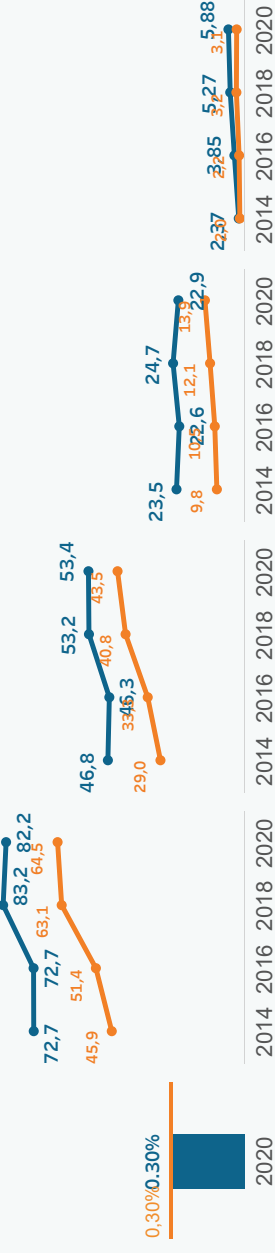


GDP per capita
27 815 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
31 233 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

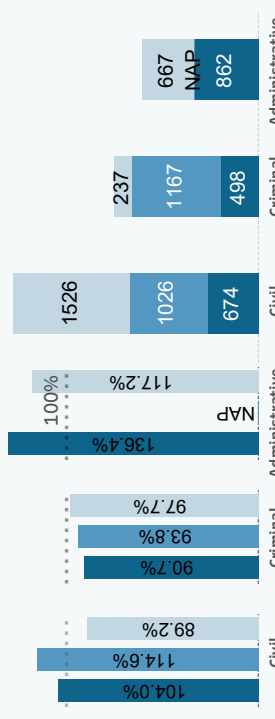
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.30% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	82.2 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	22.9 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	5.88 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget : In 2020, Italy spent 4 868 256 466 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 82,15 € per inhabitant (more than the CoE Median) and 0,30% of the GDP. In 2020, 65% was spent on all courts, 28% on prosecution services, 7% on legal aid. From 2018 to 2020, Italy increased the implemented budget allocated to IT, justice expenses and training organised by courts.

Number of professionals

Italy is characterised by a high number of lawyers: it is the country with the highest number of lawyers in absolute value (235 964, that is 18% of the total number of lawyers in the CoE states and entities) and the number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants is almost three times the CoE Median. However, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (12) is lower than the CoE median, as well as the number of court staff (36) and the number of prosecutors (4). "Judges of peace" (3 547 judges), are not counted as professional judges.

Promotion and salaries of judges

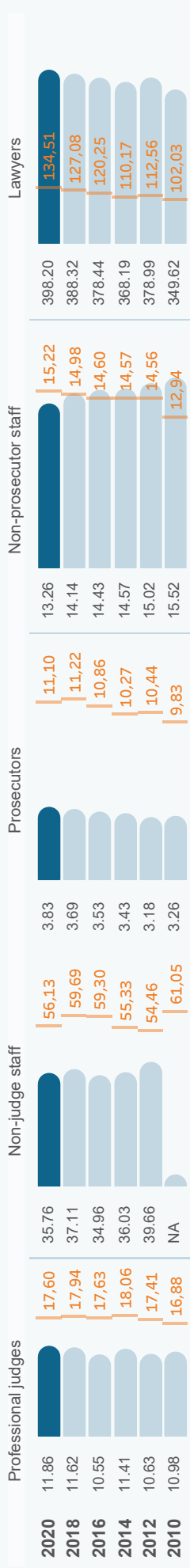
In Italy, the concept of "promotion" of judges is mostly related to the years of service and the level of salary is not related to the hierarchical position but to the seniority. The ratio between the salary of judges and average national salary is lower than the CoE median at the beginning of career and higher at the end.

Alternative Dispute Resolutions

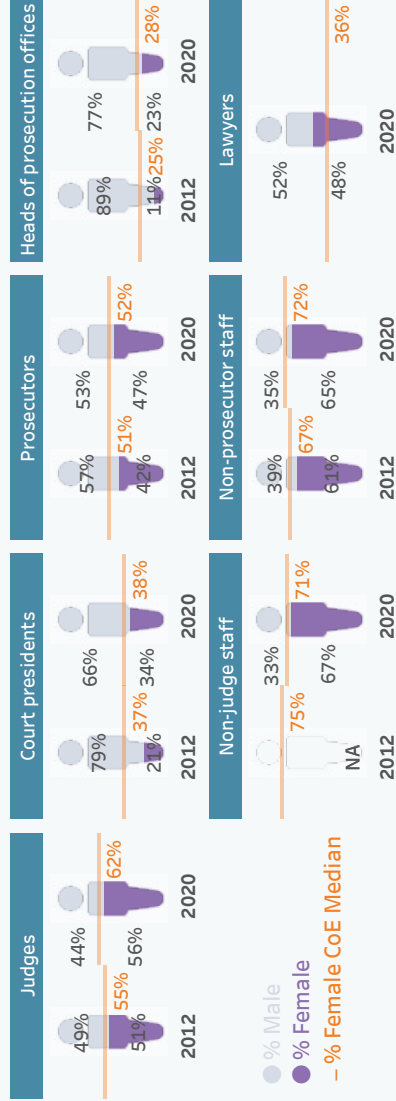
Italy is one of the few Member States that provide mandatory mediation both before/instead going to court and ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding. In 2020, the parties agreed to start mediation in 60 110 cases, but a settlement agreement was reached in 15 013 cases only.

Efficiency: The major issue related to the judicial efficiency in Italy remains the excessive length of proceedings, especially as regards civil and commercial litigious cases, even if, the overall length of proceedings constantly decreased from 2012 to 2018. In 2020, due to the pandemic situation and the temporary closure of courts, the efficiency of courts mostly weakened compared to the previous years. In particular, the increases in Disposition Times were considerable for civil/commercial and criminal cases in the three instances. The Italian judicial system is affected by the high number of pending cases, in particular civil and commercial in the first instance. For this reason, the lower number of resolved cases had a significant impact on the calculation of Disposition Time. This indicator is expected to improve once the pandemic situation has stabilised.

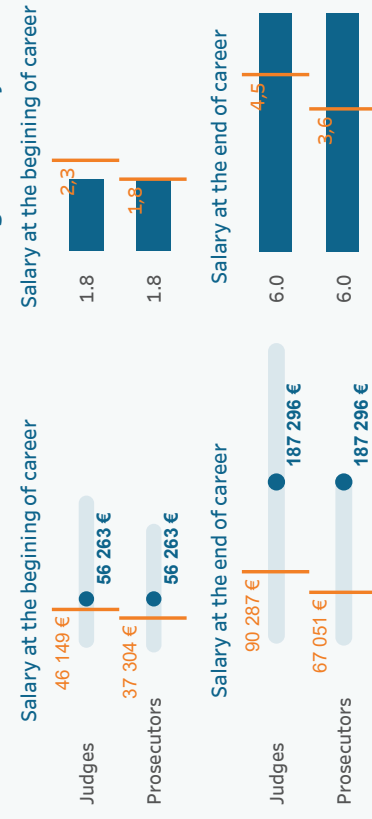
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



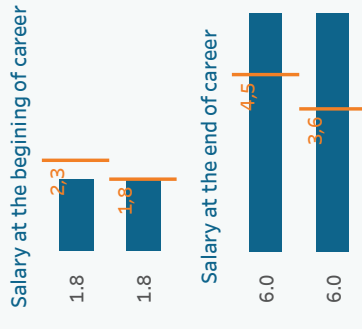
Gender balance



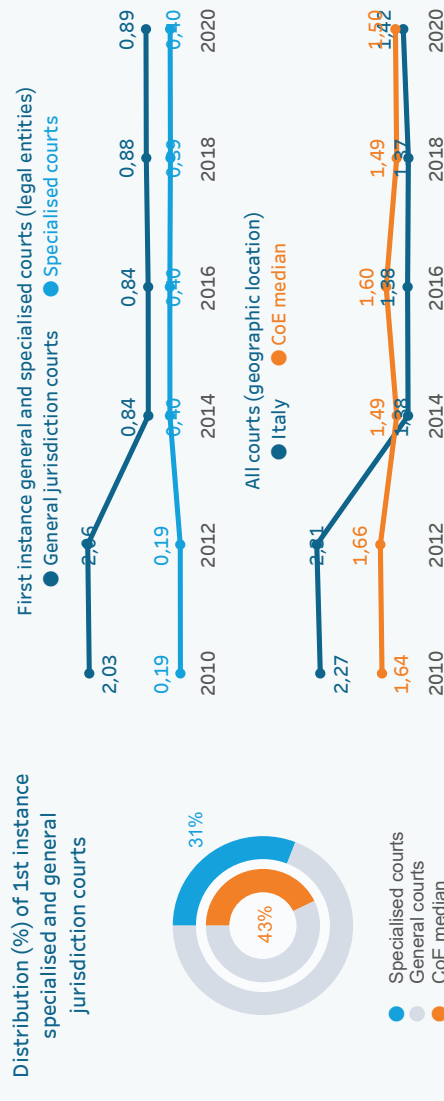
Absolute gross salaries



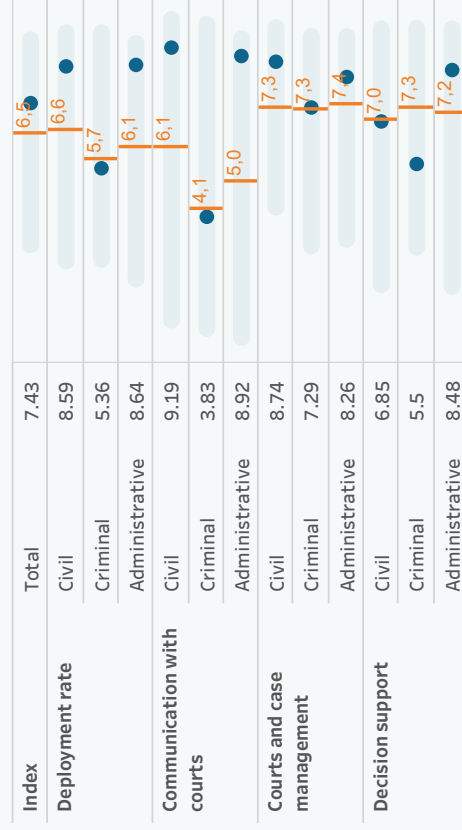
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

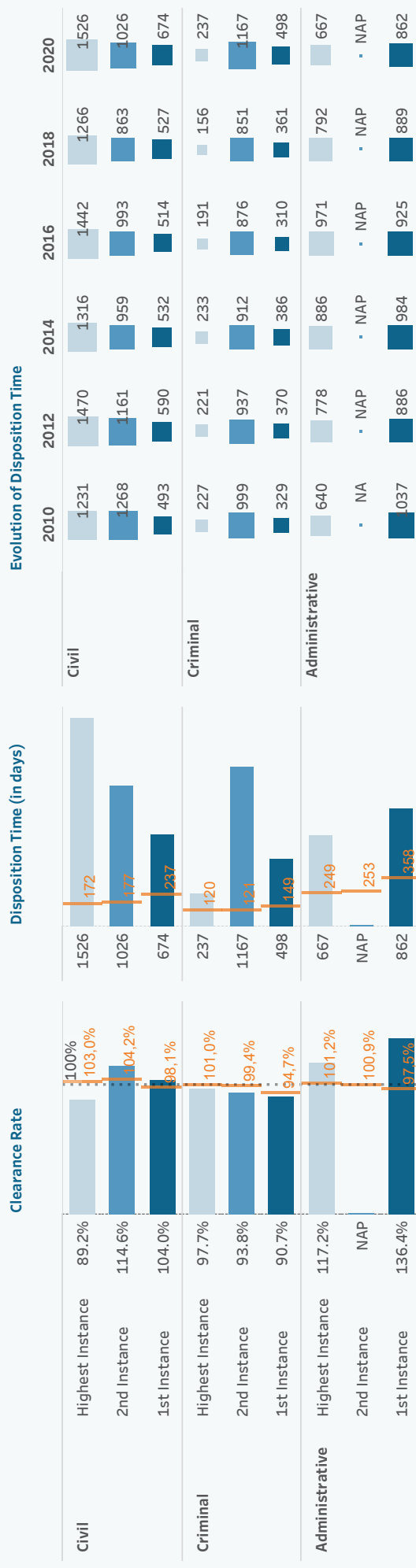
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

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

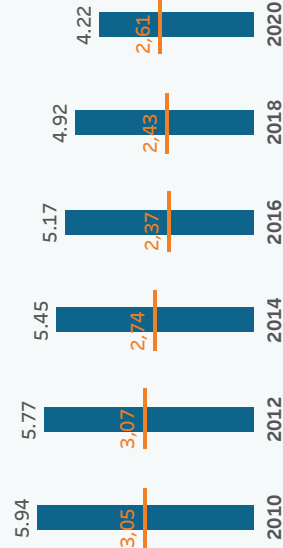
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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



Public prosecution services

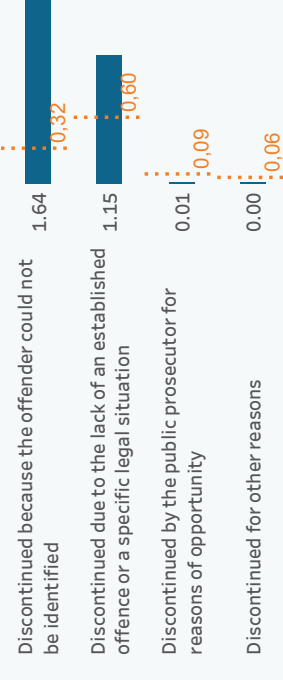
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.normattiva.it/

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/sncass/>

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

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
1 893 223

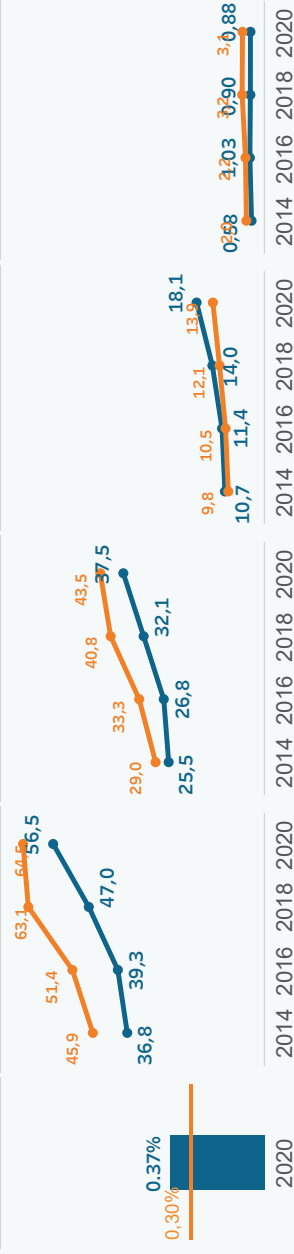


GDP per capita
15 431 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
13 716 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

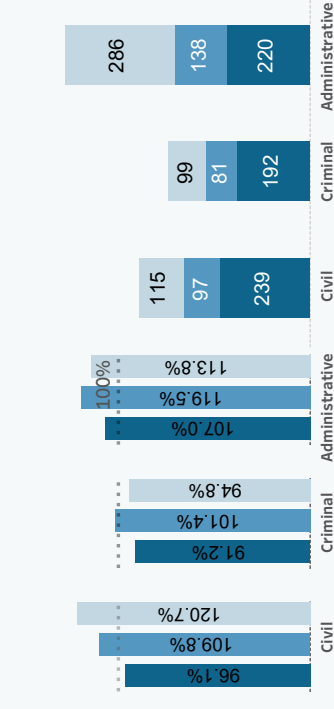
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.37% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	37.5 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	18.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	0.88 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget: In 2020, Latvia spent 106 944 589 € on the implemented judicial system budget. Although it increased by 54% between 2014 and 2020, the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant (56.5€) was still below the CoE median in 2020. Over the same period, the prosecution services budget per inhabitant soared (+ 69,8%) and it was above the CoE median. In 2020, the distribution of this budget was as follows: 66% for all courts, 32% for prosecution services, and 2% for legal aid.

ICT in judiciary

Latvia is one of the two countries with the highest ICT index (9.8 out of 10 in 2020, same level as in 2018) even if they spent only 3.1% of the total courts' budget for ICT. Latvia has launched a pilot project in which the work on administrative offence cases takes place in the new technological platform of the Court Information System, developed within the E-case project "Informative Development of Courts".

Gender balance

Between 2012 and 2020, the proportion of women among judges and prosecutors remained very high and as it did for court presidents (71% in 2020). Meanwhile, the proportion of women among the heads of prosecution offices has risen remarkably from 40% to 54%.

Mediation for family cases

The Project "State co-financed family mediation" provides support for families to solve the disputes affecting children. For each dispute, parties could receive up to 5 hours of State-paid mediation sessions provided by certified mediators. To ensure the availability of this type of mediation, the Mediation Law was amended in 2020.

Courts' organisation

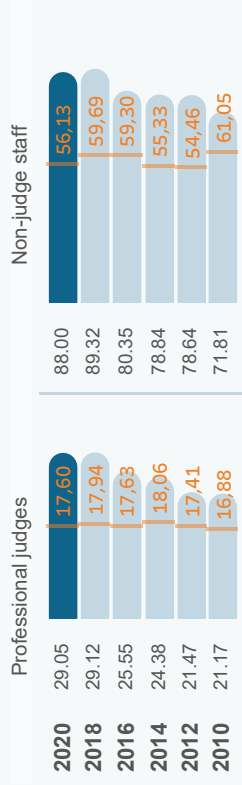
The number of all first instance courts as legal entities was drastically reduced between 2016 and 2020 (-71%). Yet, in the meantime, the number of all courts as geographic locations per 100 000 inhabitants has increased by 36% and it is almost double of the CoE median.

Efficiency: Second instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance in 2020, while the courts are most efficient in the criminal domain in all three instances combined. The DT for both second and third instance cases is well below the CoE median for all matters except for the third instance administrative Law cases. For the latter type of cases, the DT was indeed the highest (286 days).

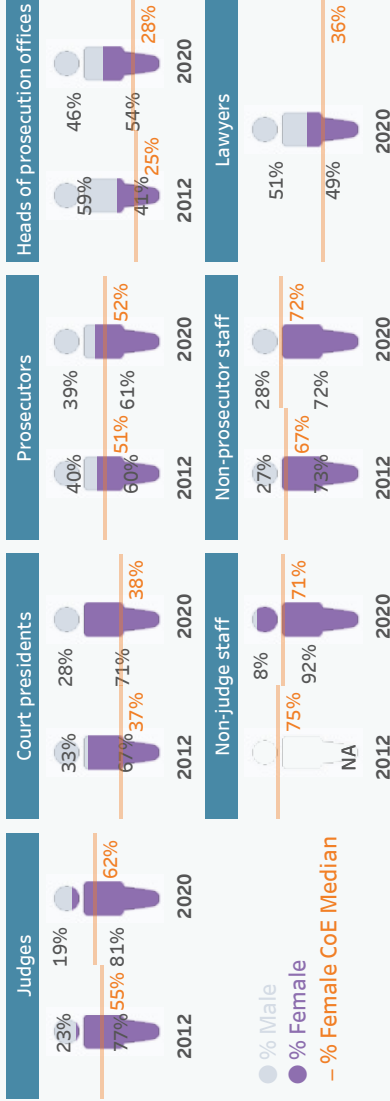
Although the Covid-19 pandemic affected the work of the courts in 2020, the resolved cases increased compared to 2018, in particular for third instance civil (and commercial) litigious cases and administrative law cases. As a result, between 2018 and 2020, the DT was reduced by 43.6% for third instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases and by 37.7% for Administrative Law cases.

Meanwhile, the DT for the Total Criminal Law cases increased for all instances, especially for the first instance cases (+63%).

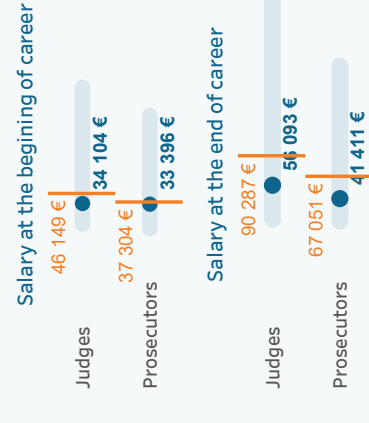
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



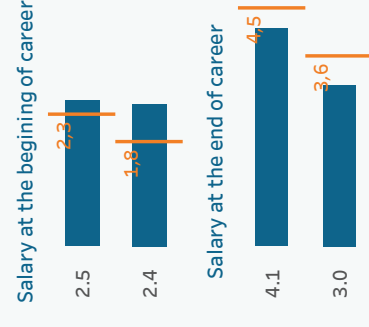
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

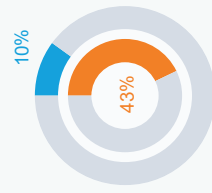


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

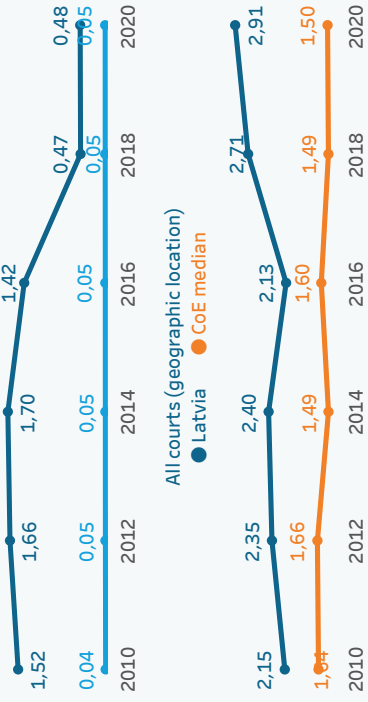


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

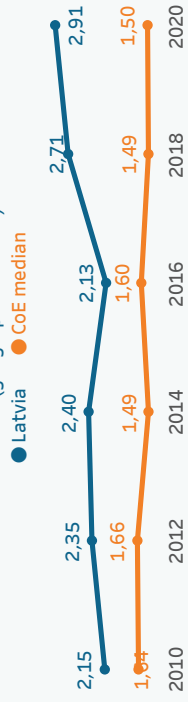
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	9.76
Deployment rate	Civil	9.79
	Criminal	9.74
	Administrative	9.54
Communication with courts	Civil	9.56
	Criminal	9.65
	Administrative	9.19
Courts and case management	Civil	10
	Criminal	10
	Administrative	10
Decision support	Civil	9.8
	Criminal	9.82
	Administrative	9.8

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

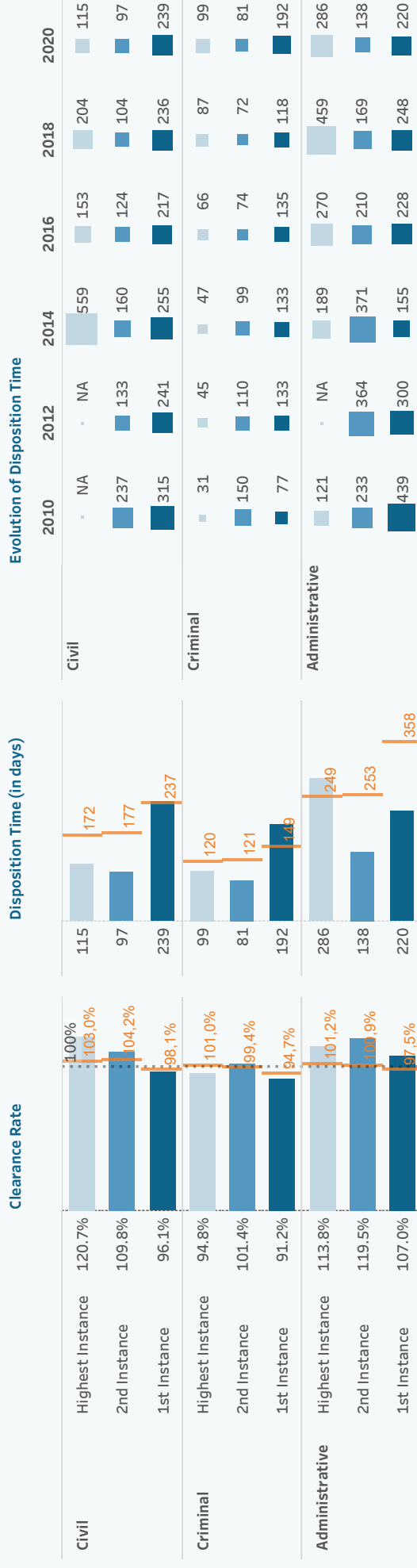
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

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

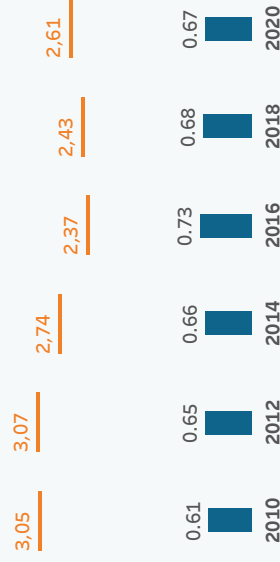
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

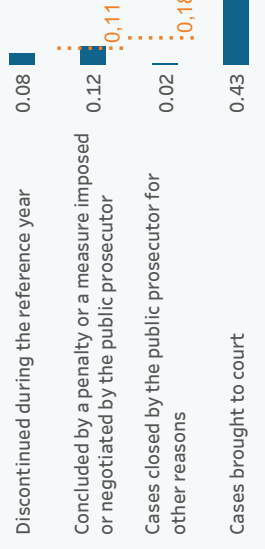


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.likumi.lv

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.at.gov.lv

3. Information about the judicial system

www.tiesas.lv; www.at.gov.lv



Population
2 795 680



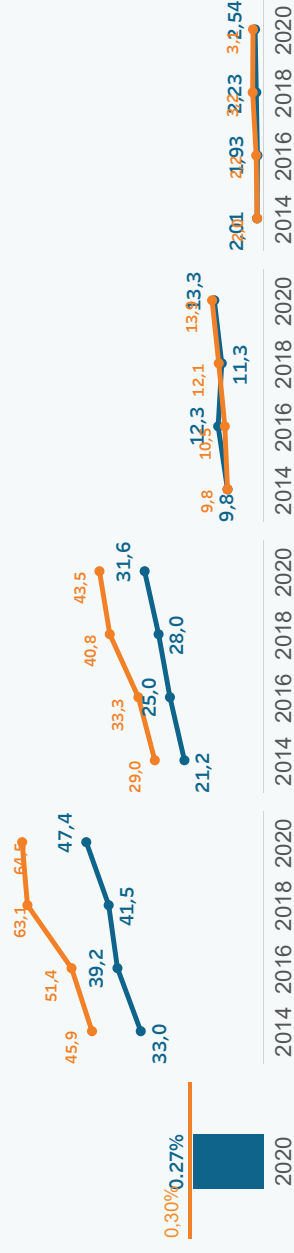
GDP per capita
17 510 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
17 143 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.27% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	47.4 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	13.3 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	2.54 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : in 2020, Lithuania spent 132 651 473 € on the implemented judicial system budget: 47.4€ per inhab. (below the CoE median) and 0.27% of the GDP (below the CoE median). 67% were spent on courts, 28% on prosecution services, and 5% on legal aid. In fact, legal aid is granted to many cases, but the amount per case is relatively low. The investments in computerisation within courts increased in 2020 by 87%.

Recruitment of judges

As of 2020, the Judicial Council, instead of the President of Lithuania, appoints three members of the selection panel and is involved in the coordination of the procedure of this panel. It advises the President on the appointment of judges at all levels, their promotion, transfer, removal. It is also possible since 2020 to appeal the opinion of the selection commission to the Supreme Court.

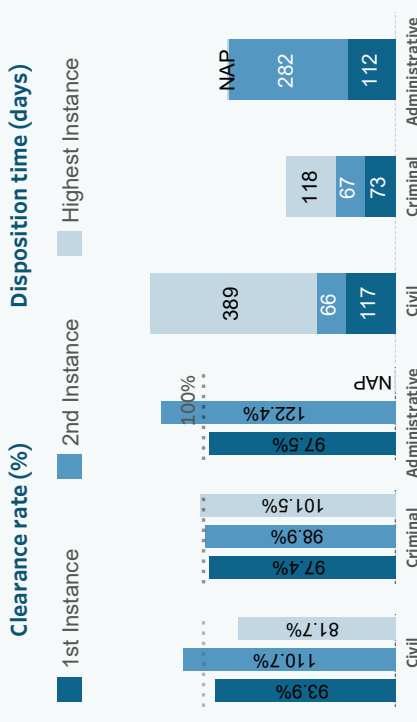
ICT in judiciary

The ICT index of 8,2 increased by 0,3 points compared to 2018. The investment in ICT which is 3,3% of the court budget (only slightly above the CoE median of 2,2%) seems to be reasonable compared with the level of development and recent improvement. There is a unique centralized database for all matters; parties can access their cases and communicate with courts in online processed cases, apply for and receive legal aid online.

Court-related mediation

Since 2019, court-related mediation is possible also in administrative cases. As of 2020, parties must try to resolve family disputes through mediation before going to court (except for domestic violence victims). In certain civil cases, mandatory mediation may be ordered by the court. The free of charge trainings increased the number of mediators in recent years.

Efficiency

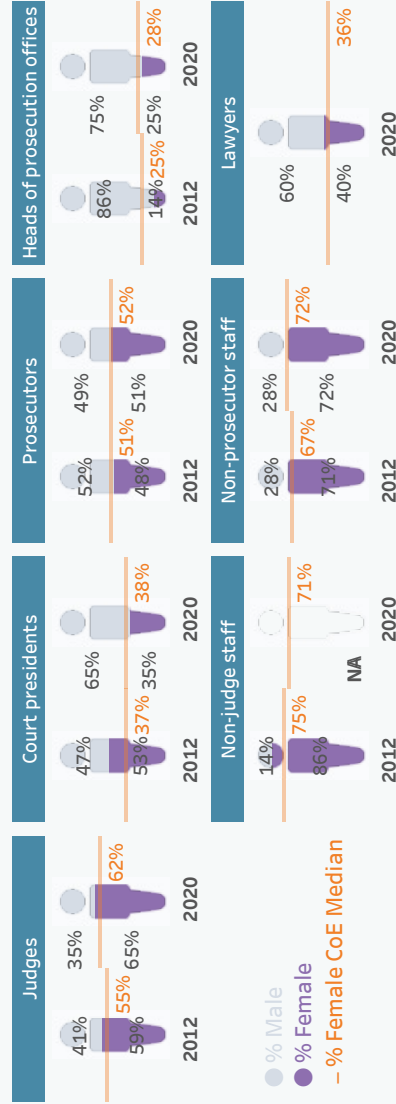


Efficiency: In total, in 2020, the courts are the fastest in the first instance, with DT indicators well below the respective CoE medians in all matters. The criminal domain is the most efficient area of law with DT indicators below the CoE medians at all instances. In particular, courts were most efficient in civil and commercial litigious cases in the second instance, while in the third instance the DT indicator was well above the CoE median in this legal field. In 2019, the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined fewer civil cases than were received, resulting in an increase of pending cases in 2019 but also in 2020. In addition, the reduction in the number of judicial posts and the lengthy appointment procedures led to a decrease in the number of resolved third instance civil and commercial litigious cases which caused an increase in the number of pending cases.

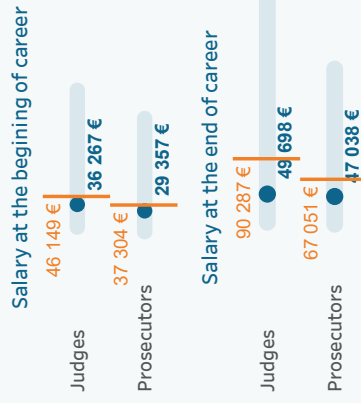
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



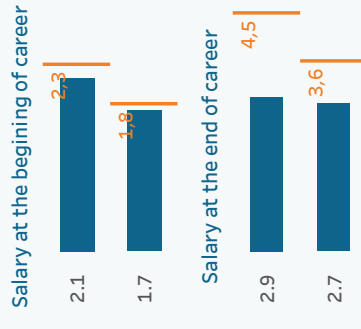
Gender balance



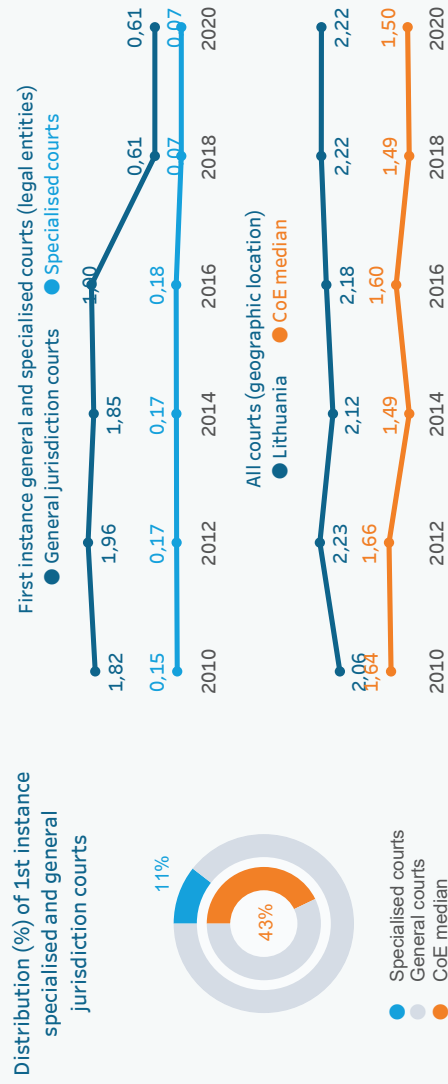
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Total	8.2
	Civil	8.99
	Criminal	5.61
Communication with courts	Administrative	8.74
	Civil	9.74
	Criminal	3.28
Courts and case management	Administrative	9.28
	Civil	7.58
	Criminal	7.58
Decision support	Administrative	7.58
	Civil	9.57
	Criminal	9.62

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

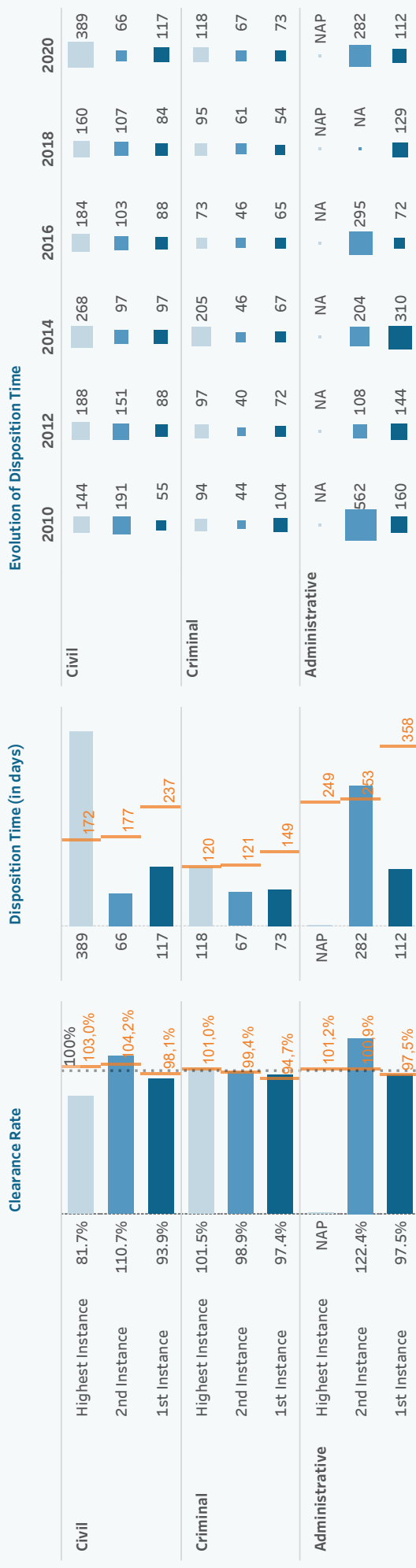
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

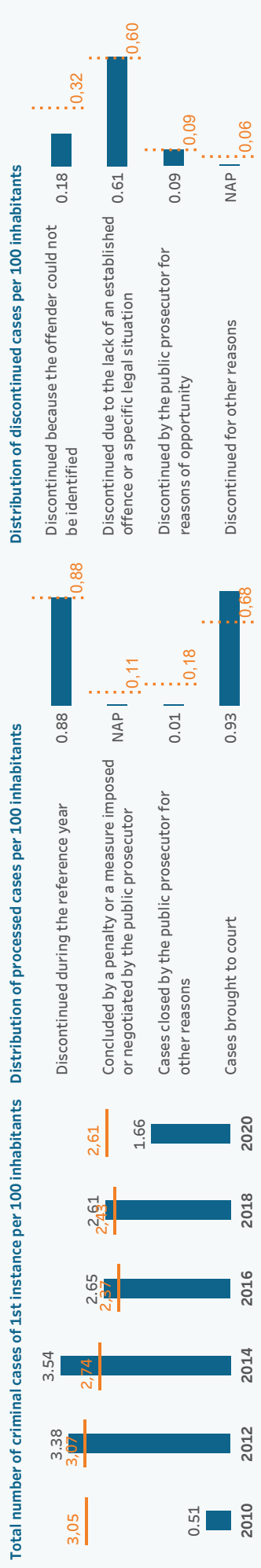
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://litko.teismai.lt>

3. Information about the judicial system

<http://www.teismai.lt>



Population
634 730

GDP per capita
101 056 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
63 015 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system

0.17% of GDP

CoE Median : 0,30%

Courts

NA per inh.

CoE Median : 43,53

Prosecution services

NA per inh.

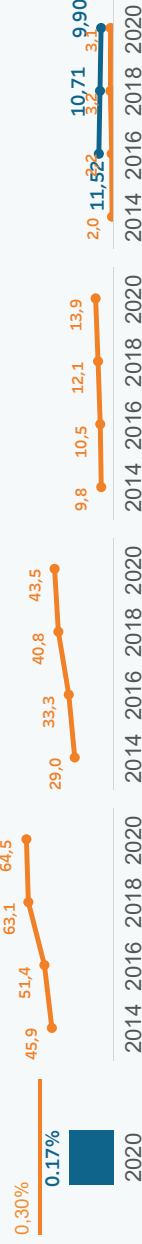
CoE Median : 13,86

Legal aid

9.90 per inh.

CoE Median : 3,08

176,7



Budget : Luxembourg spent 112 177 477€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 176.7€ per inhab. (significantly above the CoE median) and 0.17% of the GDP (below the CoE median). The budget of public prosecution services cannot be isolated from the one allocated to courts. The legal aid budget constitutes 5,6% of the judicial system budget and represents 9,90 € per inhab. Both values are above the respective CoE medians.

Access to justice

Luxembourg is amongst the few countries where no court fee or other tax is requested in connection with court proceeding. As already mentioned, the legal aid budget is relatively high. Besides, Luxembourg is among the States that provide the highest amount of legal aid per case. In terms of number of cases per 100 000 inhabitants granted with legal aid, Luxembourg is on the level of the CoE median.

Training of judges and prosecutors

Luxembourg has a specific training agreement with the French, Belgian and German training institutions. Judges and prosecutors, once nominated, can attend specific training programs offered by the above-mentioned foreign institutions, but also national and private sector organized training programs, as well as seminars offered by the European Law Academy.

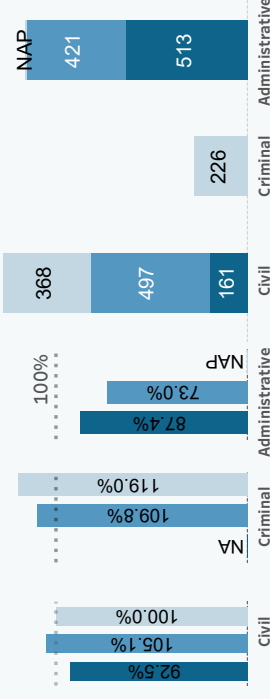
Gender balance

While women judges (69%) and prosecutors (50%) are well represented, women court presidents (33%) and heads of prosecution services (33%) are still underrepresented. The Gender Equality Delegate for judges and prosecutors, and a second one for other judicial staff, exist and ensure equal treatment between staff in terms of access to employment, training and professional promotion, and conditions of employment.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)

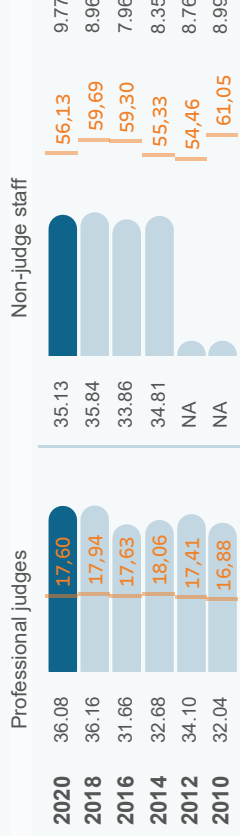
1st Instance 2nd Instance Highest Instance



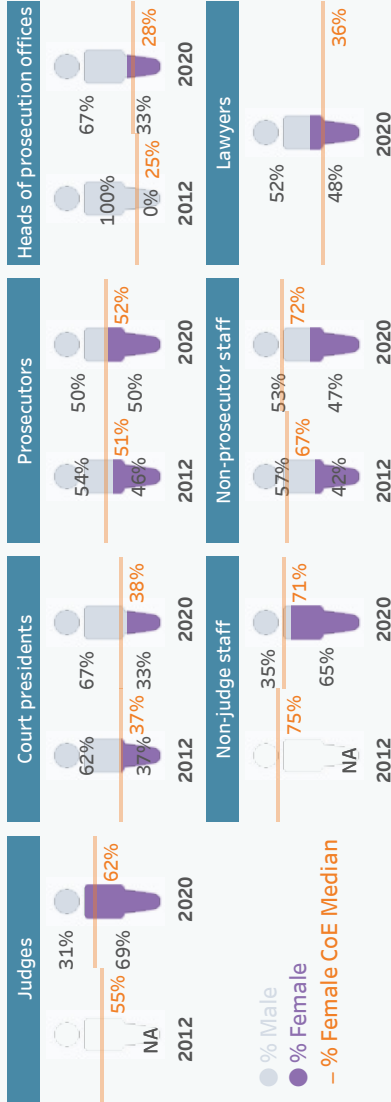
Efficiency: It is not possible to calculate the DT for criminal cases, except at the Supreme court (in Luxembourg: Cour de cassation). The DT indicator is below the respective CoE median only in 1st instance civil litigious cases. In 2020, administrative courts could not reach the 100% Clearance Rate threshold in both 1st, or 2nd instance. First instance administrative courts proved to be the slowest in 2020.

The COVID-19 influenced in a different way courts' efficiency. The incoming and resolved cases decreased for 1st instance administrative, and 2nd instance criminal and civil cases. In 2020, the DT of the Supreme court (Cour de cassation) decreased while it increased for first and second instance.

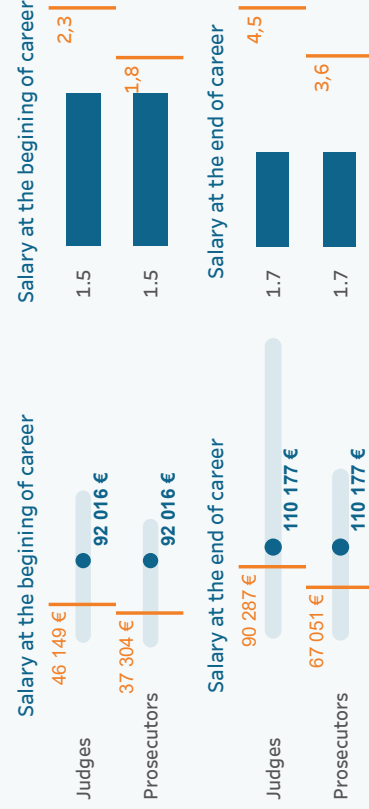
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



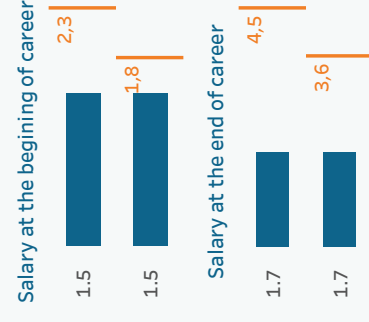
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries



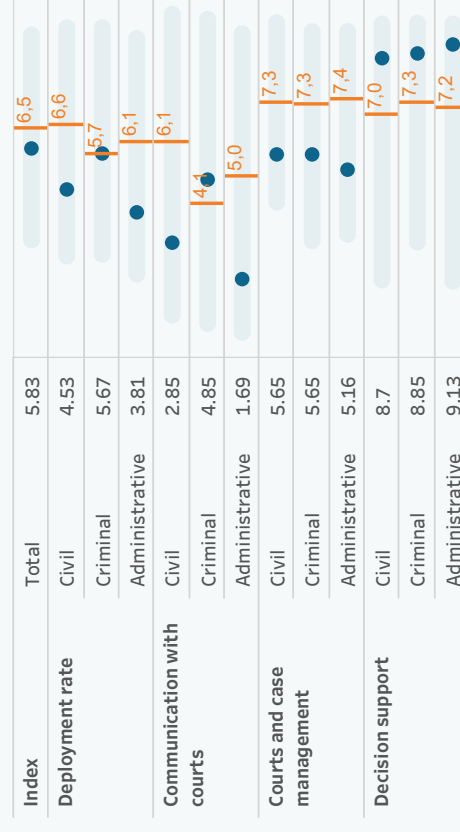
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

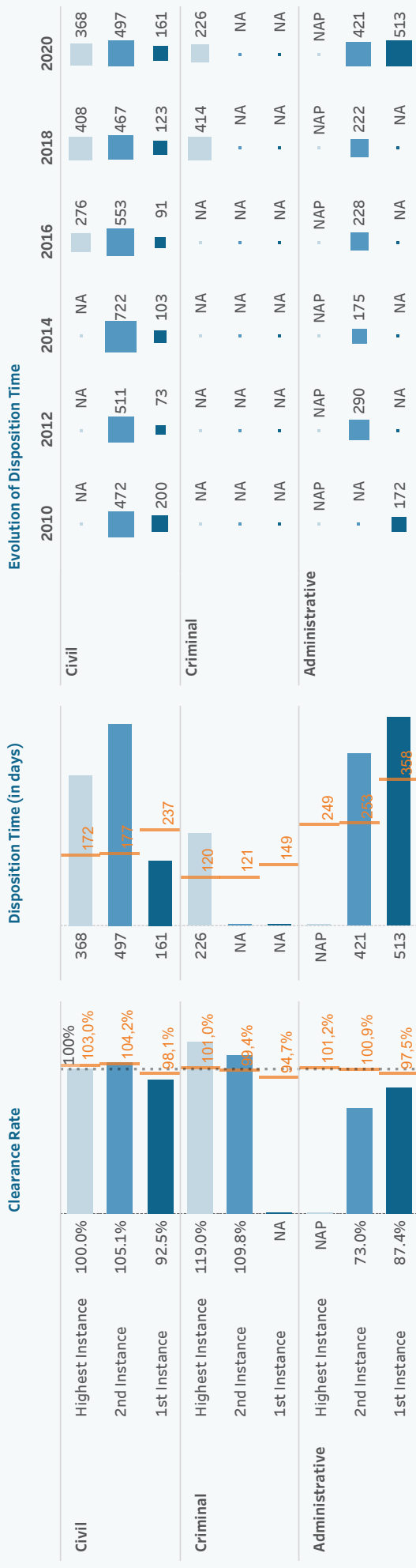
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

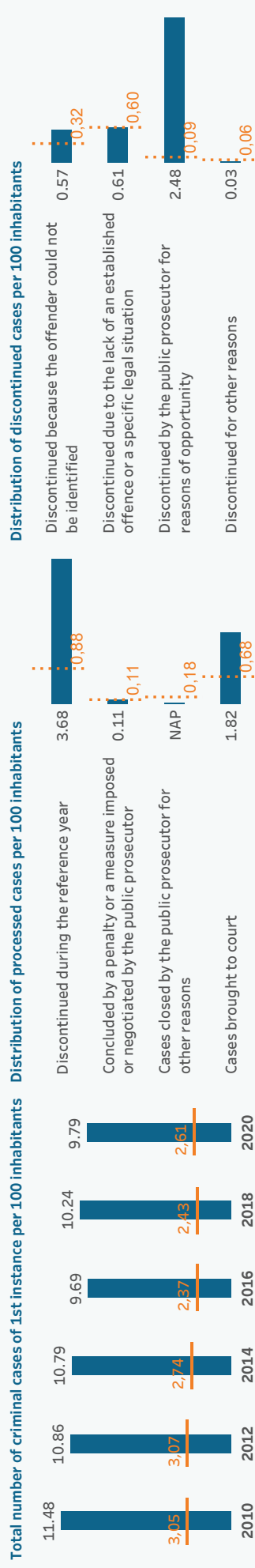
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

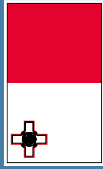
<http://legilux.public.lu/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://justice.public.lu/fr/jurisprudence.html>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://justice.public.lu/fr.html>



Population
514 565

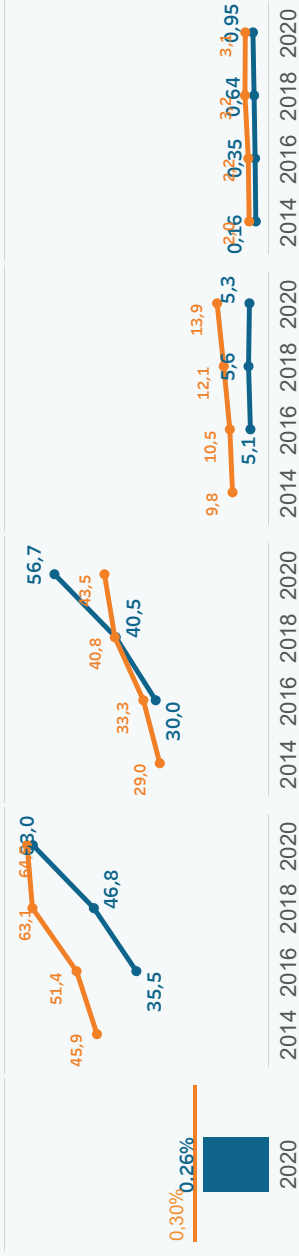


GDP per capita
24 634 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
18 923 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.26% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	63.0 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	5.3 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.95 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Malta spent 32 406 996€ on the implemented Judicial System budget (i.e., 63 € per inhabitant, which is slightly below the CoE median). The recent increase of the budget per inhabitant allocated to courts (40%) and legal aid (49%) is mainly due to justice expenses, investments on new buildings and to the Legal Aid Agency's continuous improvement. The distribution of the budget of judicial system in Malta (90% for courts, 8.5% for public prosecution and 1.5% for legal aid) is more in favour of the courts' budget, compared to the median distribution in Europe.

Developments in Public Prosecution Services

Following the amendments to the Attorney General (AG) Ordinance of 2019, the AG has taken up exclusively the role of prosecutor general. As a consequence, the number of prosecutors doubled between 2018 and 2020. However, the number of public prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (7,4) remains below the CoE median.

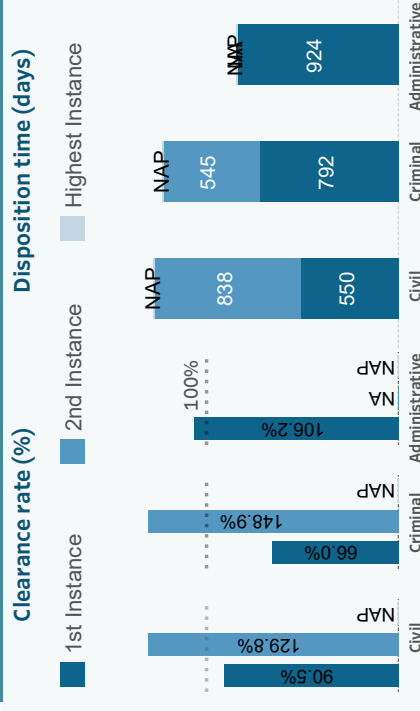
Legal Aid

Over the period 2018 and 2020, the budget for legal aid rose by 50%. Indeed, since April 2020, the Legal Aid Agency has extended its services related to the provision of legal assistance for cases not brought to court. This support was specifically dedicated to giving free legal advice to the victims of domestic violence.

ICT in judiciary

Malta has an ICT index of 6.5, which is above the CoE median. The court budget for ICT is low and only used for the maintenance of the IT equipment, while the investments in computerisation are not done by the Court Services Agency. The Maltese government launched the first national digital justice strategy, supported by the CEPEJ.

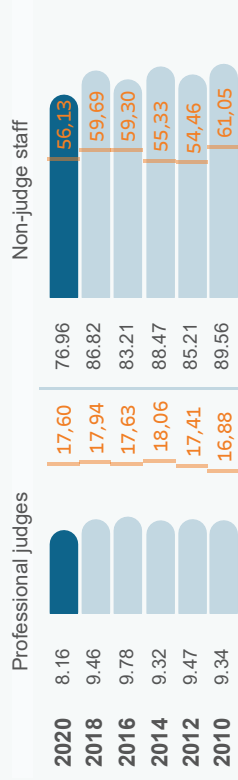
Efficiency



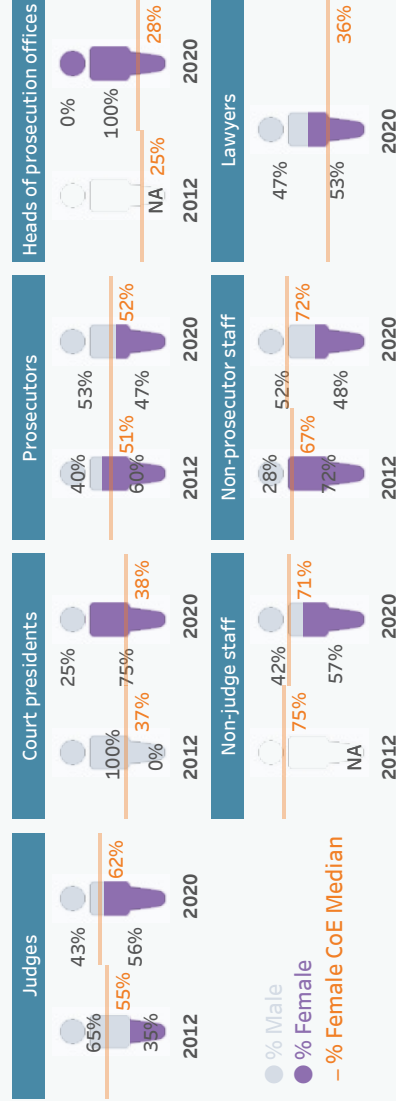
Efficiency: Malta has a two-tier judicial system. It should also be noticed that the second instance administrative law cases are included in the Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, and they cannot be separated. Regarding the efficiency of the courts, the DT for first and second instance cases of all matters is well above the CoE median. This causes difficulties to reduce the number of pending cases.

It is evident that the effect of the COVID-19 is significant in Malta, especially on criminal cases of both instances but also on first instance civil and commercial cases. For these types of cases, both the number of incoming and resolved cases were remarkably reduced. This explains the further increase of pending cases and, consequently, the very high Disposition Time.

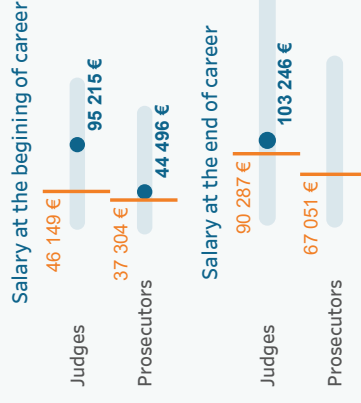
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



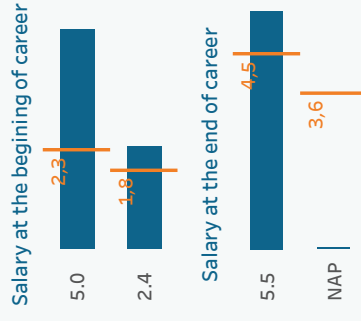
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

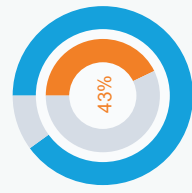


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

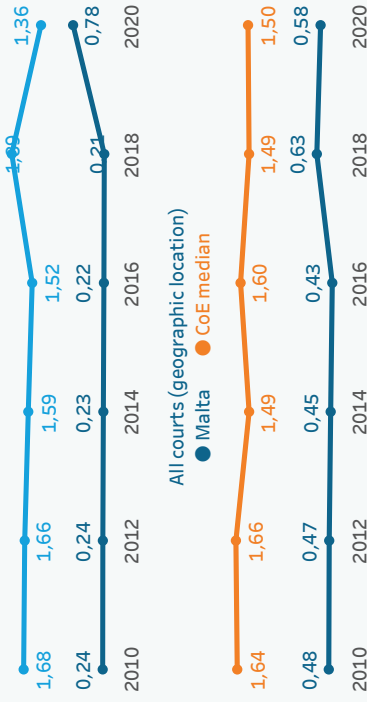


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	6.46
Deployment rate	Civil	6.61
	Criminal	4.67
	Administrative	7.25
Communication with courts	Civil	6.19
	Criminal	2.17
	Administrative	7.02
Courts and case management	Civil	7.9
	Criminal	7.1
	Administrative	7.9
Decision support	Civil	6.48
	Criminal	6.88
	Administrative	6.48

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

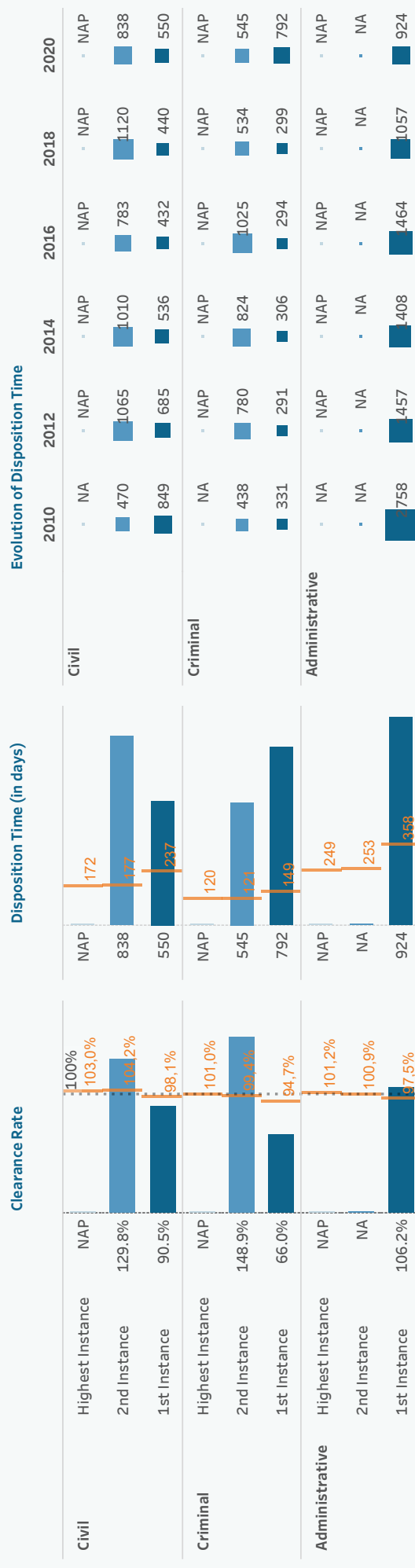
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

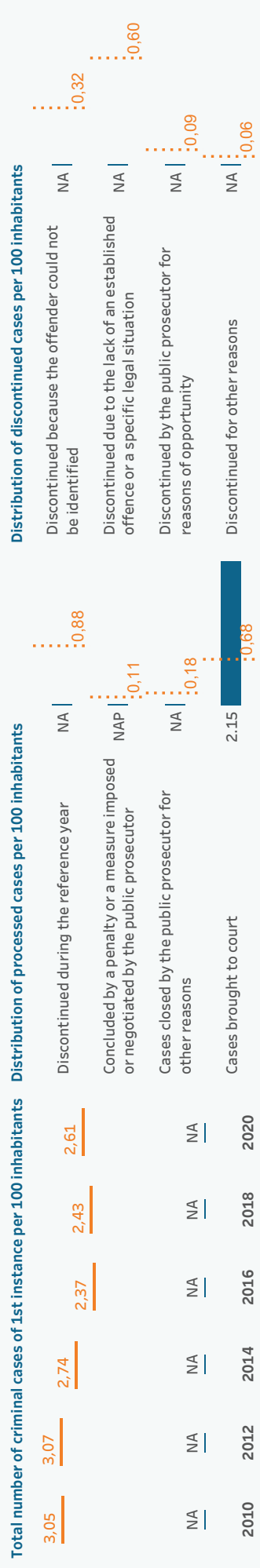
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.legislation.mt

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.ecourts.gov.mt

3. Information about the judicial system

www.ecourts.gov.mt; www.judiciary.mt



Population
2 626 942

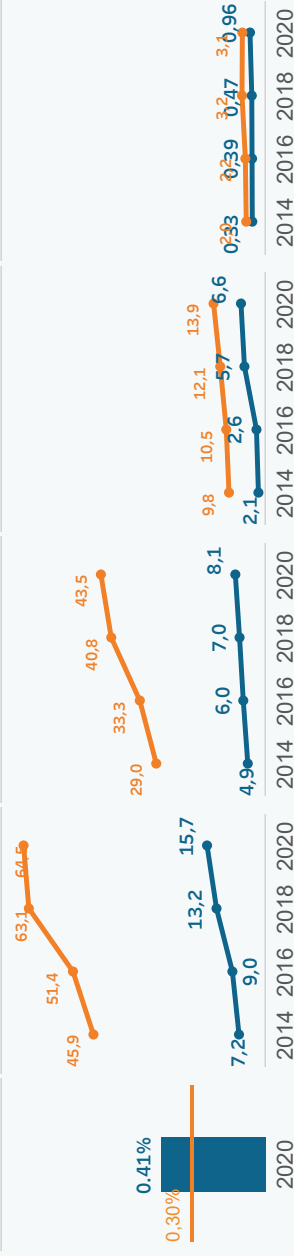


GDP per capita
3 839 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
4 928 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.41% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	8.1 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	6.6 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.96 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget: In 2020, the Republic of Moldova spent 41.313.673 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 15.73€ per inhabitant (less than the CoE median) and 0.41% of the GDP (more than the CoE median). Within the budget on the judicial system, 52% was spent on courts, 42% on prosecution services, and 6% on legal aid.

Professionals and Gender balance

After a steady increase in the last decade, the number of judges (17,55 per 100 000 inhabitants) is on par with the CoE median in 2020. The number of non-judge staff (68,22) is above the CoE median by 20%. At the same time, the number of prosecutors (24,29) exceeds the CoE median by more than twice and the number of non-prosecution staff (13,70) is below the CoE median. The number of lawyers (80,32) continues to be significantly below the CoE median. In 2020, 50% of the professional judges are women in the Republic of Moldova. Yet, only 10% of courts' presidents were women. Similarly, there were 49,7% women prosecutors and only 10% of heads of prosecution offices were female.

Legal aid

In 2020, the legal aid in the Republic of Moldova witnessed an expansion of the system to new categories of beneficiaries and legal services. The budget for legal aid per inhabitant (0,96 €) remains significantly below the CoE median in 2020, although it represents an important proportion of the judicial system budget (6,1% of the total).

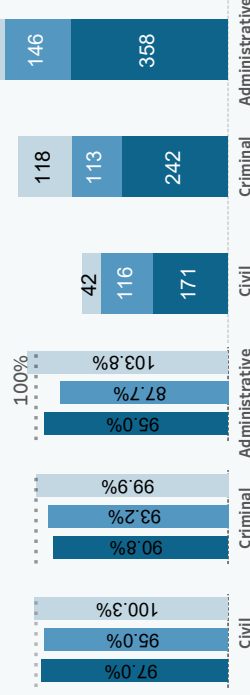
Court related mediation

The mandatory court related mediation contributed to an increase in the demand for mediators. Their number constantly increased from 8,1 in 2012 to 36,0 in 2020 per 100,000 inhabitants, which places the Republic of Moldova significantly above the CoE median in 2020.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%) Disposition time (days)

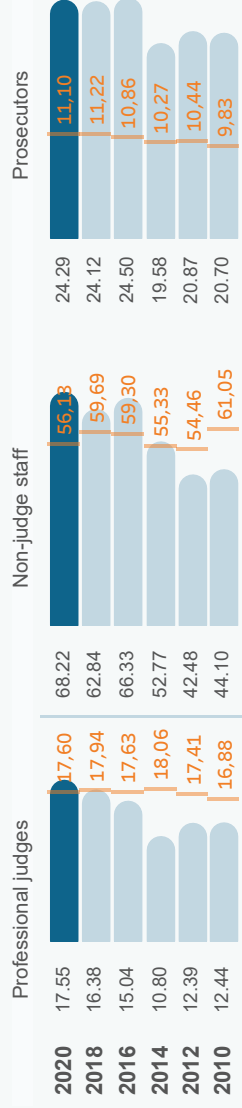
■ 1st Instance ■ 2nd Instance ■ Highest Instance



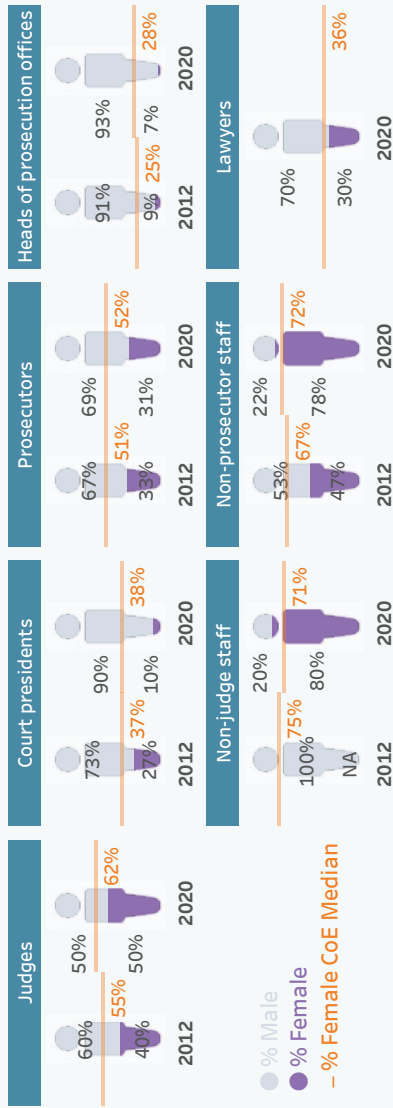
Efficiency: Generally, the highest instance is considerably faster than other instances. The Supreme Court was the only instance to maintain the Clearance Rate at 100% and above in all categories of cases. By matter, the courts were the slowest in administrative cases, in line with the European trend in 2020.

Contrary to the European trend of a decreasing number of incoming cases during the pandemic, the number of incoming cases grew in civil and commercial cases in first and second instance courts. Despite postponements of court hearings caused by lockdowns and an increase in the disposition times, the courts managed to solve these cases faster compared to the CoE median in 2020.

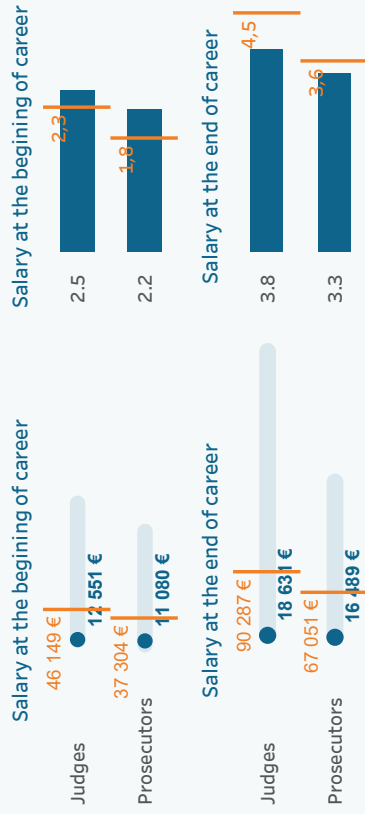
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



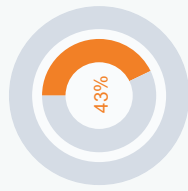
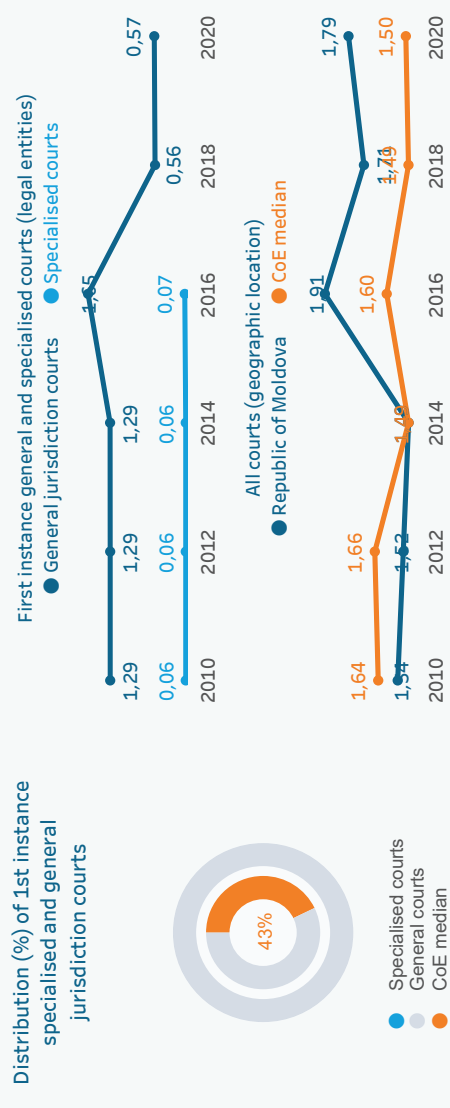
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	6.87
Deployment rate	Civil	5.28
	Criminal	5.31
	Administrative	5.45
Communication with courts	Civil	2.14
	Criminal	2.05
	Administrative	2.14
Courts and case management	Civil	8.55
	Criminal	8.55
	Administrative	9.03
Decision support	Civil	9.78
	Criminal	9.81
	Administrative	9.78

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

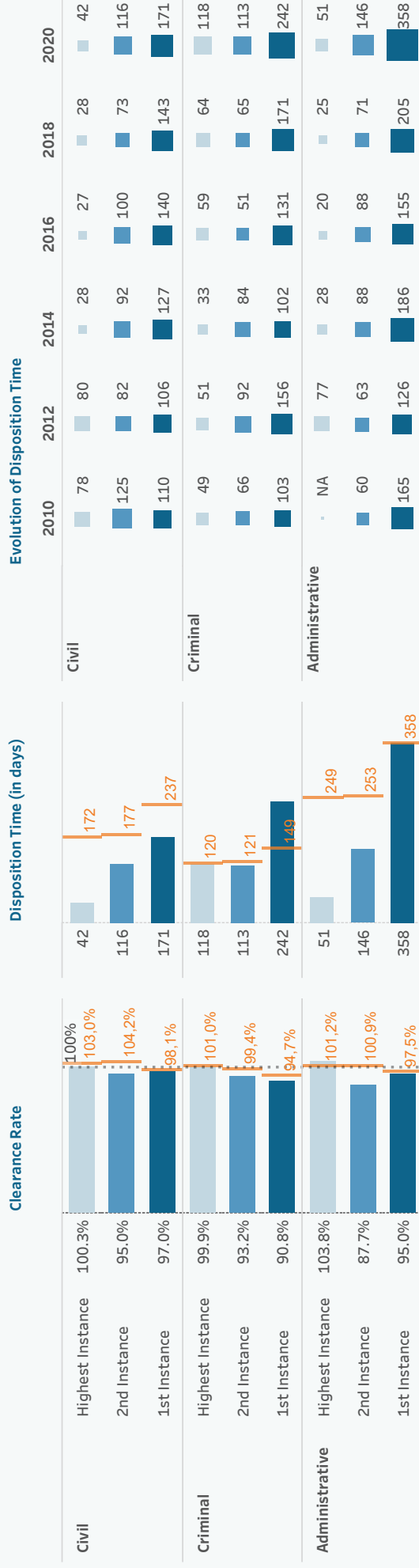
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

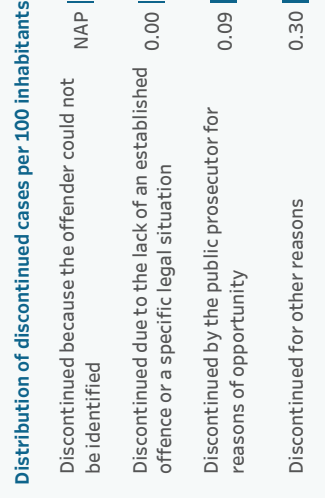
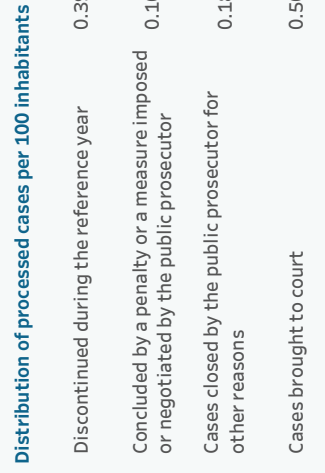
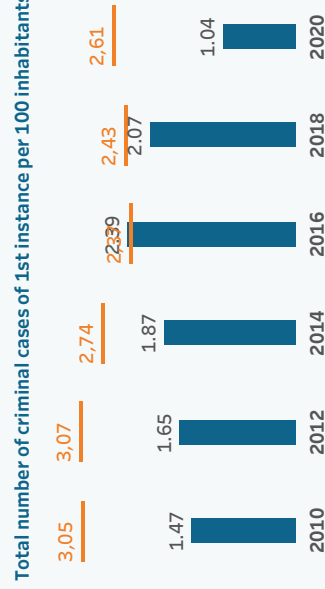
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

legis.md.csm.md/justice.md/justice.gov.md

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

csj.md.instante.justice.md

3. Information about the judicial system

instante.justice.md



Population
38 350

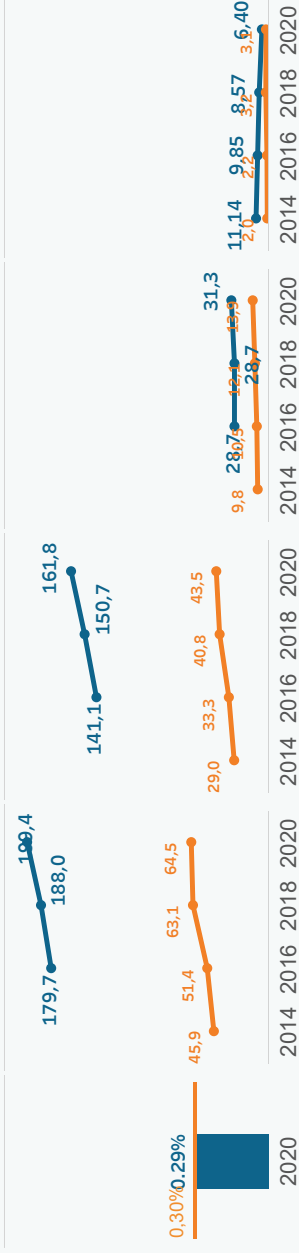


GDP per capita
69 380 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
43 889 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.29% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	199,4 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	31.3 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	6.40 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Monaco spent 7 647 575 € on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 199,42 € per inhabitant (high above the CoE median) and 0.29% of the GDP (close to the CoE median). Monaco is among the States with the highest judicial system budget per inhabitant. In 2020, 81% was spent on courts, 16% on prosecution services, and only 3% on legal aid. The legal aid budget of 6,40 € per inhabitant is above the CoE median. It decreased in 2020 due to the pandemic, namely the closure of courts during the lockdown.

Professionals

Monaco is characterised by a high number of judges (104 per 100 000 inhab.). Nevertheless, the data should be analysed with caution due to the country's size. The number of prosecutors (13) is slightly above the CoE median. Women are well represented within the prosecution services (60% of the prosecutors and a female head of the prosecution services), while they are still not the majority at court level (45% of the judges and 38% of the court presidents).

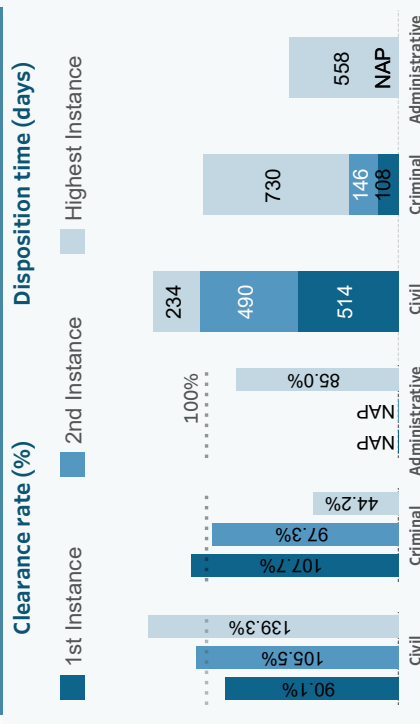
ICT in judiciary

The ICT index of 6,5 is stable and just above the CoE median. A plan to coordinate the computerisation of judicial services was put in place, with a specific post of Advisor to the Secretary of State for Justice on these questions. Monaco increased by 105% the budget of computerisation due to the pandemic and the IT plan to create a virtual lawyers/courts network. The ICT budget is 4,1% of the court budget (above the CoE median).

Training of judges and public prosecutors

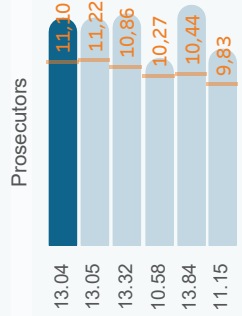
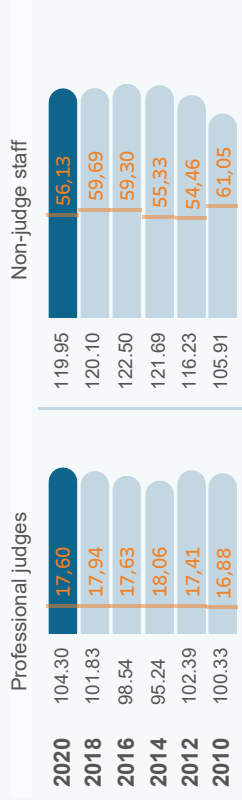
Judges and prosecutors were included (after a selection organised by the authorities of Monaco) in the initial and continuous training of the French National School of Magistracy. In 2021, the Institute for training of legal professionals has been established in Monaco.

Efficiency

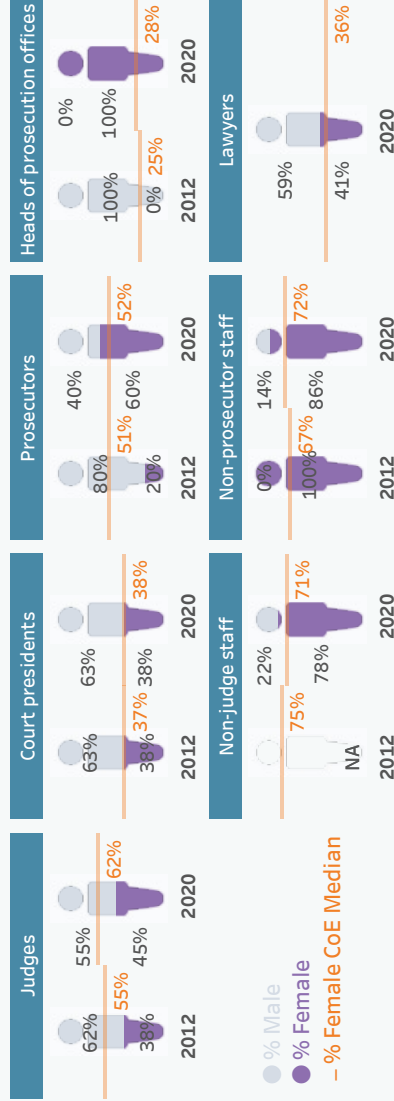


Efficiency: In Monaco, first and second instance administrative cases are dealt with by courts of general jurisdiction and cannot be separated from civil and commercial litigious cases. Courts were most efficient in the first instance criminal cases which are the only group of cases with the Disposition Time below the respective CoE median. Contrary, the Disposition Time is the highest in the third instance criminal cases. The COVID crisis, in particular the strict lockdown from March to May 2020 with the closure of the courts, affected mostly 1st instance courts' efficiency, resulting in an increase of the respective Disposition Times. As for higher instances, the DT indicator increased in respect of third instance administrative and criminal cases. However, even though the variations with the previous cycle seem to be significant in percentage, the absolute values are small.

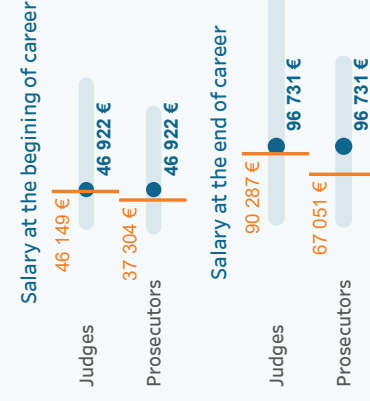
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



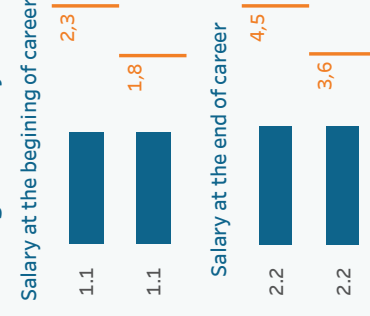
Gender balance



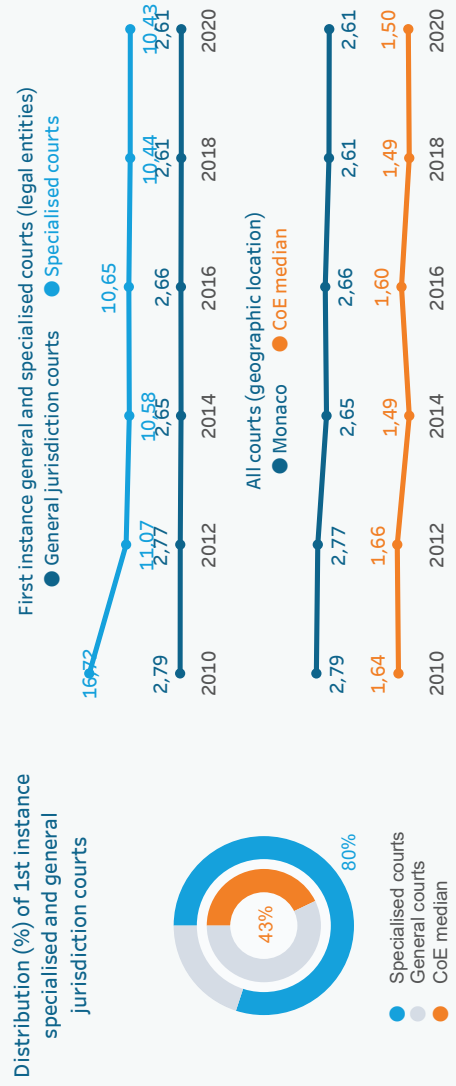
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Communication with courts	Courts and case management	Decision support
Deployment rate	6.54	5.71	6.1	5.46	3.51	8.55	7.39
Communication with courts	4.12	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Courts and case management	3.05	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Decision support	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

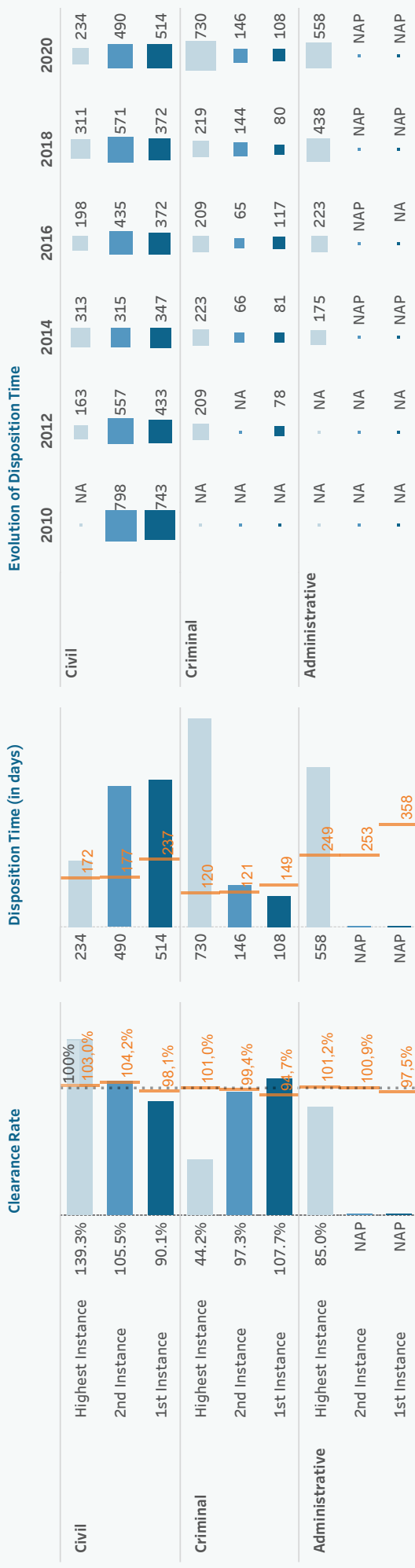
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

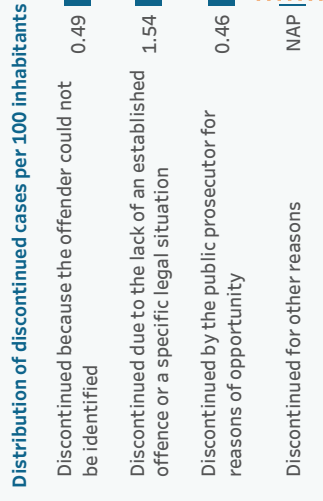
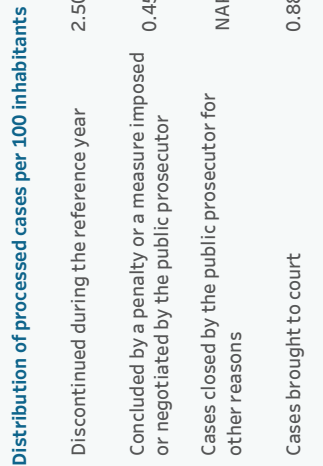
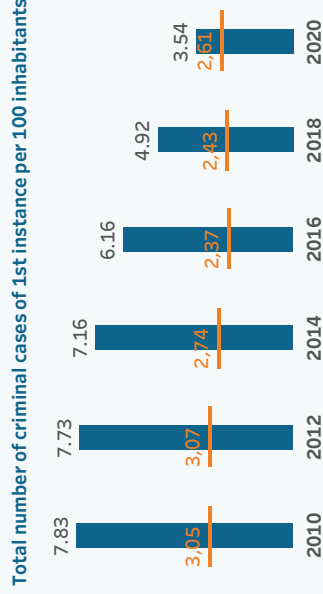
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.legimonaco.mc>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://www.gouv.mc/Gouvernement-et-Institutions/Le-Droit-et-L->



Population
620 029

GDP per capita
7 959 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
9 396 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

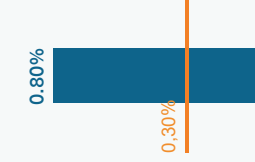


Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system

0.80% of GDP

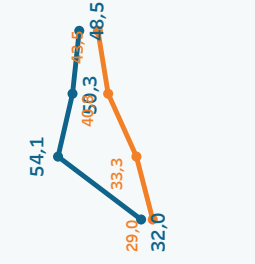
CoE Median : 0,30%



Courts

48.5 per inh.

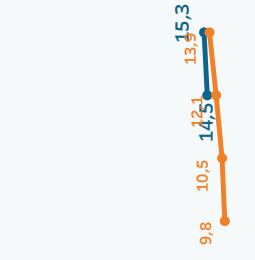
CoE Median : 43,53



Prosecution services

15.3 per inh.

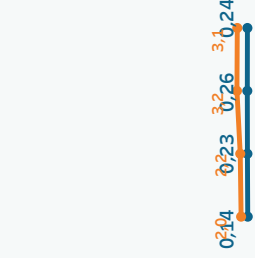
CoE Median : 13,86



Legal aid

0.24 per inh.

CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)

1st Instance

2nd Instance

Highest Instance

CoE Median : 100,00%

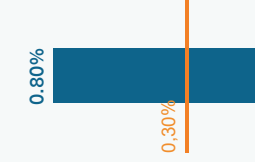


Efficiency

Judicial system

0.80% of GDP

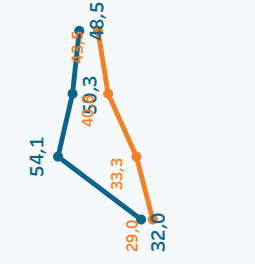
CoE Median : 0,30%



Courts

48.5 per inh.

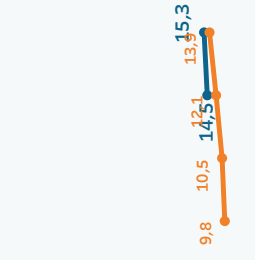
CoE Median : 43,53



Prosecution services

15.3 per inh.

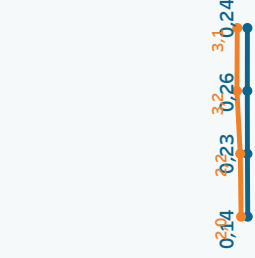
CoE Median : 13,86



Legal aid

0.24 per inh.

CoE Median : 3,08



Budget: In 2020, Montenegro spent 39 695 301 € on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 64,02 € per inhabitant (close to the CoE median level) and 0.80% of the GDP, more than the median and the highest percent of the GDP in the group of states with GDP per inhabitant below 10 000 €. In 2020, 75,7% was spent for all courts, 23,9% for prosecution services and 0,4% for legal aid.

Professionals

Eastern European countries traditionally have a very high number of professionals per 100 000 inhabitants, which is the case in Montenegro with 49,8 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, amongst the highest in Europe. The standardised numbers for the other justice professionals were also higher than the Coe medians (20,2 prosecutors; 181,8 non-judge and 36,8 non-prosecutor staff; 152,7 lawyers).

Court related mediation

In Montenegro there is a new Law on ADR and Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, adopted in August 2020 which resulted in an increase of the number of court related mediation procedures and of the number of mediators. In 2020, there are 22.4 mediators for 100 000 inhabitants against 15.8 in 2018 - and 2 617 cases for which parties agreed to start court related mediations against 708 in 2018.

ICT in judiciary

In Montenegro there is a fully deployed CMS in all courts. It was developed more than 10 years ago but in 2020 the development of a new CMS was ongoing. Montenegro has an ICT index of 5,5 which is on the same level as in previous cycle and slightly below the CoE median. Montenegro is investing 1,8% of the courts budget which remains relatively low on general European scale.

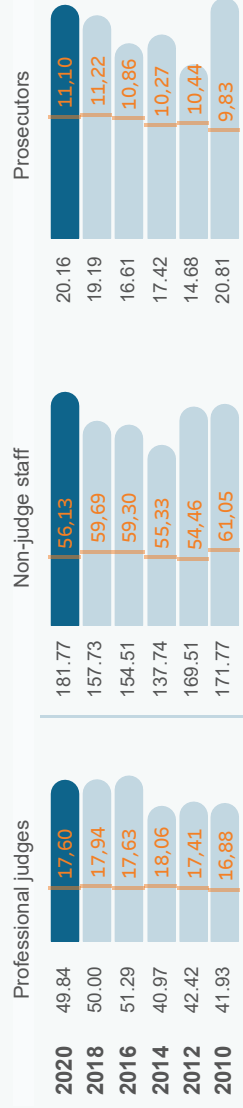
Efficiency: Overall, the courts are most efficient in the second instance and in the criminal domain.

Specifically, the highest Disposition Time is reported in the first instance administrative cases (DT 441 days).

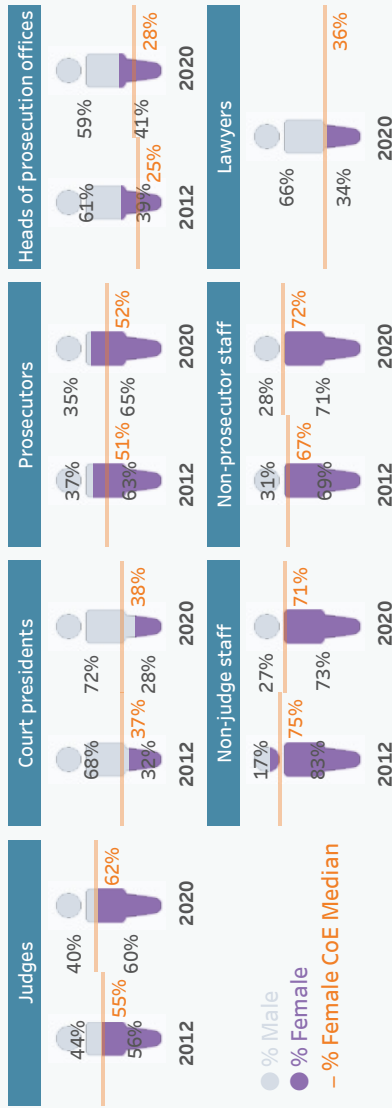
The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were most evident in the first instance courts which increased their Disposition Times.

However, Montenegro generally showed a good capacity to deal with incoming cases in 2020, with only one Clearance rate below 100% (creating backlog) for criminal law cases in the first instance (CR 95.8%). Overall, there has been a general increase of Disposition times in the first instance since 2012, and they are higher than the CoE medians.

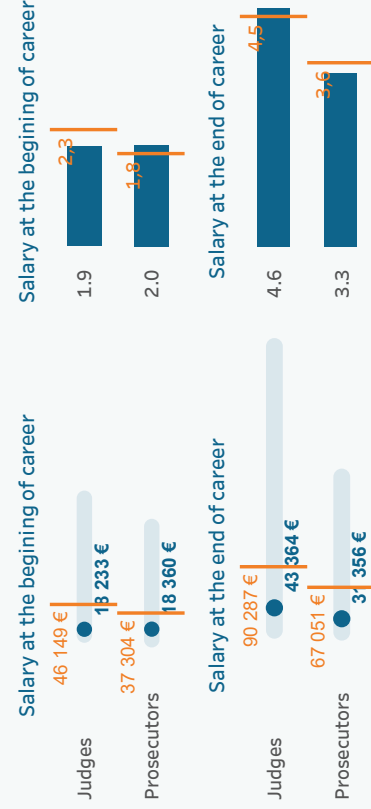
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



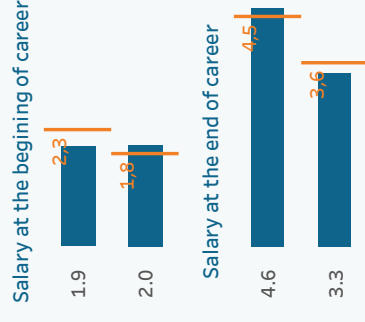
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

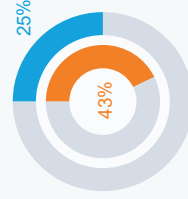


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

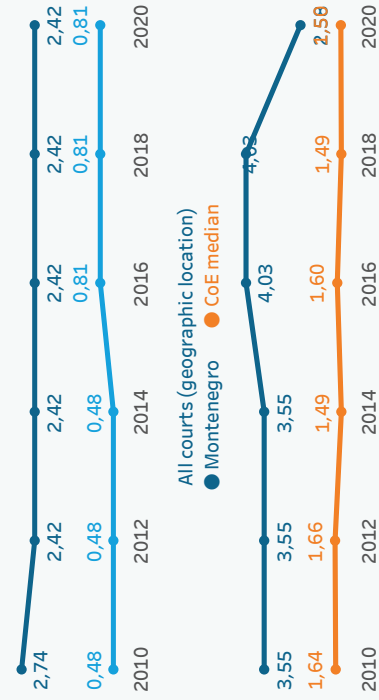


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

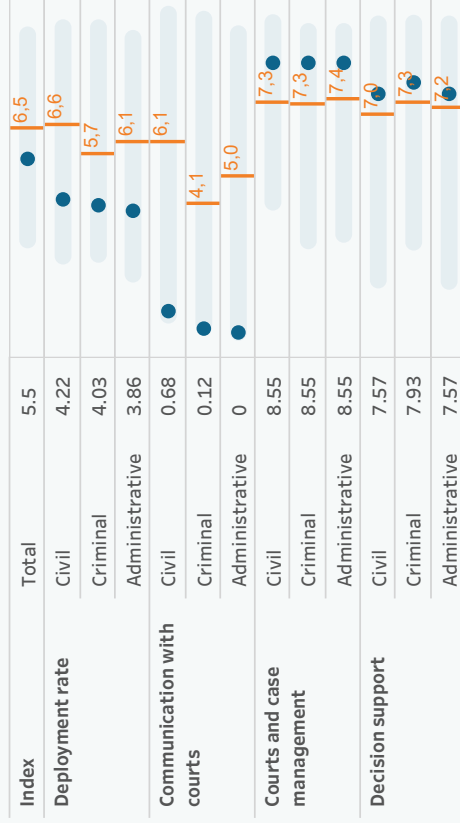
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

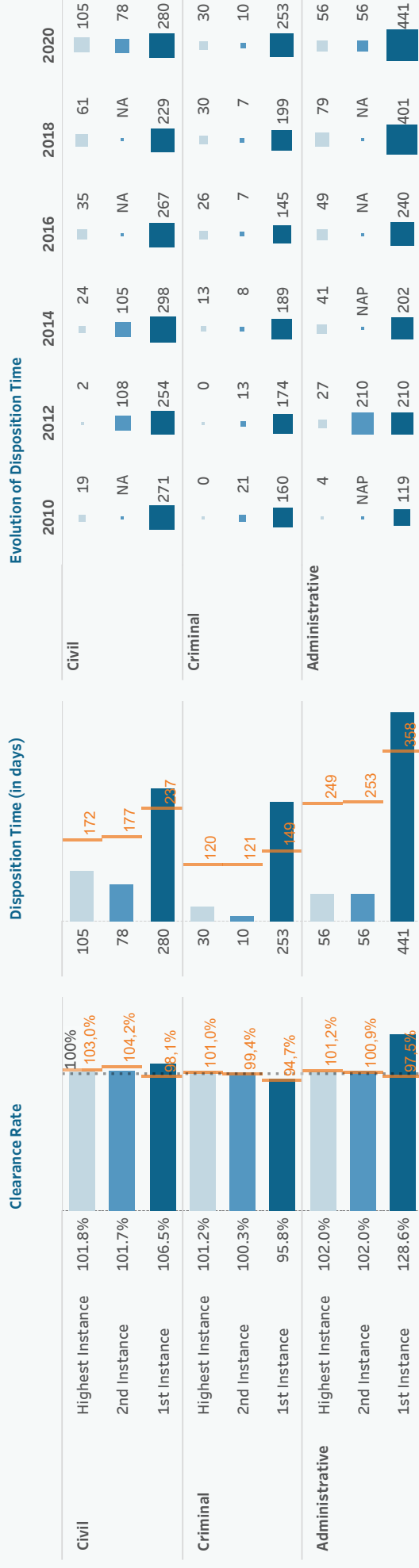
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

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

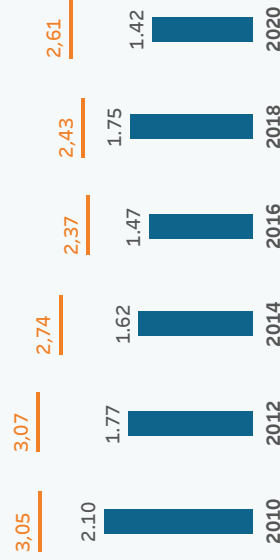
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

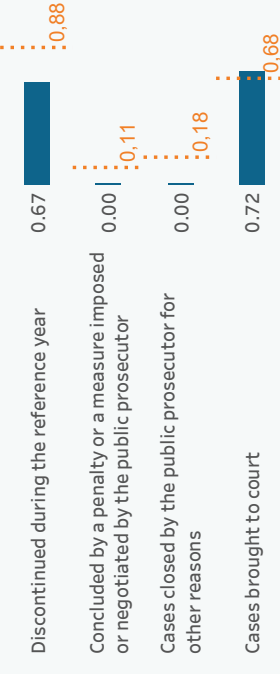


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.sudovi.me

www.gov.me

www.sluzbenilist.me

<https://tuzilastvo.me/drtz>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.sudovi.me

3. Information about the judicial system

www.sudovi.me



Population
17 475 415

GDP per capita
45 900 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
62 700 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



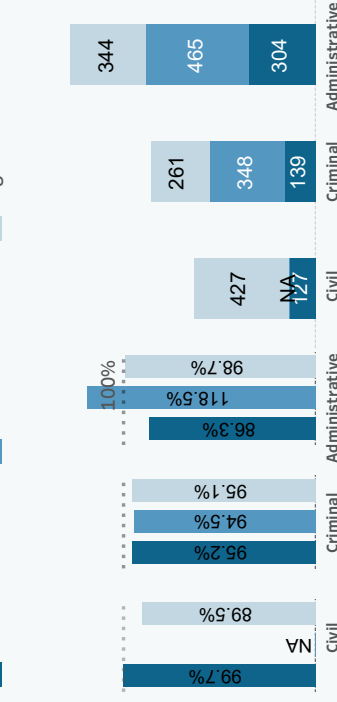
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.27% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	125.3 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	34.5 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	26.06 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Efficiency: In the Netherlands, the courts have the lowest Disposition Time in the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the highest Disposition Times are in the second instance administrative cases and third instance civil and commercial litigious cases. In 2020, there has been an overall decrease of courts' efficiency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of incoming, resolved and pending civil and commercial litigious cases in the first instance is well below the CoE median and it has been constantly decreasing since 2014. By contrast, the number of incoming, resolved and pending administrative cases in the first instance is above the CoE median, and their Disposition Time increased by 53% from the previous cycle but is still below the CoE Median. COVID-19 pandemic caused an overall decrease in the clearance rate accompanied by an increase in the Disposition Time.

Budget : In 2020, the Netherlands spent 2 189 797 000 € for the Judicial System, meaning 126,3 € per inhabitant, which is well above the CoE median. The budgets allocated to courts, prosecutor services and legal aid have been quite stable over the period. In 2020, 52% was spent on courts, 21% on prosecutor offices and 28% on legal aid. Compared to the other countries, the Netherlands spends a relatively higher percentage of court's budget for salaries (79%) and computerisation (11%). Despite this, the IT index of 3.0 is well below the CoE median.

Number of courts

After the judicial map reform implemented in 2013, the Netherlands is the State with the lowest number of courts per inhabitant. It is also the State with the highest number of judges per courts.

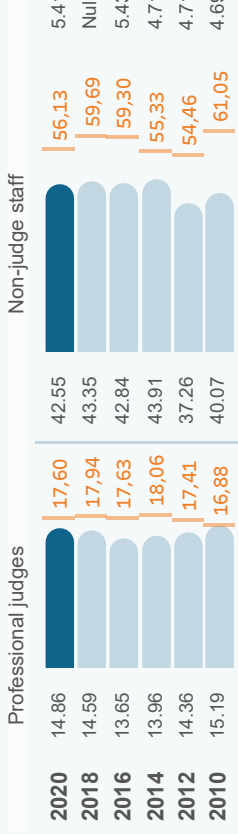
Assessment of quality

The Netherlands has implemented a system for quality assessment and quality improving both in courts and prosecution offices. In courts, quality is assessed through peer reviews, users' satisfaction surveys and statistical measures. In prosecution offices, annual studies to improve the quality of the service are conducted. Furthermore, judges themselves developed some "professional standards" that they have to respect to ensure the quality of their activity.

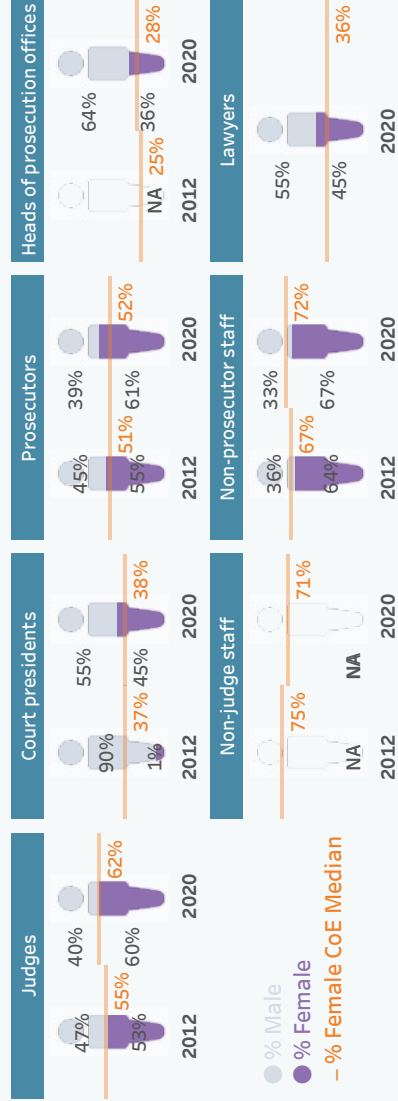
Legal aid

The Netherlands is one of the countries with the highest legal aid budget per inhabitant, and the number of cases granted with legal aid per inhabitant is well above the CoE median. The amount of budget per case is high as well. To further improve access to justice, a phased implementation of a new legal aid system and a pilot project for mediation in criminal cases are currently underway.

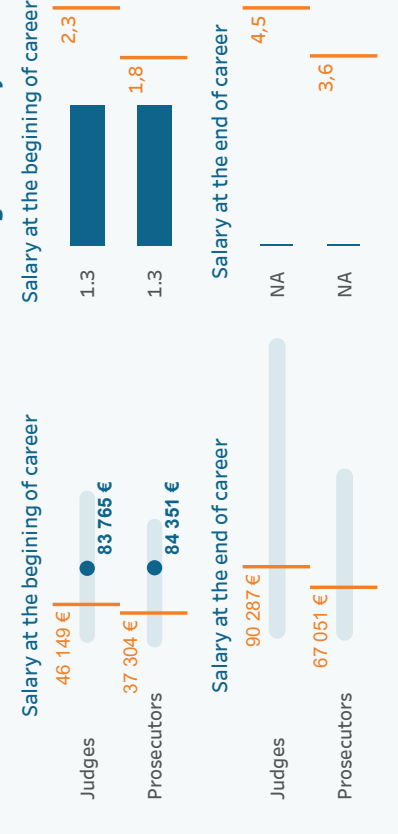
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



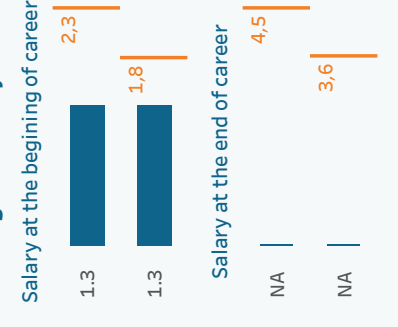
Gender balance



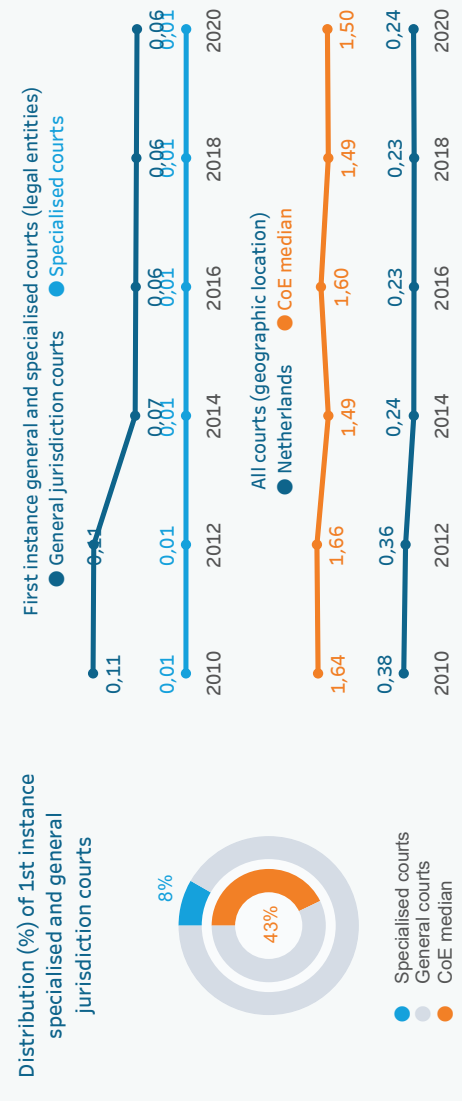
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Total	3.04
	Civil	2.19
	Criminal	2.32
Communication with courts	Administrative	2.56
	Civil	0.46
	Criminal	0.46
Courts and case management	Administrative	1.15
	Civil	4.27
	Criminal	4.27
Decision support	Administrative	4.27
	Civil	3.91
	Criminal	4.62

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

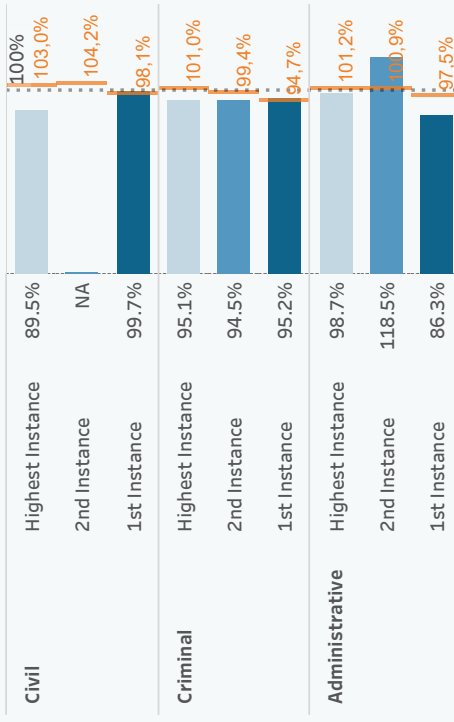
CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

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

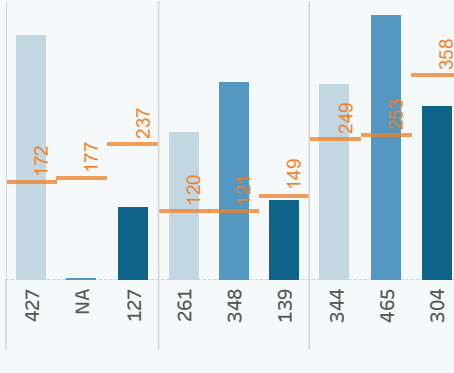
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

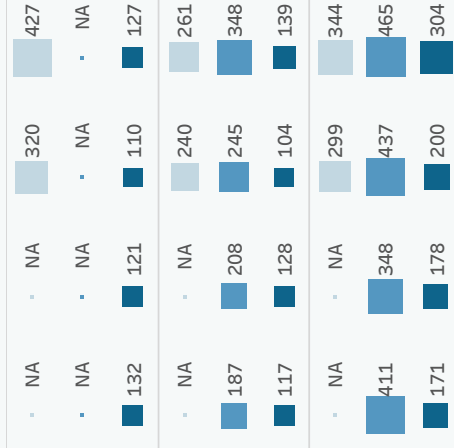
Clearance Rate



Disposition Time (in days)

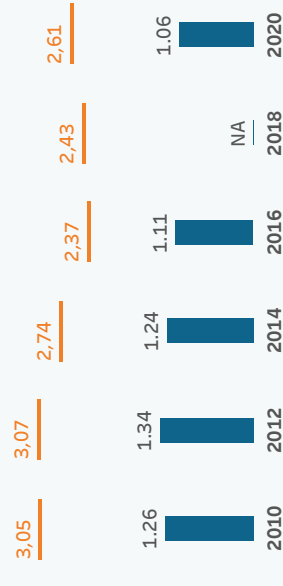


Evolution of Disposition Time

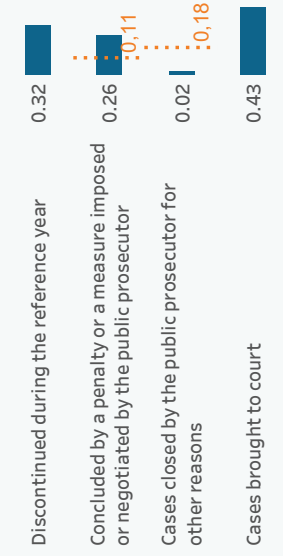


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.wetten.nl www.rijksoverheid.nl/wetten-en-regelingen

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.uitspraken.rechtspraak.nl

3. Information about the judicial system

www.rechtspraak.nl
<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/rechtspraak-en-gesch...>



Population
2 076 255

GDP per capita
5 187 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

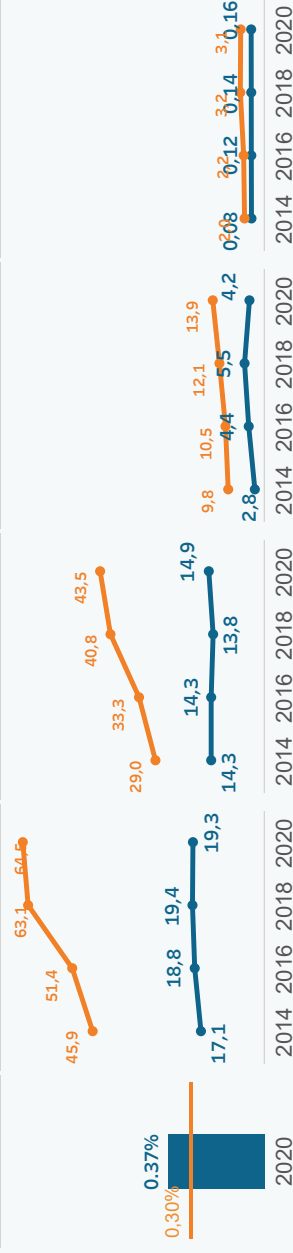


Avg gross annual salary
8 214 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.37% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	19.3 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	4.2 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.16 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, North Macedonia spent 40 002 093€ on the implemented judicial system budget which is 19,27€ per inhabitant. This is below the CoE median and among the lowest amounts in Europe. Over the last period, the legal aid budget doubled from 0,08€ to 0,16€ per inhabitant but still remains on the lower side of the scale. The distribution of the judicial system budget is 77,4% for courts, 21,8% for prosecution and 0,8% for legal aid which compared to the median European distribution is more in favour of courts and less directed towards legal aid.

Legal aid

A new Law on legal aid was adopted in October 2019. It strengthened the system of legal aid and established a national coordination body for legal aid. As a result, the number of cases for which primary legal aid (legal advice) was granted significantly increased in 2020 compared to previous cycles.

Performance monitoring of the public prosecutors

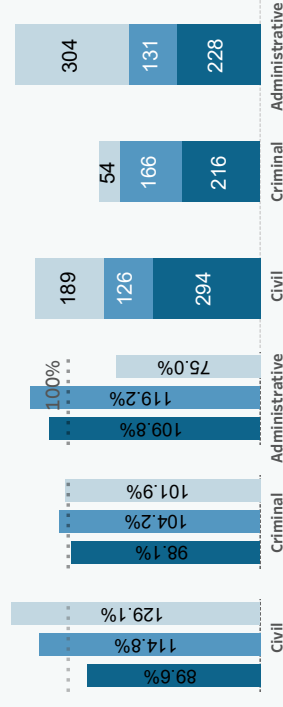
In February 2020, the first national report for performance monitoring of the public prosecutors was published. The public prosecutors' performance is now evaluated by 71 indicators grouped in five areas: efficiency (14 indicators), quality (19 indicators), independence (17 indicators), accountability (7 indicators) and transparency (14 indicators).

Gender Balance

Significant progress was made in breaking down the glass ceiling regarding the highest posts for judges and public prosecutors. In particular, between 2012 and 2020, the percentage of female heads of prosecution offices remarkably increased from 15% to 43% which is above the CoE median. Women are only under-represented among prosecutors in the highest instance (10%).

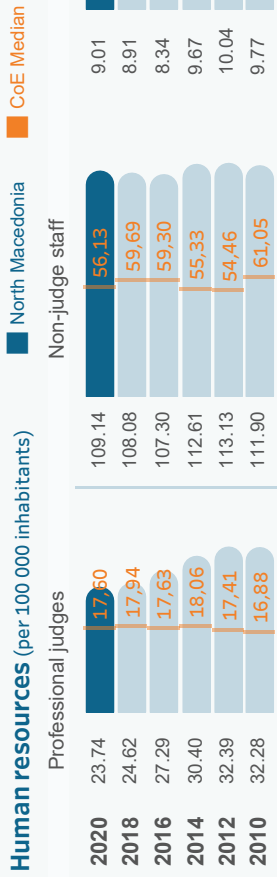
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

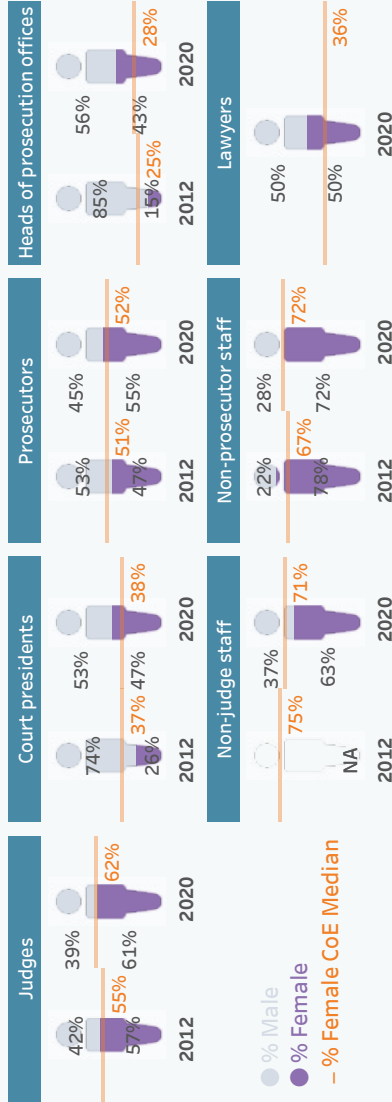


Efficiency: In 2020, the second instance courts are the most efficient. Criminal justice is the area of law in which the first and third instances were the most efficient. In particular, the DT for the third instance total criminal law cases is less than half of the CoE median. By contrast, the least efficient court proceedings are in the third instance administrative cases as the relative DT is 304 days (well above the CoE median). COVID-19 affected the courts on all instances but mostly civil and administrative that received much less cases in all instances while criminal only on 2nd instance. The effect was that DT soared for the first instance civil litigious cases (from 179 to 294 days) and it slightly increased for criminal cases (from 190 to 216 days). Opposite, the second instance cases of all matters reached the threshold of 100% thus, no further backlog was created even if less cases were both received and processed.

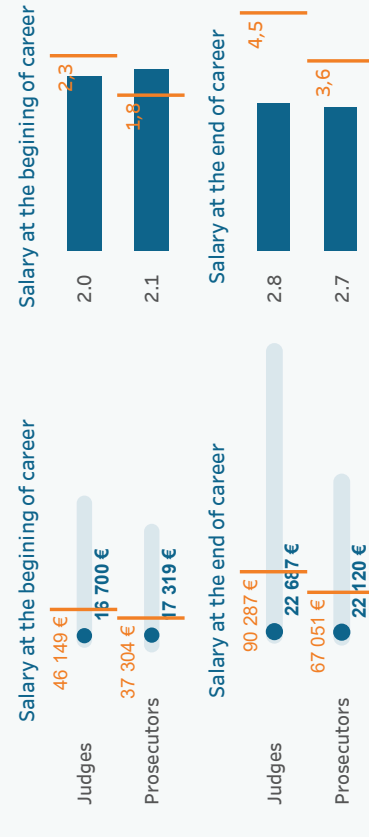
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



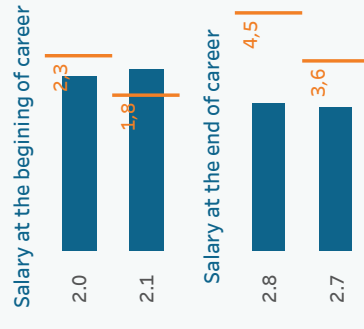
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

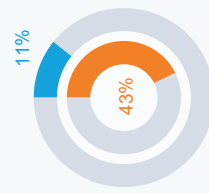


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

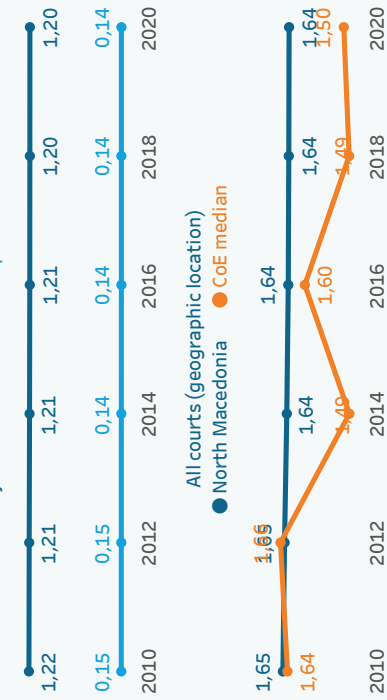


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

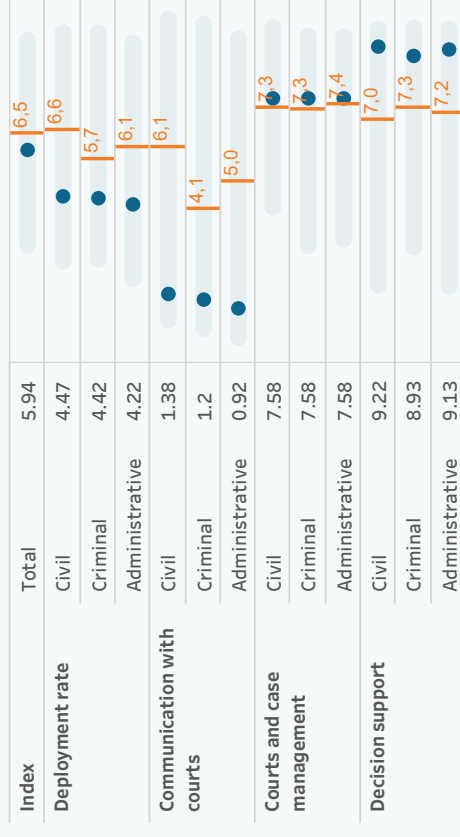
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

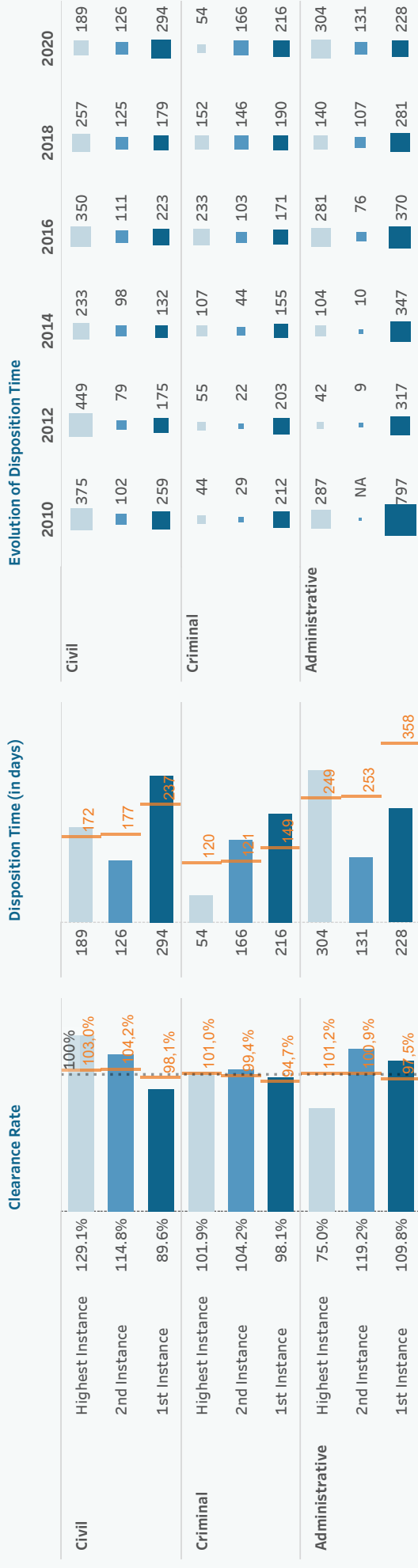
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

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

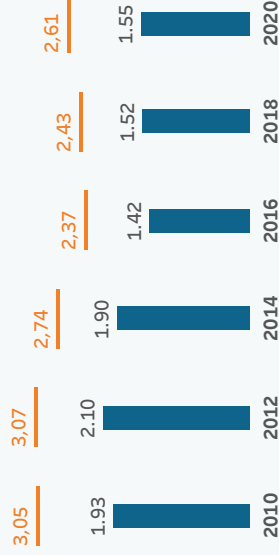
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

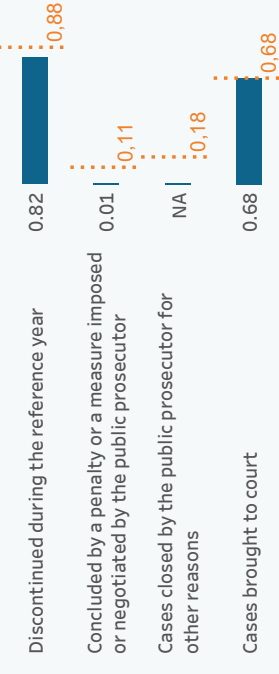


Public prosecution services

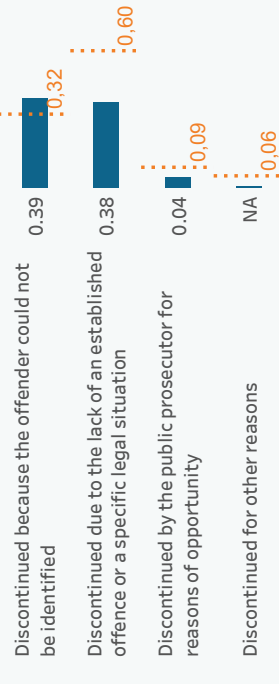
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.pravda.gov.mk> <https://www.sobranie.mk>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.sud.mk

3. Information about the judicial system

www.sud.mk



Population
5 391 369



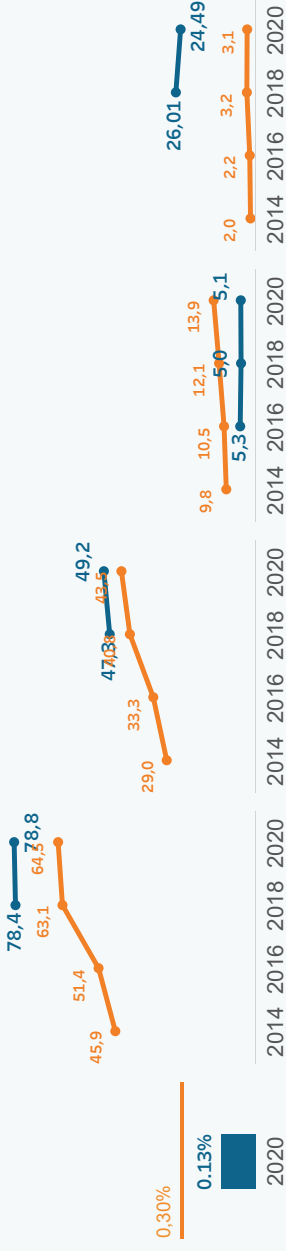
GDP per capita
59 159 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
54 784 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.13% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	78.8 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	5.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	24.49 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Norway spent 424 776 457€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 78,8€ per inhab. (above the CoE median) and 0.13% of the GDP (well below the CoE median). Within the judicial system budget, 31% was spent on legal aid, confirming the strong tradition of generous legal aid. With 24.5€ per inhab. (high above the CoE median), Norway is among the states with the highest amount of legal aid per case and it also granted legal aid to a high number of cases.

Different types of judges

Norway has only 11 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants that is well below the CoE median. Further to this, 30% of the positions at 1st instance courts are occupied by deputy judges - young legal professionals temporary appointed for maximum 3 years. With few exceptions, they do the same work as professional judges. Norway is a country with the highest number of lay judges 742 per 100 000 inhabitants.

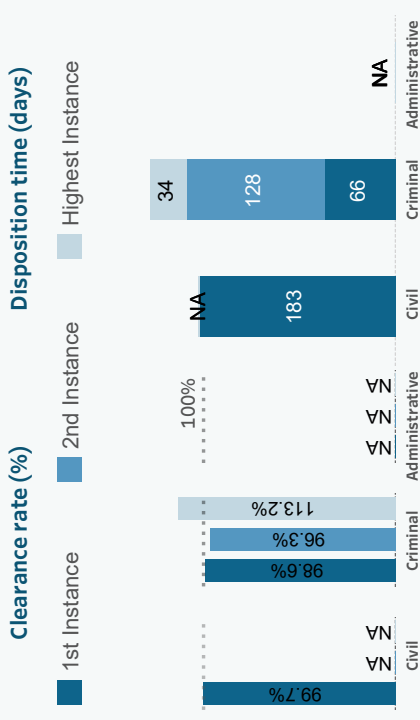
Public prosecution services

The high number of prosecutors in Norway is due to the peculiarity of the prosecution services' structure. Namely, the 1st level of the prosecution services is integrated within the police and depends on its budget. The 2nd level consists of the Regional Public Prosecution Offices. The Director of Public Prosecutions forms the last and topmost level.

Training of judges and public prosecutors

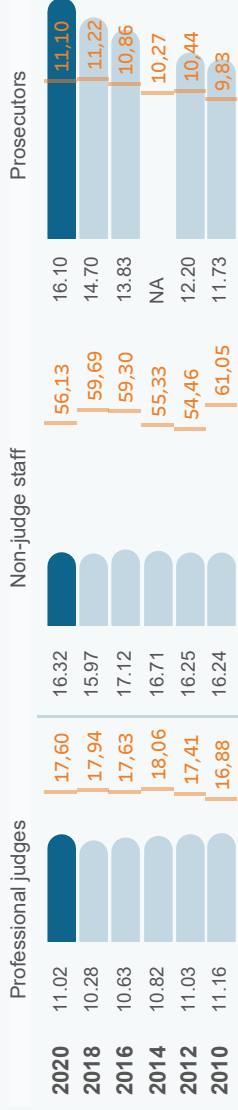
There are no training institutions for judges and prosecutors in Norway. The initial and continuous training of judges is ensured by the Courts Administration in collaboration with a judge committee. The compulsory education of lawyers acting in the prosecutorial units of the police consists of a local training module in the police district, a regional training week with the public prosecutors, and a central training at the Police Academy.

Efficiency

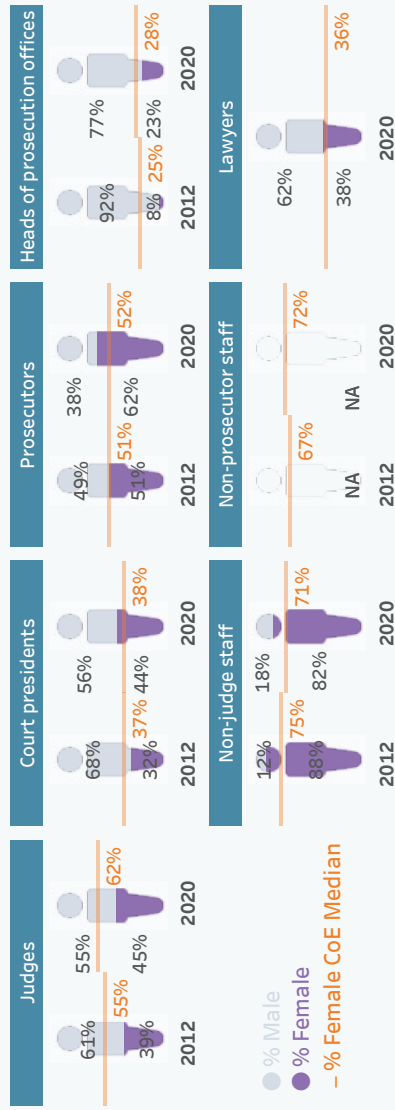


Efficiency: In Norway, administrative cases are part of the civil case category and their number cannot be divided. Moreover, the distinction between litigious and non-litigious civil cases can be carried out only at 1st instance. The DT of 1st instance civil litigious cases is below the CoE median. In criminal matters, the DT is above the CoE median only at 2nd instance, while at 1st and 3rd instance the values are well below the respective European medians. Generally, due to the health crisis, the activity in the Norwegian courts was at particularly low level in early 2020. The government implemented measures to remedy the consequences of the pandemic. Investments in technical equipment and temporary legislative changes made it possible to conduct digital court hearings.

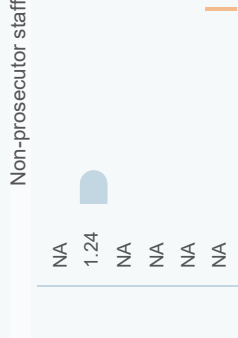
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



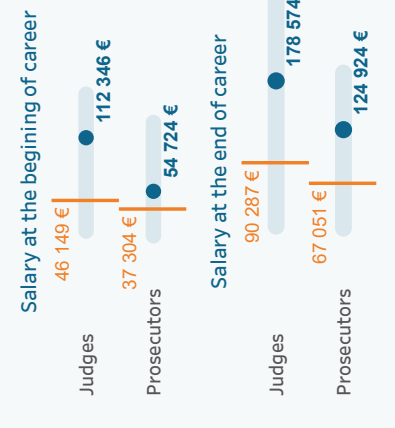
Gender balance



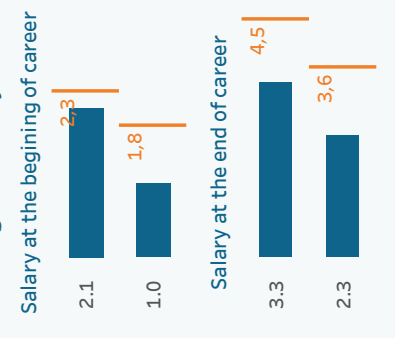
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

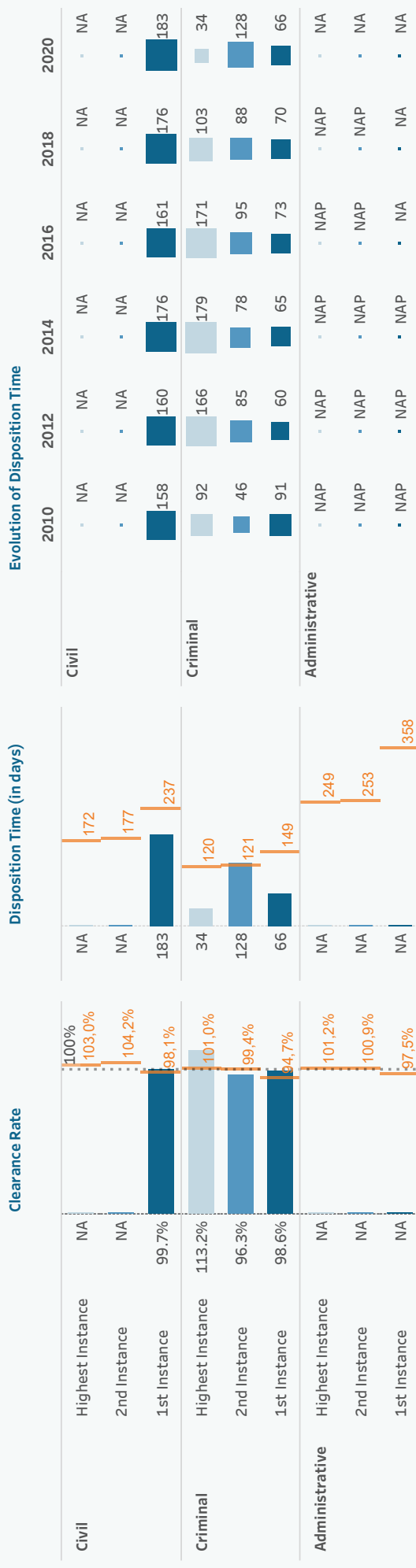
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

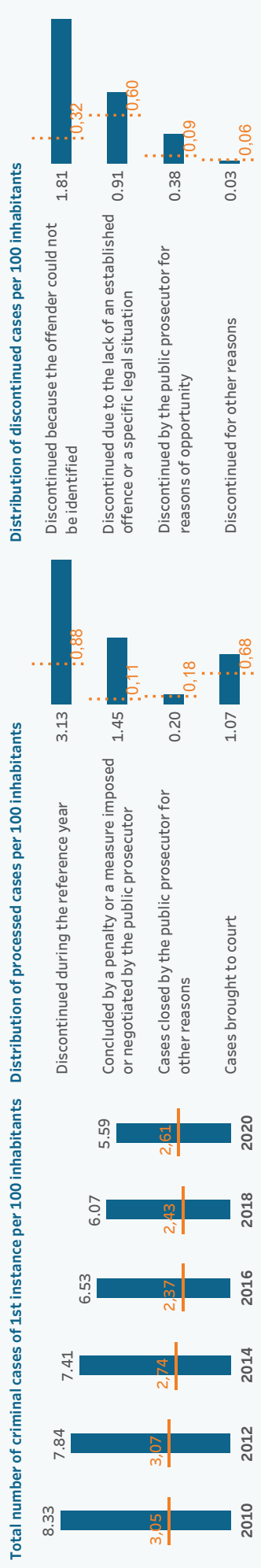
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.lovdata.no

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.lovdata.no

3. Information about the judicial system

www.domstol.no



Population
38 244 000

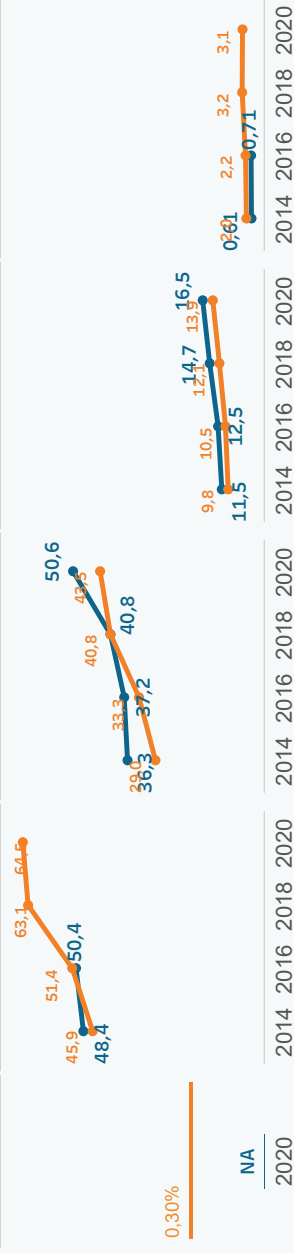


GDP per capita
12 953 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
13 437 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts		Prosecution services		Legal aid	
NA of GDP	NA per inh.	50.6 per inh.	16.5 per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08			



Budget : The judicial system budget cannot be calculated, because data on the legal aid budget are partial. In 2020, the court budget represents 50,6 € per inhab., while the prosecution services' budget is 16,5€. Both values are slightly above the CoE median. In 2020, Poland significantly increased the implemented budget for new court buildings (+117%) and most of the construction investments have been completed.

Organisation of courts

In Poland, there are four levels of courts but only three instances. District courts are 1st instance courts, regional courts are 1st and 2nd instance courts, appellate courts are 2nd instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.

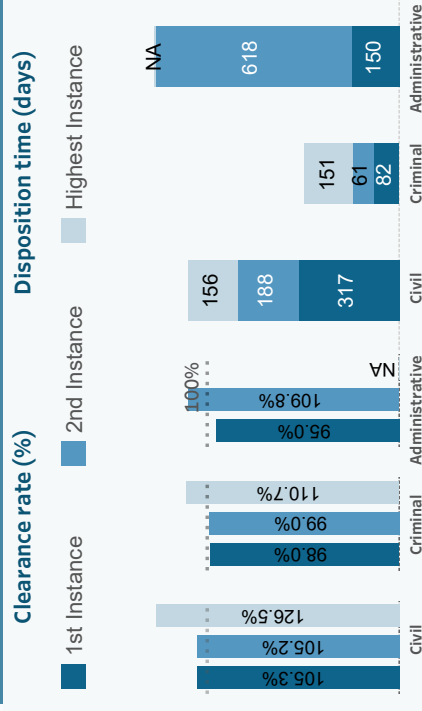
ICT in judiciary

Poland has an ICT index of 7,1 which is slightly above the CoE median and is a remarkable increase of 2,5 points compared to 2018. The development is stronger in civil and administrative than in criminal matters. The improvements seem noticeable in many observed ICT tools and system applications. The share of the ICT budget within the court budget is of 4,5% which is above the CoE median.

Child-friendly justice

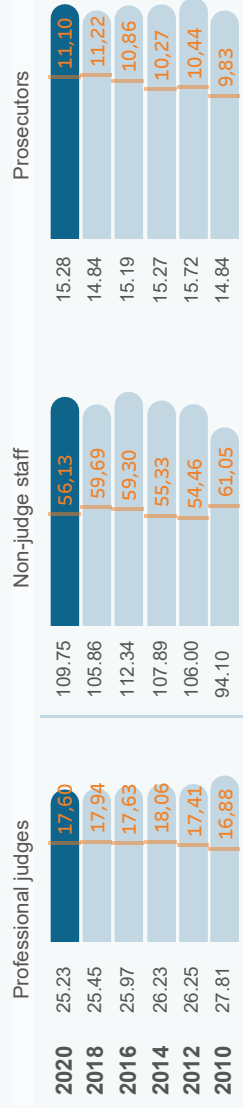
The project Barnahus implemented in Poland is aimed at the implementation of the Children's Assistance Centres network. A special helpline for minors, parents and teachers exists. The website of the largest NGO protecting children from abuse provides information on trainings for professionals. In 2020, there were 306 child-friendly rooms in common courts. The judge can appoint experts e.g. psychologists to hold a joint hearing.

Efficiency

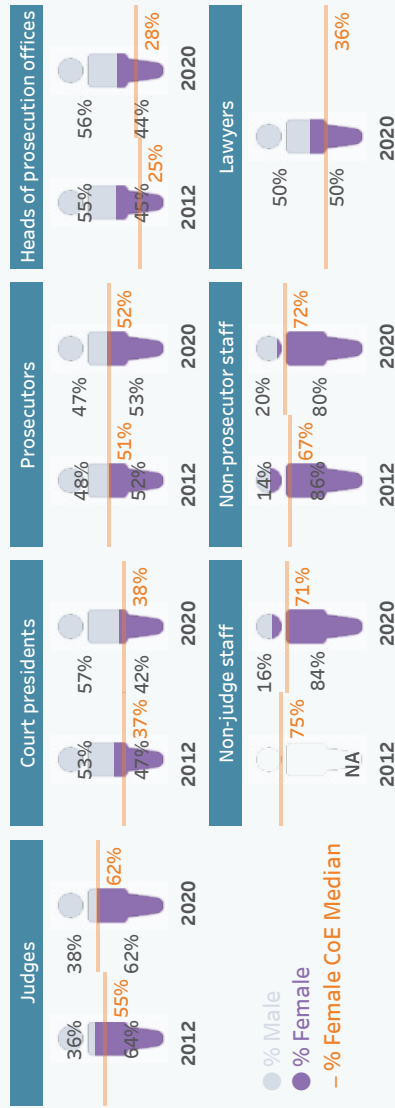


Efficiency: General conclusions on which instance and matter are the most efficient in 2020 cannot be carried out because it is not possible to separate 2nd from 3rd instance administrative cases, both dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court. For that reason, the highest Disposition Time appears for 2nd instance administrative cases. Conversely, the lowest Disposition Time is in 2nd instance criminal cases. The Covid-19 pandemic had visible consequences on the work of courts and judges and caused a decrease in the number of both incoming and resolved cases. The Disposition Time increased in a particularly visible manner for first and second instance civil and second instance administrative cases. Contrary, the DT improved in respect of 1st and 3rd instance criminal cases, as well as 3rd instance civil cases.

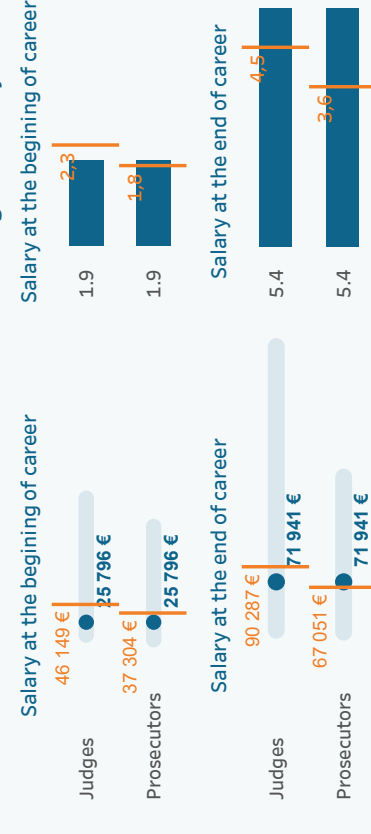
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



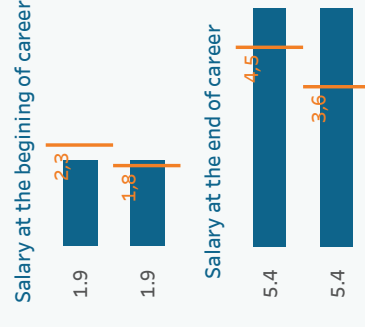
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

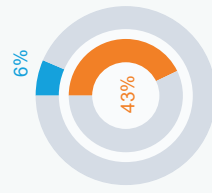


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

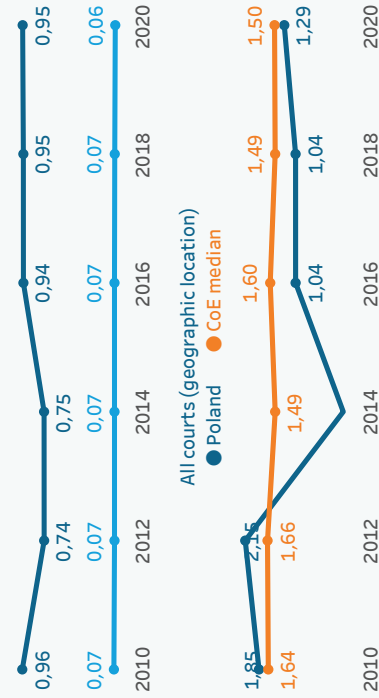


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

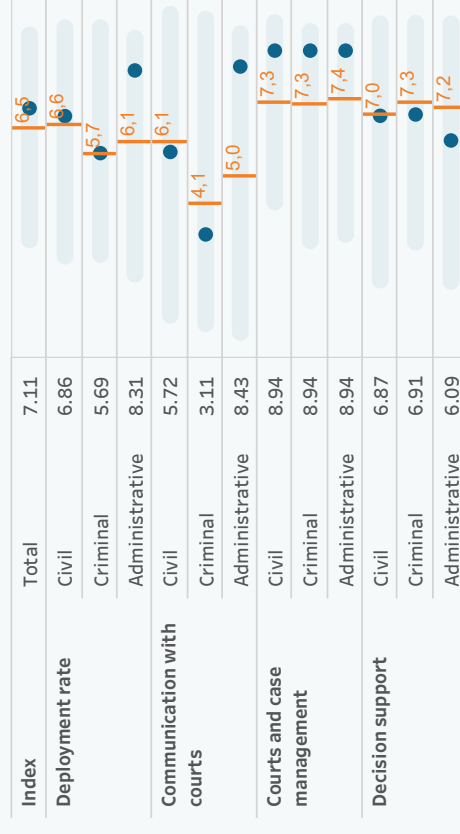
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

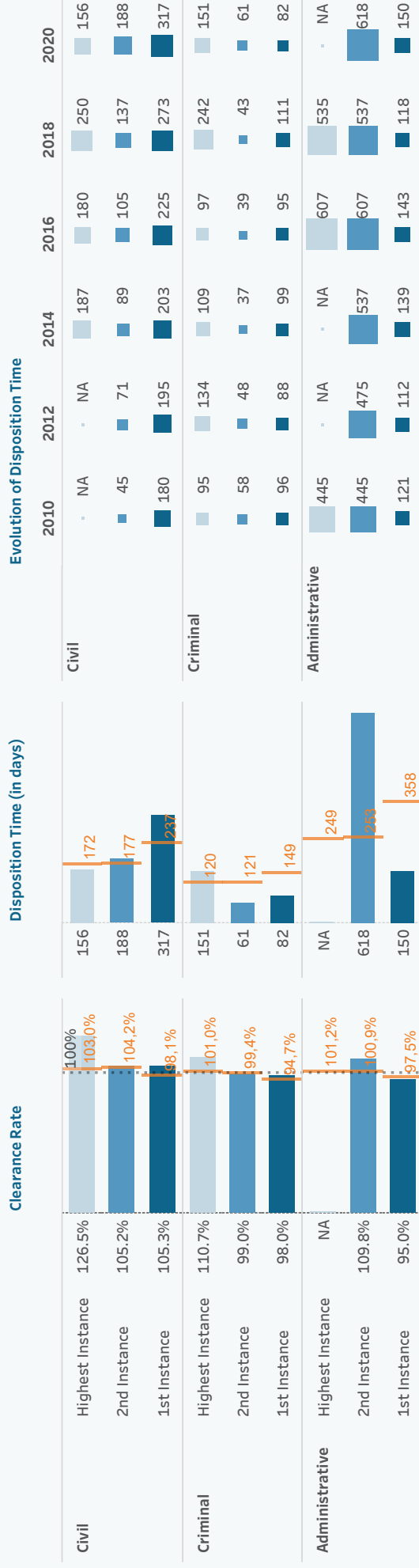
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

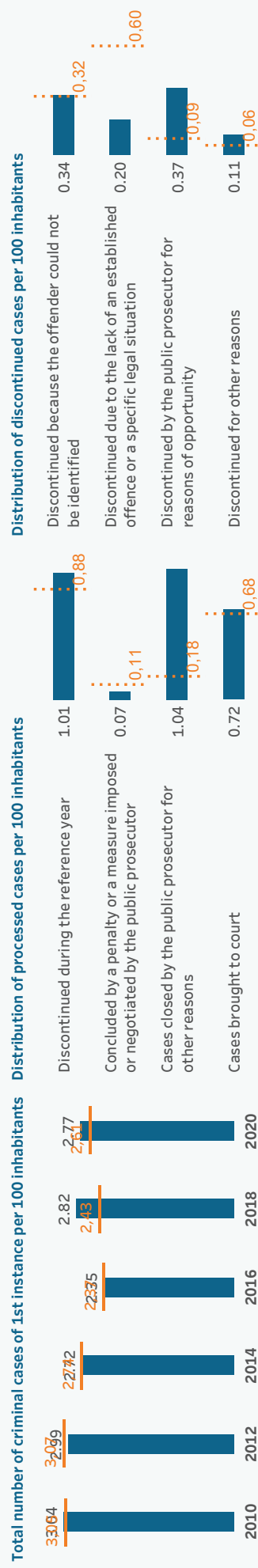
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

isap.sejm.gov.pl

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

orzeczenia.ms.gov.pl

3. Information about the judicial system

ms.gov.pl



Population
10 295 909

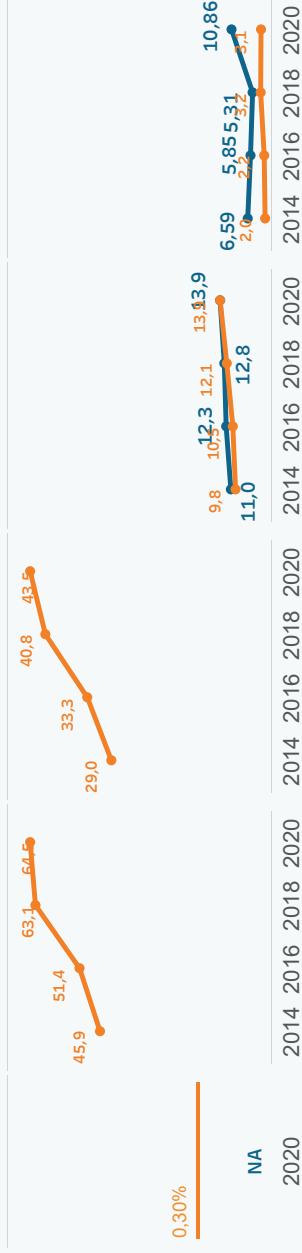


GDP per capita
19 638 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
18 044 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts		Prosecution services		Legal aid	
NA of GDP	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	NA per inh.	13.9 per inh.	10.86 per inh.		
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86		CoE Median : 3,08		



Budget : In 2020, Portugal allocated 57,5€ on the approved judicial system budget which in line with the CoE median, as it was in the previous years. The data on the implemented budget is not available but the level of spending on the approved budget remains the same and is distributed as: 70% on courts, 14% on prosecution services and 16% on legal aid. This is much higher for legal aid and lower for prosecution services compared to the European tendency. The remarkable increase of the legal aid budget between 2018 and 2020 (+65%) to 10,9 € is mostly due to the inclusion of the expense of advances on procedural costs starting from 2019.

Professionals and gender balance

Judges (17,4 per 100 000 inhabitants) and prosecutors (13,7 per 100 000 inhabitants) in Portugal are in the same line with the CoE median. Only lawyers (321,6 per 100 000 inhabitants) are more than double of the CoE median. Gender representation for judges and prosecutors is well in favour of women that are represented with 62% and 64,9% respectively. The number of women among court presidents and heads of prosecution offices is not available to see if similar representation is also on a managerial level.

Children's rights and domestic violence

In Portugal at police level there are services to help victims of certain crimes and in particular of violent crimes, namely mistreatment, domestic violence and sexual abuse. In most of the Departments of Investigation and Criminal Action, there are specialized sections for the investigation of crimes of domestic and sexual violence. Since September 2020, judges sitting at criminal and family courts are required to attend mandatory training on human rights, domestic violence and the UN Convention on the rights of the child.

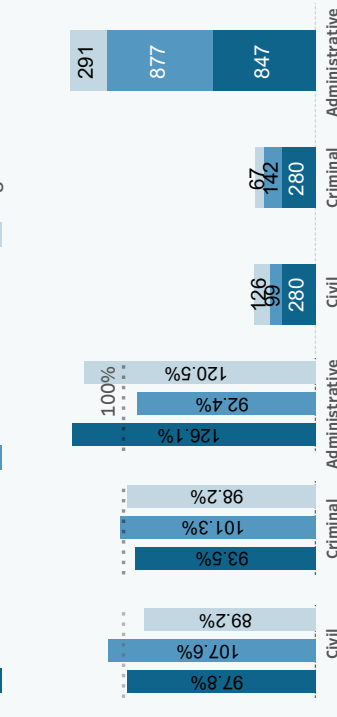
ICT in judiciary

Portugal has an ICT index of 8,1 which has decreased for -0,3 points compared with the previous cycle due to some more precise evaluation of the CMS features. The budget of courts dedicated to computerisation is 1% of the total and it is below the CoE median.

Efficiency

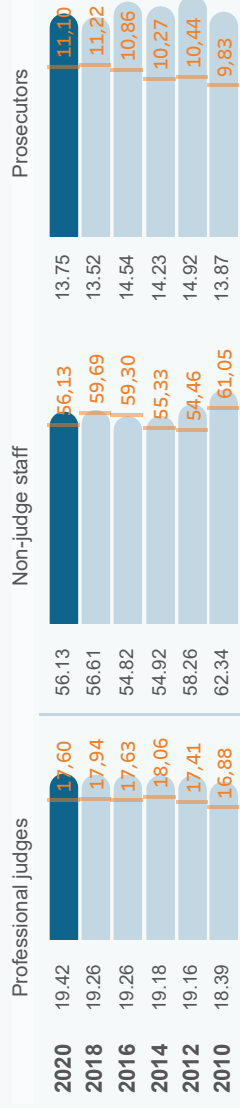
Clearance rate (%) Disposition time (days)

1st Instance 2nd Instance Highest Instance

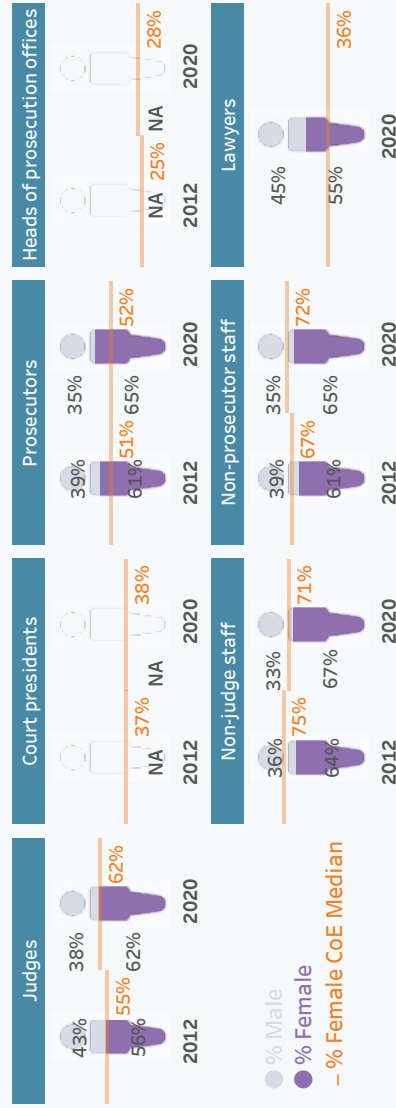


Efficiency: In 2020, the Supreme courts were the most efficient for all matters. By matter, both civil and criminal cases seems equally efficient. In particular, the DT for third instance criminal law cases was 67 days (almost half of the CoE median). Yet, the DT for both civil and criminal cases increased for all instances, except for the second instance civil and commercial litigious cases. It is important to note that enforcement cases are not included in the data on civil and commercial litigious cases which has a negative impact on efficiency indicators for Portugal. COVID-19 affected all incoming cases on 1st instance and civil and criminal on second. This had different effect on total efficiency where on 1st instance courts dealing with administrative law cases increased their CR to 126,1%, thus reducing their backlog. However, the pending cases at the end of 2020 per 100 inhabitant (0,59) still remain very high and they are almost twice the CoE median. Although the first and second instance courts dealing with this type of cases also managed to improve their CR and lower their DT during the same period, the DT was still significantly above the CoE median in 2020.

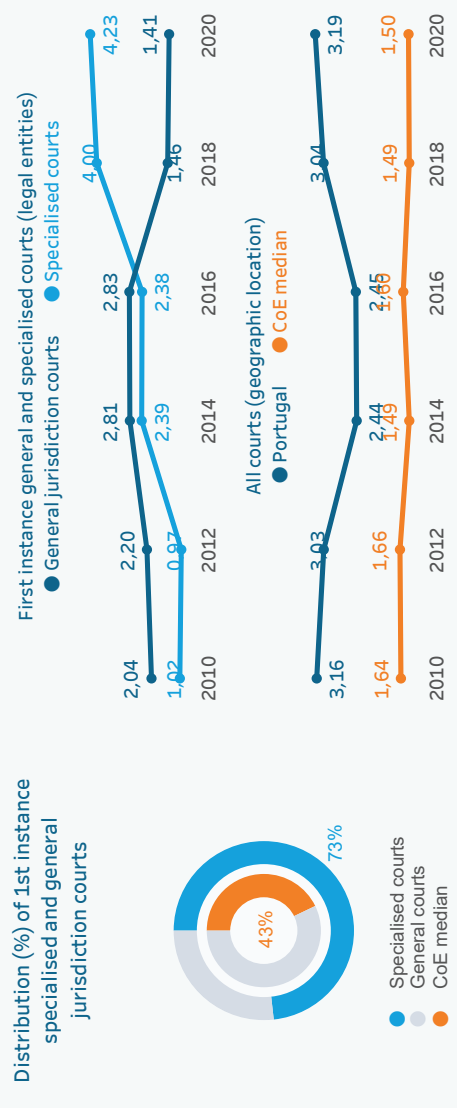
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



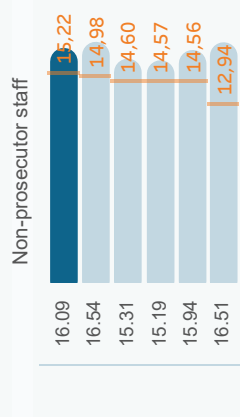
Gender balance



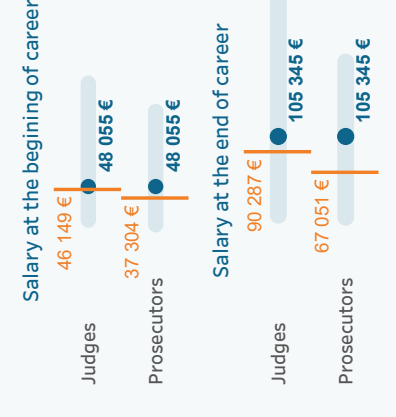
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



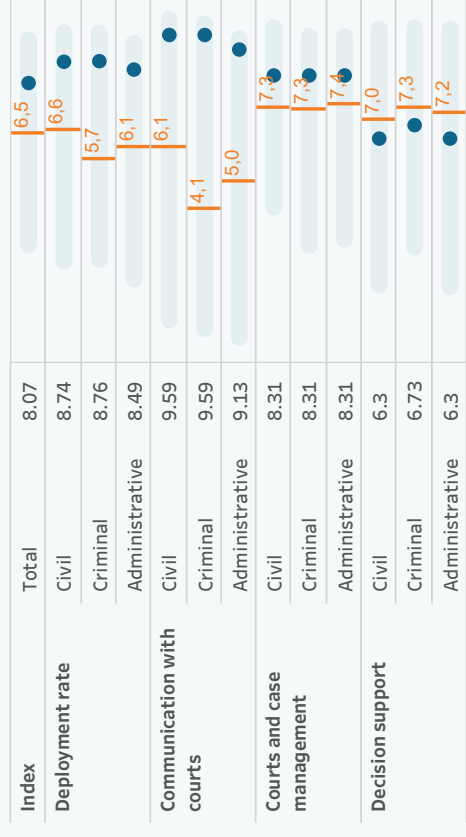
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

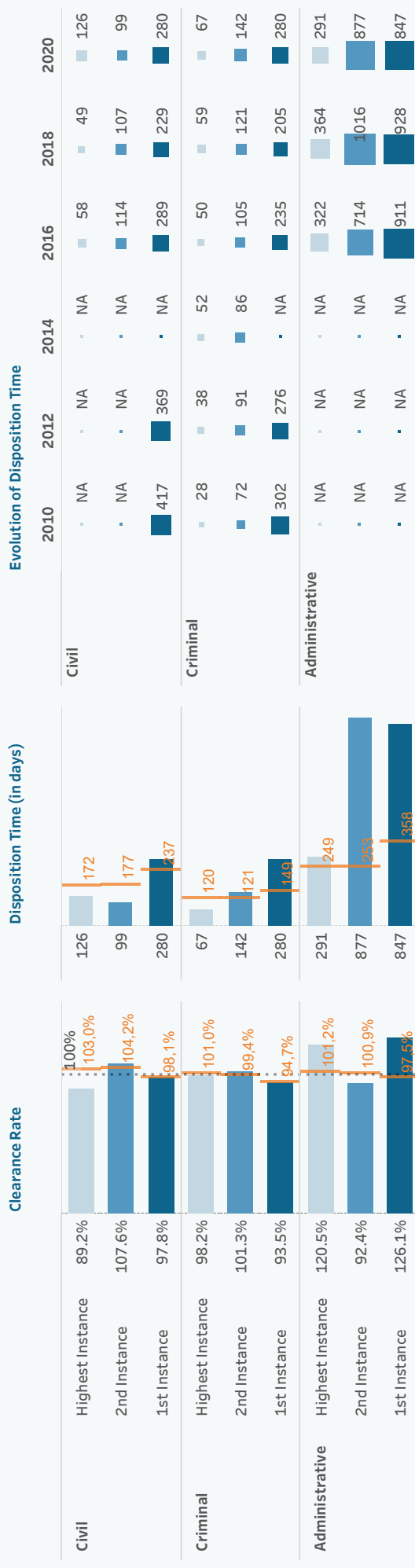
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

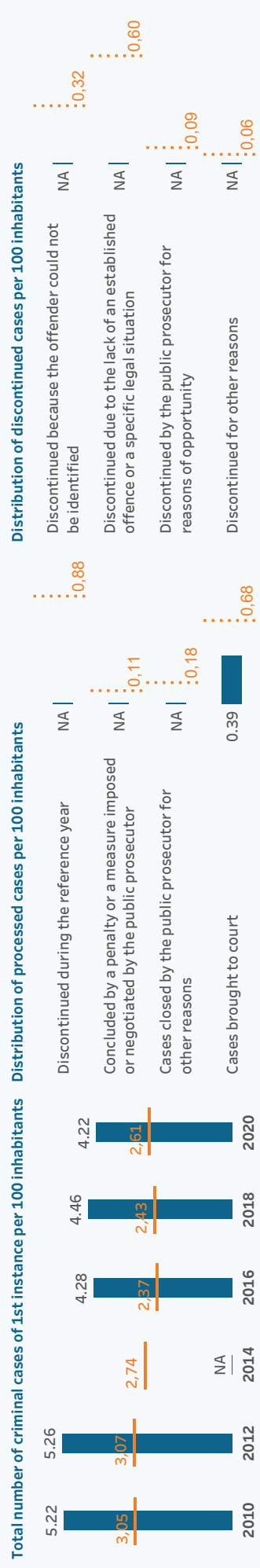
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Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://dre.pt/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.dgsi.pt/>

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
19 186 201

GDP per capita
11 290 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

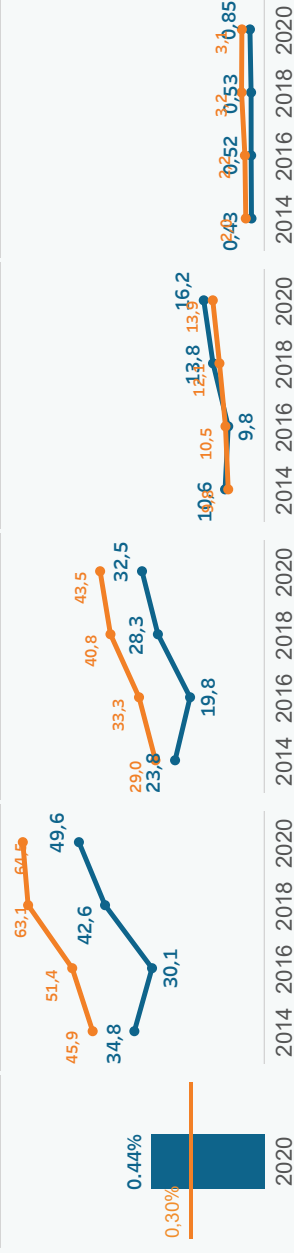


Avg gross annual salary
13 385 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.44% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	49.6 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	16.2 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.85 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Romania spent 951 252 278€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 49.6€ per inhabitant (below the CoE median) and 0.44% of the GDP (above the median). 66% were spent on courts, 33% on prosecution, and 2% on legal aid. The legal aid budget which was 0,85€ per inhabitant in 2020 is significantly below the CoE median.

Court organisation

Different levels of courts exist: "judecatori", tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Only the judges of the "judecatori" are counted as 1st instance judges, while those of tribunals and courts of appeal - as 2nd instance, even though the tribunals and appellate courts can intervene at 1st instance. Interestingly, in some cases even the High Court can act in the first instance.

Information for users

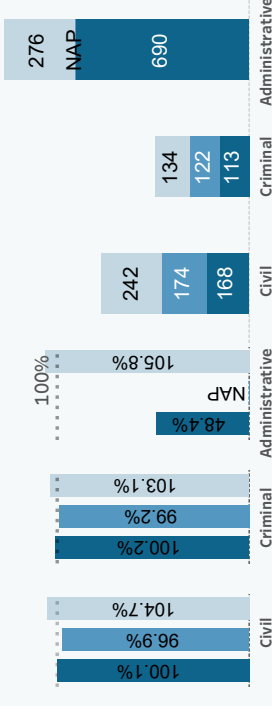
Romania is among the 12 member States where the parties must be informed on the foreseeable timeframes of their proceedings. For this reason, the statistical reports include monitoring of the duration of court trials on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision, the number of pending cases, backlogs.

Public prosecution services

Since 2019, a specialised network of prosecutors has been dealing with cases concerning minors (perpetrators and victims), analysing the case-law of prosecutors' offices and drafts proposals for taking over complex cases. These prosecutors are responsible for decentralised trainings on the newest national, ECHR or international case-law on human rights.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



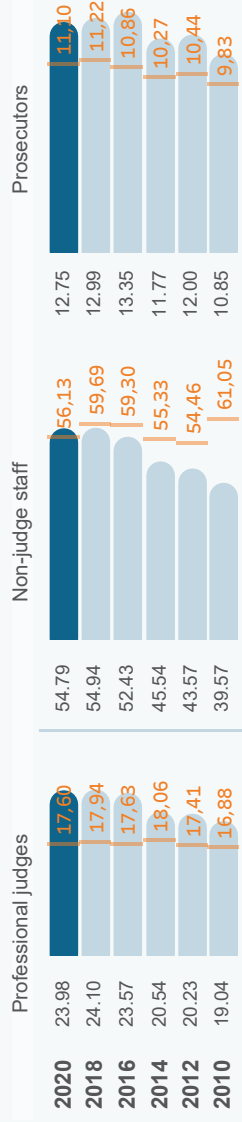
Efficiency: In 2020, courts treated cases fastest at the second instance, while the most efficient area of law were the criminal matters. Specifically, the DT was the lowest in first instance criminal cases. Contrary, the DT was the highest in the first instance administrative cases and it is above the respective CoE medians for all third instance cases.

The efficiency of courts decreased in 2020 in first and second instances, mainly due to a decrease in the number of resolved cases in the COVID-19 pandemic context.

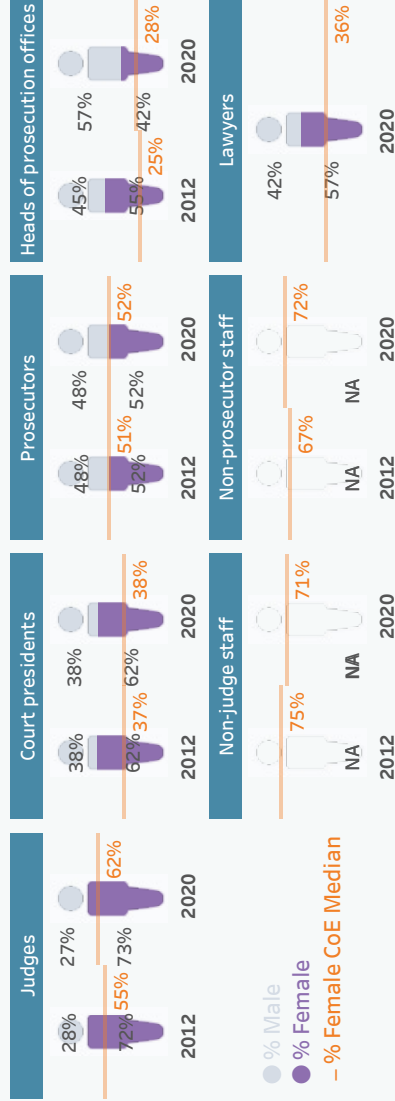
The activity of all courts was partially suspended for almost 3 months and hearings were postponed. Nevertheless, in the highest instance, the efficiency improved in the civil and commercial litigious and criminal cases.

Contrary, the efficiency decreased in respect of third instance administrative cases but for reasons unrelated to the pandemic. Reportedly, this decrease is caused by procedural amendments on 1st instance which generated later effects on the 3rd instance.

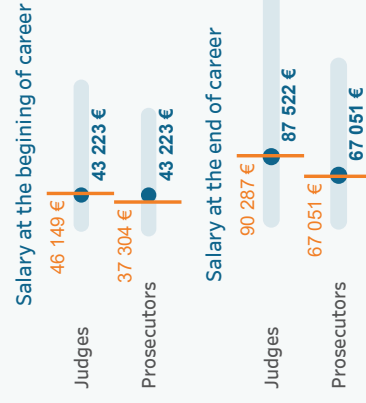
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



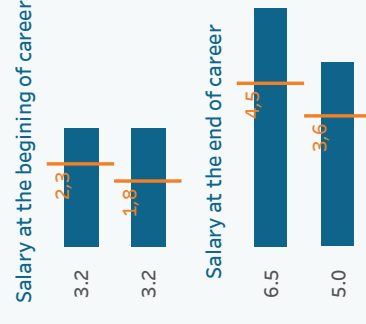
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

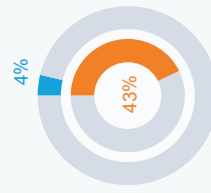


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

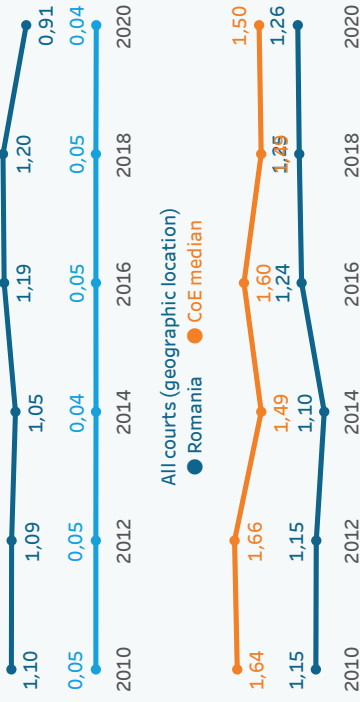


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	7.06
Deployment rate	Civil	7.73
	Criminal	6.31
	Administrative	7.34
Communication with courts	Civil	8.82
	Criminal	6.05
	Administrative	8.08
Courts and case management	Civil	6.23
	Criminal	6.23
	Administrative	6.23
Decision support	Civil	7.19
	Criminal	7.52
	Administrative	7.19

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

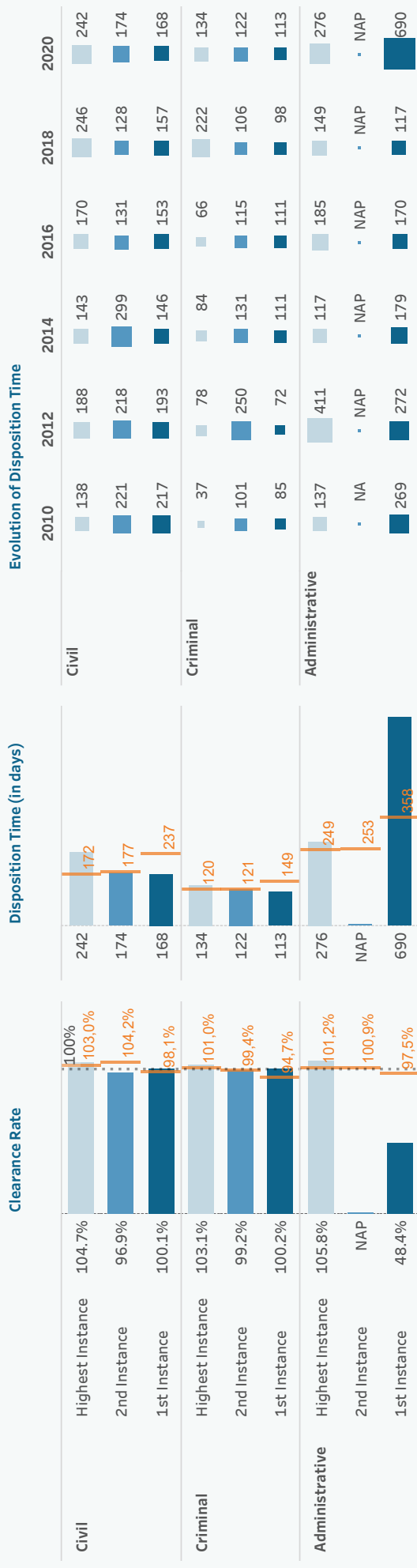
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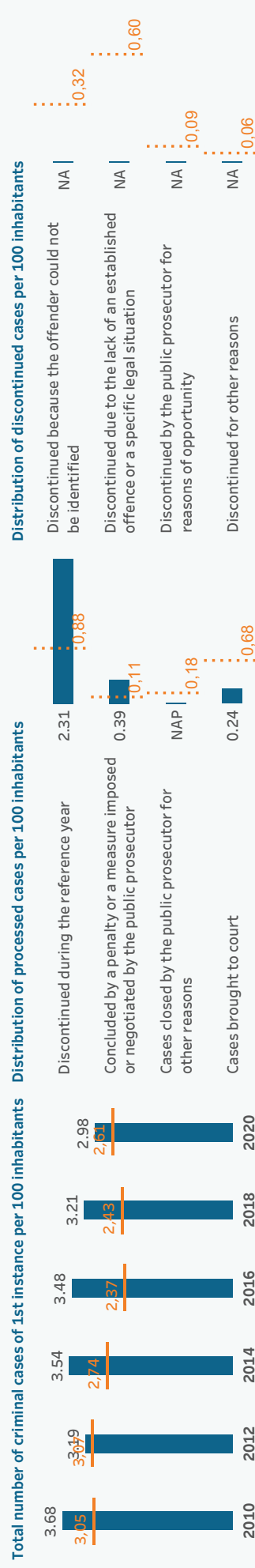
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Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

[www.just.ro](http://portal.just.ro), www.csm1909.ro, www.sci.ro, www.mpublic.ro

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://portal.just.ro/SitePages/acasa.aspx>, www.ro.ii.jr, www.sci.ro

3. Information about the judicial system

www.csm1909.ro, www.just.ro, www.sci.ro



Population
6 951 235



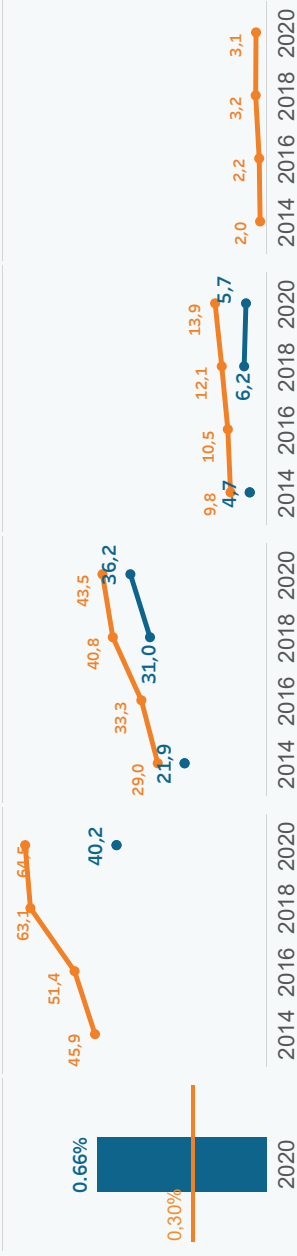
GDP per capita
6 092 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
8 471 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.66% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	40.2 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	5.7 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	NA per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Serbia spent 279 484 639 € on implemented judicial system budget, which is 40,21 € per inhabitant, which is less than the CoE Median. This however accounts for 0.66% of the State's GDP which is more than the CoE Median. In Serbia, the legal aid budget is included in the court's budget as the budget for the mandatory representation in courts cannot be isolated.

Legal aid

In Serbia, the Law on Free Legal Aid came into force on 1st October 2019. In 2020, the total number of cases for which legal aid was granted is 27 965. Thus, the number of legal aid cases per 100 000 inhabitants is 398, which is still lower than the CoE median.

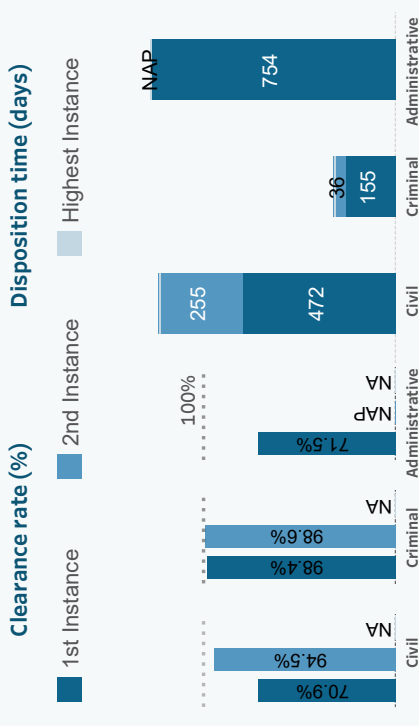
Court related mediation

Generally speaking, ADR and mediation in particular are not well developed in the Western Balkans region. However, the number of mediators in Serbia is already significantly large (21,1 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants, almost double the CoE median). However, the number of mediation cases is still low.

Professionals

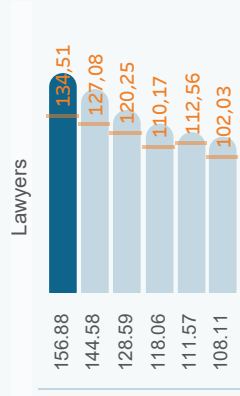
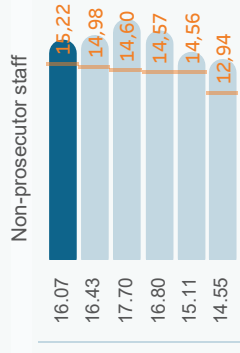
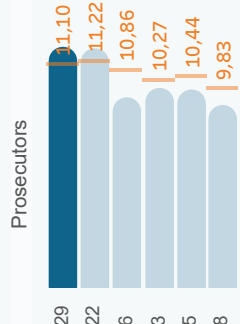
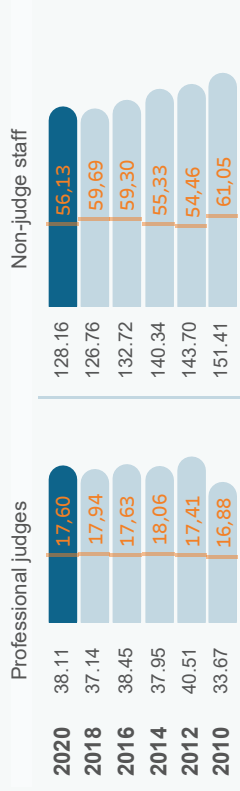
Eastern European countries traditionally have a very high number of professionals per inhabitants. Serbia confirms this tendency, having the number of judges (38 per 100 000 inhabitants) and non-judge staff (128 per 100 000 inhabitants) twice as high as the CoE median. The high number of judges and staff is related to the high number of incoming cases which is one of the highest among the CoE member States and entities.

Efficiency

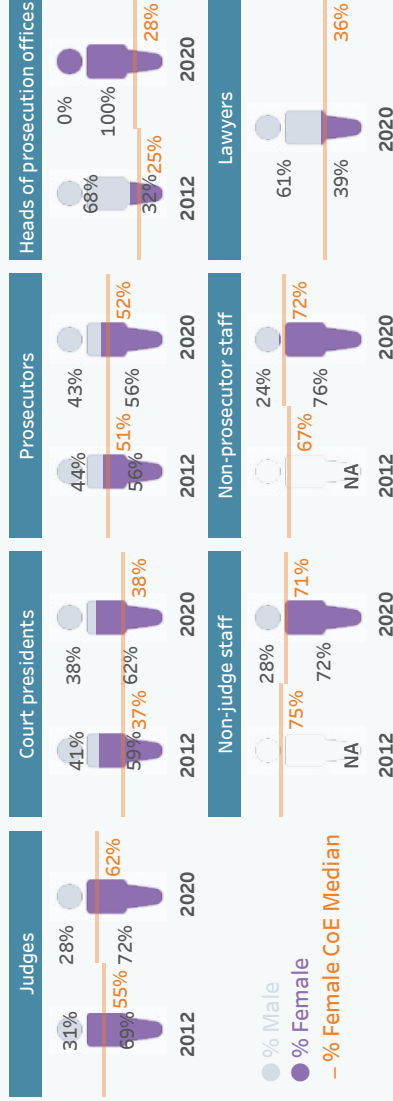


Efficiency: In 2020, the courts are most efficient in the second instance criminal cases, while the Disposition Time is the highest in the first instance administrative cases. The efficiency of courts decreased in 2020 in first and second instances, compared to the previous cycle, whereas the Supreme court data are unavailable. As regards civil and commercial litigious cases, the number of incoming cases has been constantly increasing between 2018 and 2020. This, together with the decrease of the number of resolved cases because of COVID-19, caused a decrease in the clearance rate (CR) of the first instance (from 110% in 2018 to 71% in 2020), and an increase in the number of pending cases by 46%. Consequently, the disposition time (DT) more than doubled in two years (from 225 days in 2018 to 472 in 2020).

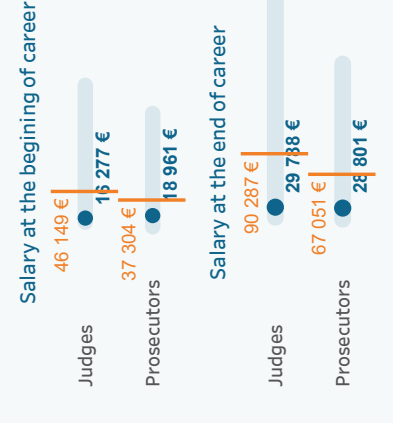
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

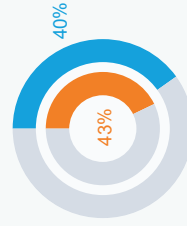


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

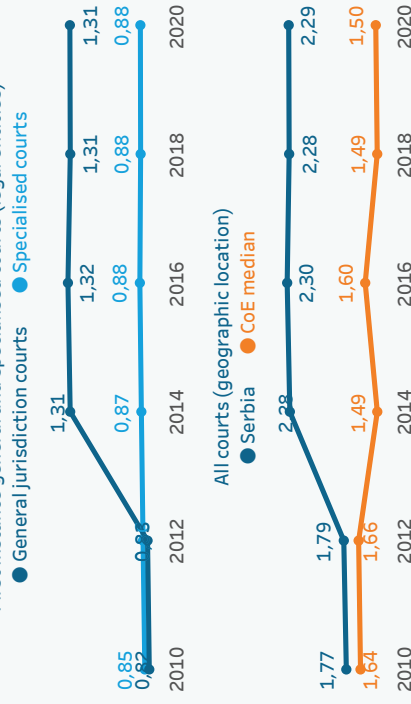


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

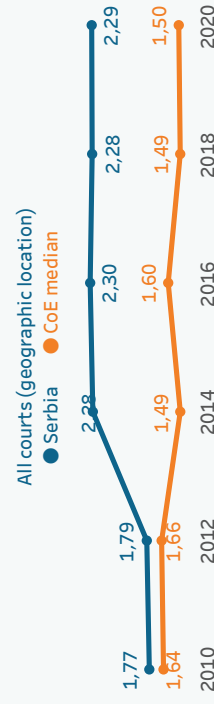
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	3.85
Deployment rate	Civil	2.72
	Criminal	3.01
	Administrative	4.22
Communication with courts	Civil	0.68
	Criminal	0.8
	Administrative	3.69
Courts and case management	Civil	5.48
	Criminal	5.48
	Administrative	5.16
Decision support	Civil	3.93
	Criminal	5.4
	Administrative	3.93

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

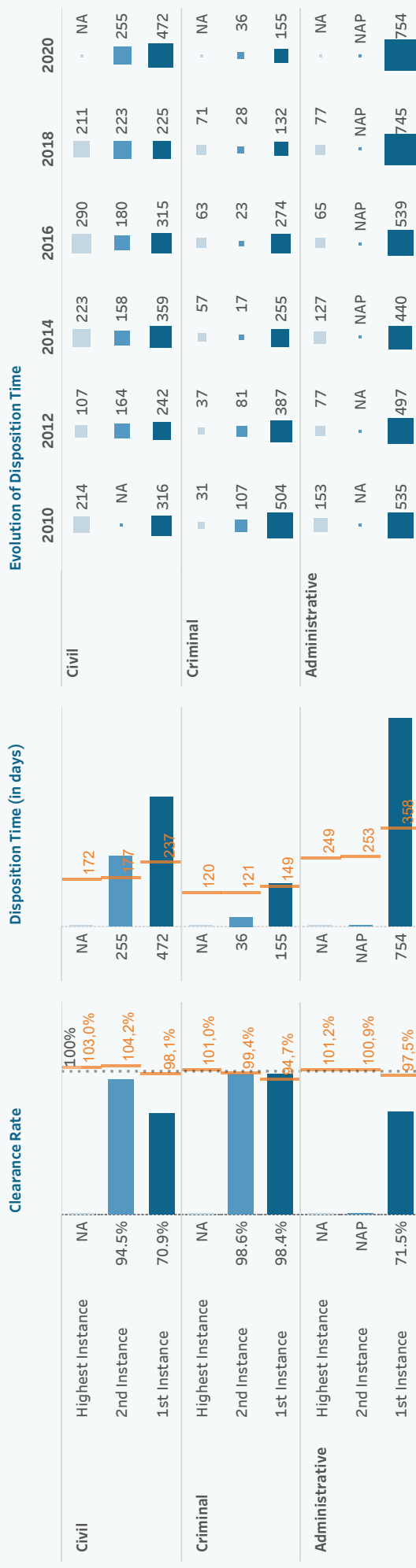
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

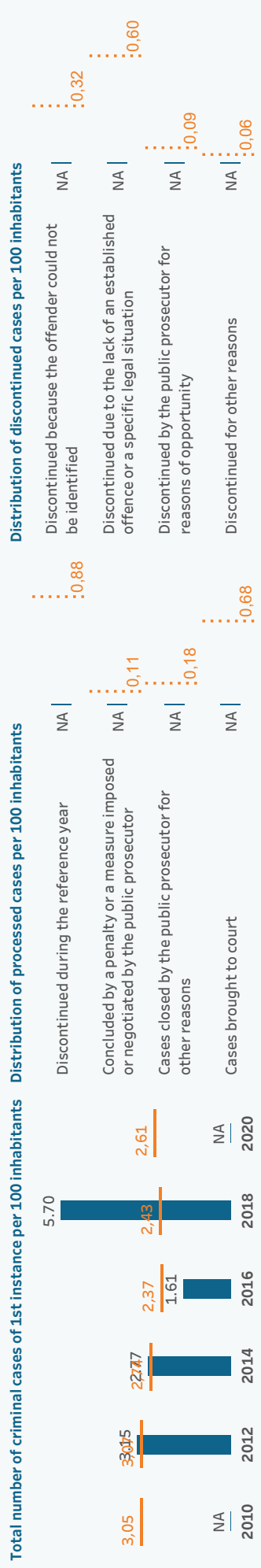
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

NA

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

NA

3. Information about the judicial system

NA



Population
5 459 781

GDP per capita
16 770 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**

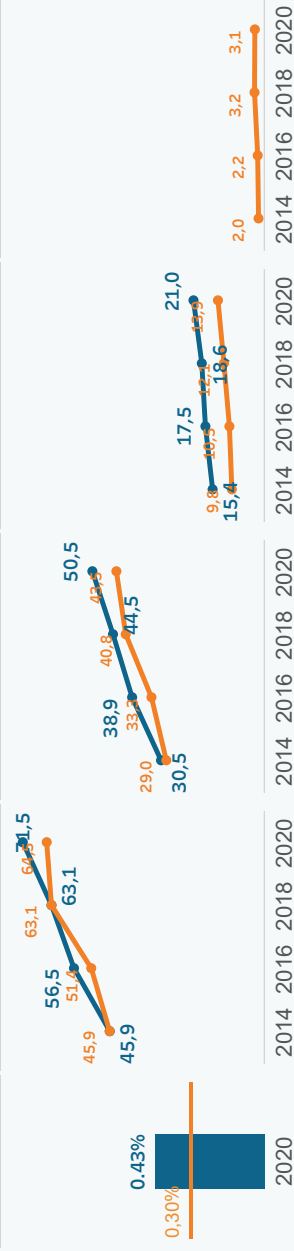


Avg gross annual salary
15 275 €
CoE Median **20 612 €**



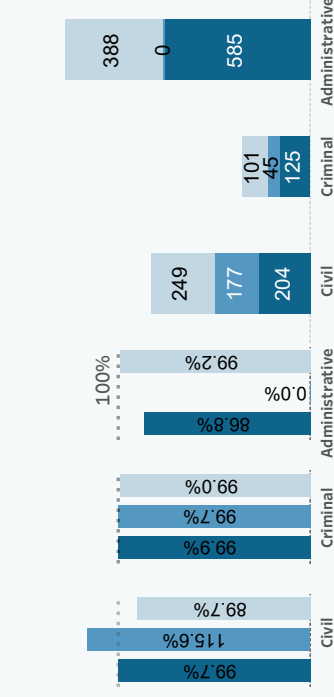
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.43% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	71.5 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	21.0 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	NA per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget : In 2020, Slovak Republic spent 390 646 499 € for the Judicial System which is 72 € per inhabitant (higher than the CoE median). Legal aid is included in the courts' budget. The budget allocated to courts and, consequently, the judicial system budget, have been constantly increasing since 2014 (+66% of court budget, +56% of judicial system budget).

Professionals

Slovak Republic has 24 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, which is higher than the CoE median. The percentage of female judges is higher than the percentage of male judges in all instances, including the Supreme Court. The gender proportions among judges and prosecutors, as well as for higher functions, have remained largely stable. However, the proportion of women among the heads of prosecution offices has decreased, while the proportion of women among all prosecutors has increased.

ICT in judiciary

Slovak Republic spends relatively more on IT (12,8% of the courts' budget). In 2020, there has been a positive evolution in the ICT as regards communications and electronic submissions. All courts are now able to receive electronic submissions for all categories of cases, and electronic communications are now mandatory for some categories of professionals (advocates, notaries, enforcement agents) through a centralised system of posting and delivering document to public institutions.

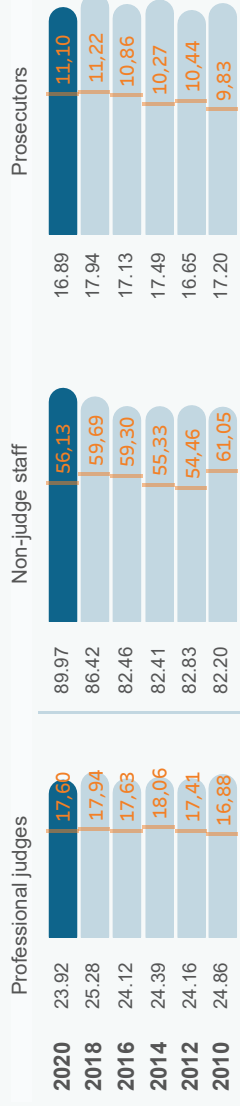
Organisation of courts

The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic has prepared a reform of the judicial system, which will mainly concern the territorial jurisdiction of courts, by reducing their number and merging. The goals of the judicial map reform are faster, better quality, more predictable court decisions thanks to the specialization of judges.

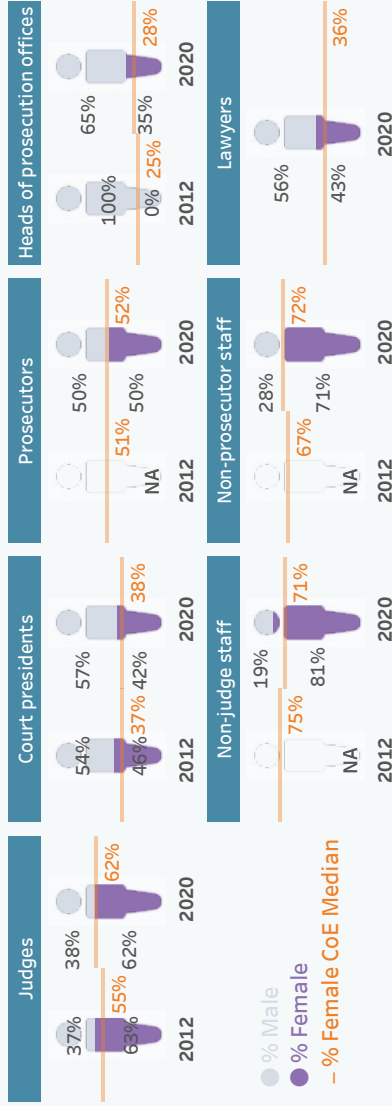
Efficiency: In general, in 2020, the courts are most efficient in the second instance, while the criminal domain is the most efficient area of law. Specifically, the courts have the lowest Disposition Time in the second instance criminal cases, while the Disposition Time is the highest in the first instance administrative cases. The efficiency of courts decreased under the COVID-19 influence, except for the second instance civil and criminal cases.

In the Slovak Republic, during the pandemic, courts were not closed but operated in a restricted regime. For this reason, the number of incoming and resolved cases generally decreased. Judges were able to solve almost all the incoming cases (clearance rate around 100%), except for civil and commercial litigious cases in the third instance (CR 89,7%) and administrative cases (CR 86,8%) in the first instance. The overall Disposition Time increased.

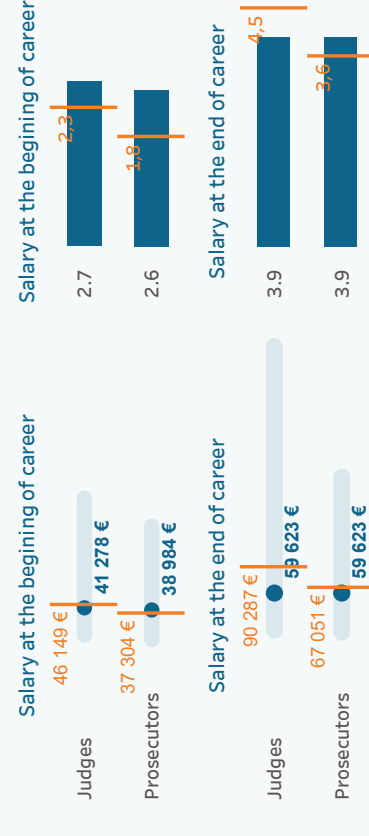
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



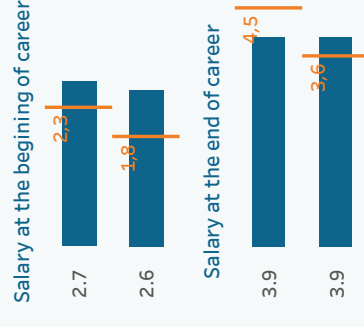
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

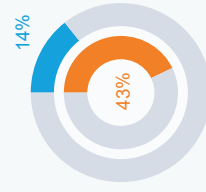


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

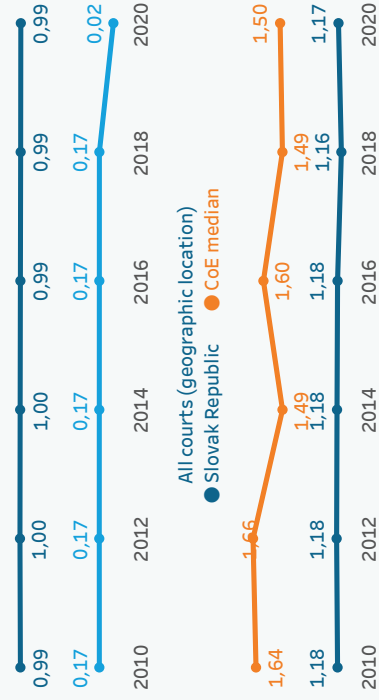


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Total	8.97
	Civil	9.24
	Criminal	8.87
Communication with courts	Administrative	9.02
	Civil	10.15
	Criminal	9.42
Courts and case management	Administrative	9.69
	Civil	7.81
	Criminal	7.81
Decision support	Administrative	7.81
	Civil	9.26
	Criminal	9.35

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

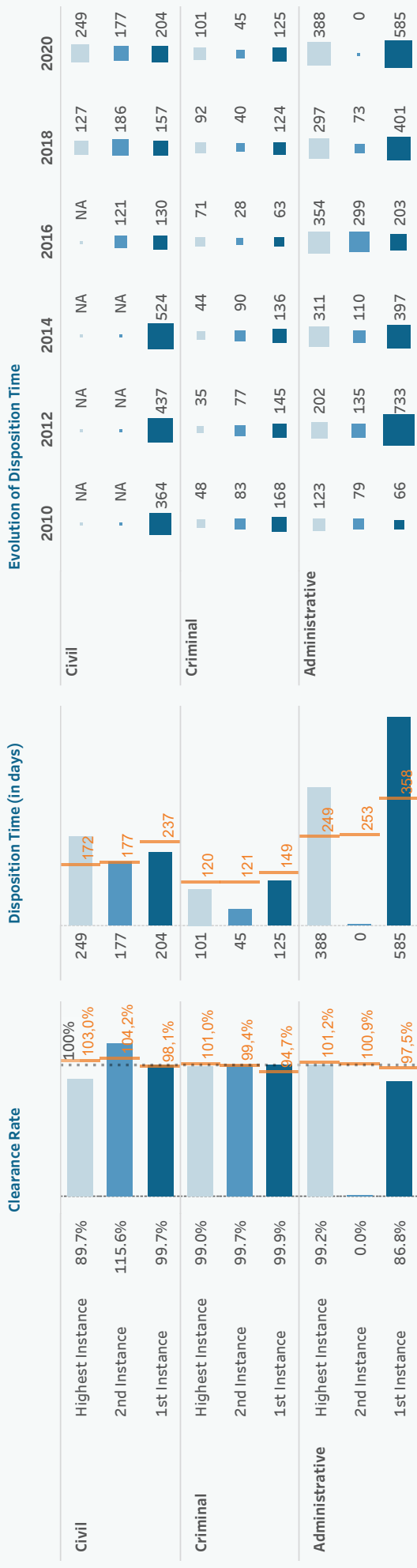
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

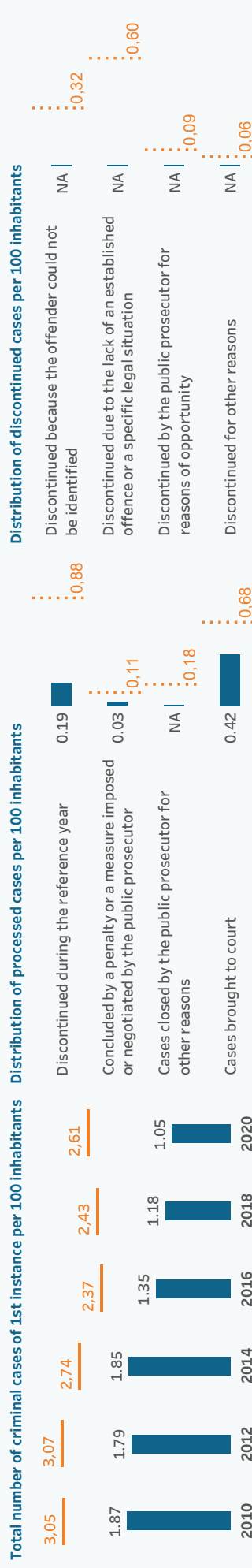
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

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

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.uslavnsud.sk>

<https://otvorenesudy.sk>

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
2 108 977



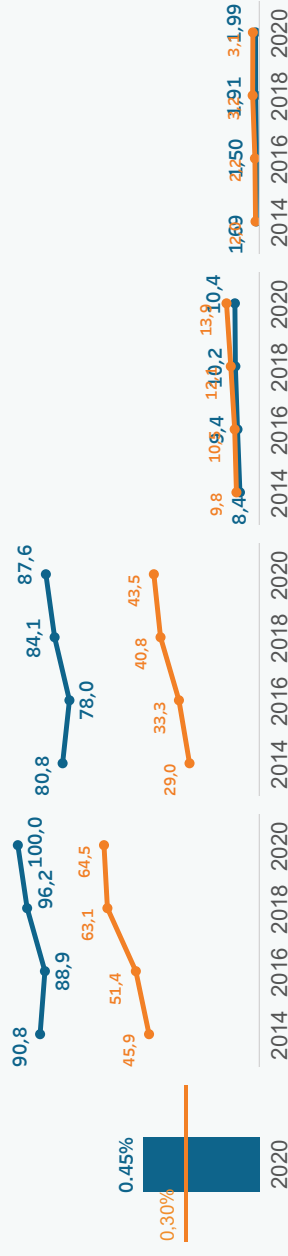
GDP per capita
22 014 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
22 300 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.45% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	100.0 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	10.4 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	1.99 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : in 2020, Slovenia spent 210 956 409€ on the implemented judicial system budget which is 100€ per inhabitant (well above the CoE median) and 0.45% of the GDP (above the CoE median). The tendency of the judicial system shows steady increase similar to the European trend. The distribution of the budget of judicial system in Slovenia is: 88% was spent on courts, 10% on prosecution services, and 2% on legal aid. This is more in favour of the budget of courts comparing to the European tendency.

Gender balance

The gender distribution in the judiciary in Slovenia is strongly inclined to women. There are 79,9% of all judges that are women and 68,4% of all prosecutors. Similarly for court presidents and heads of prosecution offices where 67% of all court presidents are women and 62% of all heads of prosecution. The situation has been stable for court presidents since 2012, while for heads of prosecution in 2012 the situation was inverse.

ICT in judiciary

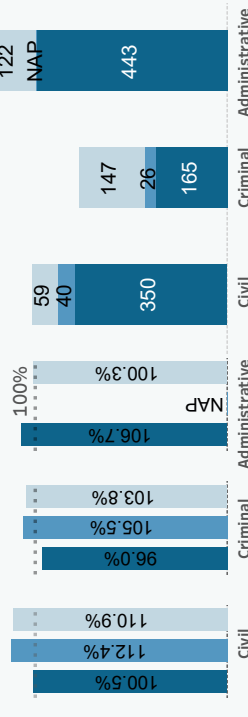
The ICT index for Slovenia of 7.5 is in the middle between the CoE median and the maximum value. The absolute investment in ICT stays proportionally lower to the total budget of courts. Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act have expanded the regulation for electronic management of civil cases to the criminal law field.

Child-friendly justice

Slovenia has implemented the "Barnahus" system with the aim to coordinate simultaneous criminal investigation and child protection procedures and support children who are victims or witnesses of violence and ensure child-friendly and safe environments during the procedure. A series of activities were carried out aimed at reviewing relevant laws and policies, developing strategies, tools and procedures, training professionals working with children and raising public awareness of child sexual abuse.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

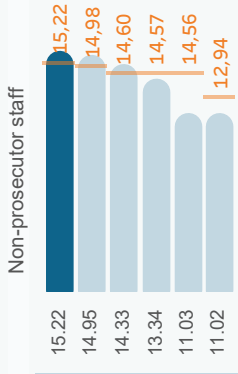
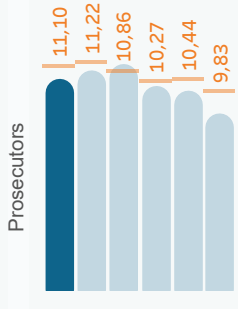
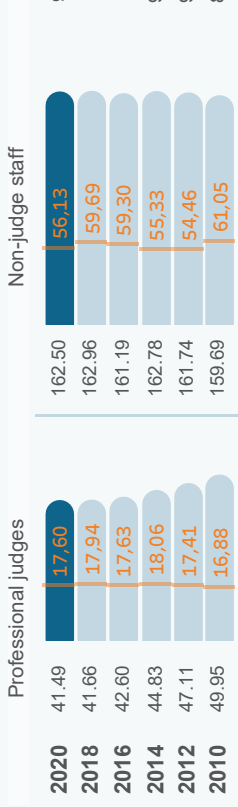


Efficiency: In line with the European trend, in Slovenia, criminal proceedings have the longest length, followed by civil and administrative proceedings. Similarly, the first instance is the longest, while second instance seems exceptionally fast. In particular, second instance criminal cases have the lowest DT of only 26 days.

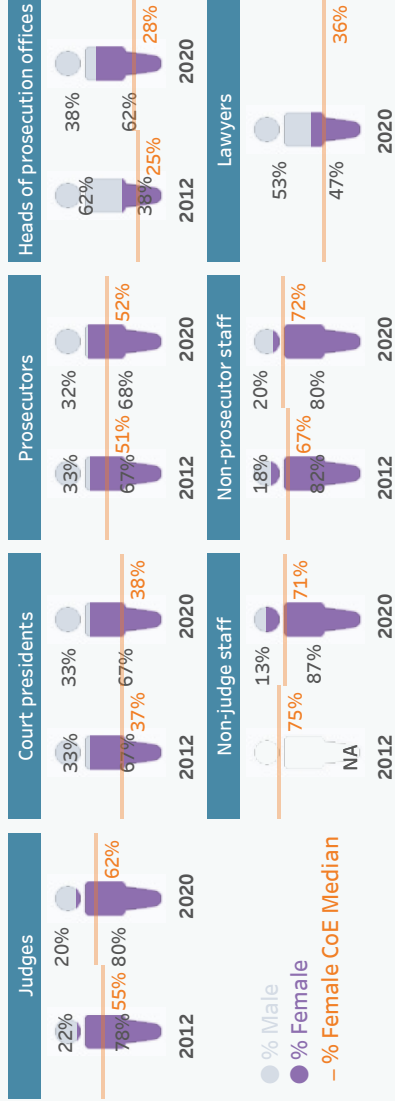
Due to the COVID-19 pandemic that limited the operation of courts, the first instance courts received and solved less cases especially for civil and criminal matter and their efficiency was reduced. The second instance and the Supreme court on the other side managed to reduce the number of pending cases because they resolved more than their reduced inflow of cases.

Additionally, in recent years, the administrative court was overburdened with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of one ECHR judgement as well as considerable number of urgent cases, resulting in delays for "regular" cases.

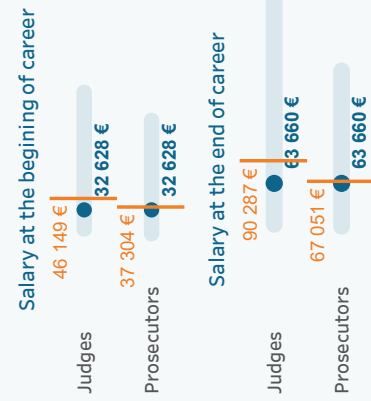
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance



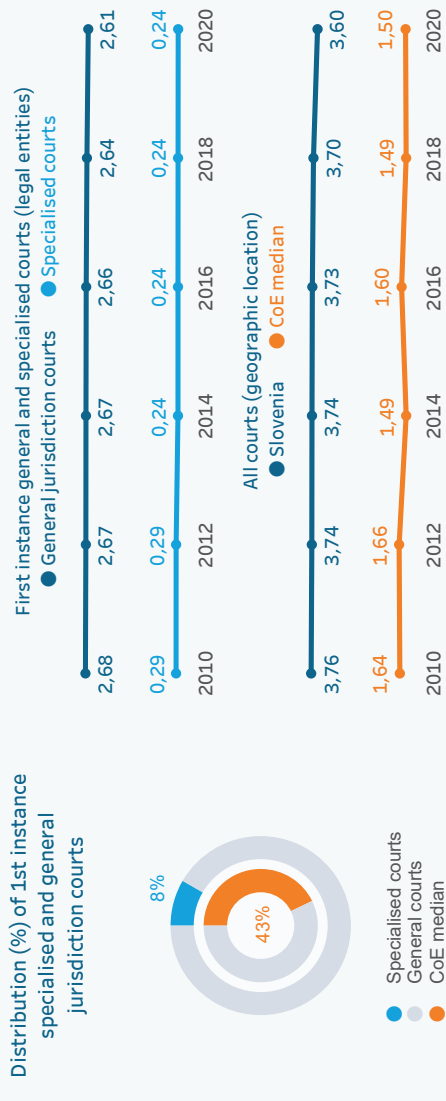
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	7.51
Deployment rate	Civil	9.29
	Criminal	5.85
	Administrative	5.7
Communication with courts	Civil	9.59
	Criminal	3.04
	Administrative	3.04
Courts and case management	Civil	10
	Criminal	8.55
	Administrative	9.03
Decision support	Civil	8.04
	Criminal	8.27
	Administrative	8.04

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

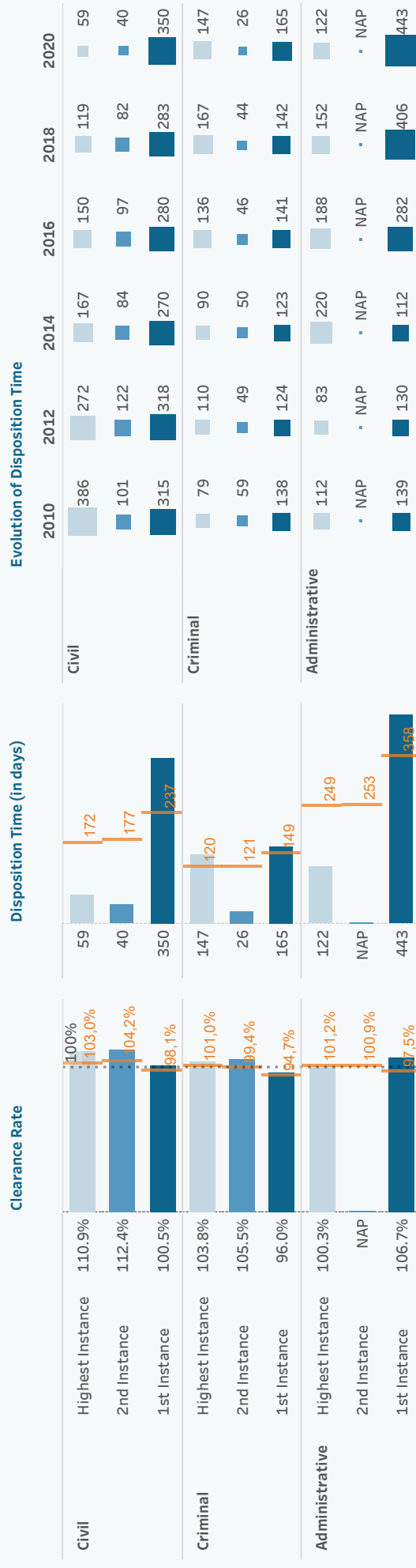
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

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

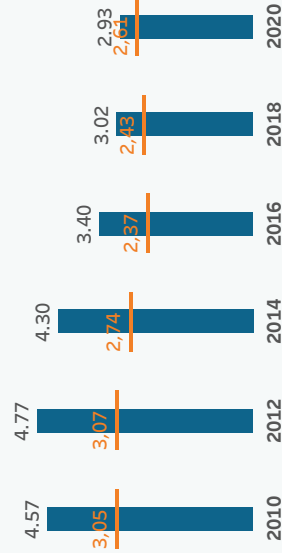
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

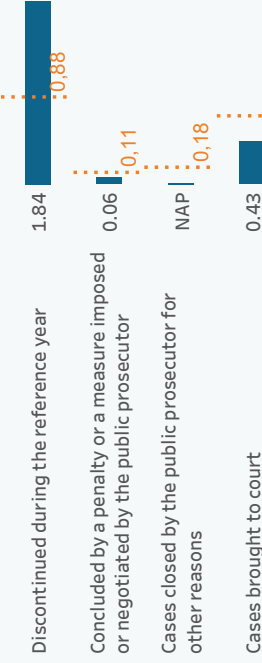


Public prosecution services

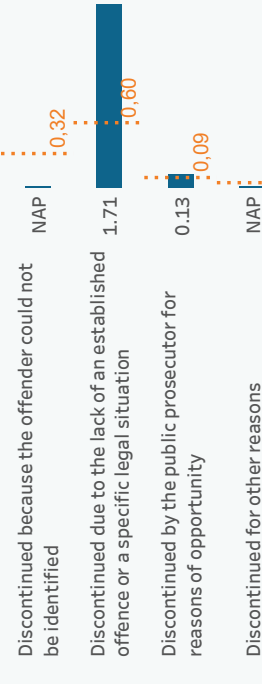
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.uradni-list.si/>; <http://www.pisrs.si/>;

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

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://isodnapraksa.si/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://nasodiscu.si>



Population
47 344 649

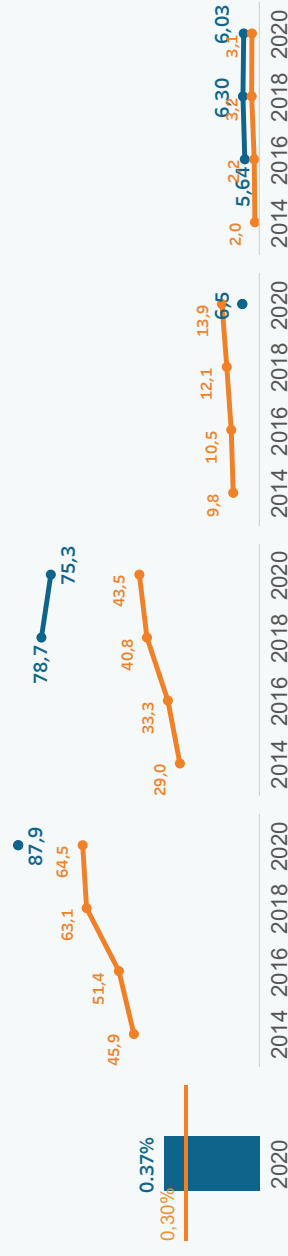


GDP per capita
23 692 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
22 849 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.37% of GDP	87.9 per inh.	75.3 per inh.	6.5 per inh.	6.03 per inh.
CoE Median : 0.30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Spain spent 4 161 696 850€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 87,9 per inhabitant and 0.37% of the GDP (above the respective CoE medians). 86% were spent on courts, 7% on prosecution, and 7% on legal aid. As the Prosecutions service does not an autonomous budget, and some costs are common with courts (civil servants, material resources, buildings, TIC, etc), the figure indicated as budget of prosecution services includes only salaries, which explains its low level compared with the CoE median.

Access to justice

Court fees to start judicial proceedings are required only from companies and not from individuals. There is a high number of first instance courts because of the specific concept of "one judge - one court" that exist in Spain. Spain has various specialised courts, but also one specific type that is unique in Europe specialised for cases of violence against women.

Gender balance and training

Judges are specially trained to enhance their sensibility on the discrimination, and especially issues relating to violence against women. Equality Commissions exist in both Judges' and Prosecutors' Councils and their role concerns general equality topics in judiciary, among which they also deal with gender balance.

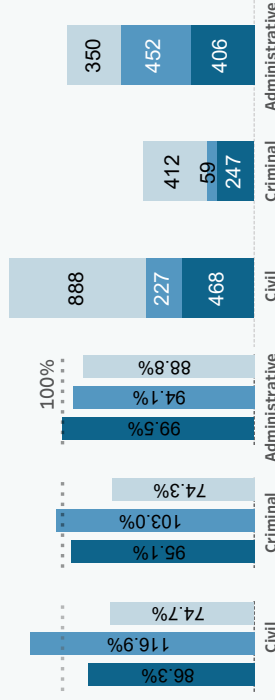
Public prosecutors

In Spain, Investigative Judges carry out the investigation in all the criminal judicial proceedings. Prosecutors is a party in all the criminal cases. However, they only conduct investigative proceedings in: criminal liability of minors and preliminary diligences, that is the kind of preliminary investigation with aim to initiate a judicial proceeding before the Investigative Judge.

Incoming cases presented for Spain are those submitted by public prosecutors, by the police and other bodies as well as victims, according to the classification of procedures of the Spanish legislation.

Efficiency

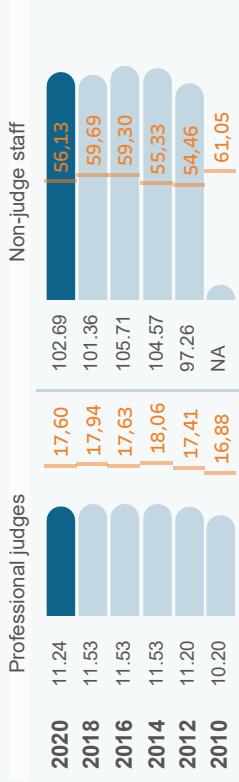
Clearance rate (%)		Disposition time (days)	
1st Instance	2nd Instance	Highest Instance	Highest Instance



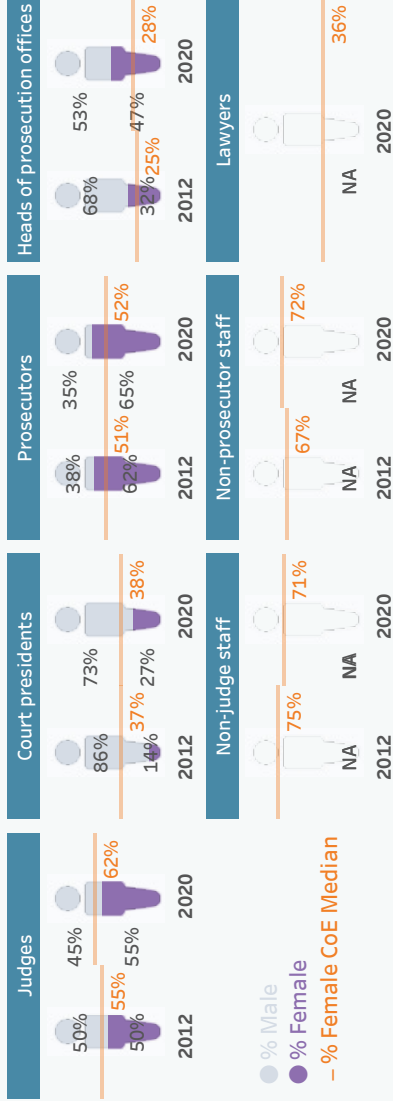
Efficiency: In Spain the courts achieved the highest efficiency indicators in second instance and in proceedings of criminal matters. Specifically, the courts seem to be fastest for criminal cases on second instance, which is the only DT below the CoE median. Otherwise, the DT is above the respective CoE median for each matter and instance.

All instances and categories of cases seem to be affected due to COVID-19 pandemic. In this sense, the civil and commercial cases at the Supreme court have been most strongly affected. In general, the DT increased for all categories at first instance and for all cases, exception of civil and commercial, at second instance. In addition to COVID-19 impact, in the Supreme Court, the number of incoming cases increased due to the broadening of the scope of the cassation appeal in criminal matters.

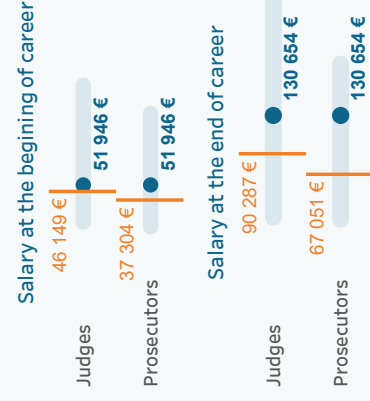
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



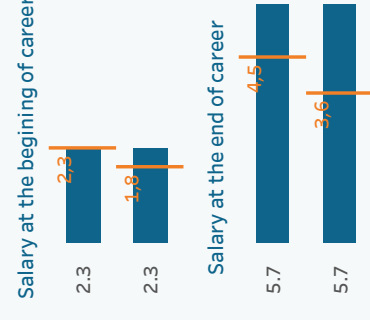
Gender balance



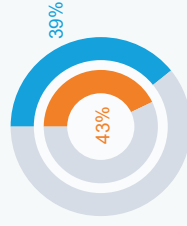
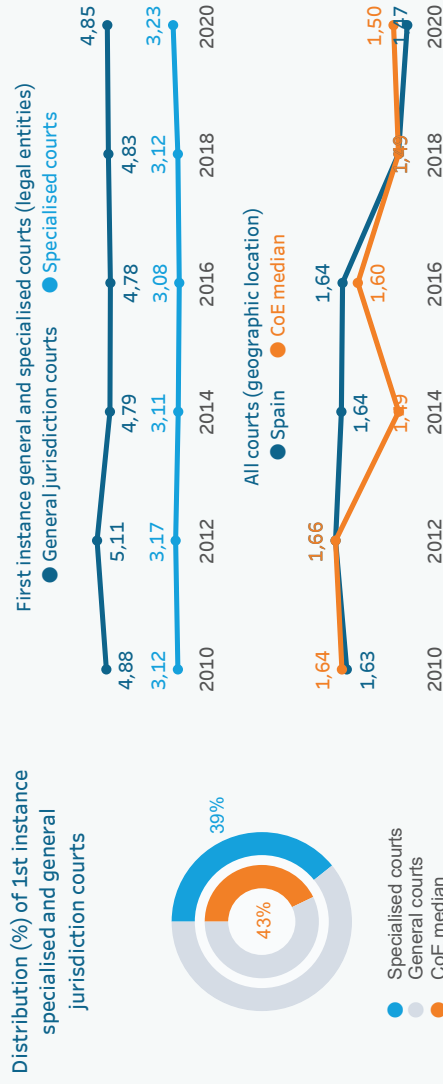
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
Deployment rate	8.94	9.3	9.17	9.06
Communication with courts	10.06	10.06	10.06	10.06
Courts and case management	8.39	8.39	8.39	8.39
Decision support	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

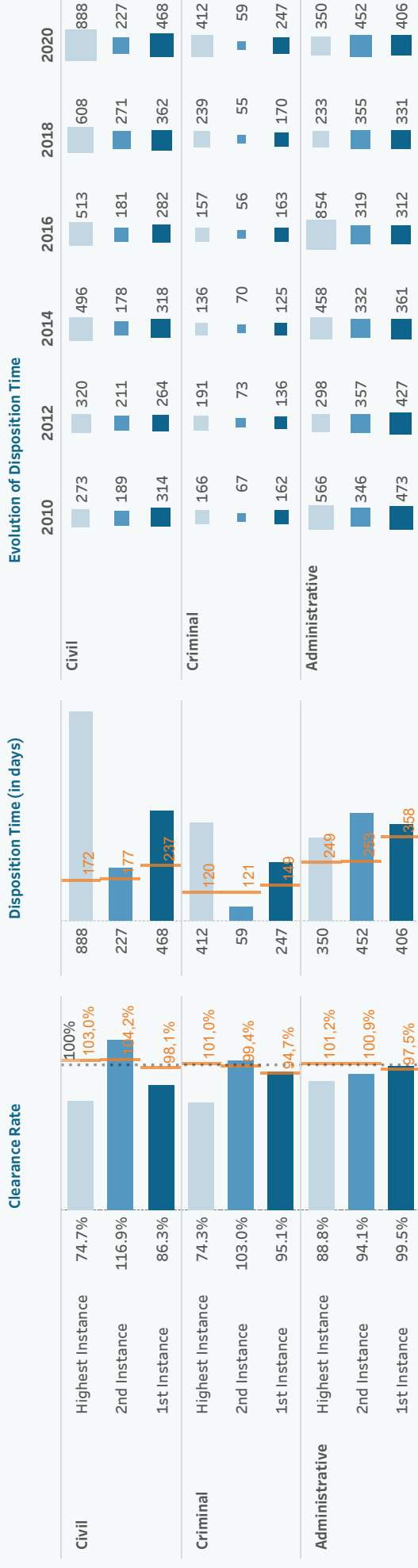
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Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.boe.es

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.poderjudicial.es

3. Information about the judicial system

www.mjusticia.gob.es



Population
10 379 295



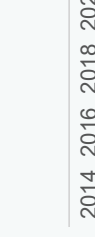
GDP per capita
47 455 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
43 092 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

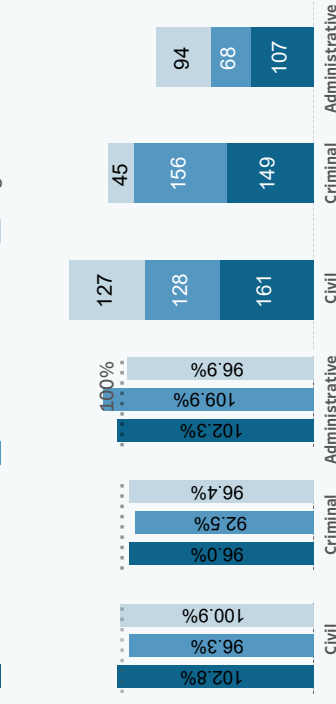
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.27% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	127.7 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	22.4 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	35.61 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)	
1st Instance	2nd Instance	Highest Instance



Budget: In 2020, Sweden spent 1 325 508 911 € on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 0,27% of the GDP (close to the CoE median) and 127,71 € per inhabitant (well above the CoE median). Sweden has a strong tradition of generous legal aid with a significant budgetary share within the total budget of the judicial system (28%).

Court organisation

Sweden is one of the countries with the highest number of specialised courts with 41% out of all courts legal entities specialised for some legal matters. There are for example five Land and Environment specialised courts processing cases such as permits for water operations and environmentally hazardous operations, issues of health protection, nature conservation, polluted areas, environmentally related damages and compensation issues, etc. There is also the Land and Environment Court of Appeal.

ICT in judiciary

Sweden has an ICT index of 7,5 which is somewhat above the CoE median. This represents an increase of 0,6 points compared with the previous cycle and confirms its continuous improvement. The absolute investment in ICT stays proportionally lower and it is 2,1% of the budget of the courts which is on the level of the CoE median.

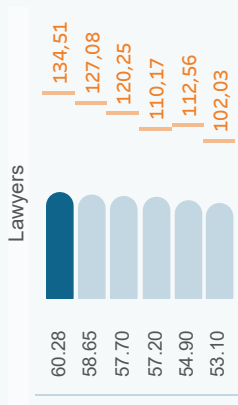
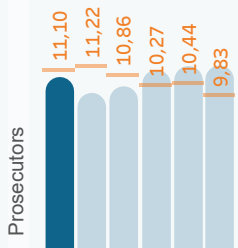
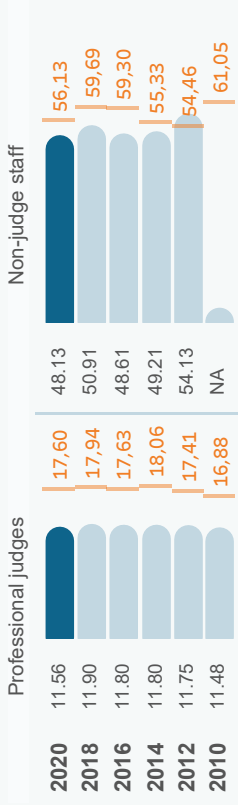
Recruitment of professional judges

In Sweden, training of professional judges takes place within the courts and implies 3 stages of employment on probationary basis before the permanent appointment: legal clerk, junior judge and associate judge. Associate judges normally work outside the judiciary for a number of years after completing their training, in order to acquire varied experience and to improve their ability to compete for a post of a permanent judge.

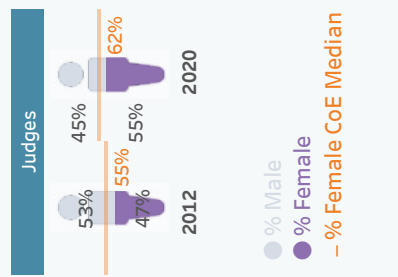
Efficiency: In total, in 2020, the highest instance was the most efficient one, while by area of law, all instances combined, the courts were most efficient in administrative matters. In particular, the courts were most efficient in the third instance criminal cases, while the Disposition Time was the highest in the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases. The Disposition Time indicator is below the CoE median for all matters and all instances, except for second instance criminal cases.

Contrary to the other States, in Sweden the COVID-19 pandemic did not affect the efficiency of first instance courts. The Disposition Time in first instance for the three categories of cases slightly decreased, remaining well below the respective CoE medians. On the other hand, the DT at third instance increased for all three matters. As for the appellate courts, the DT increased in civil and criminal matters, while it improved in administrative matters.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



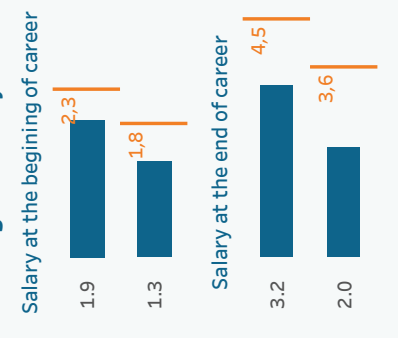
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

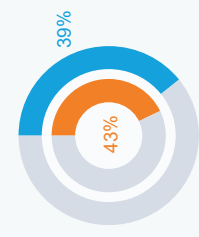


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

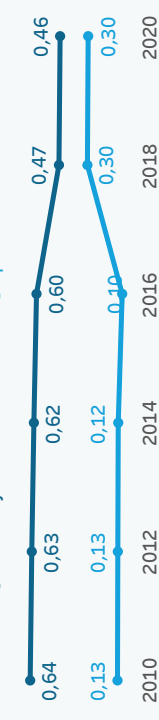


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

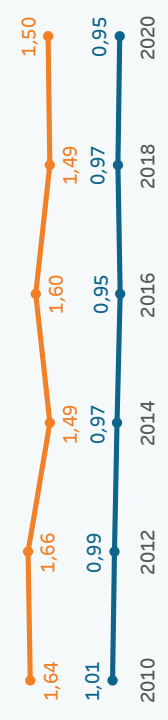
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Civil	7.52
	Criminal	7.73
	Administrative	8.41
Communication with courts	Civil	7.51
	Criminal	8.77
	Administrative	9.69
Courts and case management	Administrative	8.36
	Civil	6.37
	Criminal	6.85
Decision support	Administrative	6.37
	Civil	6.96
	Criminal	7.31
	Administrative	6.96

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

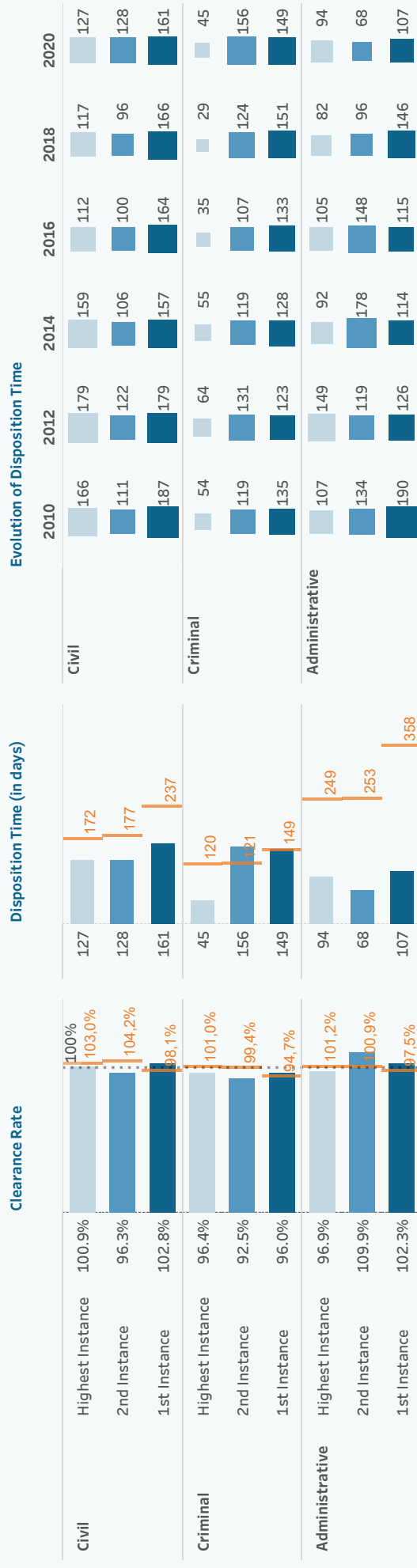
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

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

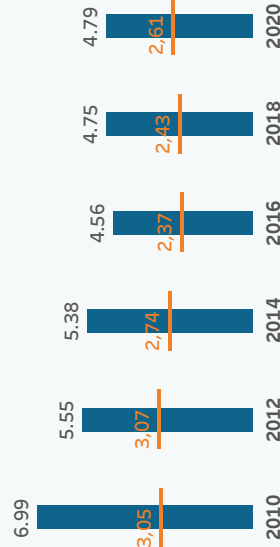
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

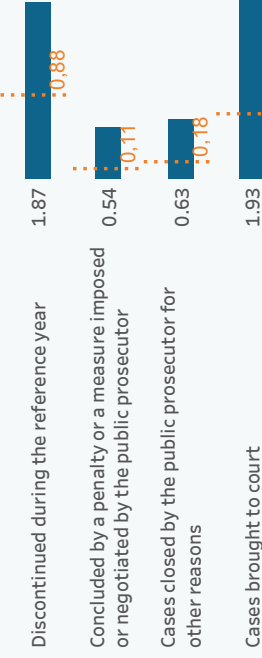


Public prosecution services

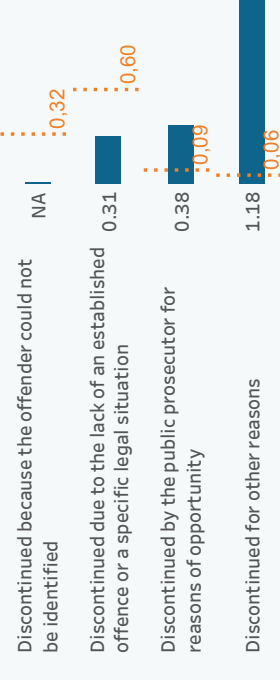
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://lagrummet.se/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://domstol.se>



Population
8 682 910



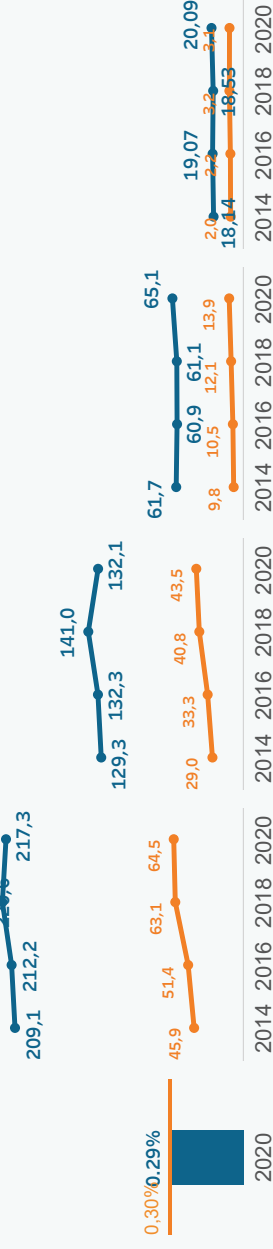
GDP per capita
75 607 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
74 178 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.29% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	217.3 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	65.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	20.09 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, 1 886 877 968 € were spent on the implemented judicial system budget which is 217,3 € per inhabitant (high above the CoE median) and 0.29% of the GDP (close to the CoE median). The distribution of this budget is 61% on courts, 30% on prosecution and 9% on legal aid. Switzerland is among the states that invest more in the courts compared to the countries with the similar GDP per capita.

Recruitment of judges

Switzerland is the one country in Europe with a very specific way to recruit a judge. Judges are recruited among experienced attorneys, lawyers and/or court clerks. Depending on the cantons, they are elected by citizens, the Parliament or nominated by the respective Supreme court. Second instance and Supreme court judges are appointed by the cantonal parliaments and the federal parliament, upon recommendation of political parties. There is no official training program that gives access to the judges' profession.

Specialised courts

Switzerland is characterised by a high level of specialisation of courts in various matters (e.g. economic crime, minors' justice, taxes, expropriation, patents etc.). In 2020, there were 241 specialised courts (190 general jurisdiction courts), mostly at cantonal level. Juvenile courts with special courtrooms for criminal proceedings involving minors exist in some cantons.

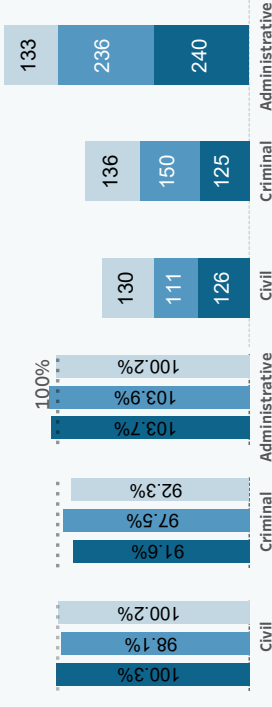
ICT in judiciary

Switzerland has a relatively low ICT index of 5,7 which is stable compared to previous cycles and below the CoE median. The level of development is much higher for civil and criminal matters than for administrative. Switzerland investment in ICT stays proportionally lower to their general investment in courts which is by far highest in Europe.

Efficiency

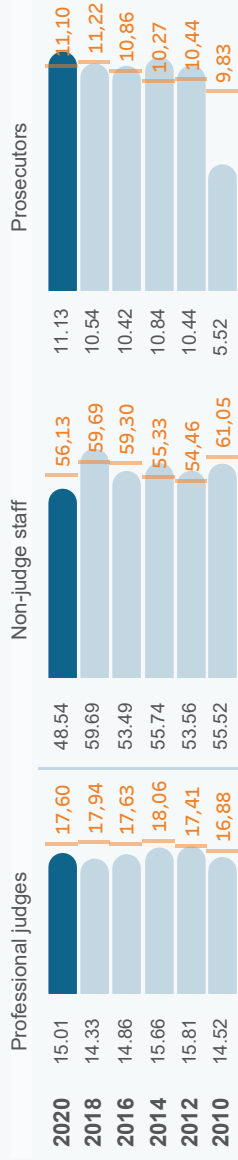
Clearance rate (%) Disposition time (days)

■ 1st Instance ■ 2nd Instance ■ Highest Instance

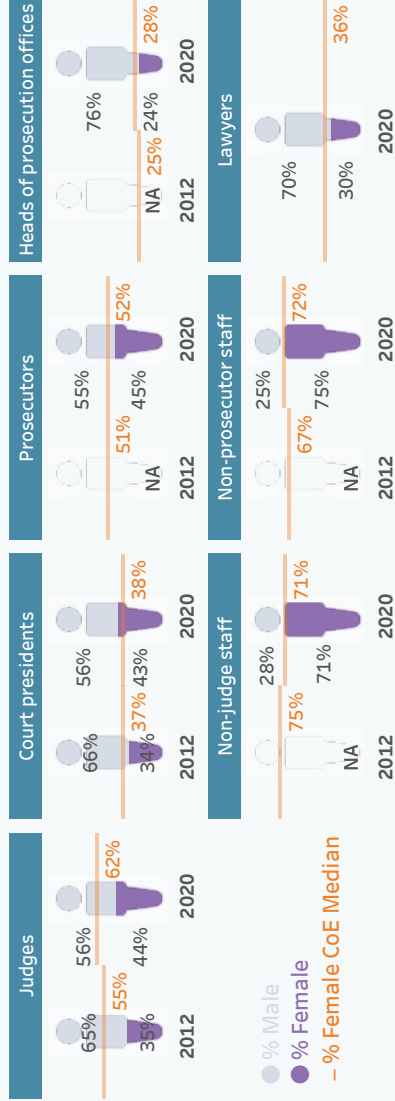


Efficiency: In total, the fastest instance was the highest one and the most efficient area of law were the civil and commercial litigious matters. Specifically, the courts have the lowest DT in 2nd instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the highest DT is in the 1st instance administrative matters but still below the CoE median. Only in 2nd and 3rd instance criminal cases the DT indicator is above the respective CoE median. The courts' efficiency decreased in 2020 compared to the previous cycle, but in general, the reported decreases were not substantial. The pandemic affected the courts by decrease in incoming and resolved cases mostly in administrative cases in the first and second instance. This effect was not that big on civil and even less on criminal cases. Nevertheless, in criminal matters, postponements of hearings did not allow to complete as many cases as received in 2020 which caused the increase of the pending stock.

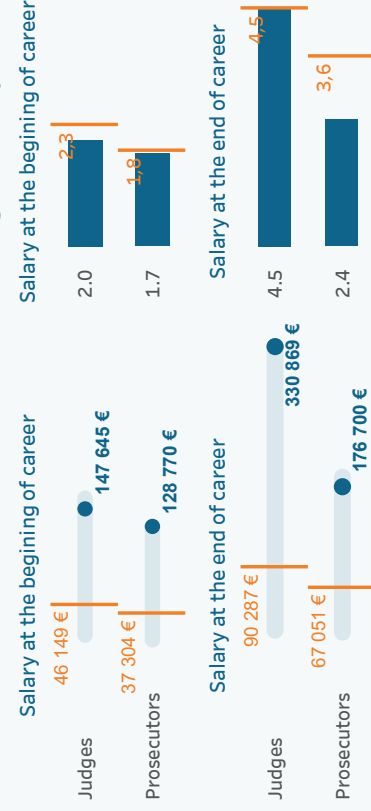
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

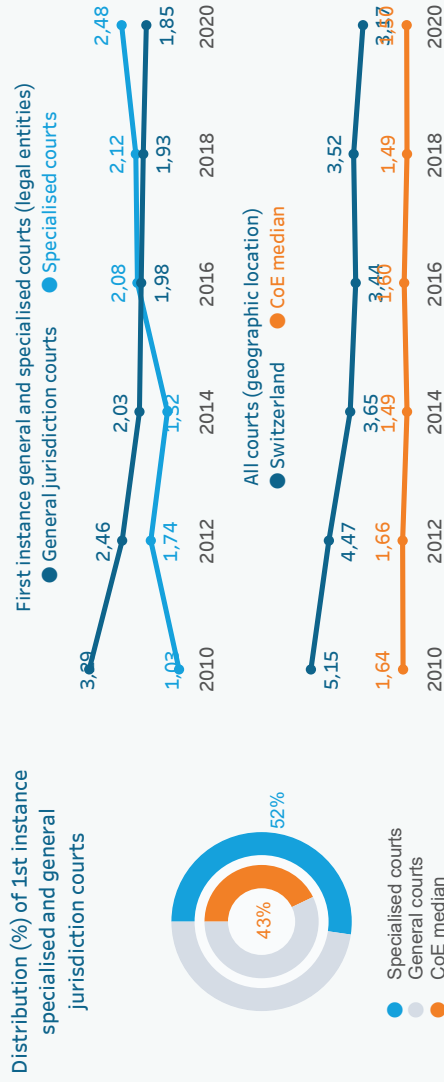


Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Civil	6.08
	Criminal	6.11
	Administrative	4.35
Communication with courts	Civil	6.1
	Criminal	6.14
	Administrative	2.87
Courts and case management	Civil	6.16
	Criminal	6.16
	Administrative	6.16
Decision support	Civil	5.74
	Criminal	5.85
	Administrative	5.74

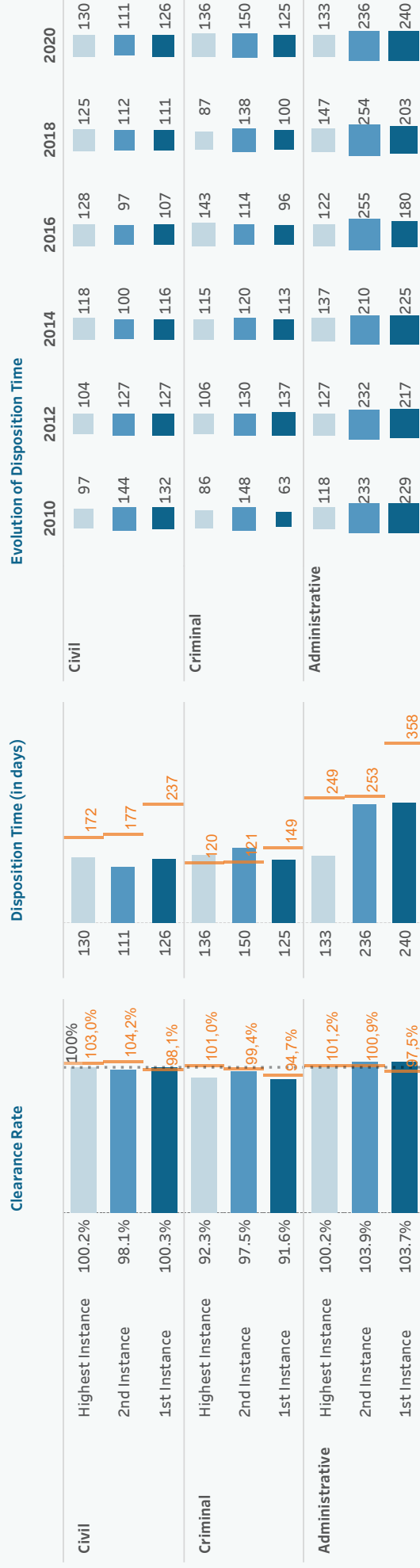
CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

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

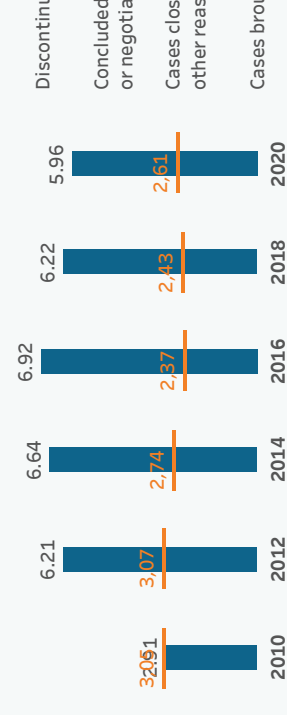
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

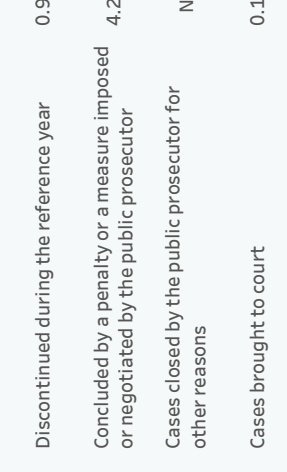


Public prosecution services

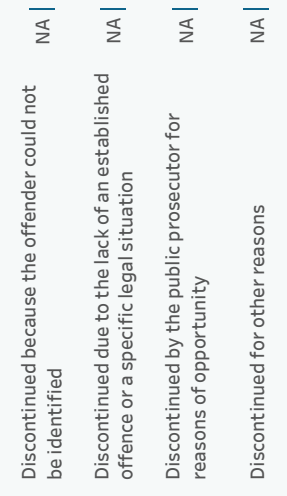
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.admin.ch/gov/fr/accueil/droit-federal.html> : droit cantonal : <http://www.lexfind.ch/index.php?lang=FR>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.bger.ch/fr/index/jurisdiction/jurisdiction-inherit-templa...>

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
83 614 362



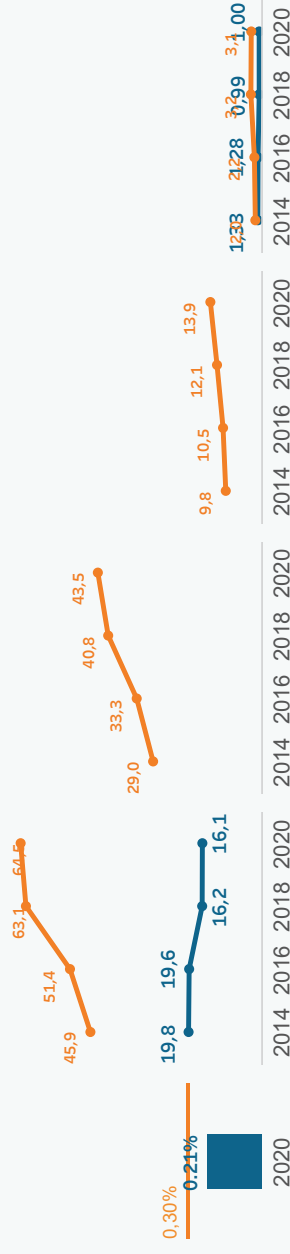
GDP per capita
7 519 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
NA
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.21% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	16.1 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	NA per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	1.00 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : Türkiye cannot separate the budget of courts and prosecution services, thus only the budget of judicial system can be analysed. The judicial system budget per inhabitant is 16,1€ in 2020 and 0,21% as percentage of GDP, both well below the respective CoE medians. However, when analysing these data it should be born in mind that the national currency (lira) depreciated in relation to Euro from 2,84 in 2014 to 9,05 in 2020, and that some budget elements actually increased in the national currency.

Court related mediation

In 2020, as in previous cycle, Türkiye reported the highest number of criminal cases where parties agreed to start mediation (258 770) and made settlement agreements (219 639). These developments are due to the legislative amendments that expanded the application of mediation on a broader scope of criminal offences as of last cycle.

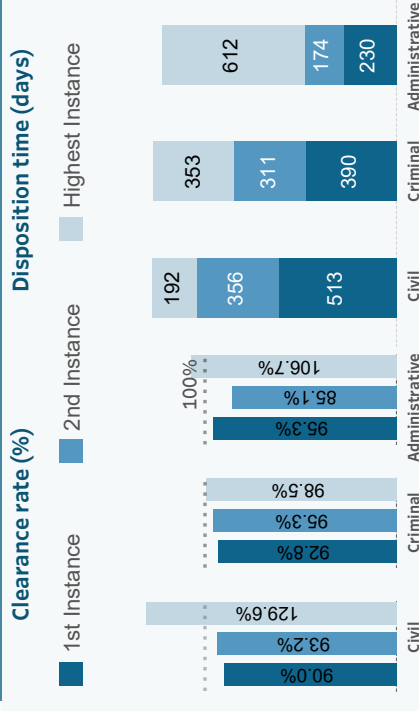
Professionals

The number of professional judges (17,2), prosecutors (8,2) and lawyers (171,5) per 100 000 inhabitants increased far above average compared to the European trends between 2010 and 2020. Women still occupy less than half of judgeship positions (47%) and take only 15% of the public prosecutor's positions. However, women are majority among judges in the highest instance (61%).

ICT in judiciary

With regard to ICT developments, the judicial system of Türkiye demonstrates a very high ICT index (9,1), and it continues developing. Many applications have been developed to strengthen the access to justice for beneficiaries, such as mobile information system for lawyers, audio-visual information system, online application for legal aid, electronic sales of movables and immovables which are subject to enforcement proceedings.

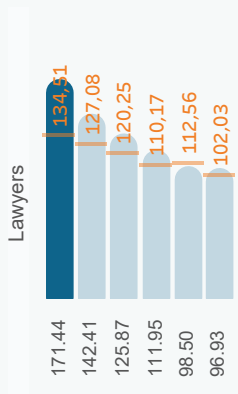
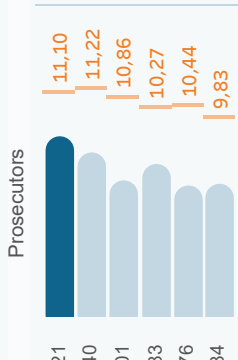
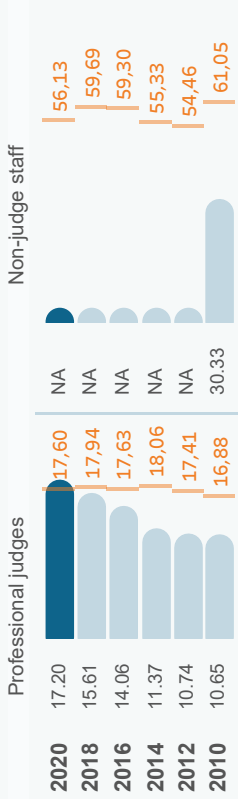
Efficiency



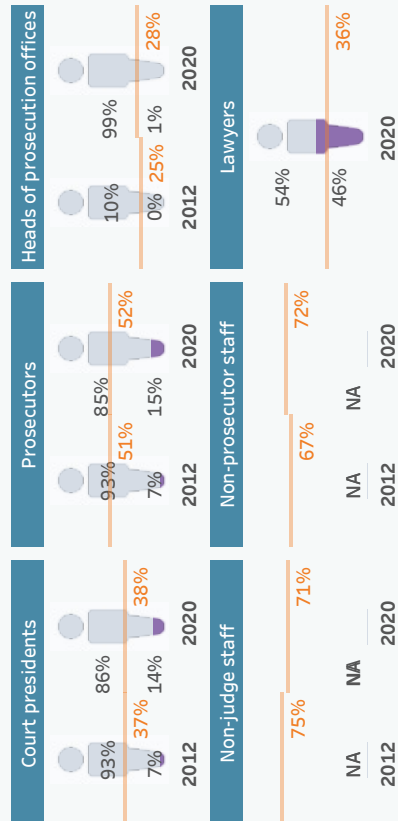
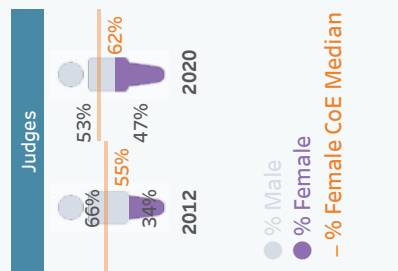
Efficiency: In 2020, the courts were most efficient at the second instance, while achieving similar levels of efficiency in all three areas of law. Specifically, the courts have the lowest Disposition Time in the second instance administrative cases, while the highest Disposition Time is in the third instance administrative cases.

The courts' efficiency mostly decreased in 2020 compared to the previous cycle, partially due to impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but it improved in the Supreme court civil and commercial litigious and criminal cases.

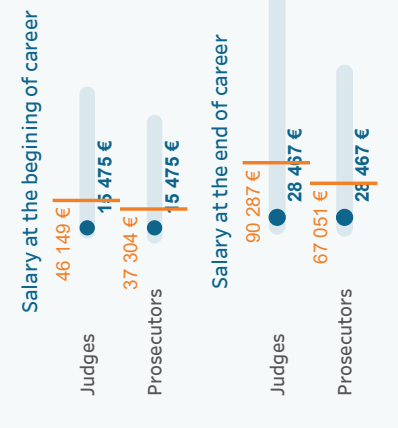
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



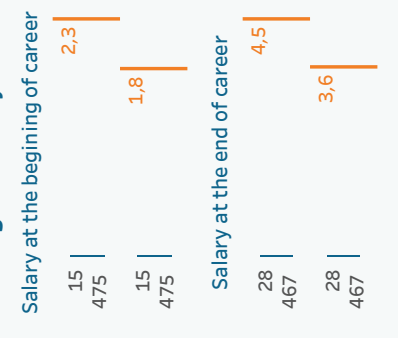
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

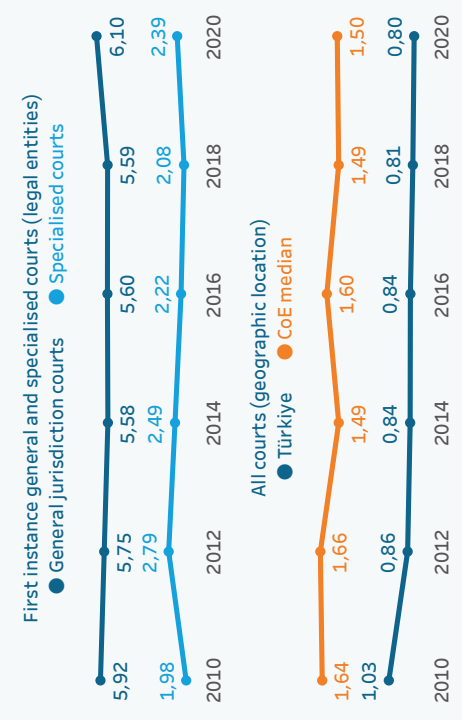
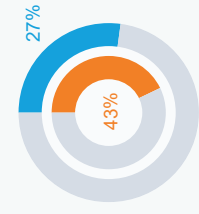


Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	9.05
Deployment rate	Civil	9.53
	Criminal	9.17
	Administrative	8.33
Communication with courts	Civil	9.94
	Criminal	9.25
	Administrative	7.69
Courts and case management	Civil	9.03
	Criminal	9.03
	Administrative	9.03
Decision support	Civil	9.13
	Criminal	9.23
	Administrative	9.13

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

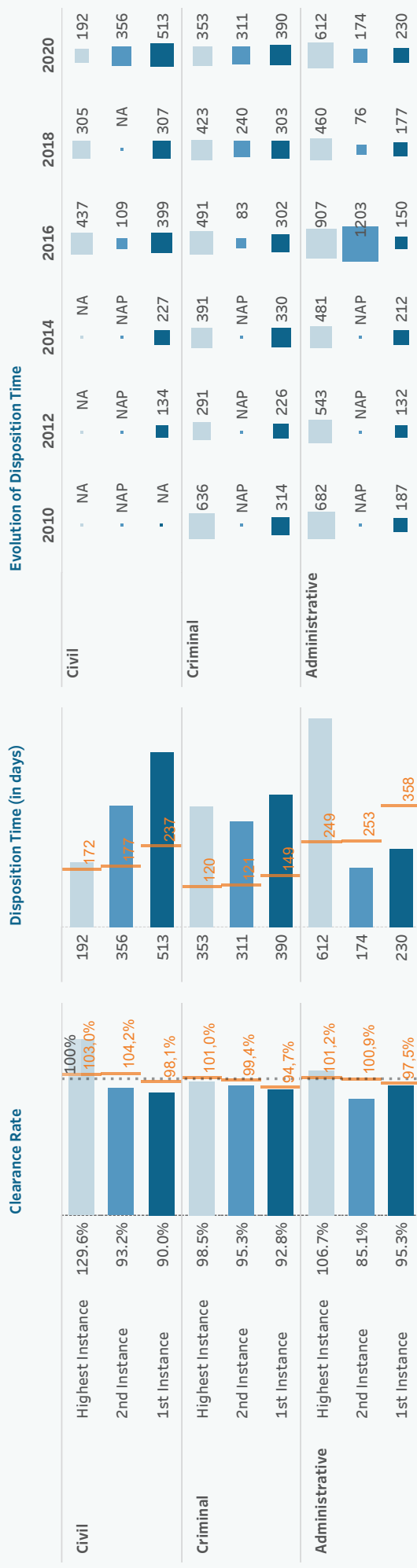
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

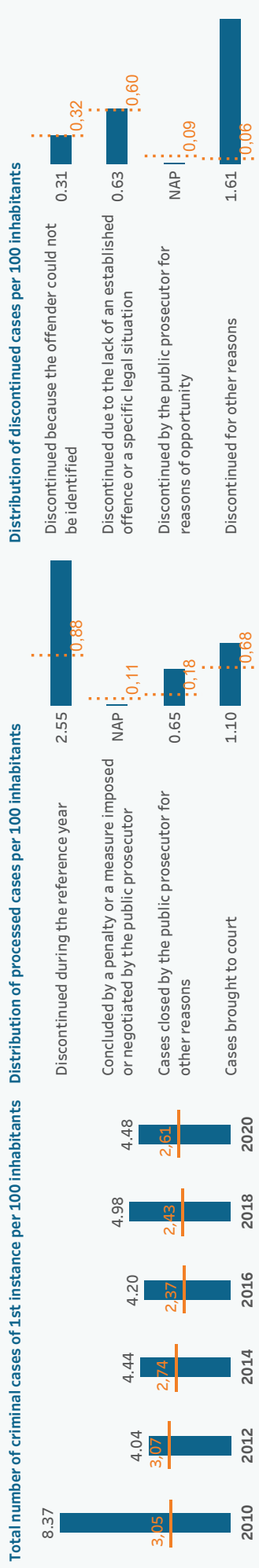
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.adalet.gov.tr; www.mevzuat.adalet.gov.tr

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://emsal.danistay.uyp.gov.tr/BilgiBankasiIstemciWeb/>
<https://karararama.yargitay.gov.tr/YargitayBilgiBankasiIstemciW..>

3. Information about the judicial system

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



Population
41 418 717

GDP per capita
3 262 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

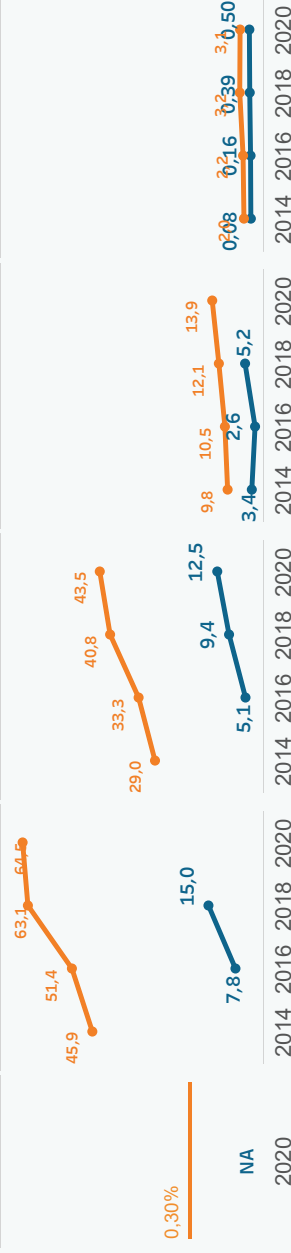


Avg gross annual salary
4 520 €
CoE Median 20 612 €



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts		Prosecution services		Legal aid	
NA of GDP	NA per inh.	12.5 per inh.	NA per inh.	0.50 per inh.			
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08			



Budget : As data on the implemented budget for prosecution services are not available for 2020, it is not possible to analyse the judicial system budget. At the same time, the spending per inhabitant for courts (12, 53€) and legal aid (0,5€) in Ukraine remains considerably below the CoE median. Most notable increases were in respect of salaries of judges due to the entry into force of new legal provisions to this effect, placing judges' salaries at the beginning of the career closer to the CoE median and those at the Supreme Court well above the median both in absolute values and in ratio with the average salary of the country.

Legal Aid

In 2020, significant changes in the free legal aid services in Ukraine have been introduced. The COVID-19 pandemic acted as a catalyst for enhancing the access to free legal aid and the Ukrainian free legal aid system quickly adapted to new modus operandi. The free legal aid system is accessible through various digital communication channels.

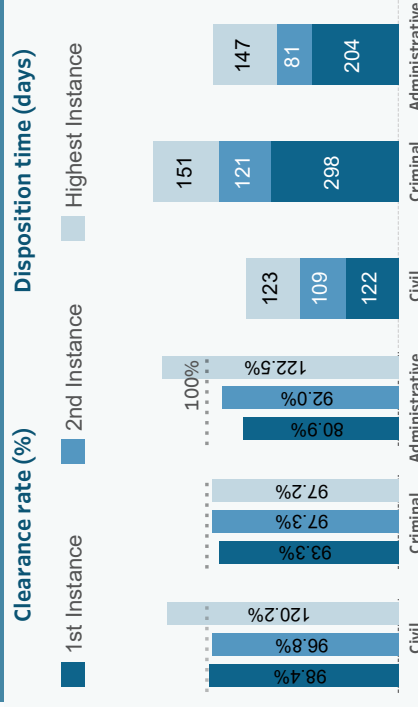
Professionals and Gender balance

Per 100 000 inhabitants, there are 13,09 professional judges (lower than the CoE median); 64,65 non-court staff (higher than the CoE median); 21,25 prosecutors (two times more than the median) and 9,3 non-prosecution staff (lower than the median). In 2020, there are 53,8% women judges and 38% of courts presidents were women. Conversely, 40,4% prosecutors and only 4% heads of prosecution services are females.

Supreme Court reform

In pursuit of the country's judicial reforms, the number of judges in the new Supreme Court has increased by 55% compared to 2018. A consolidated jurisdiction of the Supreme Court also brought an increase in pending cases at the beginning of the year, due to the transfer of cases from the previous supreme court and specialised courts, which ceased to exist.

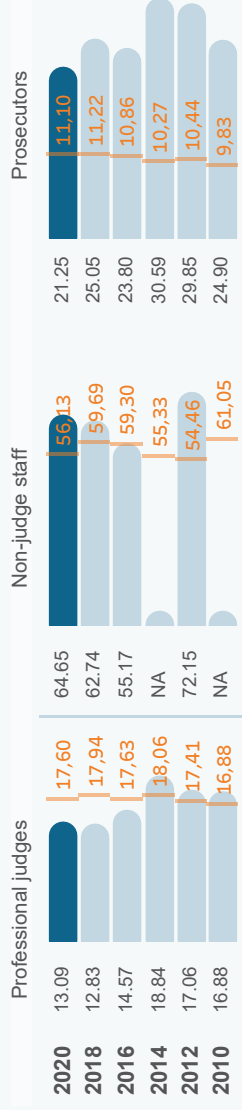
Efficiency



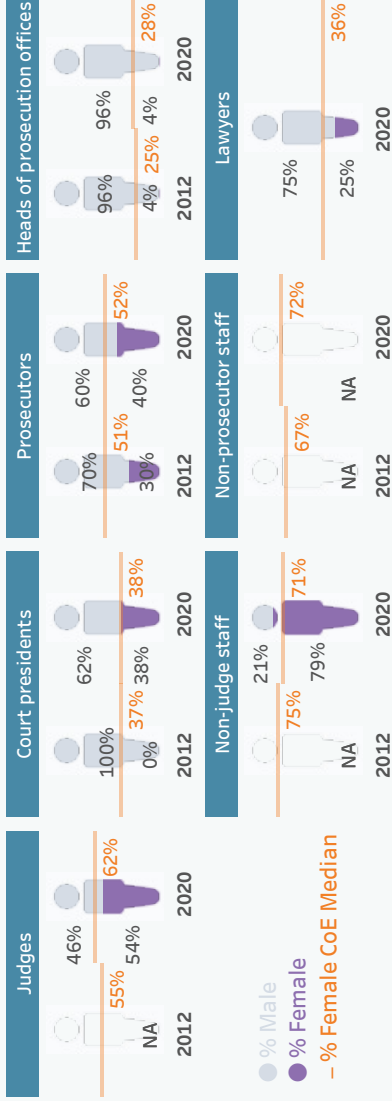
Efficiency: Looking at all jurisdictions combined, criminal cases took the longest time to be processed by the courts, contrary to the European trend in 2020. It seems that second instance courts process cases the fastest. In particular, second instance administrative cases are resolved faster than other types of cases with a Disposition Time of 80 days. The Disposition Time in all courts and in all cases is lower than the CoE median, except criminal law cases in the first instance courts and the Supreme Court.

In spite of the pandemic, the number of incoming cases in all categories increased in first instance courts. The reform of the Supreme Court appears to have had a positive effect on the Clearance Rate in civil and commercial litigious cases and in administrative cases in 2020, and its efficiency in these categories of cases appears to be less affected by the pandemic.

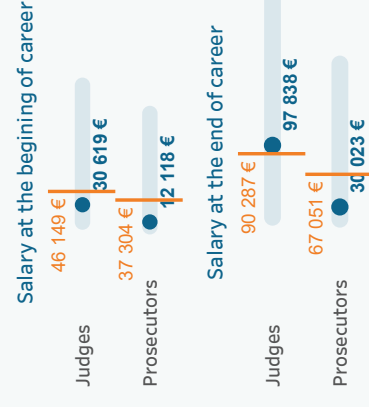
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



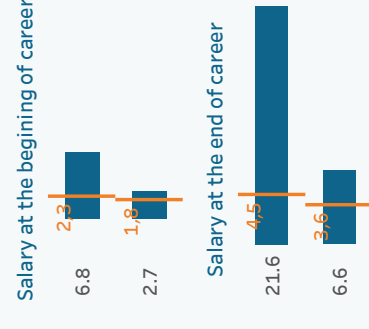
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

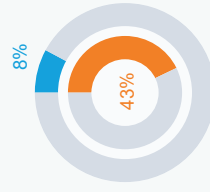


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

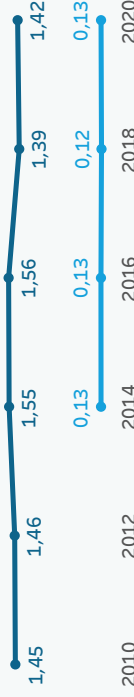


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

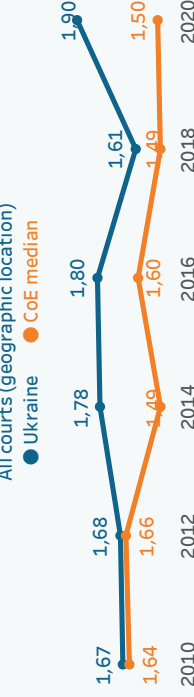
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



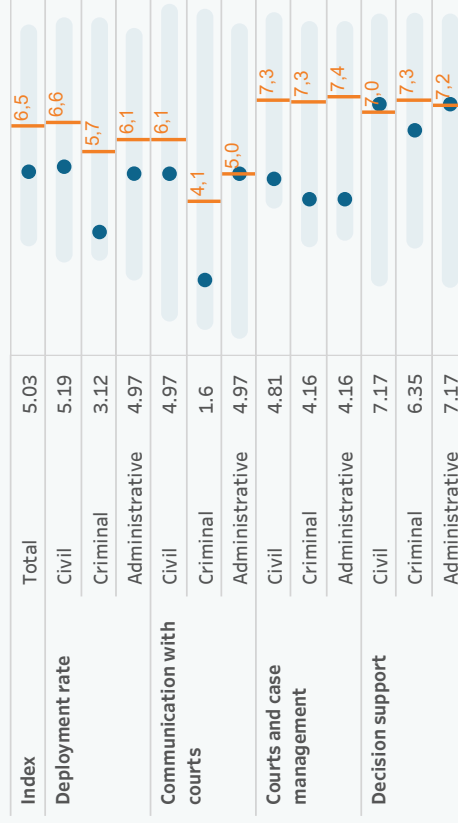
First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

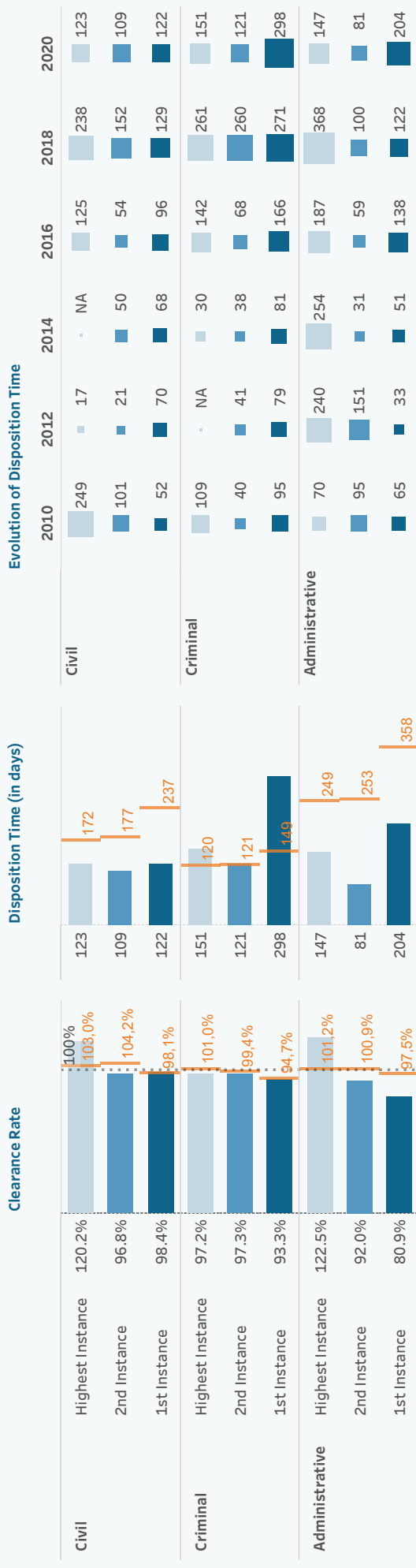
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

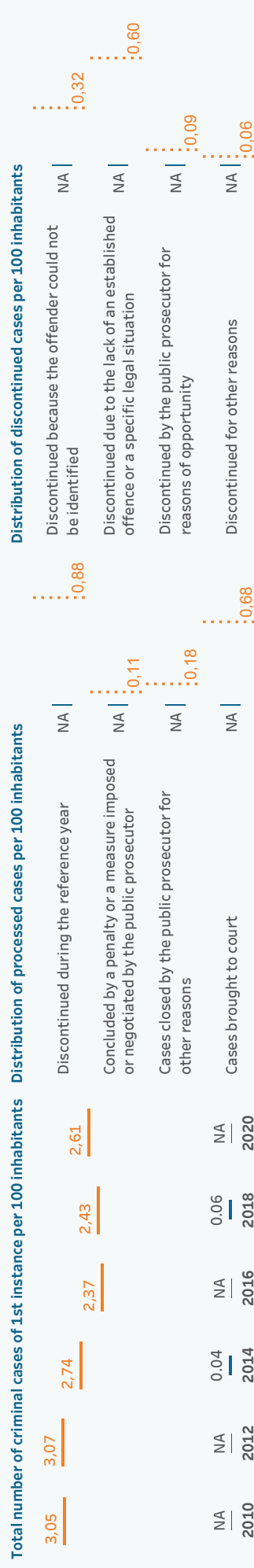
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://rada.gov.ua> <https://online.minjust.gov.ua>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://court.gov.ua>

3. Information about the judicial system

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





Population
59 720 000



GDP per capita
33 850 €

CoE Median 20 301 €

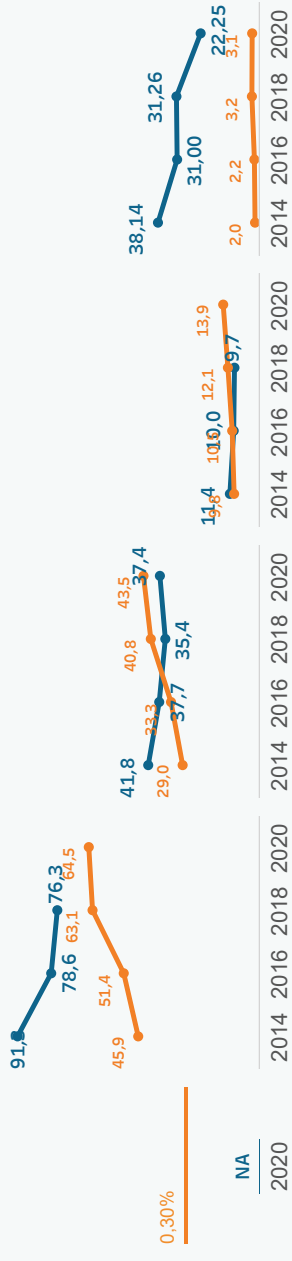


Avg gross annual salary
35 607 €

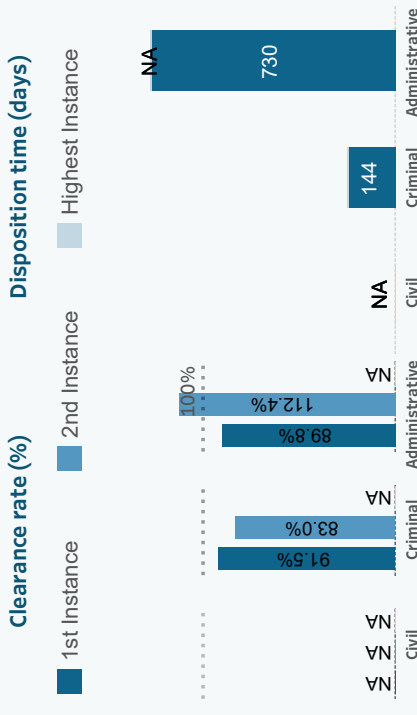
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts		Prosecution services		Legal aid	
NA of GDP	NA per inh.	37.4 per inh.	NA per inh.	22.25 per inh.			
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08			



Efficiency



Budget : UK - England and Wales decreased its spending for the courts' budget since 2014, whereas CoE median values increased in the same period. These two opposing trends led to the current situation where the system spends 37,42€ per inhabitant on courts, which is below the CoE median. UK systems traditionally have some of the largest legal aid budgets per inhabitant; and UK-England and Wales is still around seven times above the median CoE amount with allocated 22,25€, in spite of gradual decrease since 2014.

Professionals

Some of the notable characteristics of the system are low number of judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff compared to European medians per 100.000 inhabitants. While the number of judges is not available for 2020, the number of prosecutors (4,53) and non-prosecutor staff (5,83) per 100 000 are almost 4 and 2.5 times less than respective European medians. The proportion of women (60%) among prosecutors has increased further from 2012 (55%). Contrary to European trends, the number of lawyers (256 per 100 000 inhabitants) has decreased considerably since 2010 but it is still at the level almost two times higher than the CoE median.

Courts

In 2020, UK-England and Wales has 326 first instance courts legal entities and 329 courts geographic locations which is around half of the numbers reported in 2010 (627 and 631 respectively). These numbers kept gradually decreasing over the last decade as part of the overall reform programme aimed at closing certain courts and locations.

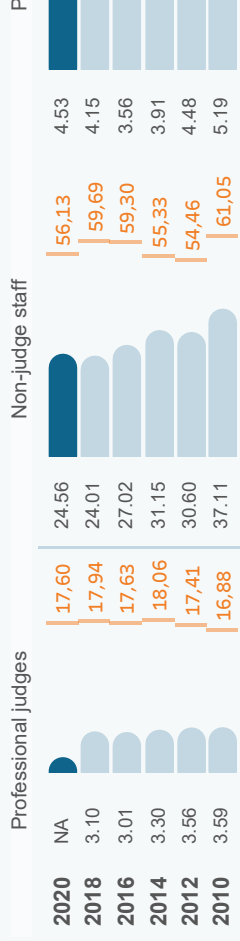
ICT in judiciary

In 2020, UK-England and Wales has ICT index of 3,8 which is much lower than the CoE median and even decreased by 0,3 points from 2018 level.

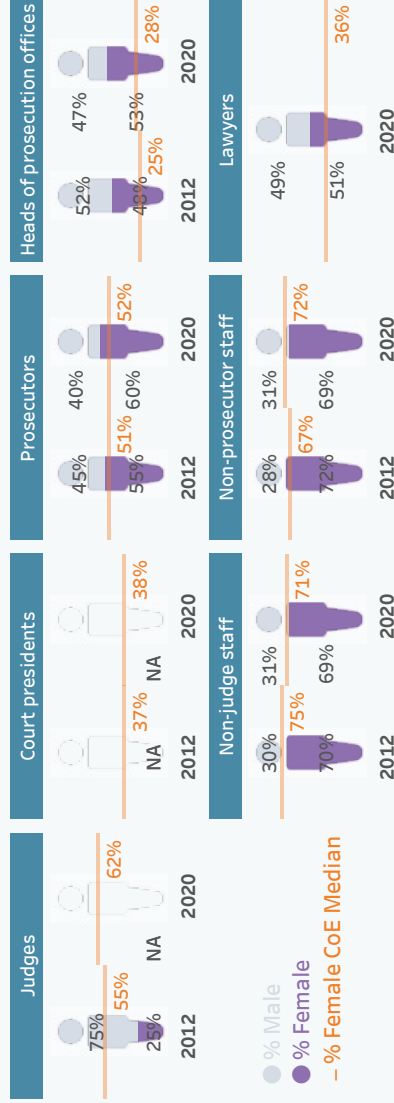
Efficiency: Data for civil and commercial litigious cases are not available, while data for administrative and criminal cases were not complete which makes the efficiency analysis limited in many aspects.

According to available data, first instance courts were more efficient in criminal than in administrative matters. In 2020, the first instance courts decreased their efficiency, due to the COVID-19 crisis which caused the Disposition Times to grow.

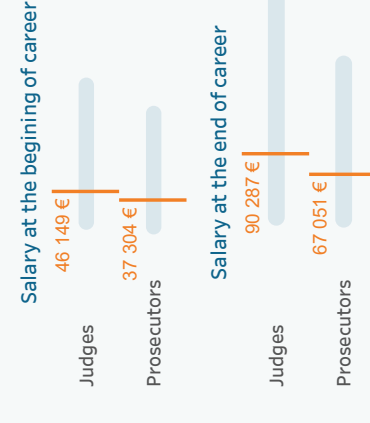
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



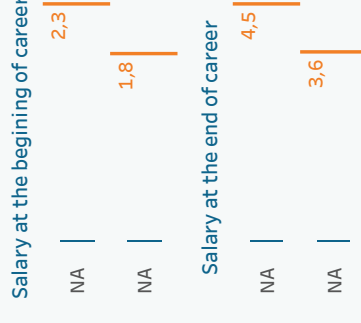
Gender balance



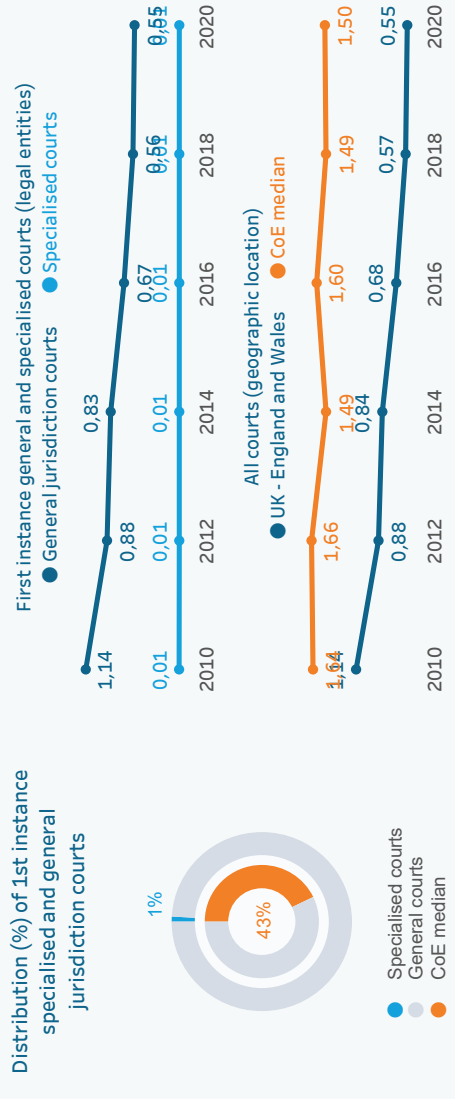
Absolute gross salaries



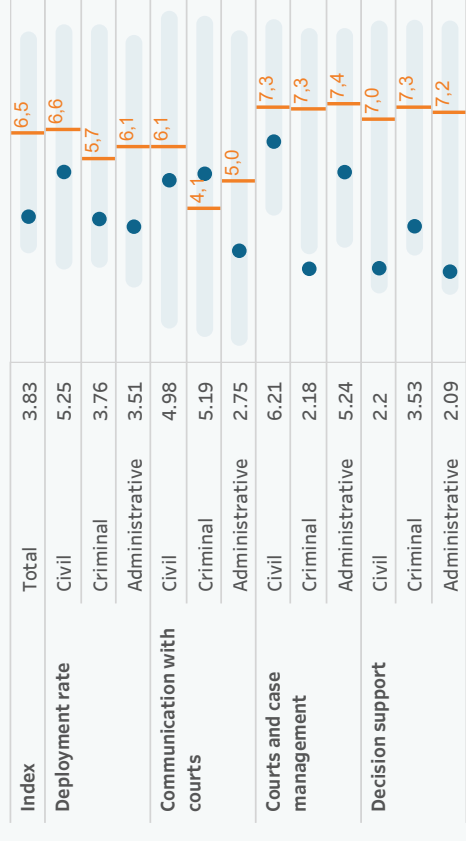
Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



CEPEJ efficiency indicators

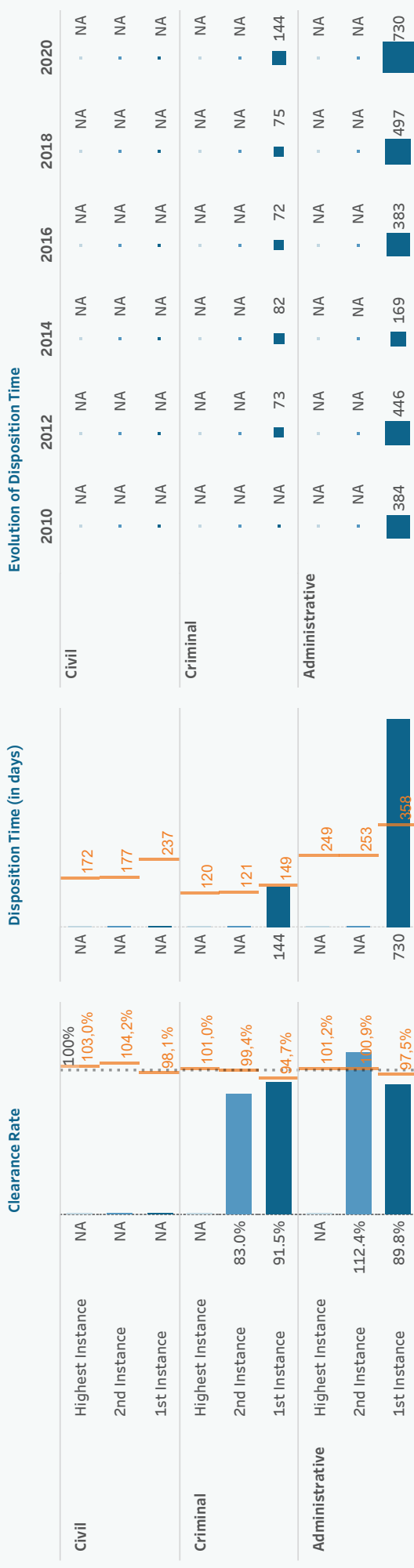
Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

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

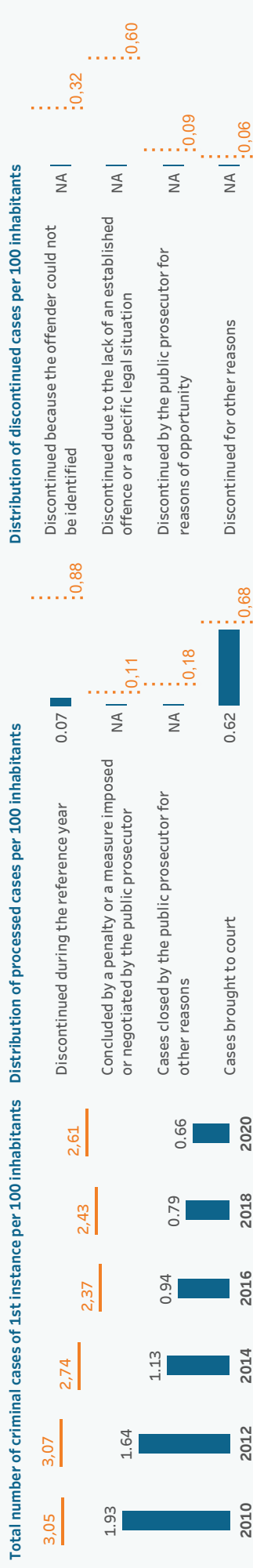
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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



Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

NA

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

NA

3. Information about the judicial system

NA



Population
1 895 500



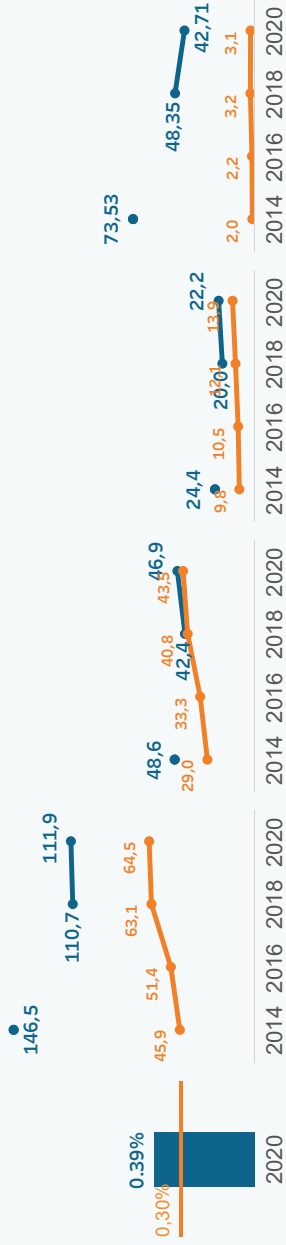
GDP per capita
28 524 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
31 491 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.39% of GDP CoE Median : 0.30%	46.9 per inh. CoE Median : 43.53	22.2 per inh. CoE Median : 13.86	42.71 per inh. CoE Median : 3.08



Budget : UK - Northern Ireland spent 212 022 355 € on the implemented judicial system budget which is 0.39% of the GDP (above the CoE median) and 111.9 € per inhabitant which is well above the CoE median. In 2020, 42% was spent on all courts, 20% on prosecution services, and 38% on legal aid which makes it the system with the highest percentage share allocated to legal aid.

Legal aid

As in the most common law systems, UK - Northern Ireland continuously has some of the highest number of legal aid cases per 100,000 inhabitants, both in criminal and other than criminal cases. The average amount of legal aid granted per cases (1 273 €) is also almost three times higher than the CoE median value.

Professionals

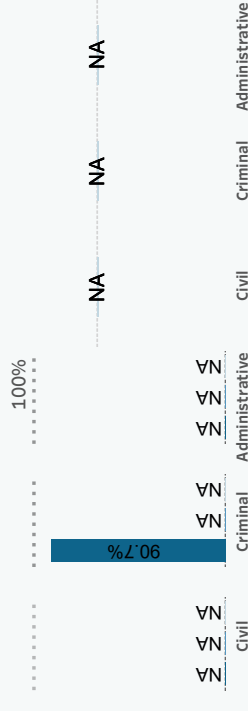
One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of judges per 100,000 inhabitants. With 3.9 judges per 100 000 the number is 4,5 times lower compared with the CoE median. However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,4) is the highest in Europe. Judges have comparatively high absolute amounts of gross salaries both at the beginning and at the end of career. Contrary to the European trend, the number of prosecutors per 100,000 inh. (8.55) has decreased since 2010, and is now somewhat below the CoE median value. The proportion of women is comparatively low among judges (36%) and comparatively high among prosecutors (64%). Similarly, women court presidents take 38% of the posts.

ICT in judiciary

UK - Northern Ireland has the ICT index of 2,9 which remains comparatively low, as in previous cycles. UK Northern Ireland is below the CoE median values in all segments of ICT. However, percentage of courts budget spent of ICT is 6,5% which is much above the CoE median.

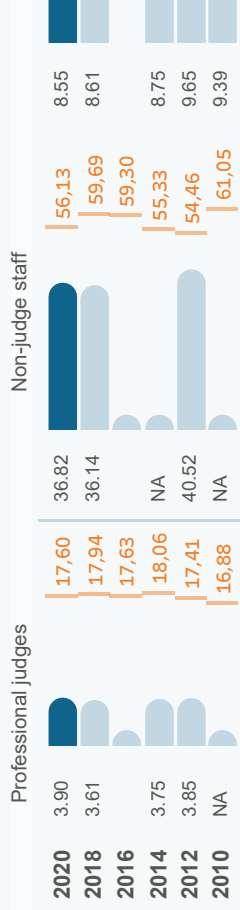
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

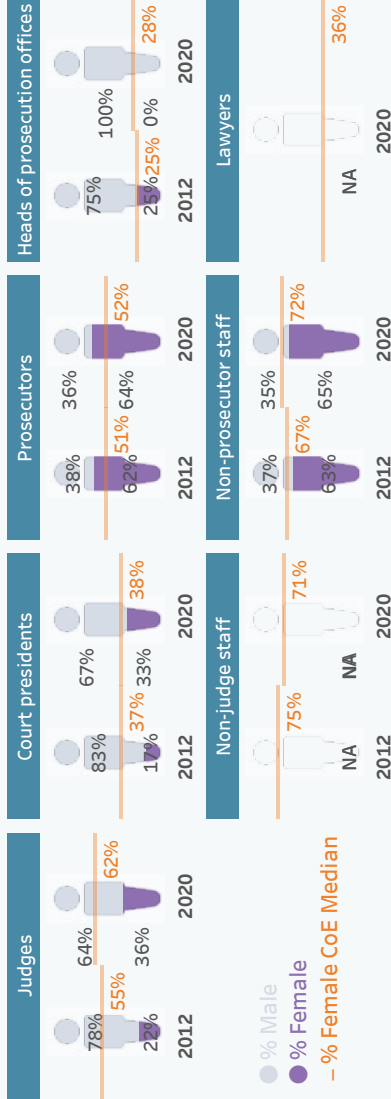


Efficiency: UK - Northern Ireland does not provide data on pending cases which makes the analysis of most of the efficiency indicators impossible. From the only provided data on incoming and resolved cases in the first instance, it could be concluded that, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of incoming criminal and other than criminal cases decreased significantly compared to 2018 data (by 26% and 27,5% respectively). However, the drop in resolved cases was even larger (32% and 40%) which might lead to accumulation of pending cases and formation of backlogs.

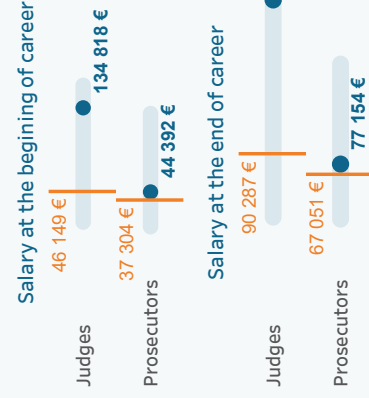
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



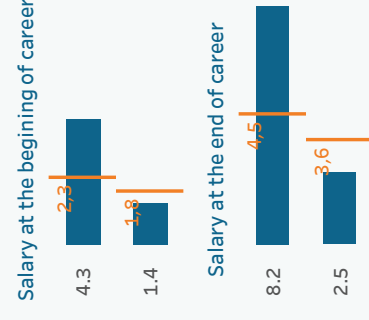
Gender balance



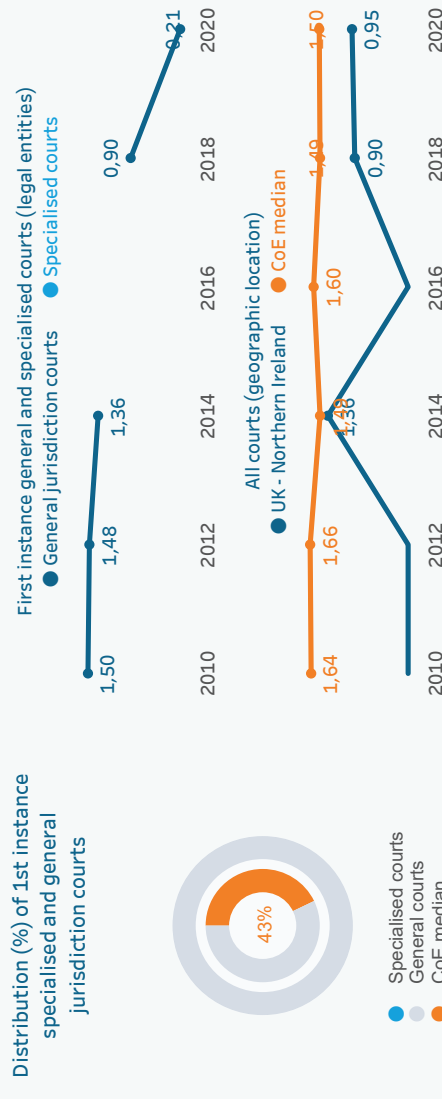
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Total	2.86
	Civil	3.22
Communication with courts	Criminal	4.07
	Administrative	1.34
Courts and case management	Civil	2.59
	Criminal	3.01
Decision support	Administrative	0.06
	Civil	5.16
ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)	Criminal	5.97
	Administrative	3.42
ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)	Civil	0.61
	Criminal	3.54
ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)	Administrative	1.13
	Civil	7.2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

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

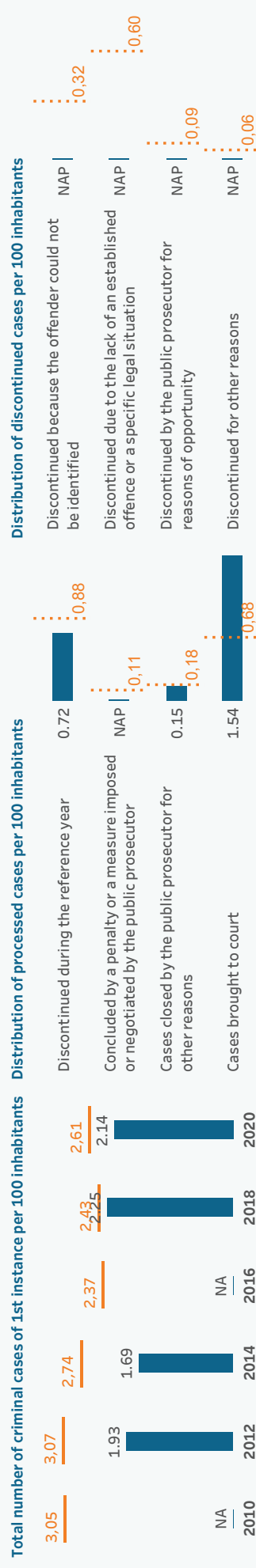
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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

	Instance	Clearance Rate					Disposition Time (in days)					Evolution of Disposition Time				
		Highest Instance	2nd Instance	1st Instance	CR	DT	2010	2012	2014	2018	2020	2010	2012	2014	2018	2020
Civil	Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	172	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	103,0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1st Instance	NA	NA	NA	104,2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	237	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal	Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	98,1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	101,0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1st Instance	NA	90,7%	NA	99,4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	94,7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	249	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	101,2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	253	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1st Instance	NA	NA	NA	100,9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	358	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://www.judiciaryni.uk>



Population
5 466 000

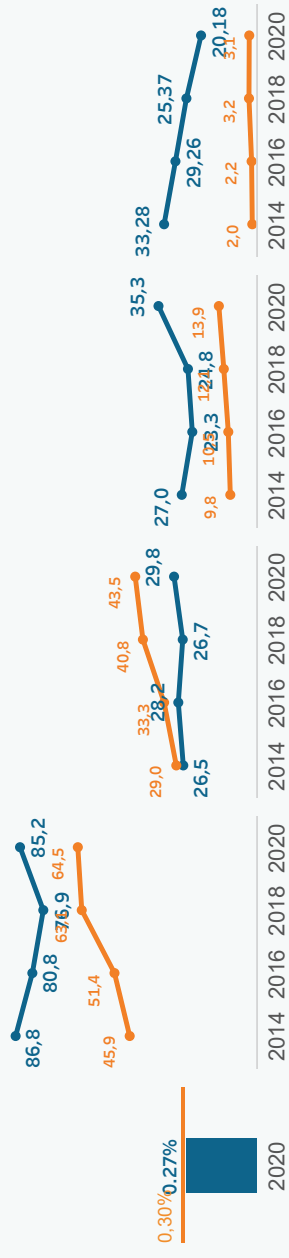


GDP per capita
31 481 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
35 140 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

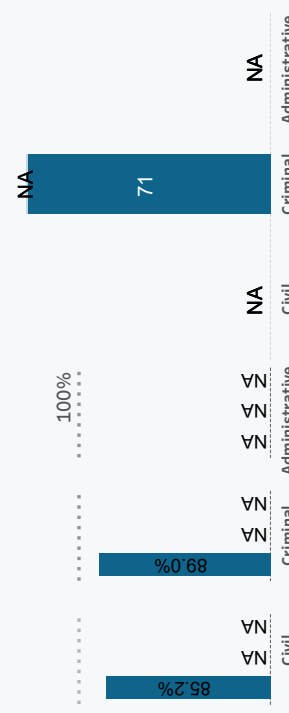
Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.27% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	29.8 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	35.3 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	20.18 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	



Budget : in 2020, UK - Scotland spent 465 698 496 € on the implemented judicial system budget or 85,2 € per inhabitant which is well above the CoE median and 0.27% of the GDP which is close to the CoE median. In 2020, UK-Scotland has one of the highest shares of budget allocated for prosecution services (41%). The percent of budget allocated to legal aid is also very high (24%) in spite of gradual decrease of amount per inhabitant since 2014.

Legal aid

As in the most common law systems, UK - Scotland continuously has some of the highest number of legal aid cases per 100.000 inhabitants, both in criminal and other than criminal matters. The average amount of legal aid granted per cases (680€) is also almost 50% higher than the European median value.

Professionals

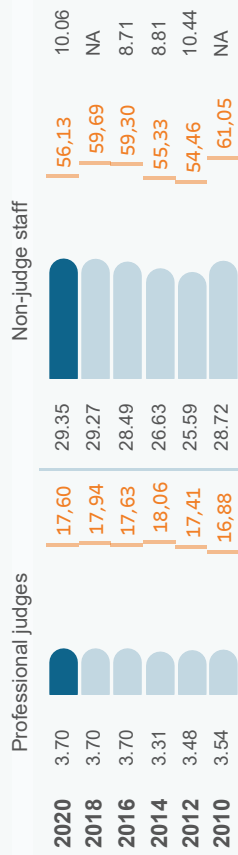
Some of the notable characteristics of the system are low number of judges per 100.000 inhabitants compared to European level (3,70 which is around five times lower than the CoE median), high number of non-judge staff per judge (7,9 which is more than two times higher than the CoE median), and comparatively high absolute amounts of gross salaries for judges both at the beginning and at the end of career. The number of prosecutors has been increasing since 2016, and is now 10,06 which is close to the CoE median value. The proportion of women is comparatively low among judges (26%) and comparatively high among prosecutors (70%).

ICT in judiciary

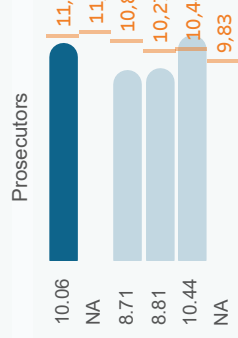
UK-Scotland has an ICT index of only 1,6 which even decreased by 1,2 points compared with 2018. It is now one of the lowest registered ICT indexes in Europe.

Efficiency: UK- Scotland provided very few case flow data. From the available information, it could be noted that the number of incoming and resolved first instance civil and commercial litigious cases show the same tendency of decrease by around one quarter compared to 2018 (incoming decreased by 26,7% and resolved by 23,2%). This follows the general trend identified during COVID-19 pandemic in other States and entities. UK - Scotland does not provide data on pending cases for this category which makes any further analysis of efficiency indicators practically impossible. Regarding criminal first instance cases, the number of incoming is at the similar level as in 2018. The number of resolved cases is reported for the first time in 2020, and it is lower than incoming which caused not a favourable clearance rate of 85,2%.

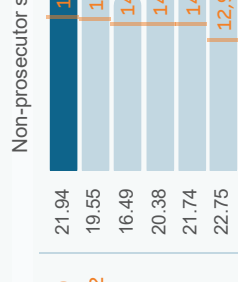
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



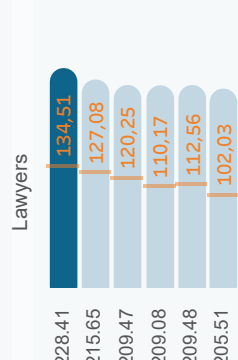
Gender balance



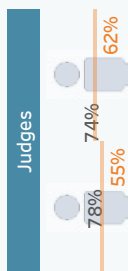
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



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



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Deployment rate	Communication with courts	Courts and case management	Decision support
Total	1.57	1.57	2.71	0	0
Civil	2.39	2.39	0	4.68	0.11
Criminal	2.71	2.71	1.48	4.68	1.25
Administrative	0	0	1.85	0	0
Civil	1.48	1.48	0	4.68	0
Criminal	1.85	1.85	0	4.68	0
Administrative	0	0	0	4.68	0
Civil	4.68	4.68	0	0	0
Criminal	4.68	4.68	0	0	0
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
Civil	0.11	0.11	0	0	0
Criminal	1.25	1.25	0	0	0
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

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

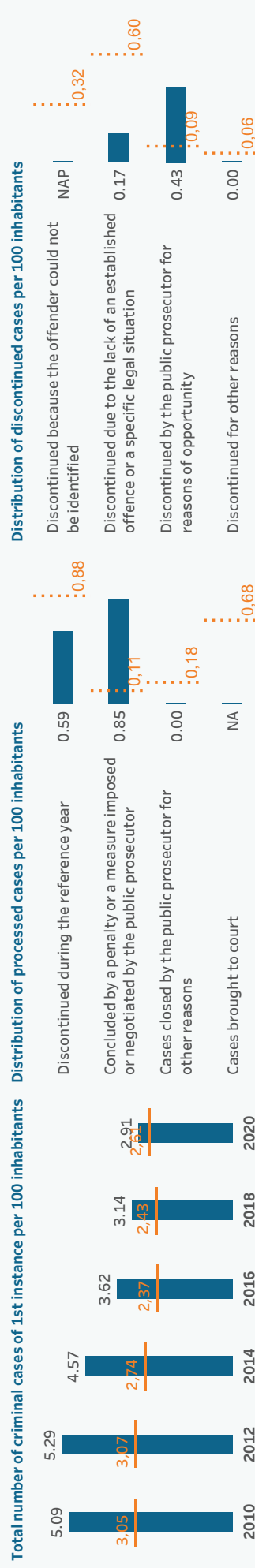
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

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

		Clearance Rate				Disposition Time (in days)				Evolution of Disposition Time			
		2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Civil	Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,0%	172	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1st Instance	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%	104,2%	177	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal	Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98,1%	120	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99,4%	121	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1st Instance	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%	94,7%	149	71	NA	NA	71
Administrative	Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	101,2%	249	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100,9%	253	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1st Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97,5%	358	NA	NA	NA	NA

Public prosecution services



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

NA

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

NA

3. Information about the judicial system

NA



Population
9 289 761

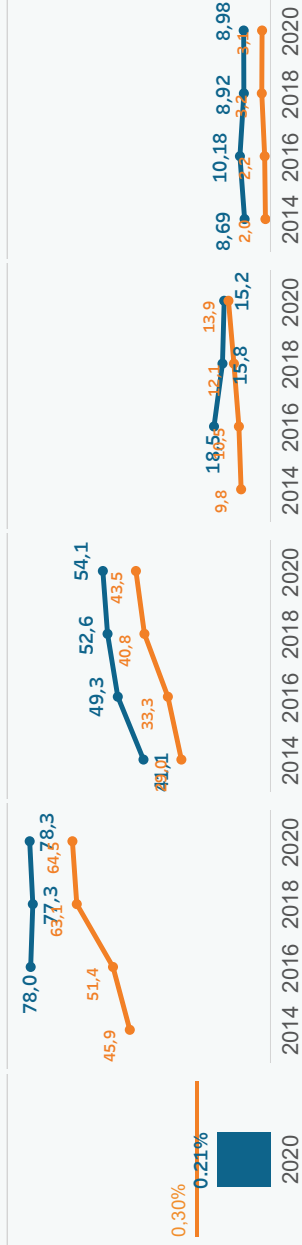


GDP per capita
38 169 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
37 686 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.21% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	78.3 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	15.2 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	8.98 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget: In 2020, Israel spent 727 720 569 € on the implemented judicial system budget which is 78,3 € per inhabitant (higher than the CoE median). The judicial system budget is very stable over the years. This expenditure accounts for 0.19% of the GDP, which is below the CoE median expenditure as percentage of the GDP. In 2020, 69,1% was spent on all courts, 19,4% on prosecution services and 11,5% on legal aid.

Courts organisation

In Israel, the judicial system is composed of a general court system and a specialized one. The general court system comprises both courts of general jurisdiction and specialized labour courts. The specialised system is composed of 7 military courts regulated by the ministry of defence and 23 religious courts regulated by the ministry of justice (12 rabbinical courts, 9 Sharia courts and 2 Druze religious courts). These courts are not included in the budget and they are not under administration of the Court Management.

Professionals and gender balance

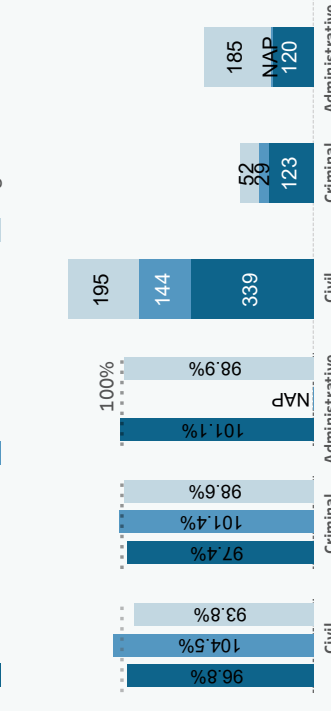
In 2020, there are 7,8 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in Israel which is significantly lower than the CoE median. On the other hand, the number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (13,6) is above the CoE median and their absolute number has doubled since 2014. More than half of judges (51,6%) and prosecutors (67,6%) are women. Half of heads of prosecution offices are also women (50%) but the percentage drops to 33% for court presidents.

ICT in judiciary

Israel has an ICT index of 7,9 (well above the Coe median) which is a decrease of -0,4 points compared with the previous cycle. This is interestingly in the area of e-communication where most of the European countries experienced increase this cycle due to effects of the pandemic. The spending on ICT represents 5,4% of the courts' budget which is quite above the CoE median.

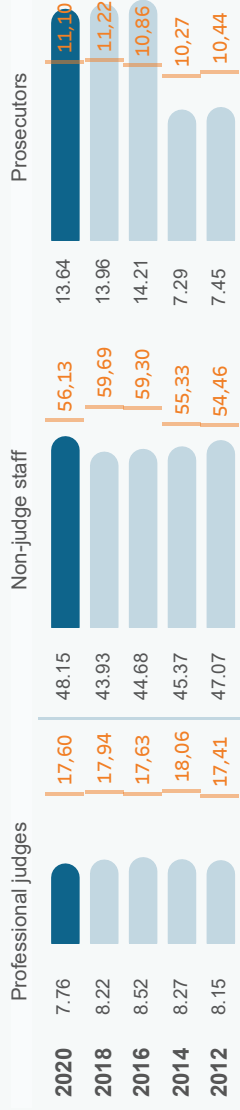
Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)	Disposition time (days)
1st Instance	Highest Instance
2nd Instance	

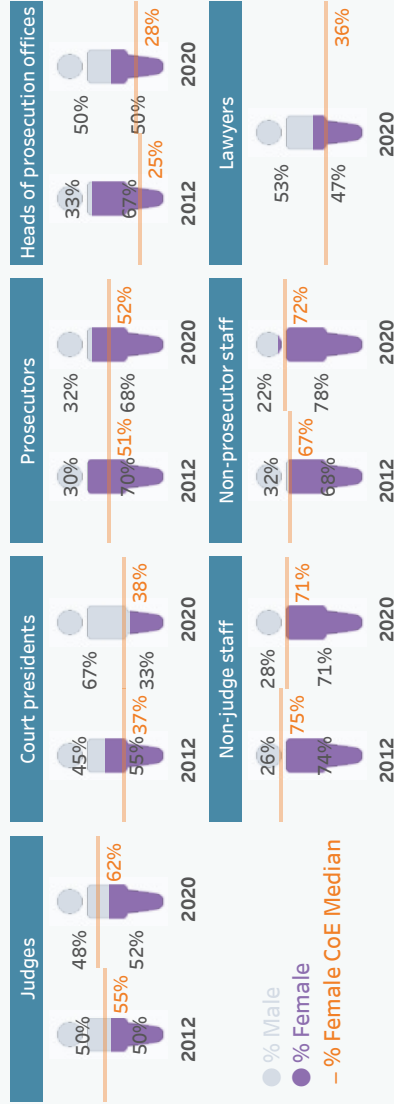


Efficiency: In 2020, the courts are most efficient in criminal cases, in particular in the second instance. Israel has Dispositions Times shorter than the CoE medians except for civil and commercial cases in first and third instances. The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases in the first instance is the highest one (339 days). The effects of COVID-19 pandemic seem moderate, although when comparing to the previous cycle, the courts decreased their efficiency and raised Disposition Times except for in the second and the third instances criminal cases, as well as the second instance civil and commercial cases.

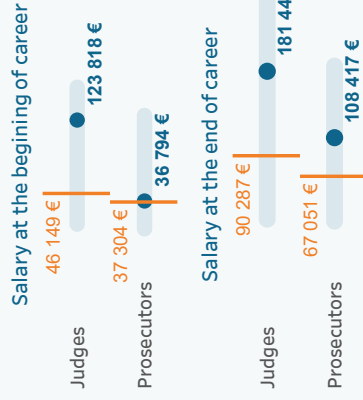
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



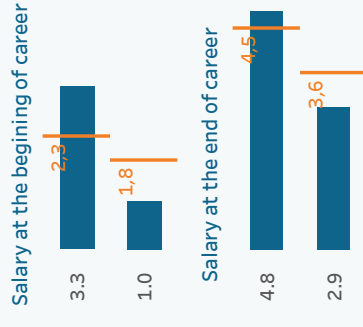
Gender balance



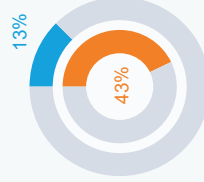
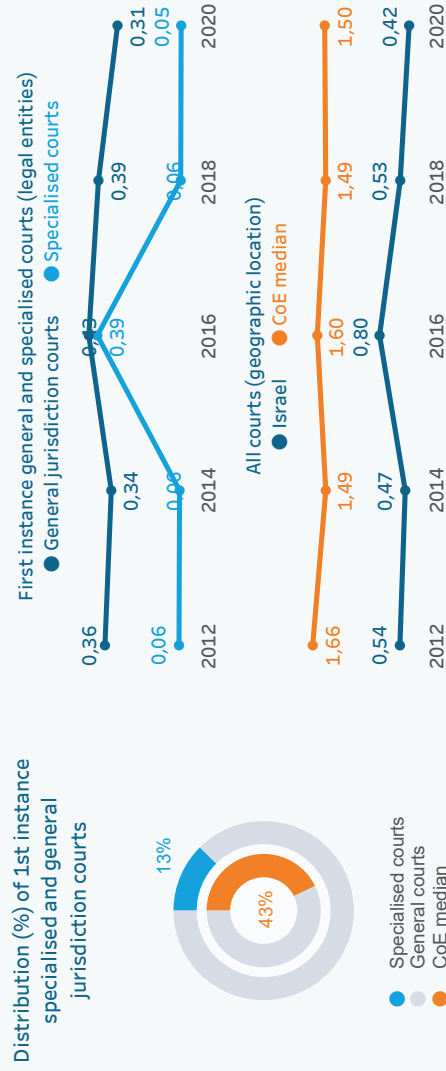
Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary



Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Civil	7.86
	Criminal	8.25
Communication with courts	Criminal	8.43
	Administrative	8.25
Courts and case management	Civil	8.01
	Criminal	8.29
Decision support	Administrative	8.01
	Civil	9.56
	Criminal	9.56
	Administrative	9.56
	Civil	5.74
	Criminal	6.23
	Administrative	5.74

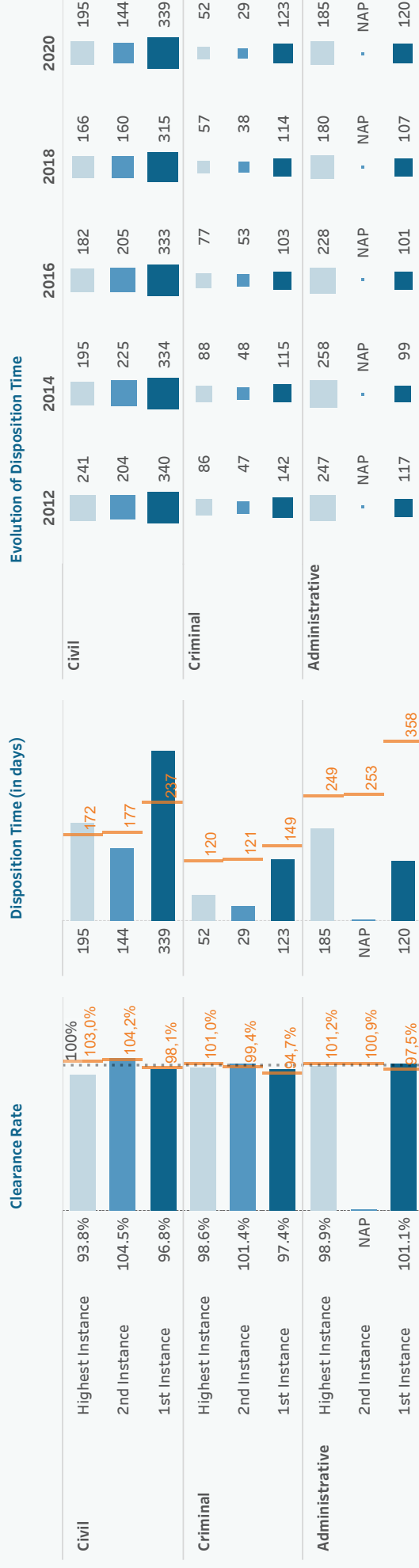
CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
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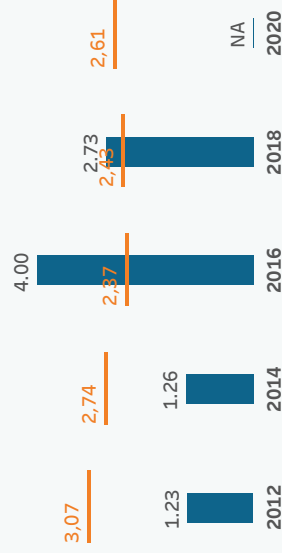
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

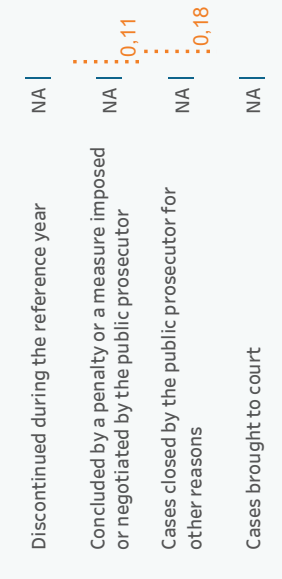


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<http://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawA...> <https://supreme.court.gov.il/sites/en/Pages/home.aspx>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://main.knesset.gov.il>

3. Information about the judicial system



Population
18 879 552



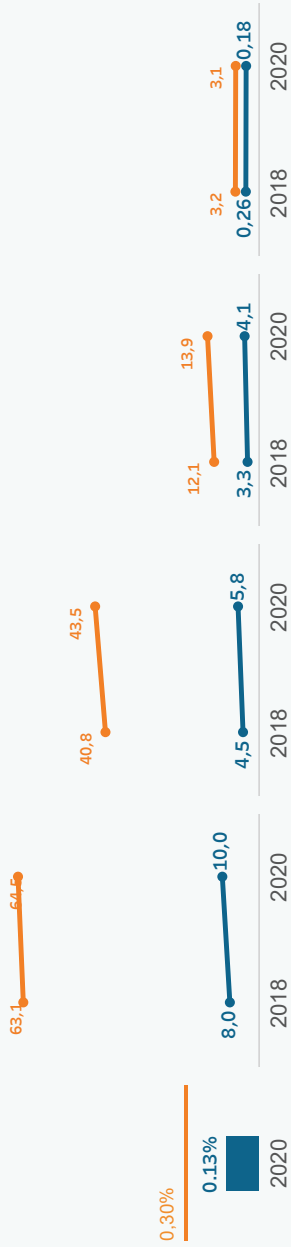
GDP per capita
7 991 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
5 424 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.13% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	10.0 per inh. CoE Median : 64,50	4.1 per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.18 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget: In 2020, Kazakhstan spent 189 602 746 € on the implemented judicial system budget, which is 10,04 € per inhabitant and 0,13% of the country's GDP. In 2020, 58 % was spent on all courts, 40 % on prosecution services, and 2 % on legal aid.

Promotion of judges and the quality of justice

Starting with 2019, the promotion of judges is carried out through a competitive procedure in Kazakhstan. To this end, a new Commission on the Quality of Justice made of judges has been set up in the Supreme Court. It considers a number of professional performance aspects, including the quality of the decisions and compliance with ethical standards, along with the results of the interviews for the positions.

Organisation

The number of courts per 100,000 inhabitants in Kazakhstan continues to be above the CoE median in 2020, as the number of general jurisdiction courts increased. The number of specialized courts decreased on the account of abolishing some military courts reported in 2020.

Professionals and gender balance

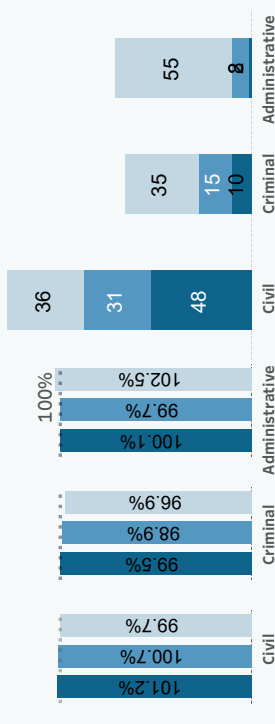
The number of judges per 100,000 inhabitants (12,68) is lower than the CoE median. Conversely, the number of prosecutors (30,28) is significantly higher than the median. The number of non-judge staff per judge is almost on a par with the CoE median. While 47% of judges are female, in 2020 only 14% of court presidents are women. No gender-disaggregated data on prosecutors and non-prosecution staff was available for 2020.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)

Disposition time (days)

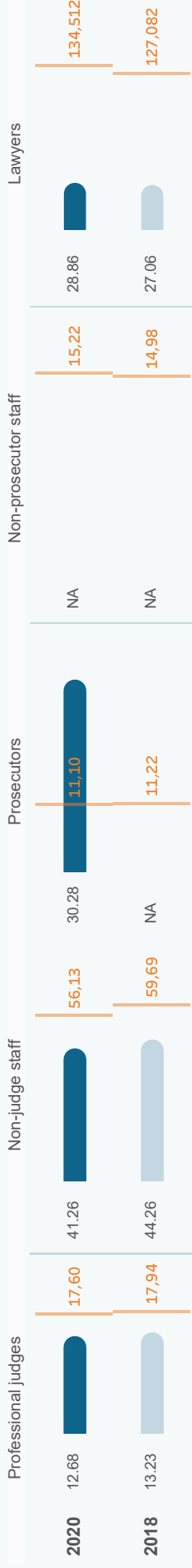
1st Instance 2nd Instance Highest Instance



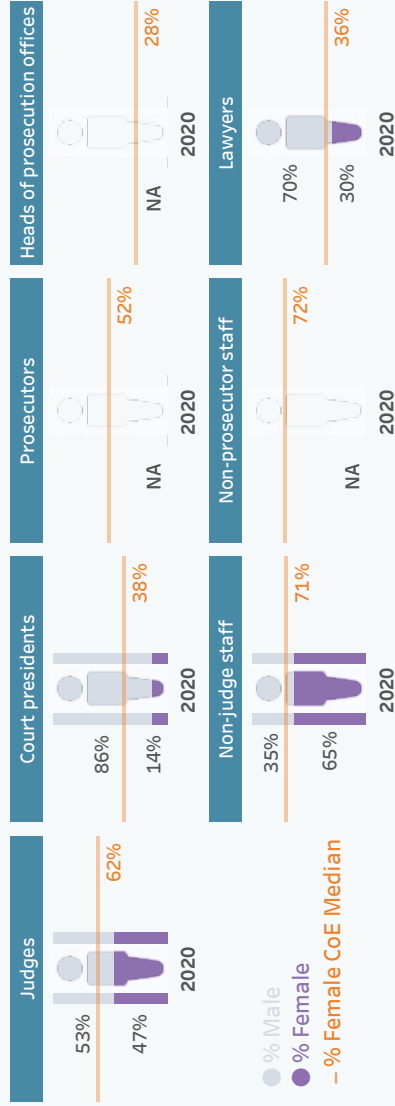
Efficiency: First instance courts in Kazakhstan appear to be the most efficient courts in 2020. The number of incoming other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants decreased significantly compared to 2018. Pandemic-related measures, as well as access to mediation getting momentum seem to explain the decrease. These courts kept a 100% clearance rate and they solve cases considerably faster compared to the CoE median.

The second instance courts have a Clearance Rate above 100% in civil and commercial litigious cases; and the Supreme court – in administrative cases. The Disposition Time increased compared to 2018 most notably in the administrative cases and in criminal law cases in the Supreme Court, although it remains significantly lower than the CoE median. This can be explained by binding time limits set by law for the examination of cases in courts in Kazakhstan.

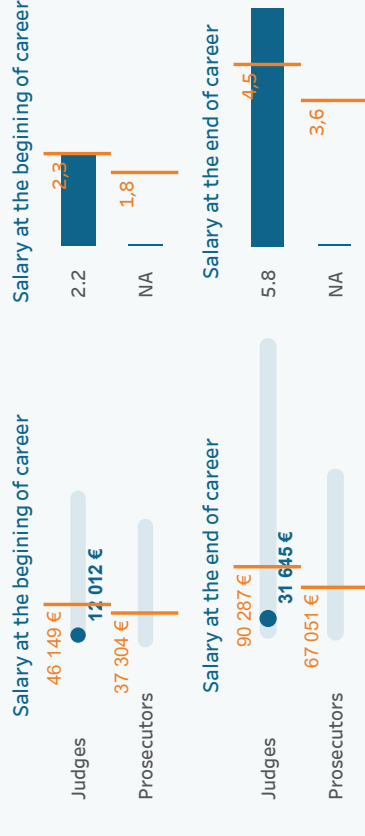
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



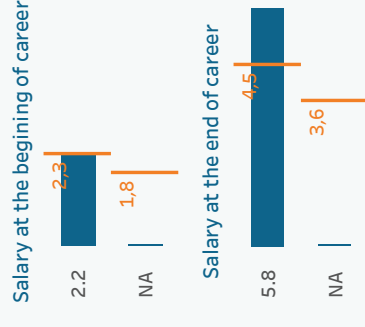
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

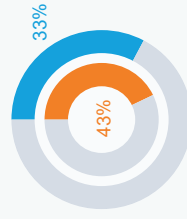


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

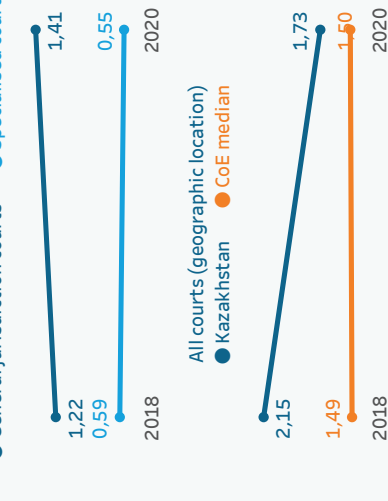


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value
Deployment rate	Total	9.07
	Civil	9.29
	Criminal	9.54
Communication with courts	Administrative	8.55
	Civil	10
	Criminal	9.54
Courts and case management	Administrative	8.15
	Civil	9.03
	Criminal	9.03
Decision support	Administrative	9.03
	Civil	8.91
	Criminal	9.04

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

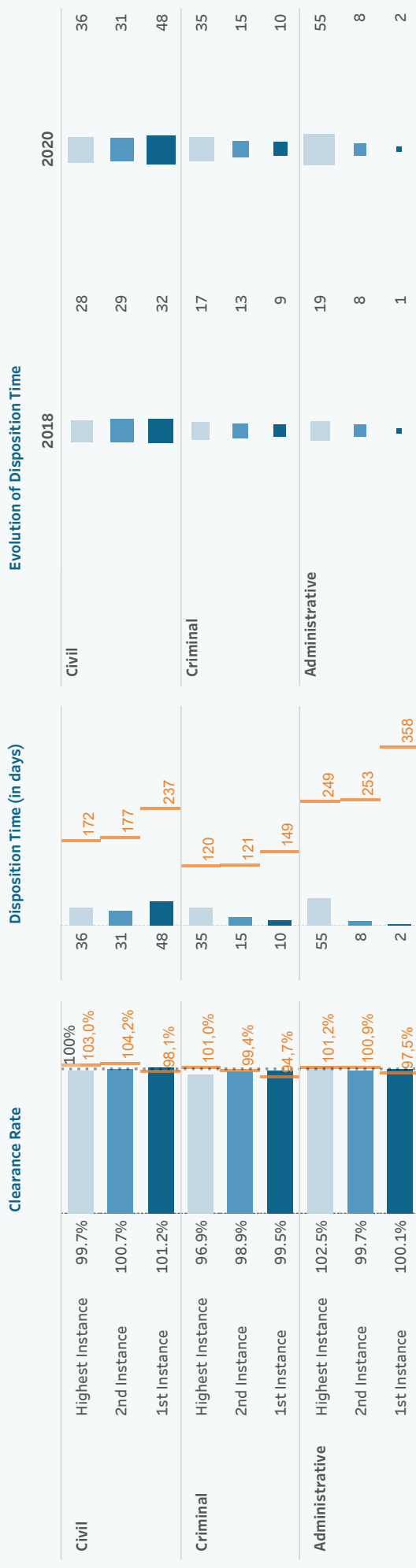
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Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

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

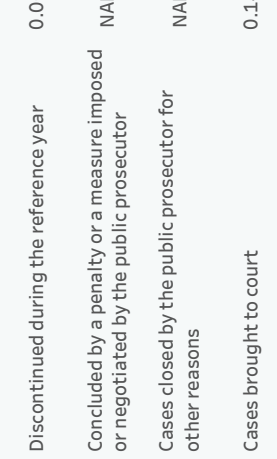


Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://adilet.zan.kz>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://sud.gov.kz/office.sud.kz>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://sud.gov.kz/office.sud.kz>



Population
36 313 189

GDP per capita
2 785 €
CoE Median **20 301 €**

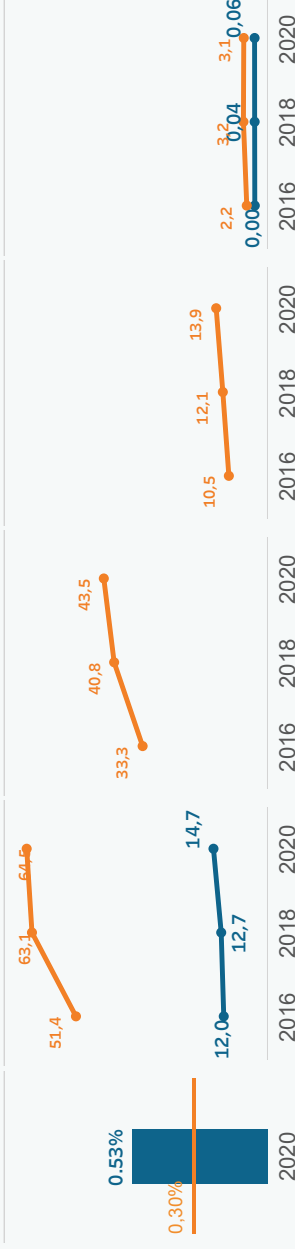


Avg gross annual salary
NA
CoE Median **20 612 €**



Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system	Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
0.53% of GDP CoE Median : 0,30%	14.7 per inh. CoE Median : 43,53	NAP per inh. CoE Median : 13,86	0.06 per inh. CoE Median : 3,08



Budget : In 2020, Morocco spent 534 359 626€ on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 14,7 € per inhabitant (significantly below the CoE median) and 0.53% of the GDP (above the CoE median). It is not possible to isolate the court budget from the one allocated to public prosecution services. The legal aid budget represents 0,06 € per inhabitant which is very low and below the CoE median.

Professionals of justice

The number of professional judges (8) and prosecutors (3) per 100 000 inhabitants fell between 2016 and 2020, while the number of lawyers increased (37). All these values are below the respective CoE medians. Women continue to be a minority within the different categories of professionals of justice (going from minimum 5% among court presidents to maximum 28% among judges), except for non-judge staff where 51% are women.

Access to justice

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

Court users

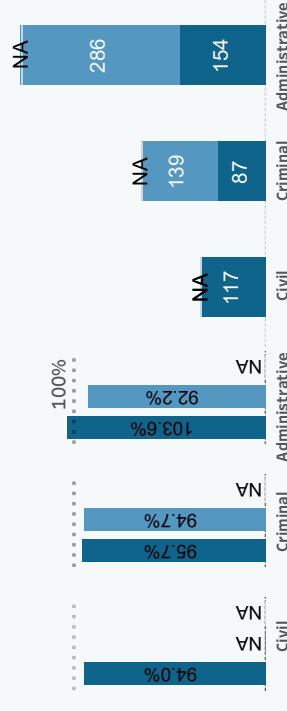
The Ministry of Justice website is rich in practical information providing any interested party with simple and direct access to justice. A litigant can consult his/her file online, follow it in real time and take note of the precise decision from a judge, and if necessary, the date of the next hearing. The platform also contains a selection of legal texts. "Front offices" in the courts' entrance halls facilitate the orientation of litigants.

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)

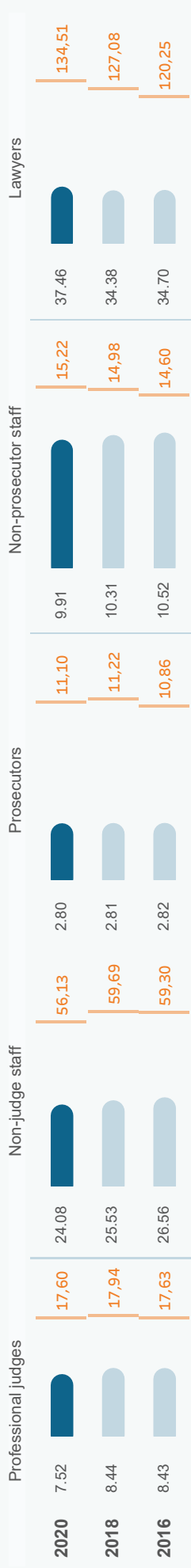
Disposition time (days)

1st Instance 2nd Instance Highest Instance

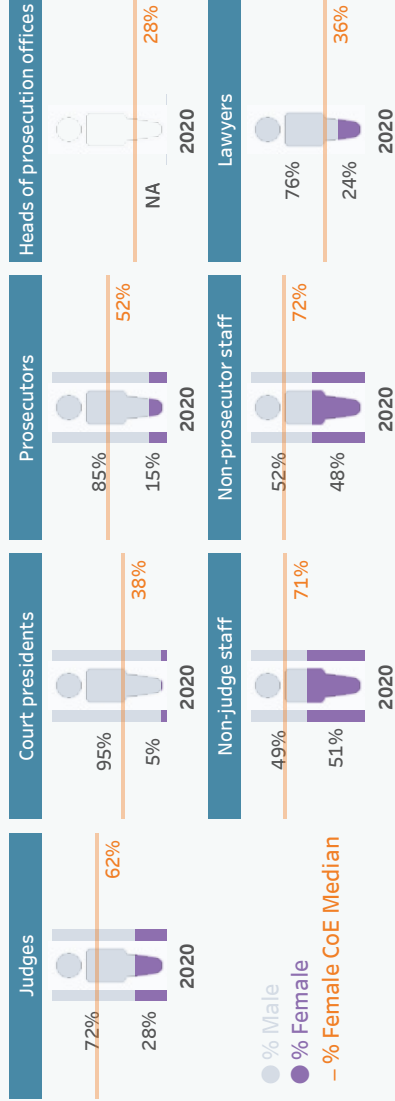


Efficiency: With regard to available data for 2020, the courts are most efficient in the first instance criminal cases. At first instance, the Disposition Time indicator is below the respective CoE medians for all three matters. On the other hand, the Disposition Time is the highest in the second instance administrative cases, exceeding the CoE median. In 2020, the courts decreased their efficiency over the previous cycle, as demonstrated by increases in Disposition Times in respect of all available case categories. In Morocco, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a decrease in the number of first instance incoming and resolved civil and administrative cases but had no impact on first instance incoming and resolved criminal cases whose number increased.

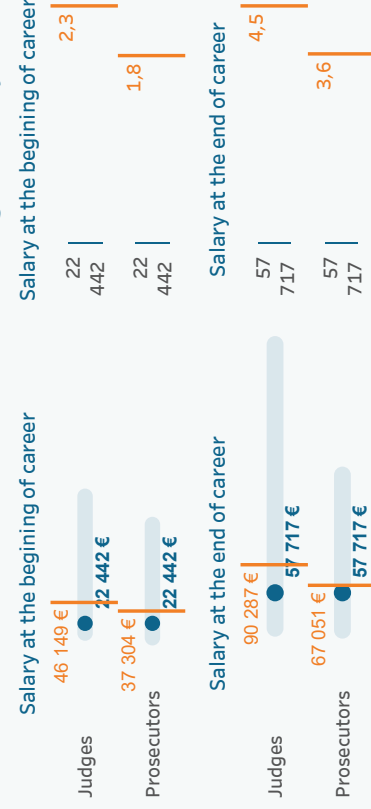
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

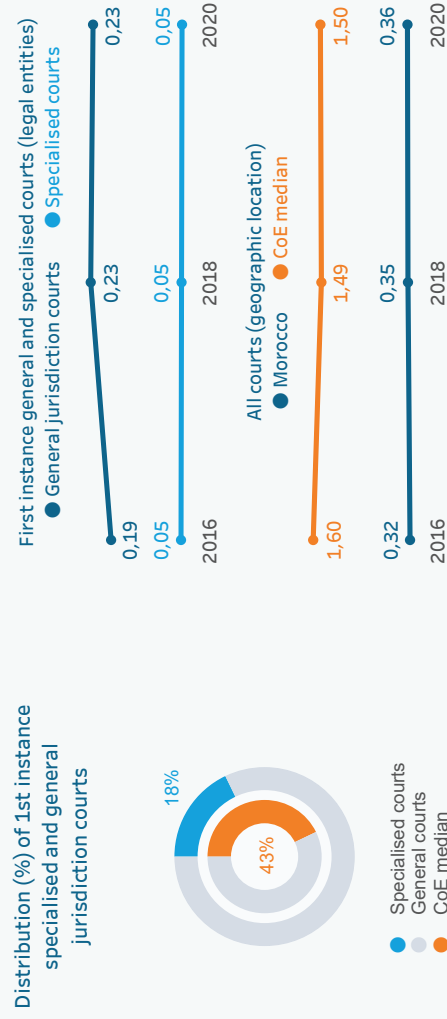


Absolute gross salaries

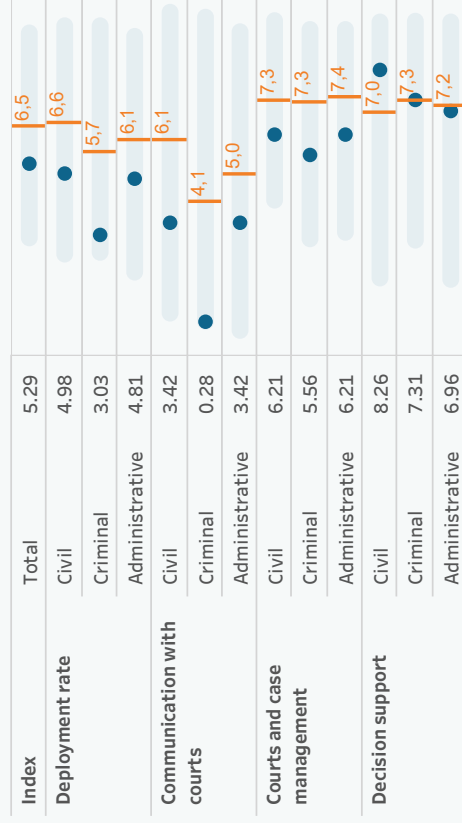


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)



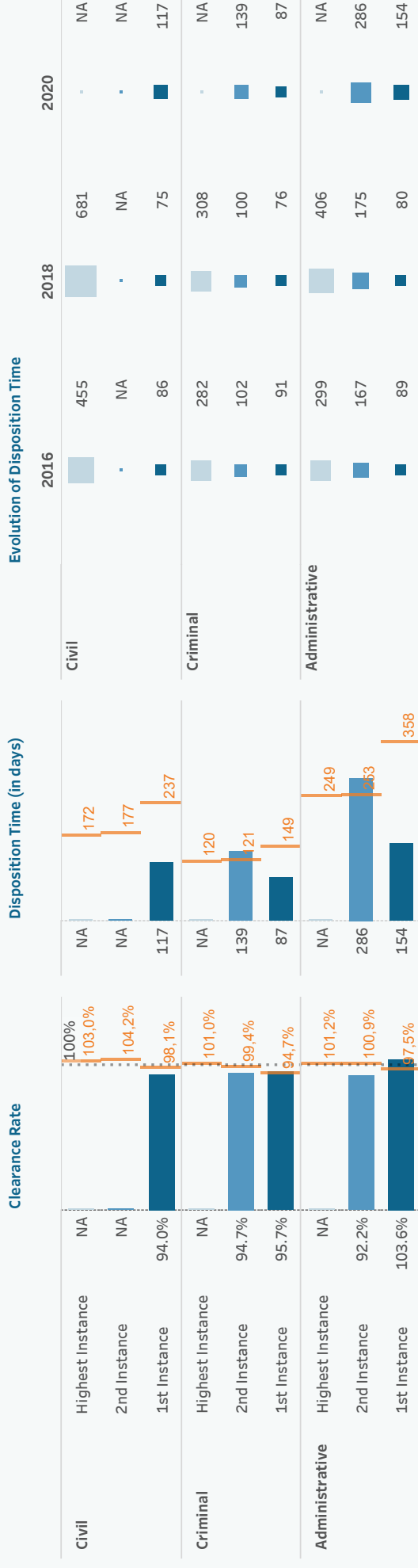
CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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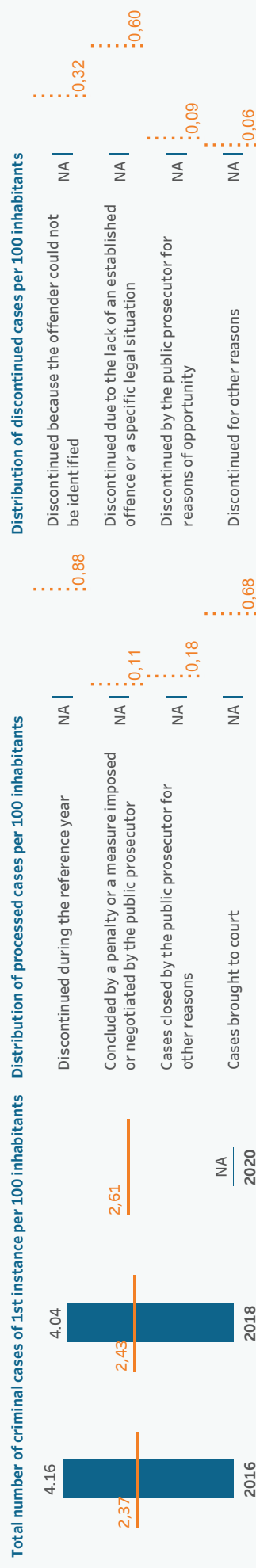
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Public prosecution services



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Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

[www.ism.ma:https://adala.justice.gov.ma](https://adala.justice.gov.ma)

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

[www.ism.ma:https://portailjugements.justice.gov.ma](https://portailjugements.justice.gov.ma)

3. Information about the judicial system

[www.ism.ma:http://www.justice.gov.ma](http://www.justice.gov.ma)
<https://www.mahakim.ma/>

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



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



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