



# European judicial systems Efficiency and quality of justice 2020 edition (2018 data)



Update: 28/10/2020

## The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)

Unique body composed by qualified experts from the 47 member States of the CoE

Develops tools and  
proposes concrete  
measures to  
improve efficiency  
and quality of the  
public service of  
justice by:

Promoting the effective  
implementation of instruments for the  
organisation of justice

Ensuring public policies concerning  
courts take into account the needs of  
the justice system users

Offering States effective solution to  
prevent violations of Art. 6 of the  
European Convention on Human Rights



**47** Member states and entities evaluated

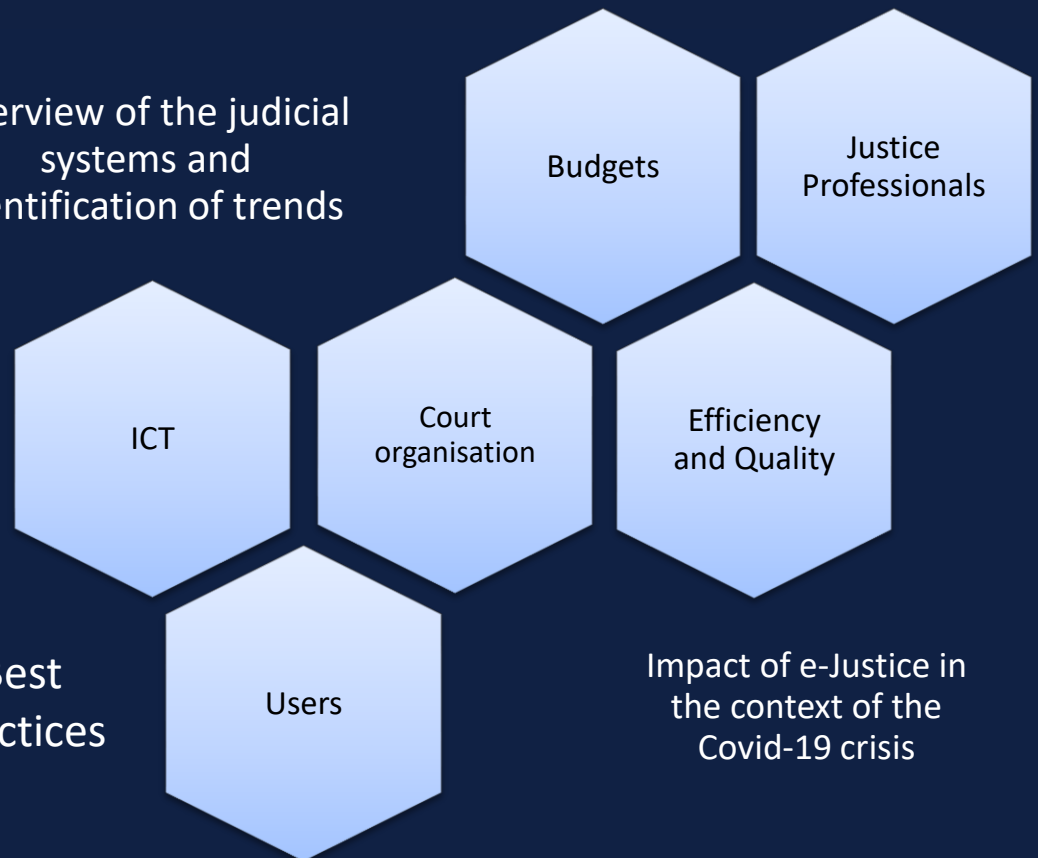
**+3 observers**

**20** Months to collect, check and analyse data, to draft the reports and to build the internet database

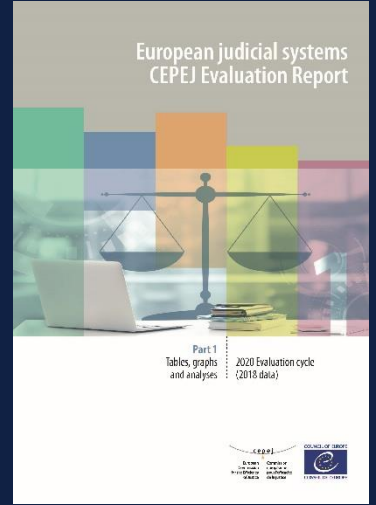


# Tables, graphs and analyses (Part 1)

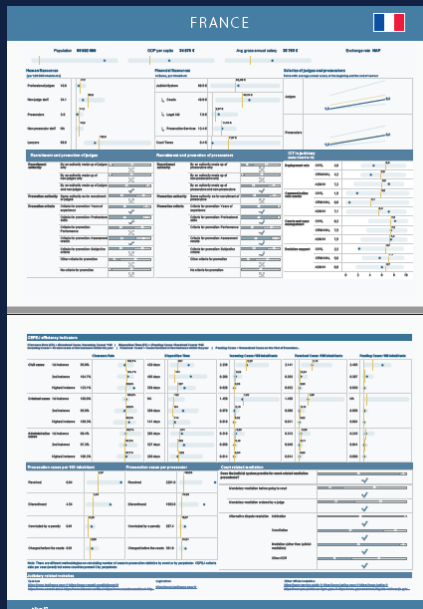
Overview of the judicial systems and Identification of trends



Impact of e-Justice in the context of the Covid-19 crisis



## Country profiles (Part 2)



Information on resources, salaries, recruitment and promotion of judges and prosecutors

Efficiency: Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

Development of ICTs

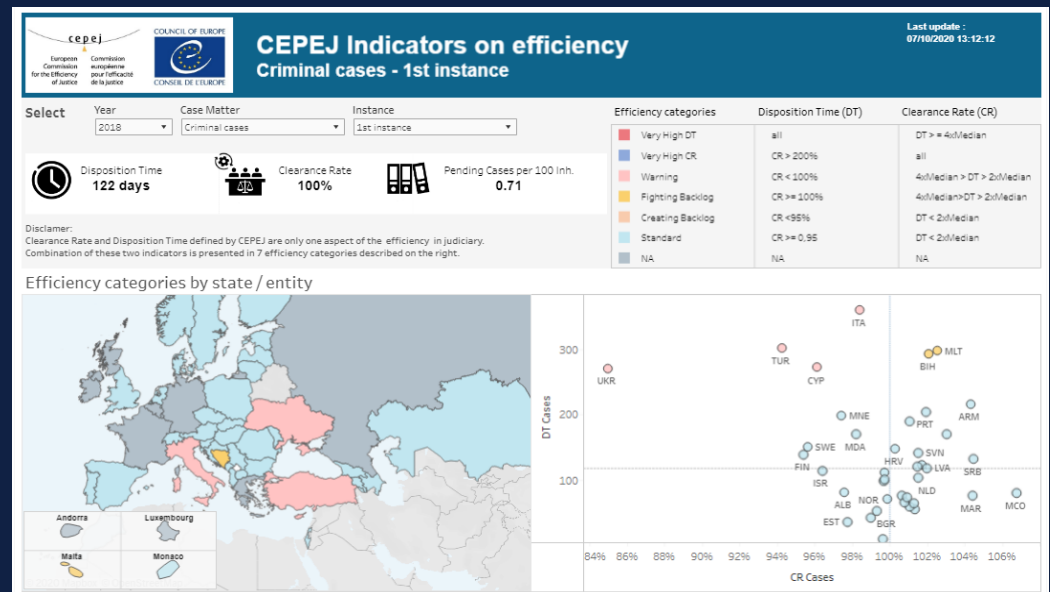
Use of the median to situate a country in an European perspective

# CEPEJ-STAT

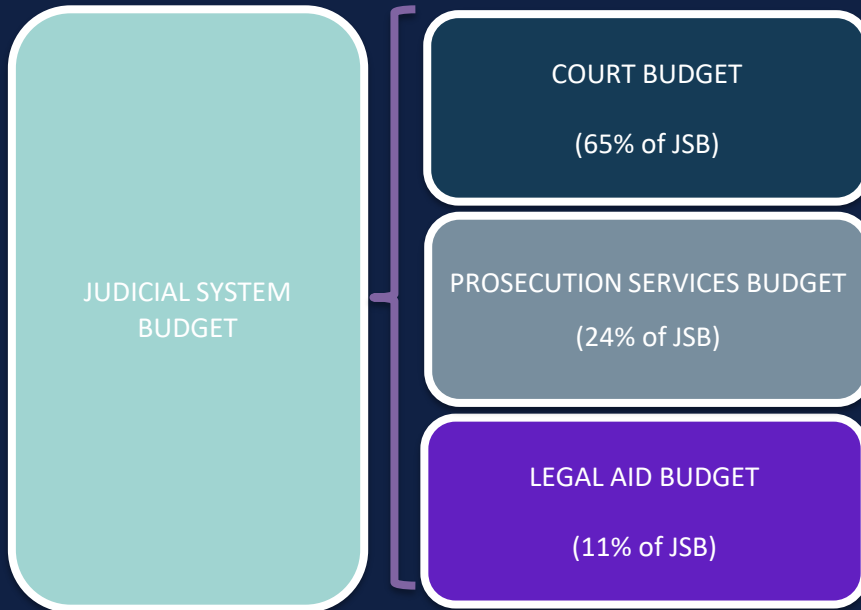
**cepej**

European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice  
 Commission européenne pour l'efficacité de la justice

- Qualitative and Quantitative data collected since 2010
- Countries' comments
- New: Efficiency Dashboard
- New: Extended country profile



# JUDICIAL SYSTEM BUDGET



**1 Bn €**

**72 € per inhabitant**

Spent on average by the European States

# JUDICIAL SYSTEM BUDGET

Judicial System Budget in € per inhabitant and GDP per inhabitant



**72 €** Per inhabitant

**0.33%** of GDP

↑ 8 € than in 2016

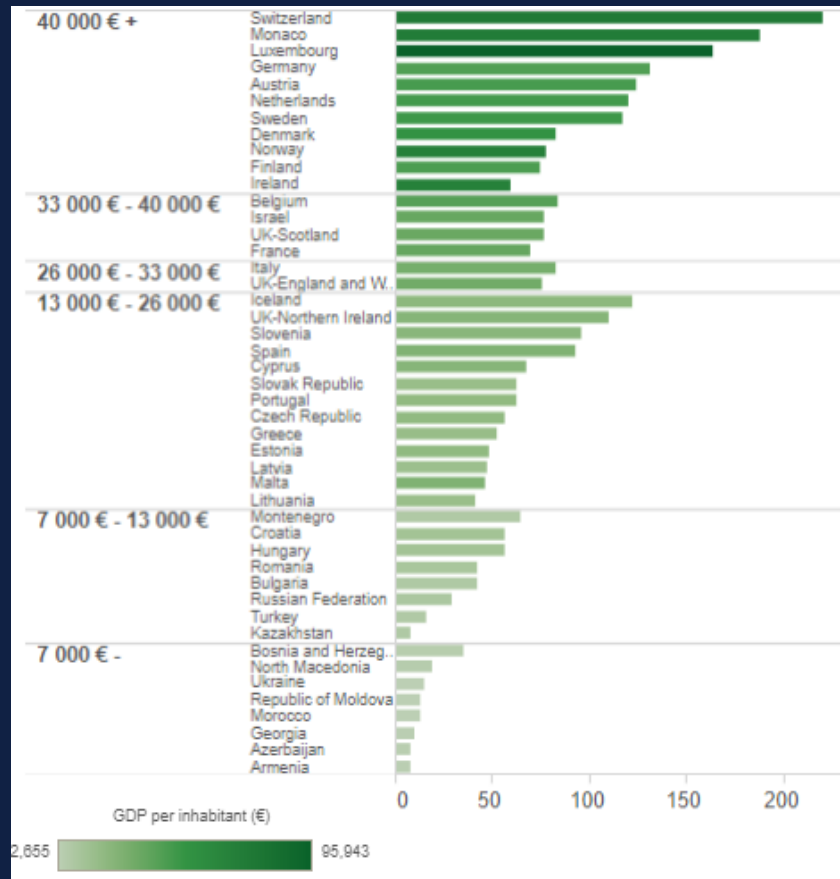


# Which countries invest the most in their judicial systems?

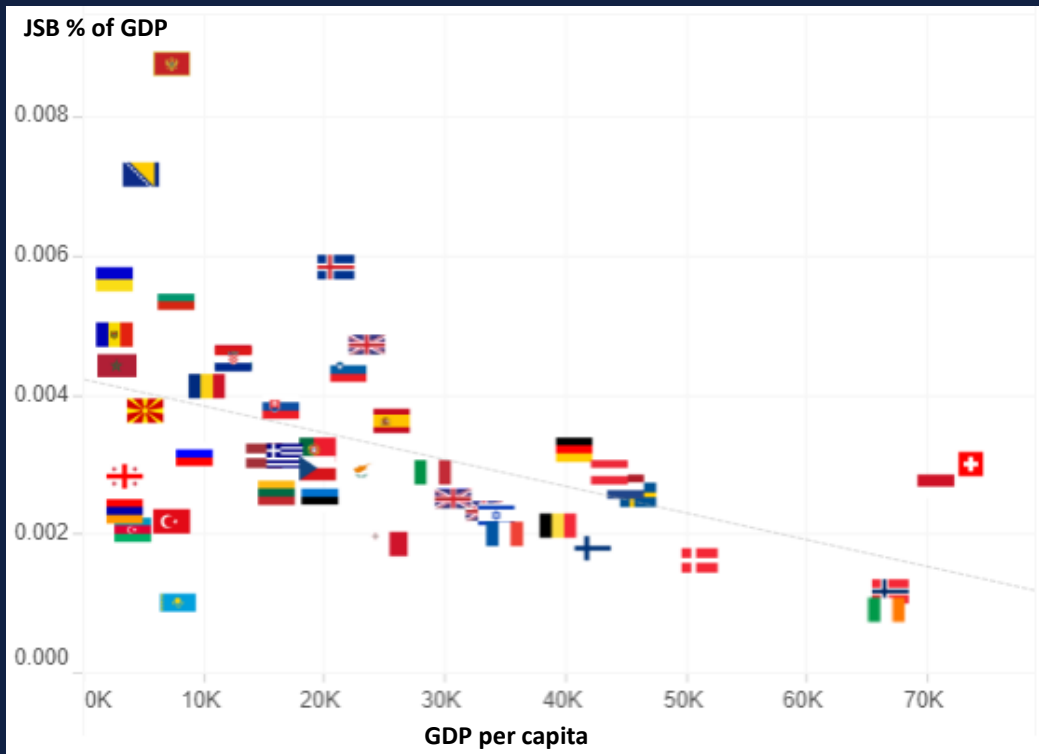
Countries with higher GDP per capita



invest more  
 € per inhabitant



# Which countries invest the most in their judicial systems?



Countries with lower GDP per capita



invest more as % of GDP

0.88% in Montenegro

0.72% in Bosnia and Herzegovina

# Evolution of average approved judicial system budget

**+8%**

Between 2010  
and 2018

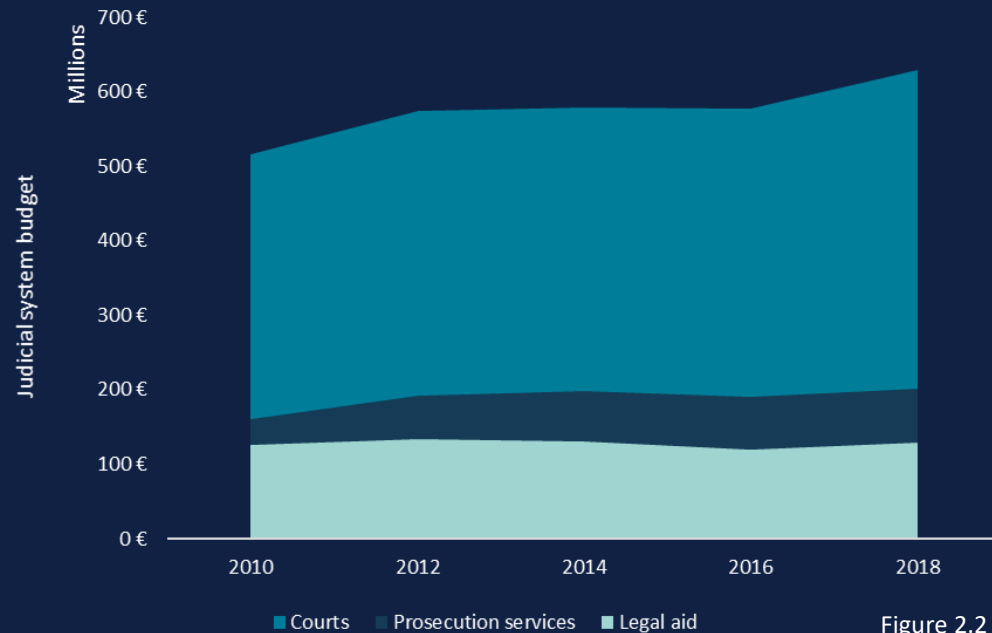


Figure 2.2

# Components of the judicial system budget

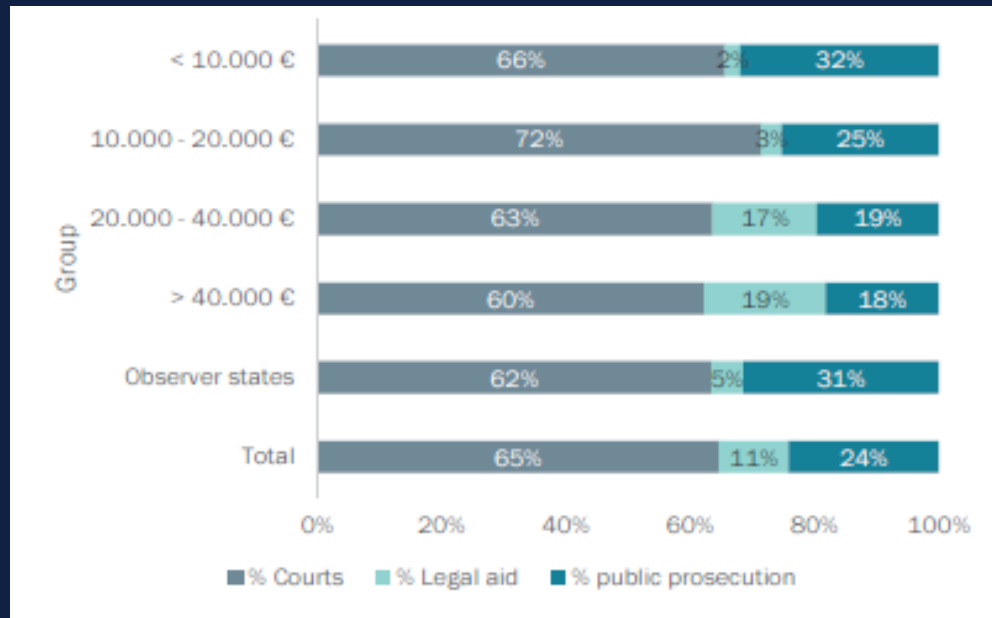


Figure 2.6

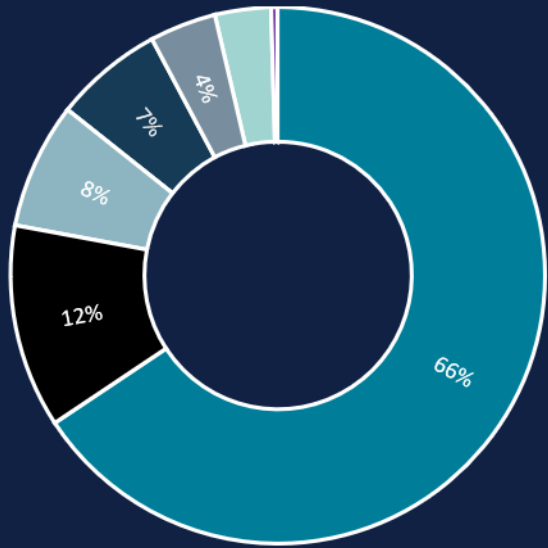
- Less wealthy countries invest proportionally more on prosecution services (32% on average)
- Countries with higher GDP per capita spend relatively more in legal aid (19% on average)



# Budget allocated to Courts

Budget allocated to courts seems to be related to:

- Wealth of a country
- Number of courts (66% spent on salaries)



- (Gross) salaries
- Computerisation
- Justice expenses
- Court buildings maintenance
- Investments in new buildings
- Training & education
- Other

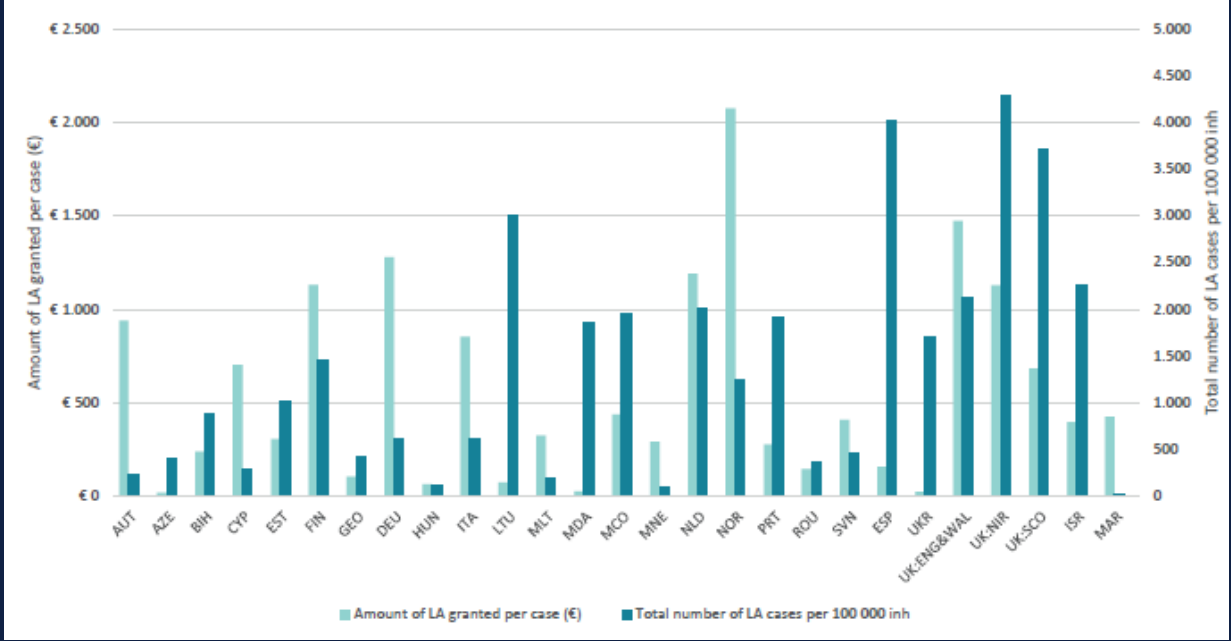
Figure 2.13



# Legal Aid



All countries have implemented a legal aid system in criminal and other than criminal matters in compliance with the requirements of the European Convention on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court



Some countries tend to have a low cost per legal aid case and a high number of cases granted legal aid, while others choose to provide a higher amount for a smaller number of cases

Figure 2.30

# JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: Judges



# 21

judges per 100 000 inhabitants on average



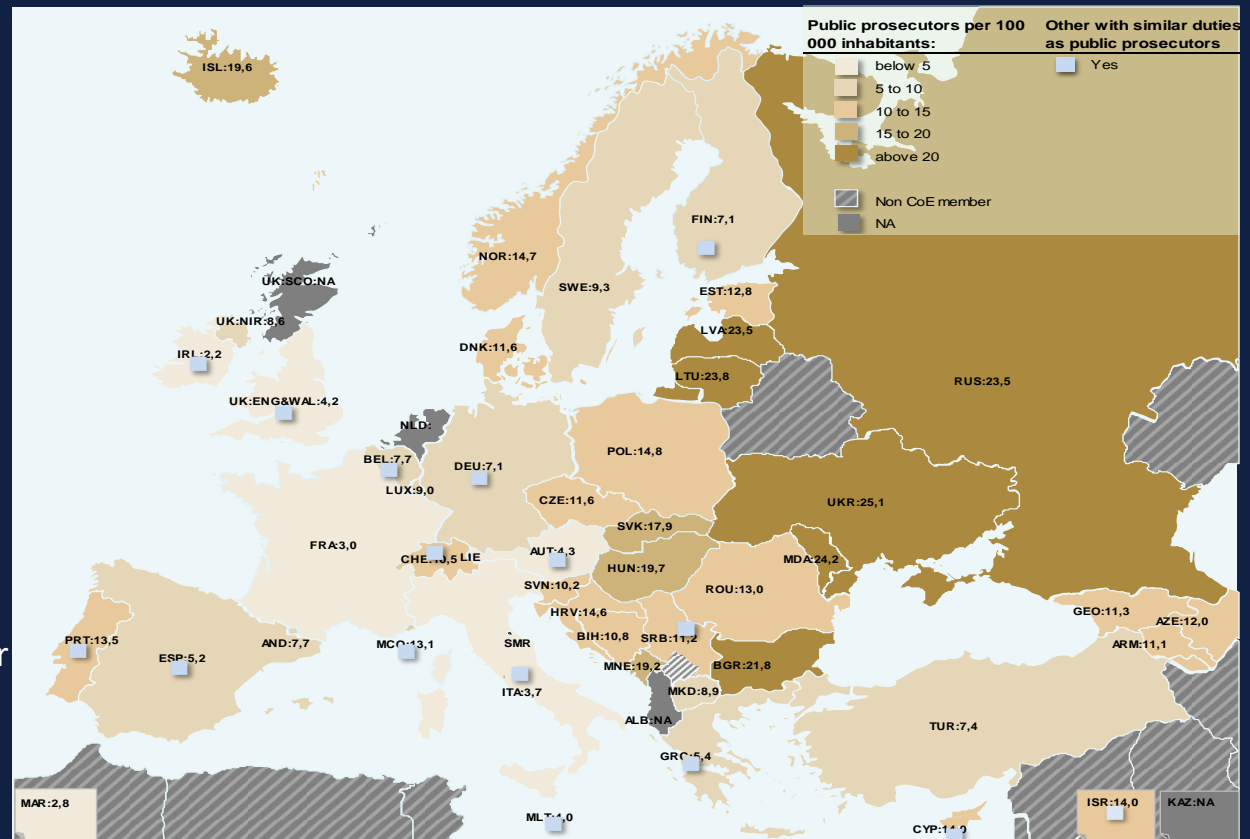
# JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: prosecutors

Statutorily  
Independent in

**31** States

**3** cases per  
100  
inhabitants

**12** Prosecutors per  
100 000  
inhabitants





# GENDER EQUALITY: Judges / Court presidents

54 %

of women judges



34 %

of female court presidents

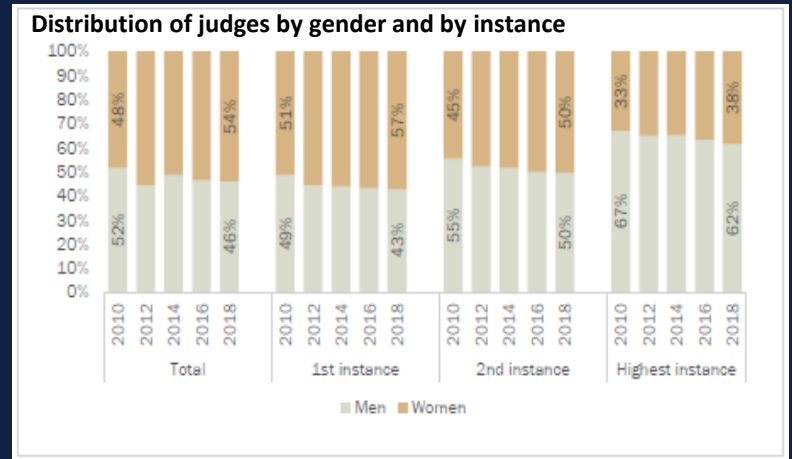


Figure 3.31

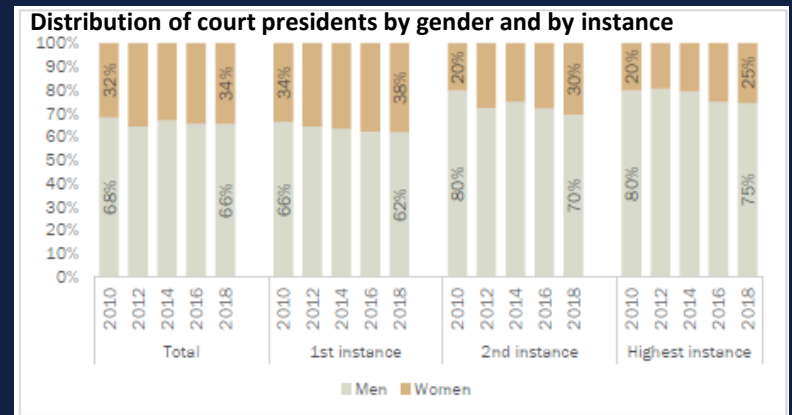


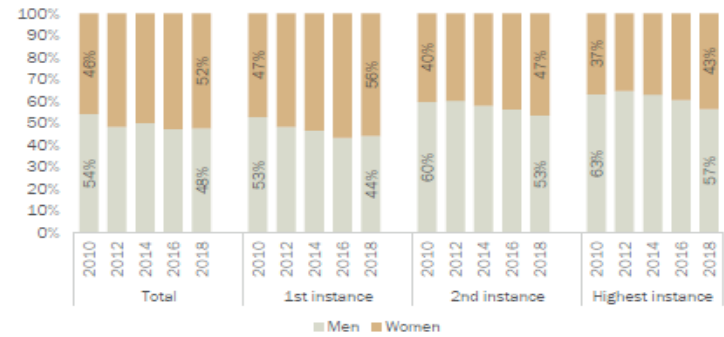
Figure 3.33

# GENDER EQUALITY: Prosecutors / Heads of prosecution offices

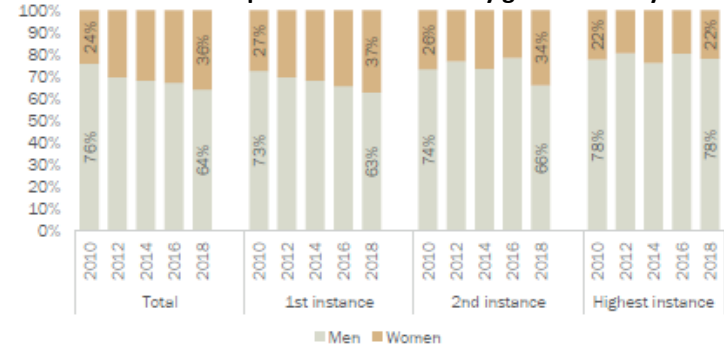
**52 %**  
 of female prosecutors

**32 %**  
 of female head of public prosecution offices

Distribution of public prosecutors by gender and by instance

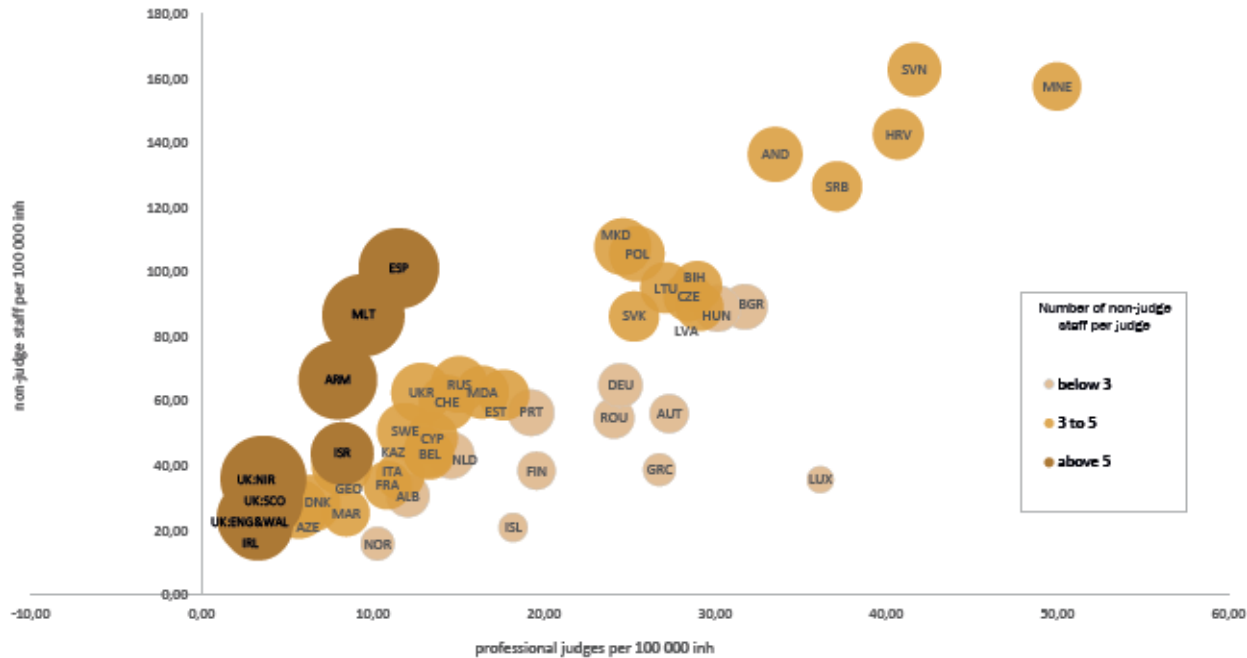


Distribution of heads of prosecution offices by gender and by instance



# JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants compared to the number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants; number of non-judge staff per professional judge



4

Ratio between non – judge staff and professional judges

1 in Luxembourg

10 in Northern Ireland

Figure 3.13

# JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: Salaries of judges and prosecutors

## Judges

At the beginning of career

0.9 (Germany)



4.8 (Ukraine)

At the highest instance

1.6 (Germany)



31.5 (Ukraine)

## Prosecutors

At the beginning of career

0.8 (Ireland)



4.0 (Romania)

At the highest instance

1.6 (Germany)



6.4 (Italy)

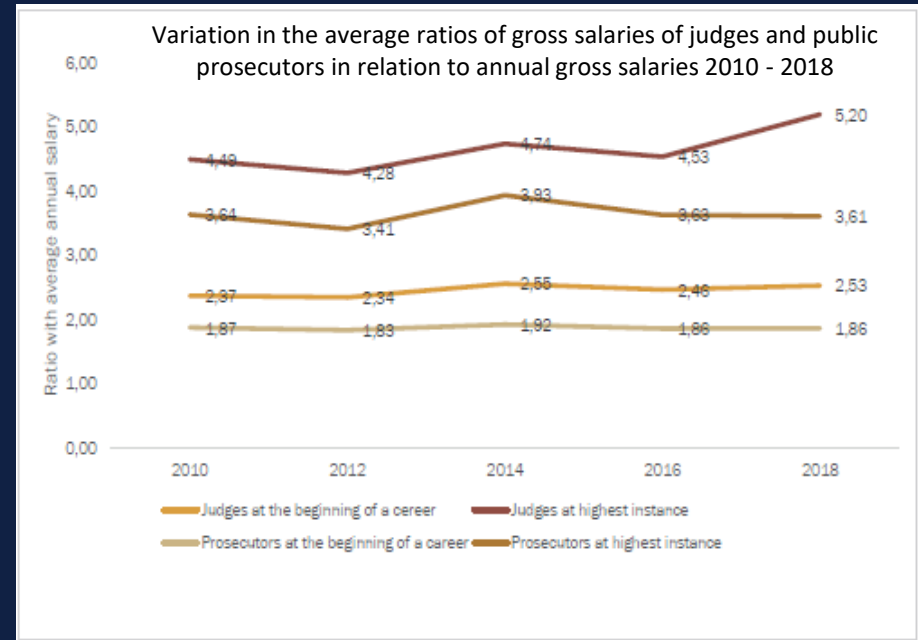


Figure 3.38

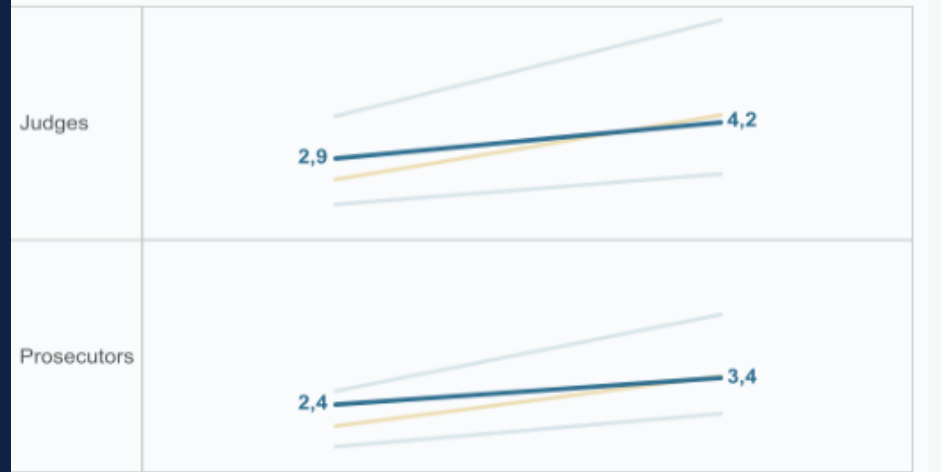


# ALBANIA



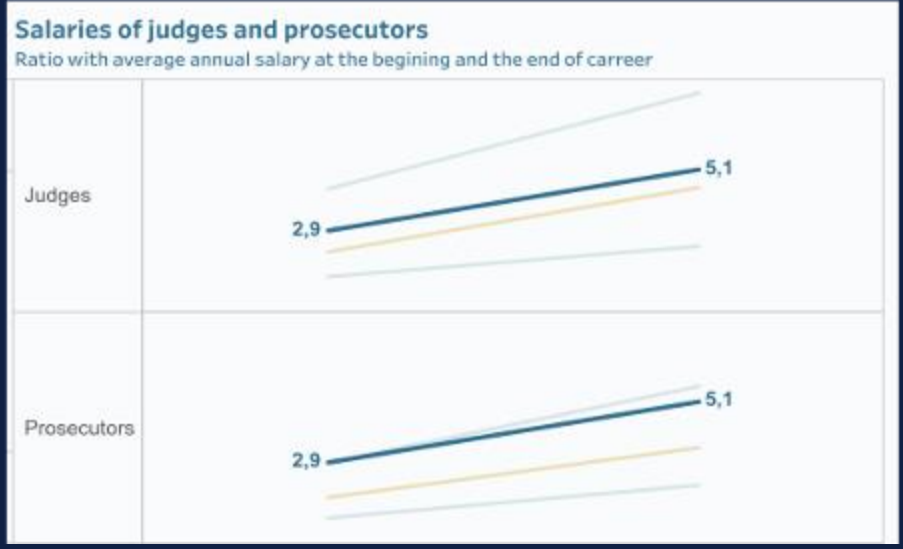
## Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Ratio with average annual salary at the beginning and the end of career





# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



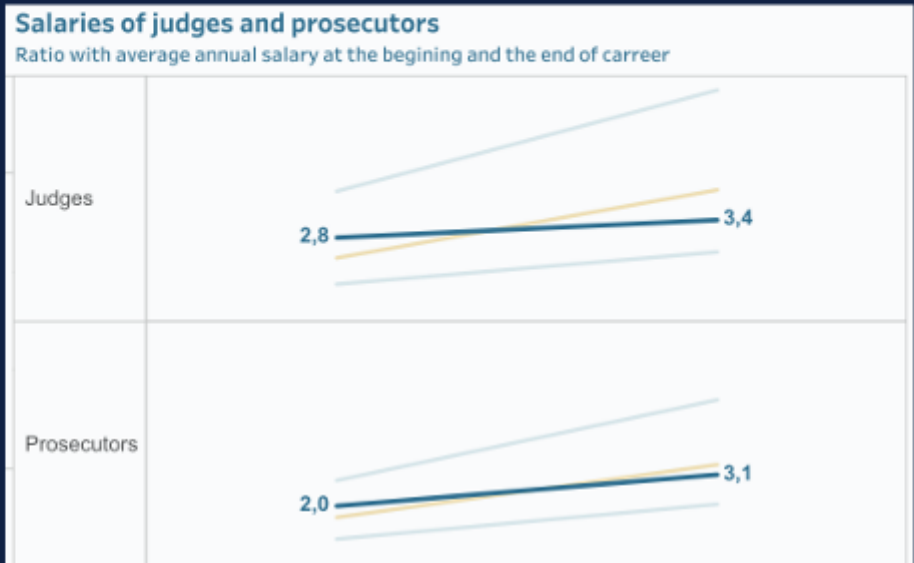


# MONTENEGRO





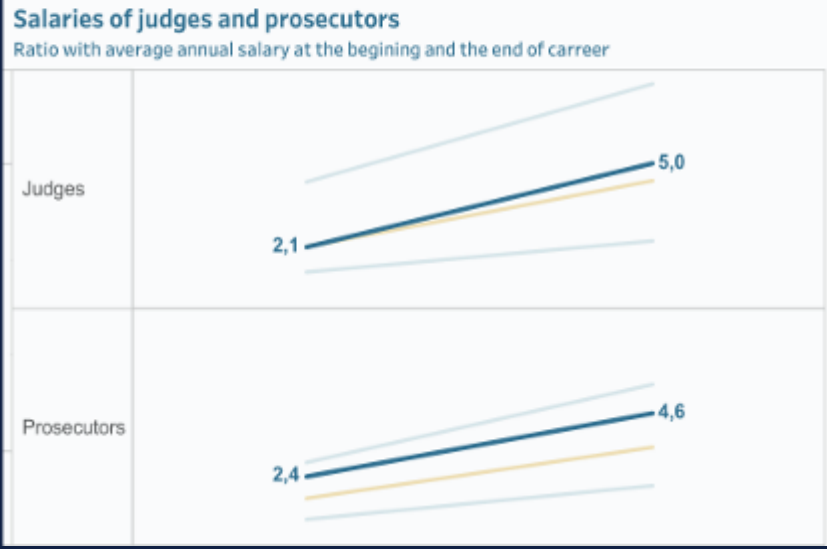
# NORTH MACEDONIA







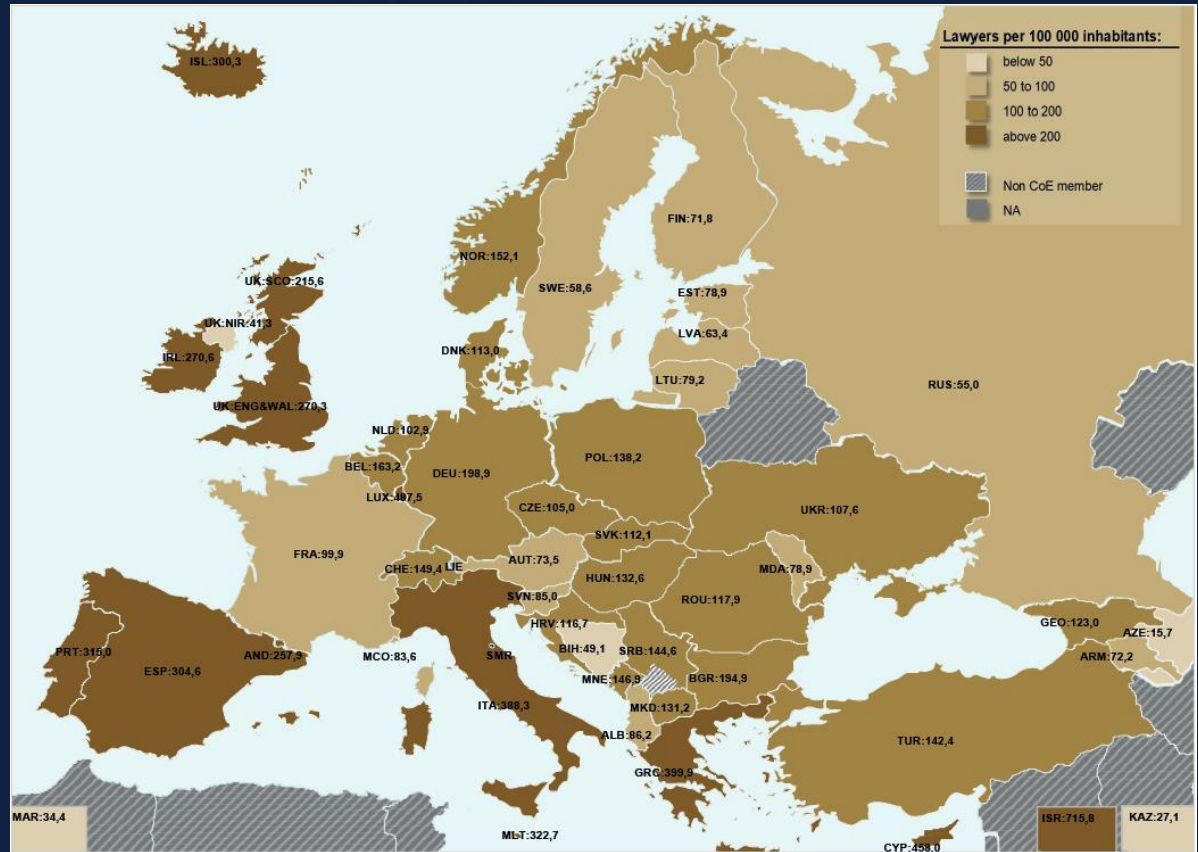
# SERBIA



# JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: Lawyers

**164** Per 100 000 inhabitants

**+ 27%** Between 2010 and 2018



Map 3.39

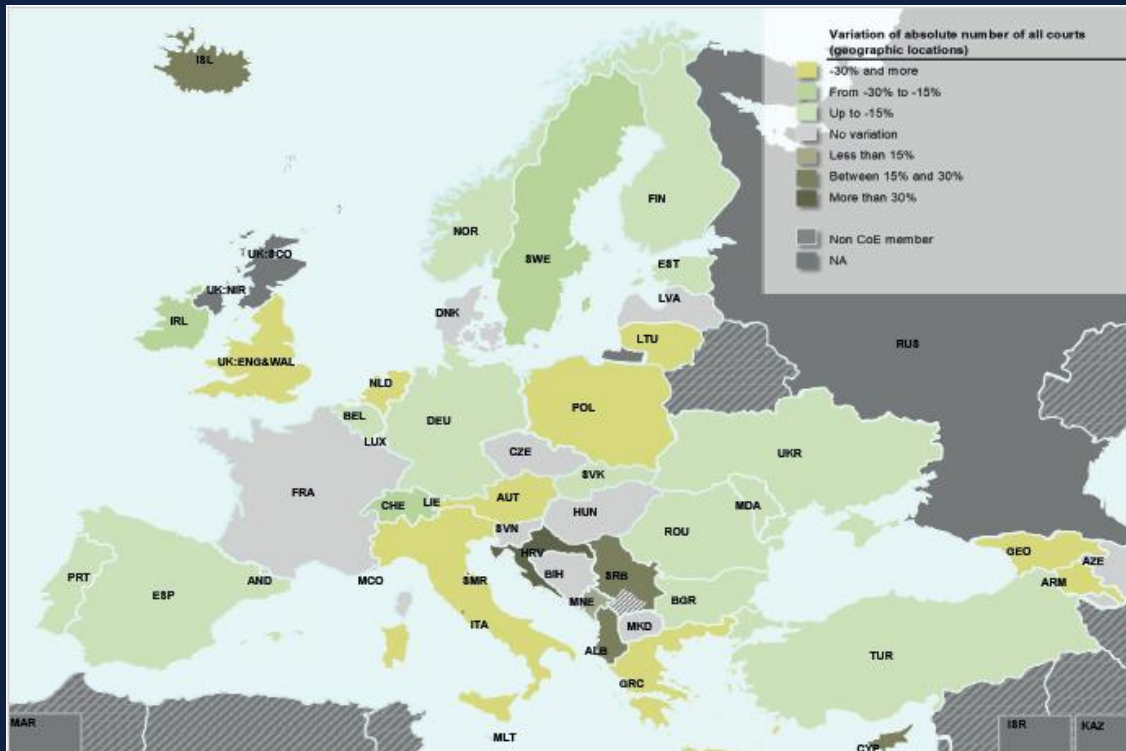
# COURTS



2010 -> 2018



General reduction of courts in Europe



**-19%**

On average for the 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction

**-10%**

On average for the absolute number of all courts (geographic locations)

Map 4.1.6: Variation of absolute number of all courts (geographic locations), 2010 - 2018

# SPECIALISED COURTS

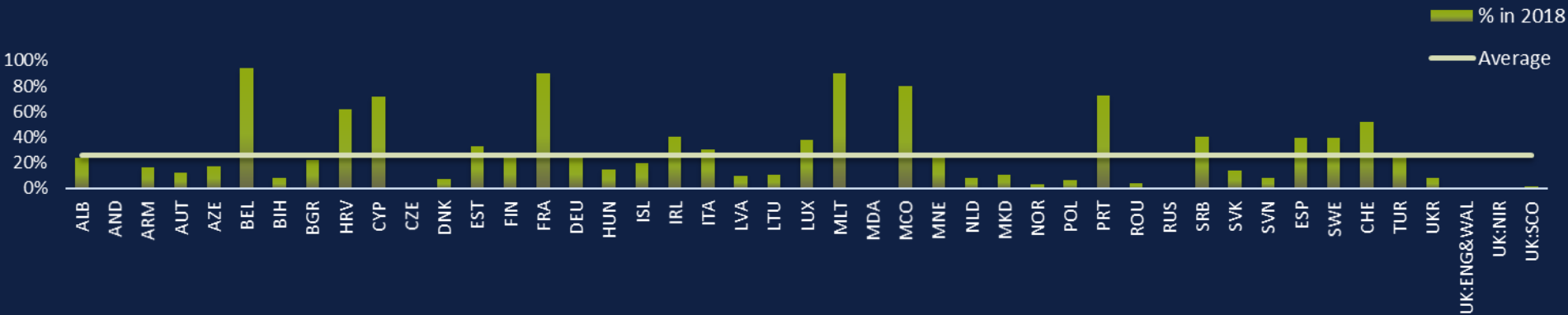
Participation of first instance specialised courts within the total number of first instance courts (legal entities)

On average

21%  
In 2010



26.7%  
In 2018



# COURT USERS



- Most of the States provide information to users (in particular to vulnerable categories)
- 43 States have complaint procedures
- € 6 353 is the average amount of compensation in 2018

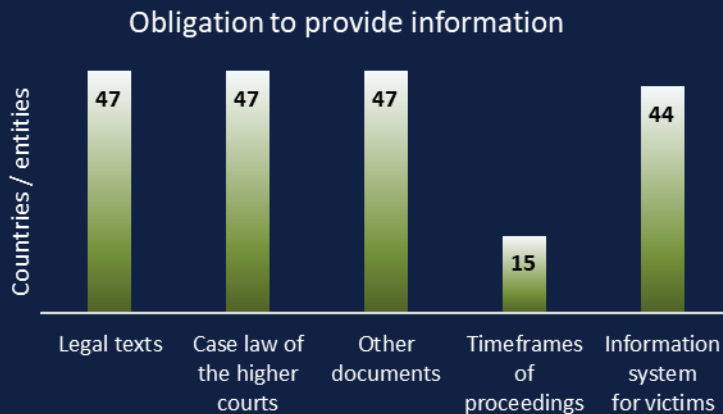


Figure 4.2.1

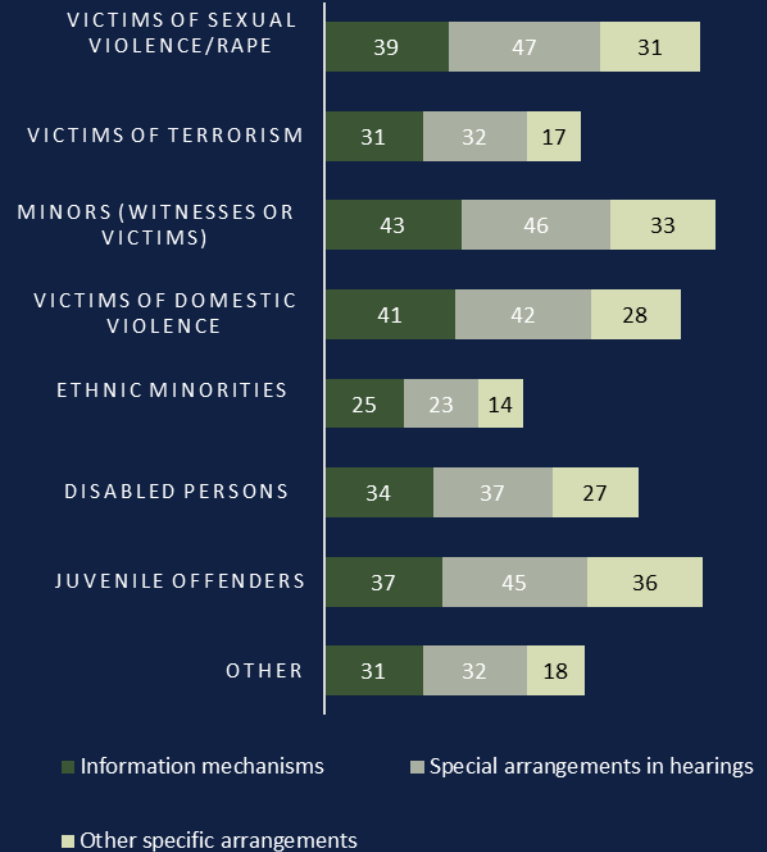


Figure 4.2.2

# COURT USERS



Existence of surveys to measure the trust in justice and the satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system

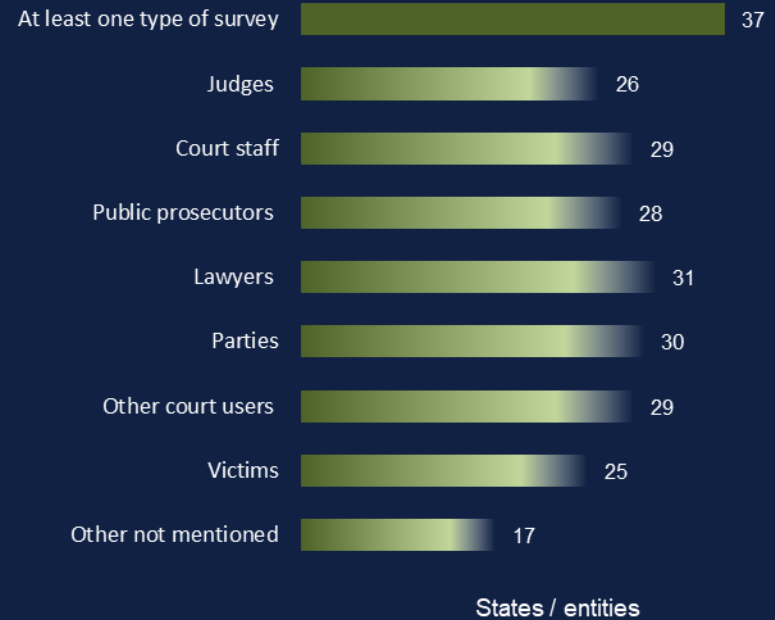


Figure 4.2.7

# Information and Communication technology (ICT)

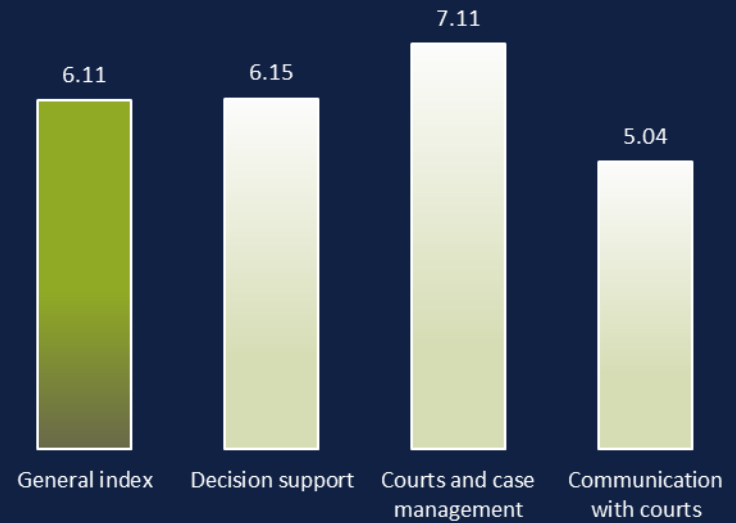
General ICT index varies among States/entities

1.52 In Cyprus



9.79 In Latvia

Average Total ICT Deployment Rate and per category in 2018



# Information and Communication technology (ICT)

Implemented budget of courts per capita vs implemented budget dedicated to ICT per capita in 2018

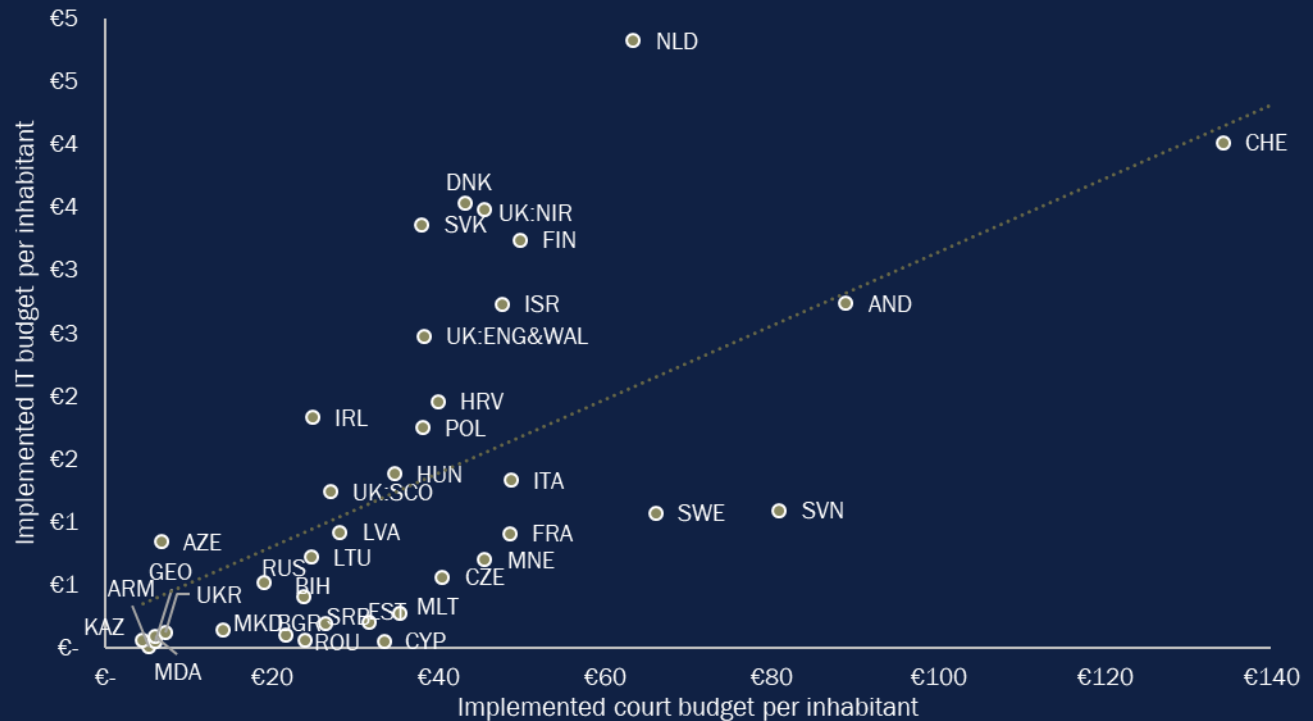


Figure 4.3.2



# Information and Communication technology (ICT)

Leadership in governing of ICT in 2018

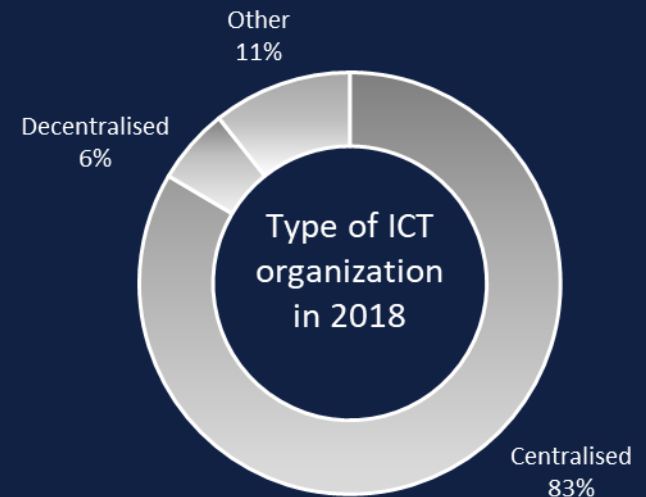
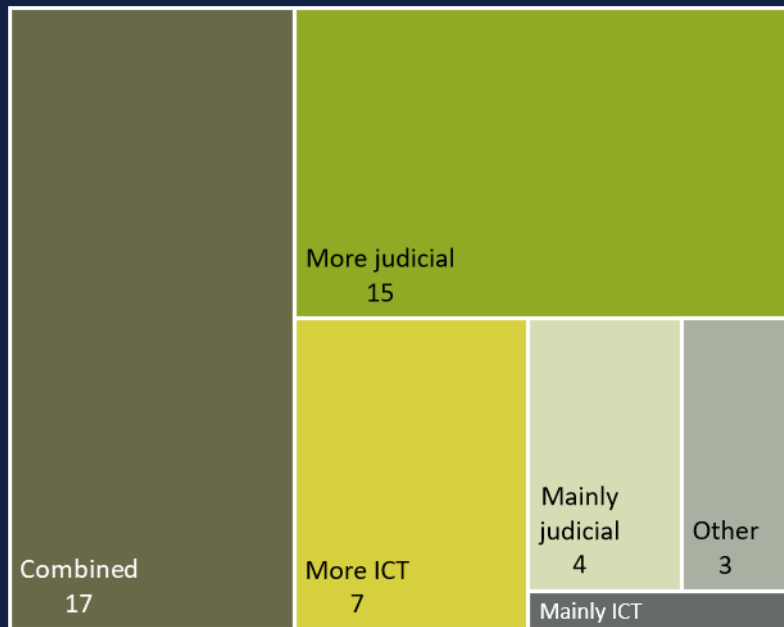
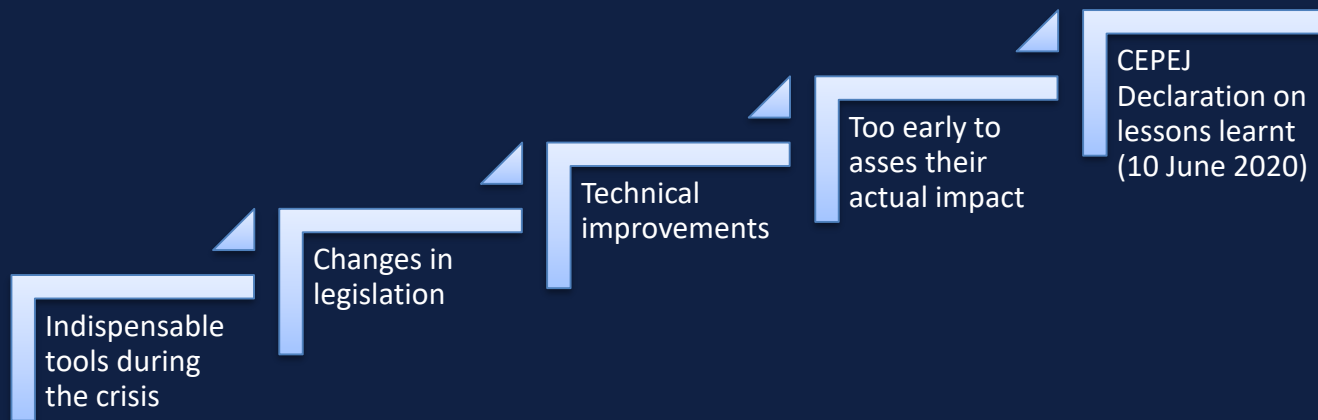


Figure 4.3.5

# Justice in the context of Covid-19 crisis





# EFFICIENCY



Average Clearance Rate stable and close to 100%

Disposition Time by area of law in 2018 (median in days)

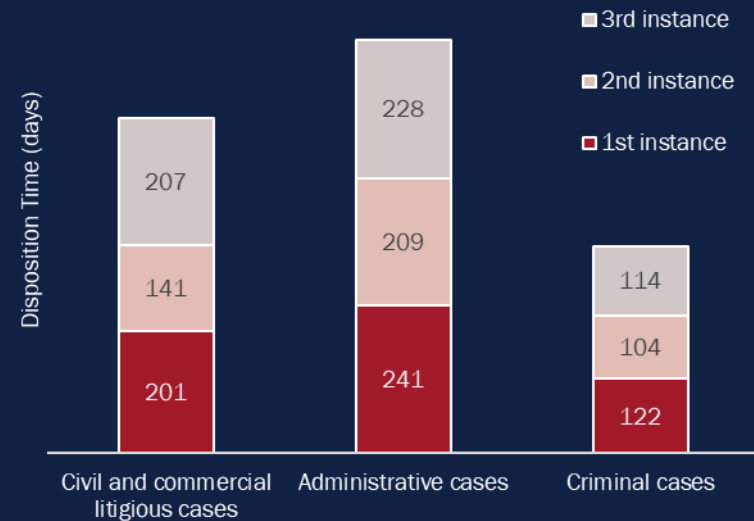


Figure 5.2

# EFFICIENCY



First instance Civil and commercial litigious cases

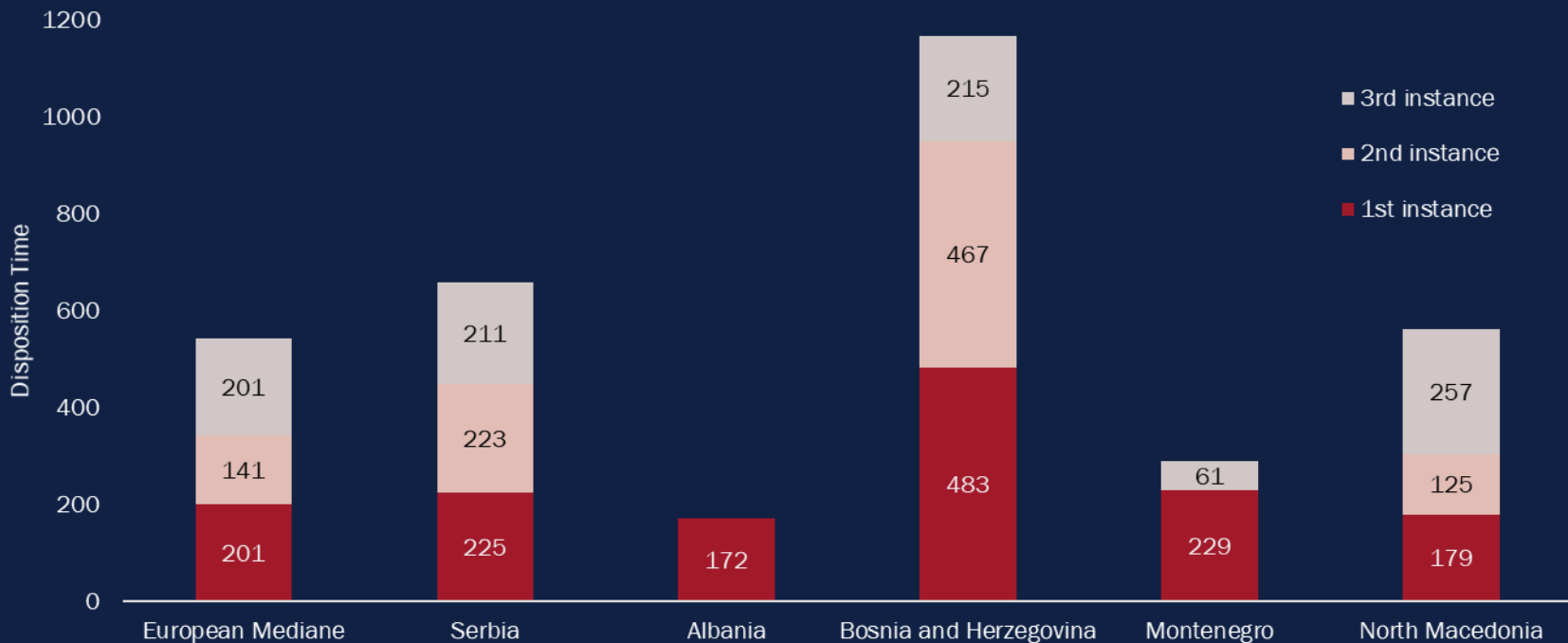
**201** days  
 in first instance courts

**141** days  
 In second instance courts

**207** days  
 In third instance courts

# EFFICIENCY:

## Disposition time in Civil and commercial litigious cases in Western Balkan countries in 2018

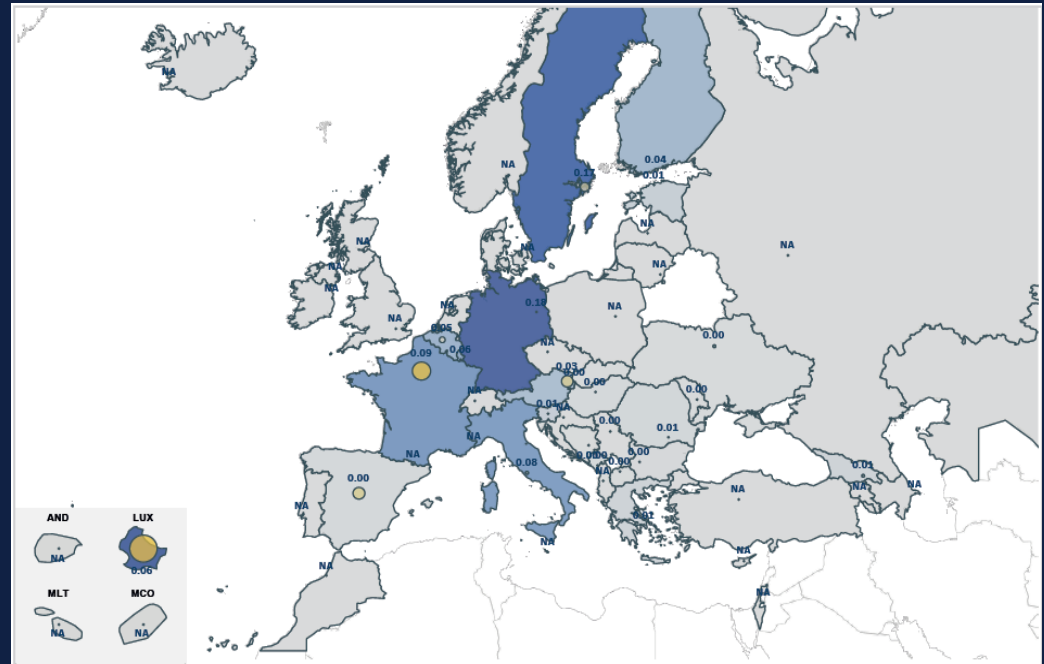


# EFFICIENCY: Asylum Seekers and Aliens' cases

291 443 cases  
- 8 % than in 2016

In Germany  
149 593

+ 84% aliens' cases





## USEFUL LINKS

- Presentation Notes [link](#)
- Special report [link](#)
- Part 1: [Tables, graphs and analysis](#)
- Part 2: [Country Profiles](#)
- Part 3: [CEPEJ-STAT database](#)





cepej

European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

Commission européenne pour l'efficacité de la justice

# Thank you





<http://www.coe.int/cepej/>



**CEPEJ Council of Europe**



**@CEPEJ\_CoE**