



Population  
11 521 238

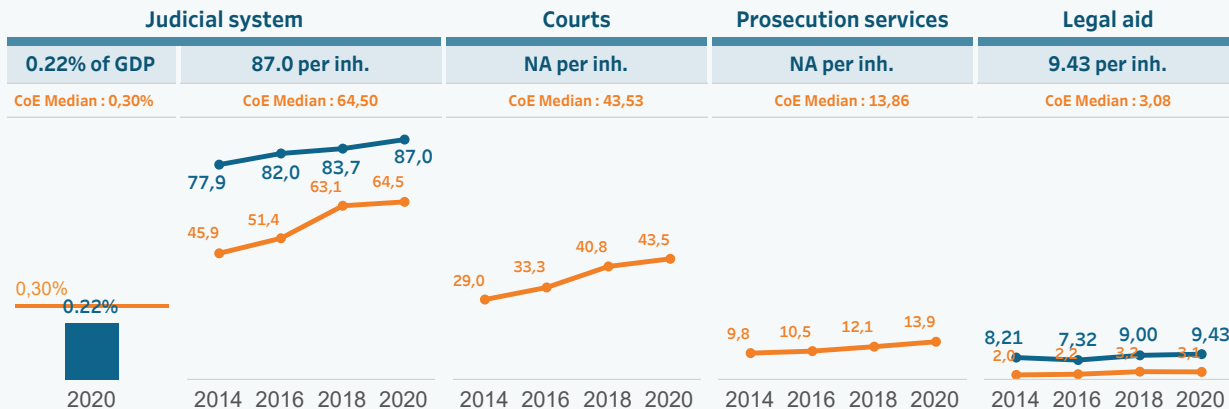


GDP per capita  
39 160 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



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

### Implemented judicial system budget



**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%.

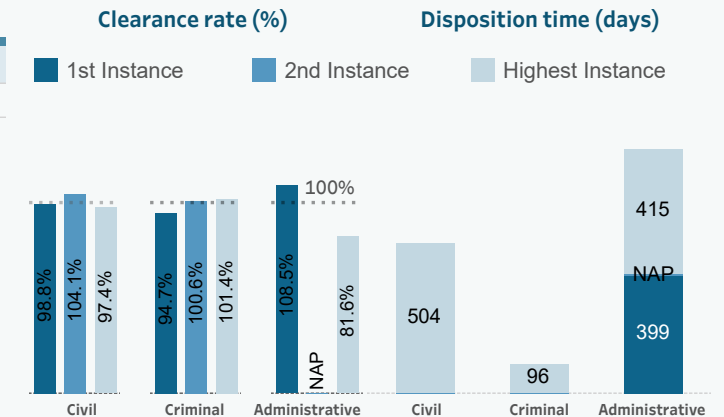
#### ICT in judiciary

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

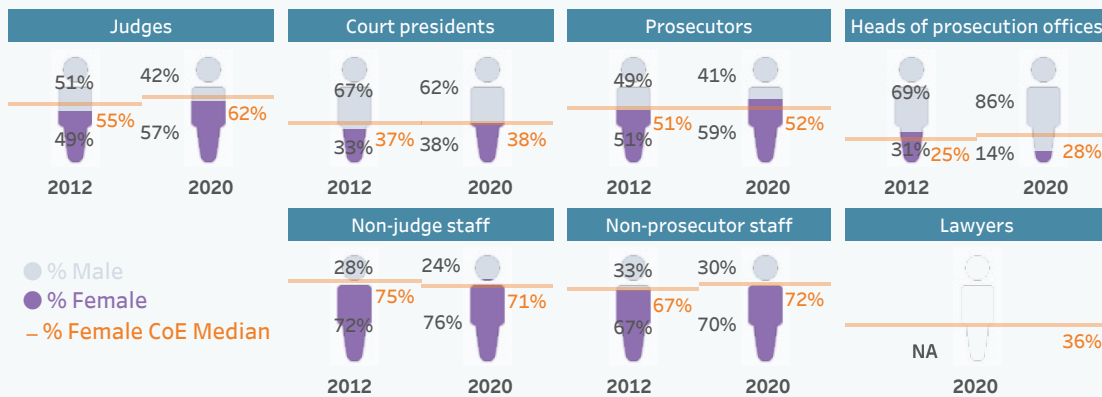


**Efficiency:** Data on pending civil (and commercial) litigious and criminal cases at 1st and 2nd instances are not available. The Supreme court increased its efficiency in criminal matters, while its efficiency declined in the civil (and commercial) litigious cases. Indeed, the DT for the latter type 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.

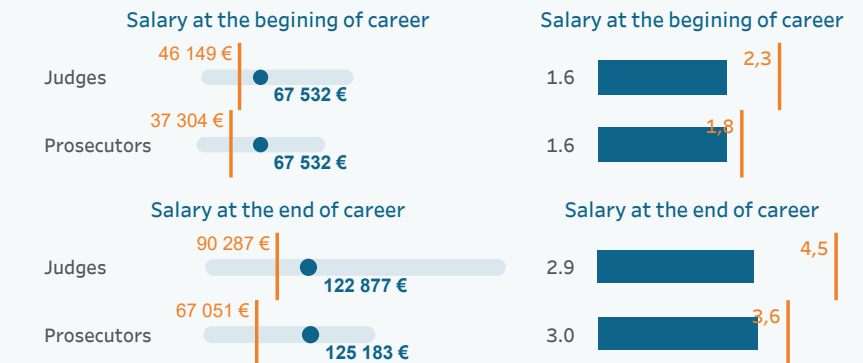
## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender balance

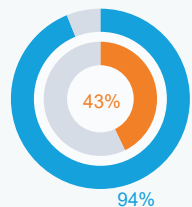


## Absolute gross salaries

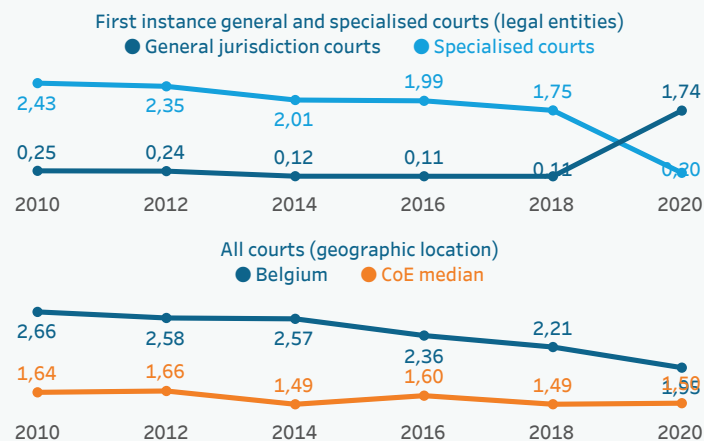


## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median



## ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	5.14	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	3.86	6.6
	Criminal	3.62	5.7
	Administrative	6.82	6.1
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

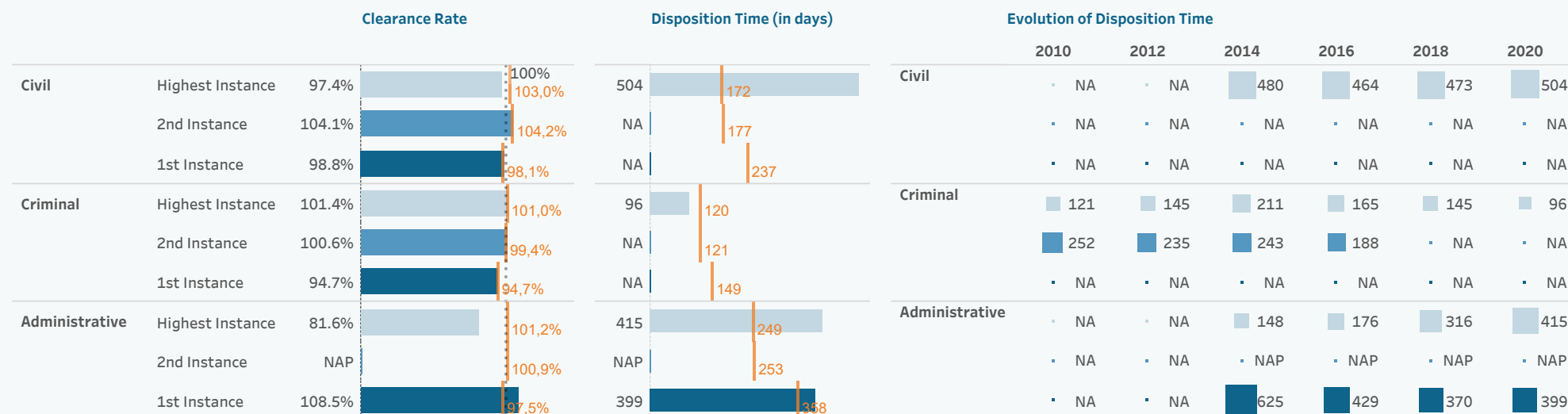
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

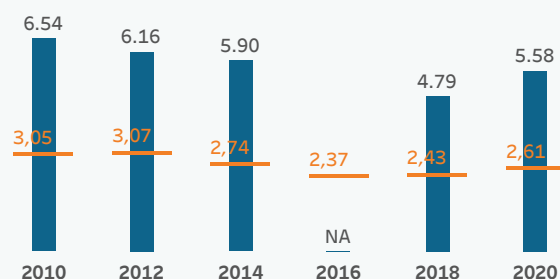
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance



## Public prosecution services

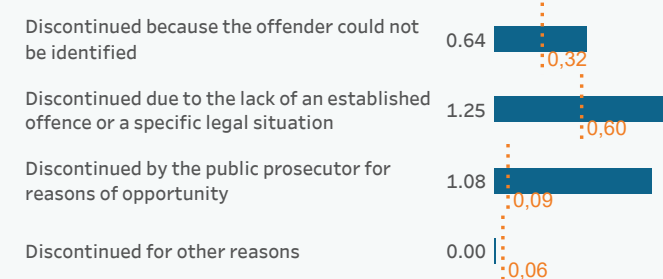
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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://justice.belgium.be/fr/legislation\\_belge](https://justice.belgium.be/fr/legislation_belge)  
<https://senlex.senate.be/fr>

## 2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://juportal.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>