



Population
10 295 909

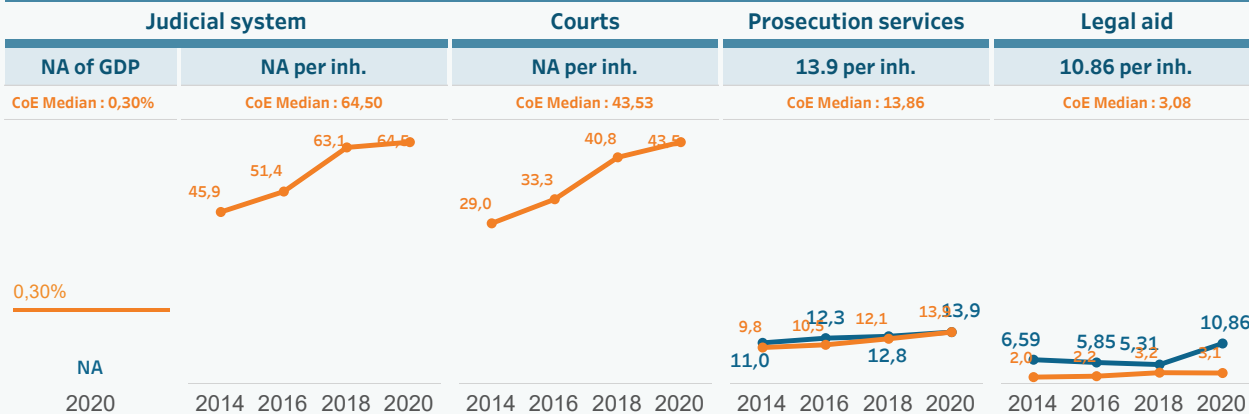


GDP per capita
19 638 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

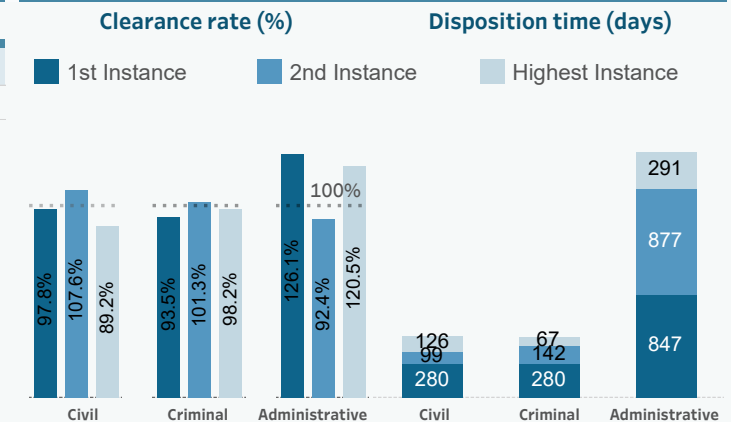


Avg gross annual salary
18 044 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Efficiency



Budget : In 2020, Portugal allocated 57,5€ on the approved judicial system budget which is 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.

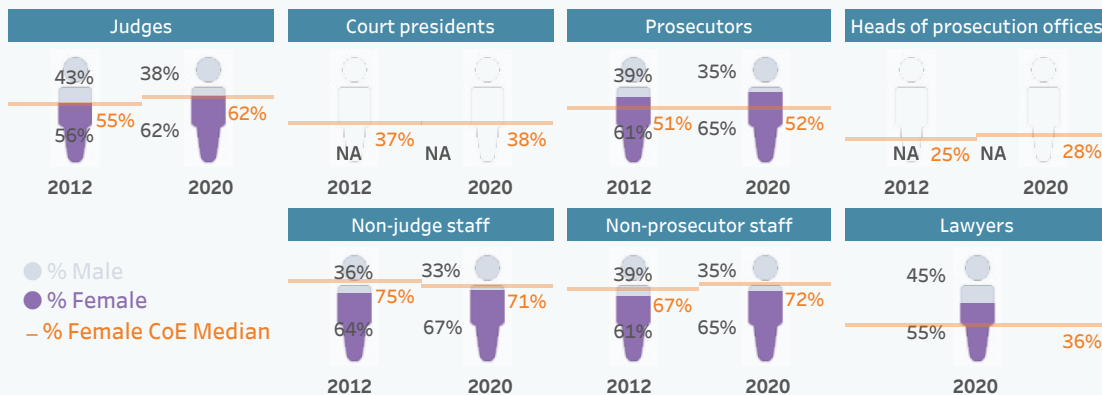
Efficiency: In 2020, the Supreme courts were the most efficient for all matters. By matter, both civil and criminal cases seem equally efficient. In particular, the DT for third instance criminal law cases was 67 days (almost half of the CoE median). Yet, the DT for both civil and criminal cases increased 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



Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career

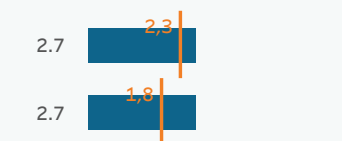


Salary at the end of career

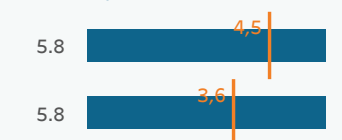


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

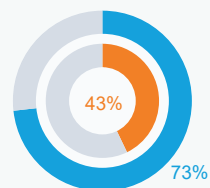


Salary at the end of career



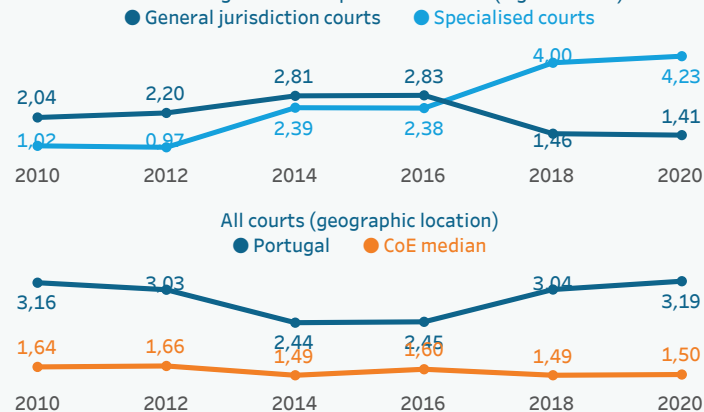
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)

- Portugal
- CoE median

ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	8.07	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	8.74	6,6
	Criminal	8.76	5,7
	Administrative	8.49	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	9.59	6,1
	Criminal	9.59	4,1
	Administrative	9.13	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	8.31	7,3
	Criminal	8.31	7,3
	Administrative	8.31	7,4
Decision support	Civil	6.3	7,0
	Criminal	6.73	7,3
	Administrative	6.3	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

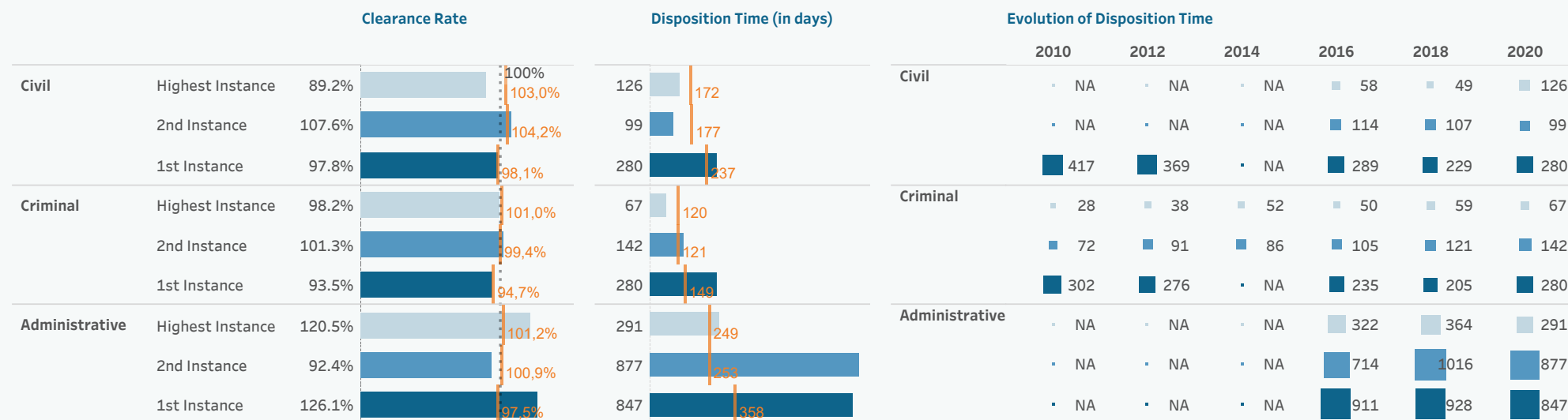
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

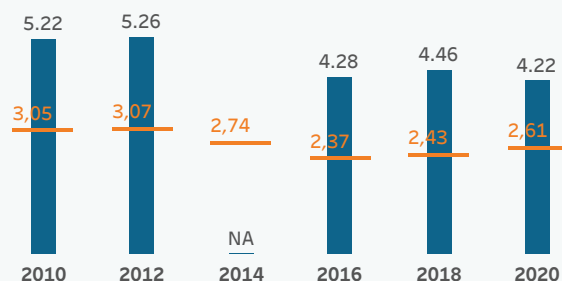
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

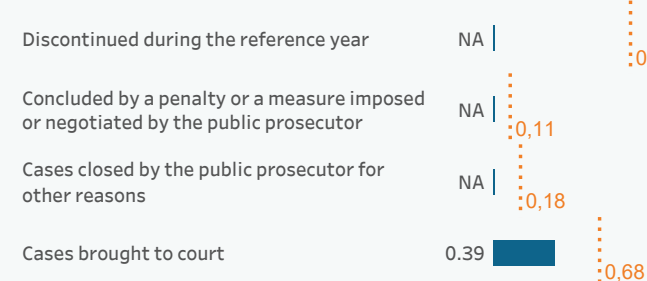


Public prosecution services

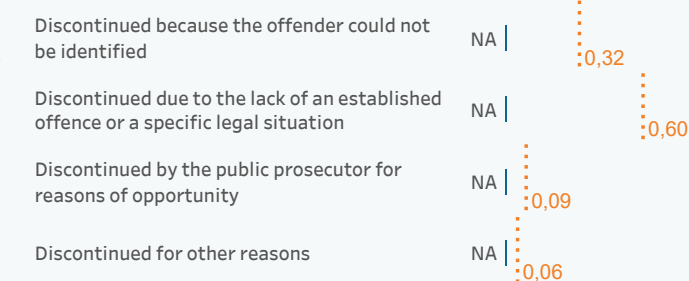
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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://dre.pt/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

3. Information about the judicial system

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