



Inhabitants  
58 850 717

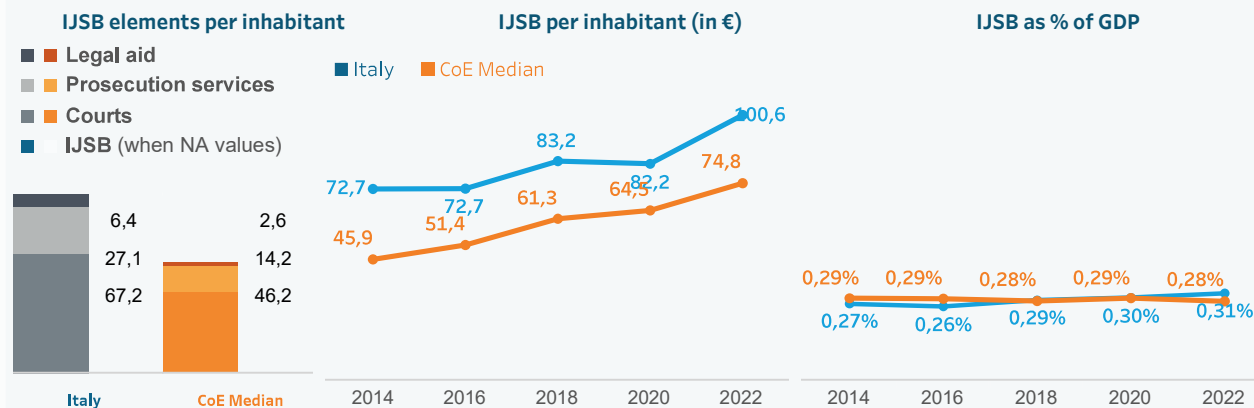


GDP per capita  
32 391 €  
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary  
33 213 €  
CoE Median 22 878 €

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



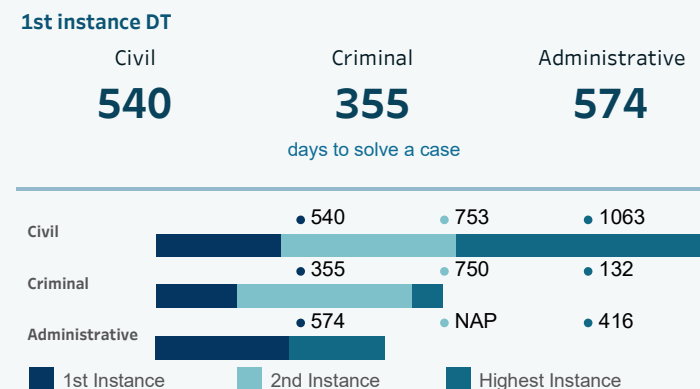
**Budget :** In 2022, Italy's judicial system budget is 5 921 758 141 €, a 21,6% increase from 2020. This translates to 100,6 € per inhabitant, surpassing the CoE median. The budget is 0,31% of Italy's GDP, slightly above the CoE median. The courts' budget is 67,2 € per inhabitant in 2022, up from 53,4 € in 2020. Legal aid accounts for 6,3% of the total budget, equating to 6,4 € per inhabitant, above the CoE median.

**Non-judge staff:** As part of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR 2021-2026), the Ministry of Justice has recruited to strengthen the "Trial Office." The initiative assists judges with tasks like studying, legal research, drafting, and organizing documents, allowing them to focus on more complex tasks.

**Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):** Italy has an ICT Deployment index of 6,5, belonging to the group of states with highest index that is well above the CoE median. Their ICT index seems strongest in the category "Digital access" which is slightly higher than the total index.

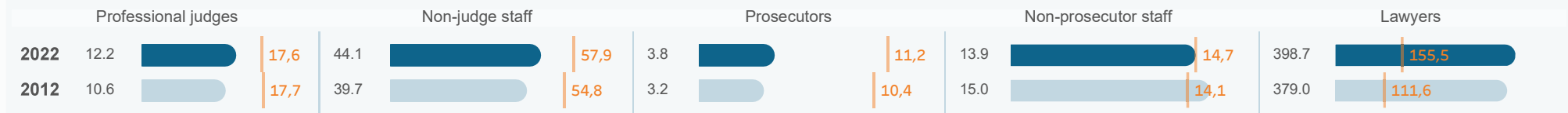
**Civil and criminal procedure reform:** In 2022, the Italian civil justice system underwent a major reform to expedite trials and enhance efficiency. Key changes include shorter defence timeframes, mandatory first hearing attendance, expanded ADR, appellate system modifications, and "simplified proceedings." In criminal justice, the reform aims to cut trial duration by 25% in five years, digitalize processes, streamline dismissals, and extend single-judge jurisdiction.

## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

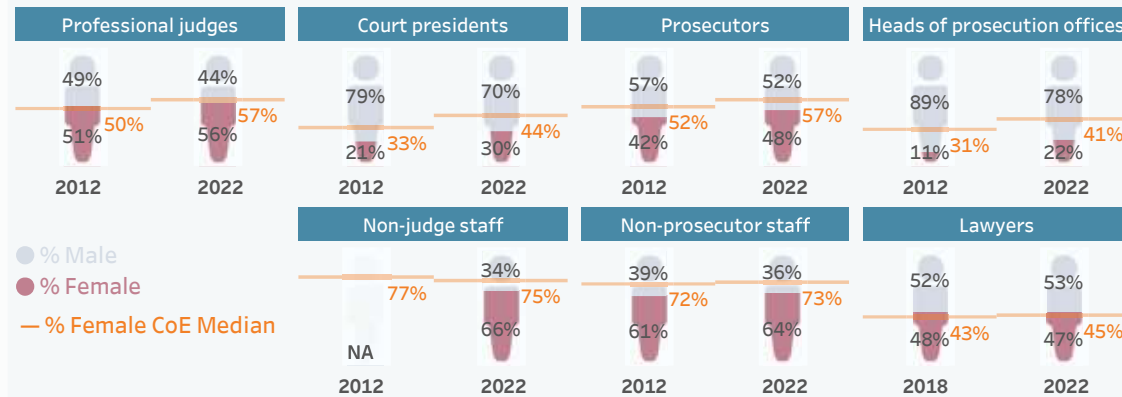


**Efficiency :** Courts show their greatest efficiency in two-tier administrative law cases, with third-instance criminal cases being the most efficient individual case type. In contrast, third-instance civil and commercial litigious cases are the least efficient. Disposition times improved across all case types and instances compared to 2020 and 2018, except for first-instance civil and commercial litigious cases. However, despite these improvements, the overall Disposition Time remains one of the highest among member states, especially in the second and third instances. The total length of a civil/commercial litigious procedure, summing up the three instances, is 2 356 days, equal to approximately 6 and a half years.

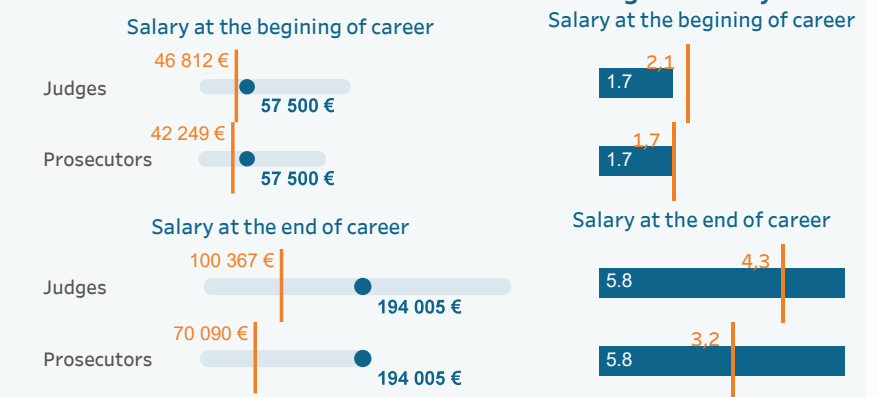
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance

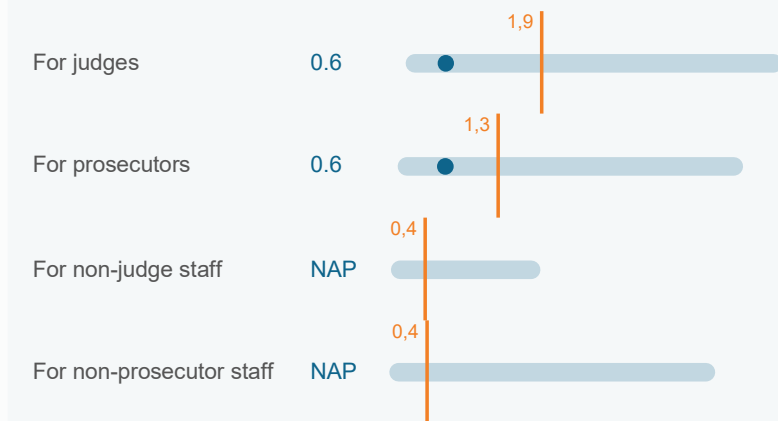


## Absolute gross salaries

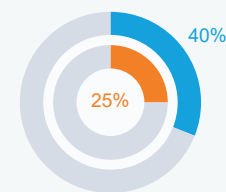


## Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional\*

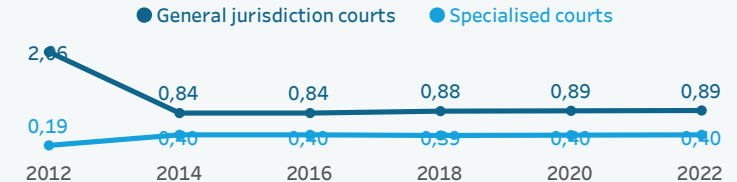


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

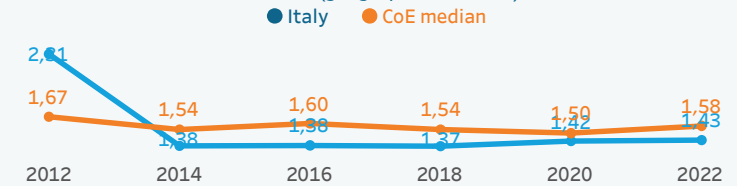


● Specialised courts  
● Courts of general jurisdiction  
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



\* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

## CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

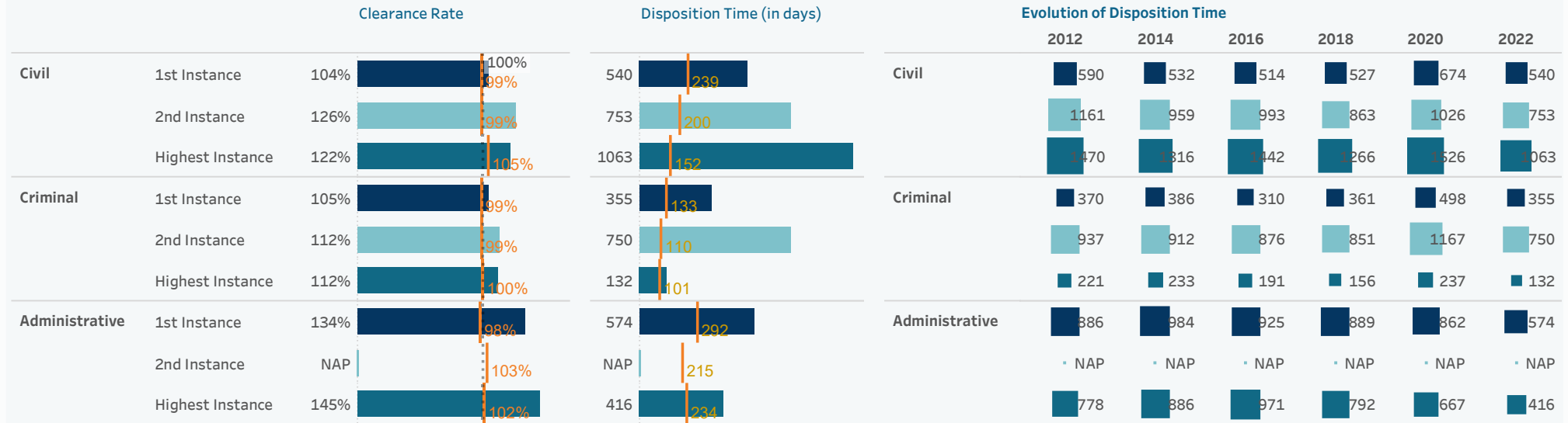
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

**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 of the courts

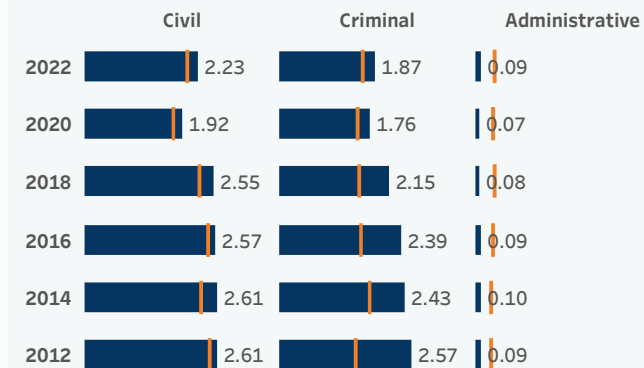
■ Italy  
■ CoE Median

**Instance**  
■ 1st Instance  
■ 2nd Instance  
■ Highest Instance

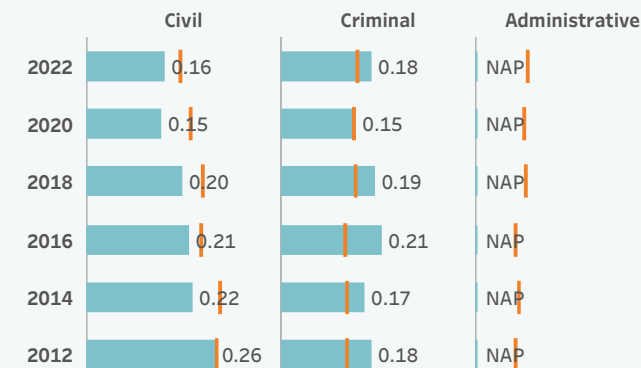


## Incoming Cases

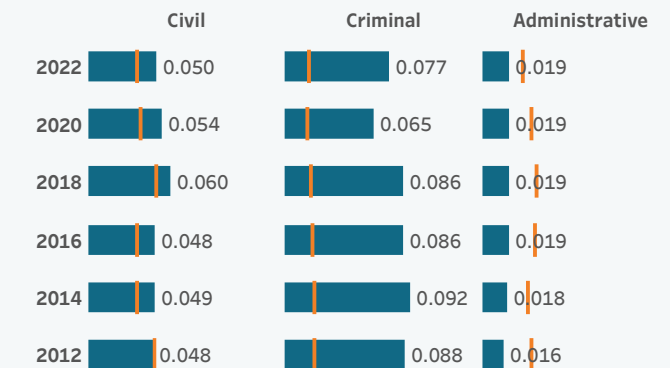
### Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



### Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

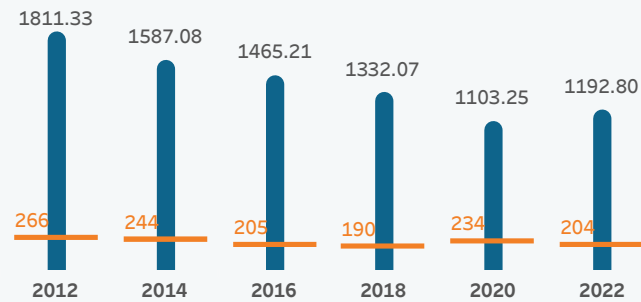


### Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

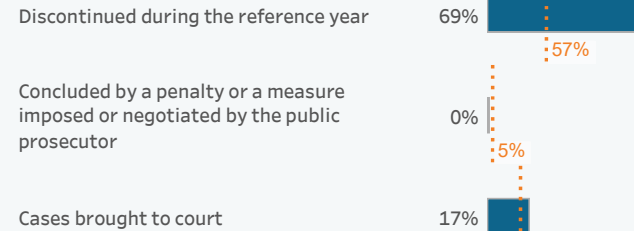


## Public Prosecution Services

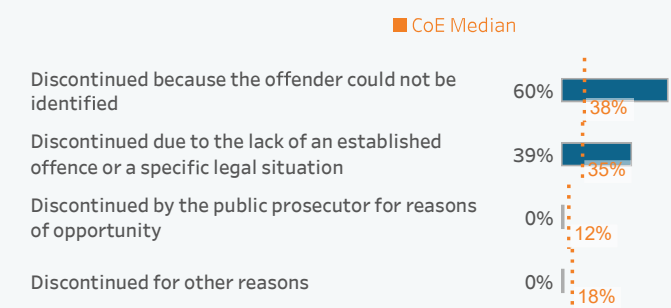
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

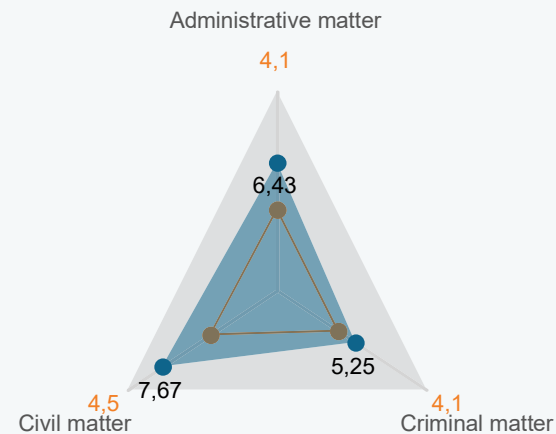


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

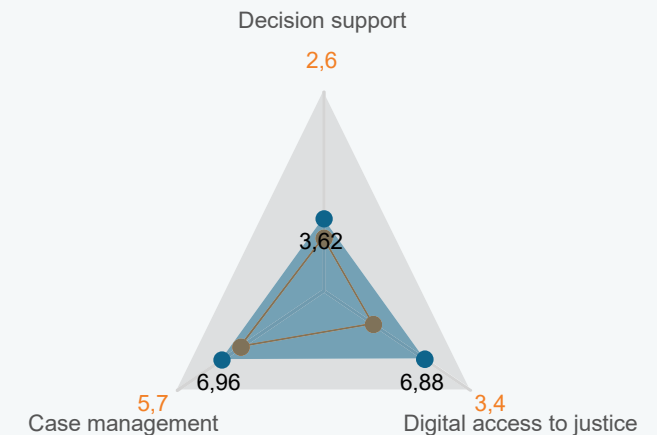
ICT Deployment and Usage Index  
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **6,49**Total usage rate : **6,05**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



## Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[www.normattiva.it/](http://www.normattiva.it/)

Case-law of the higher court/s

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

Information about the judicial system

[https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg\\_4.page](https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_4.page)