



EUROPEAN JUDICIAL SYSTEMS CEPEJ EVALUATION REPORT 2024 EVALUATION CYCLE (2022 DATA)





44 member states participated in
the 2024 evaluation cycle
+ 2 observer states

20 Months for data collection,
verification, analysis, report
drafting, and online database
development

CEPEJ



Composed of **qualified experts from all 46 member states** of the Council of Europe, the CEPEJ develops **tools** and **practical measures** to **improve** the efficiency and the quality of the public service of **justice**



Promotes **the effective implementation of existing Council of Europe's instruments** in the field of justice



Ensures **public court policies** consider the needs of **justice system users**

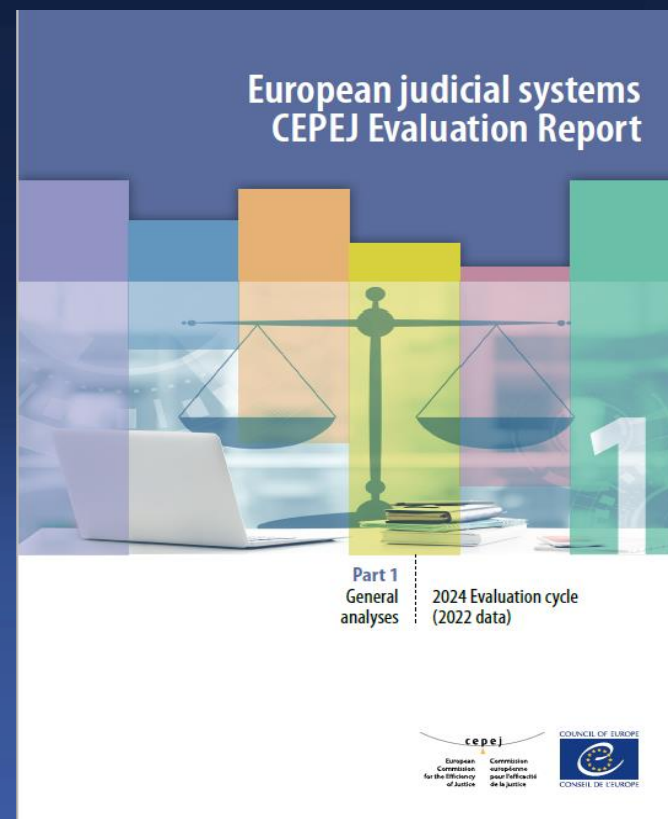
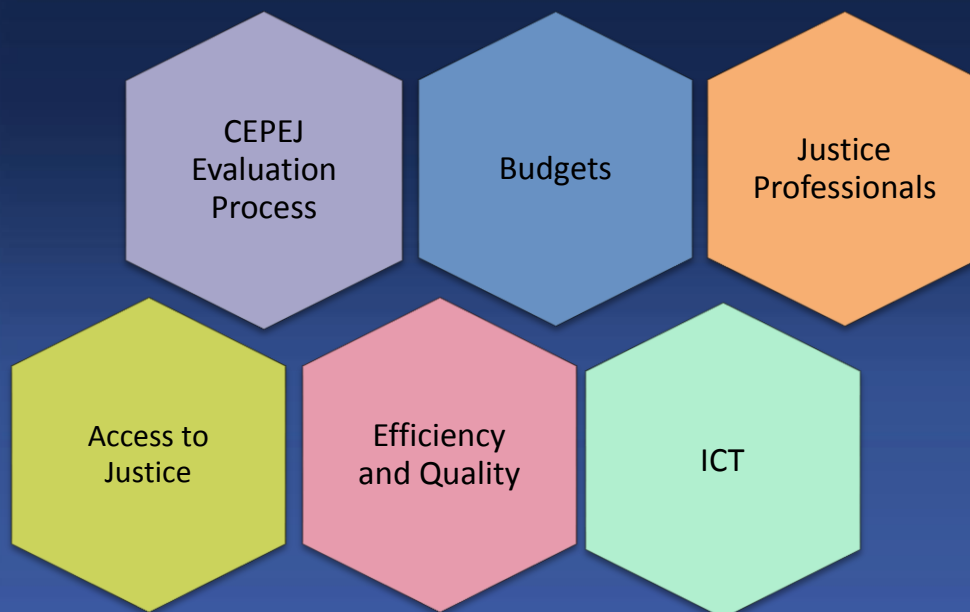


Offers **effective solutions** to the states to **prevent violations of Article 6** of the European Convention on Human Rights and reduce the number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights



General Analyses (Part 1)

Overview of European judicial systems
and identification of main trends through
data collection and quality check



Country profiles (Part 2)

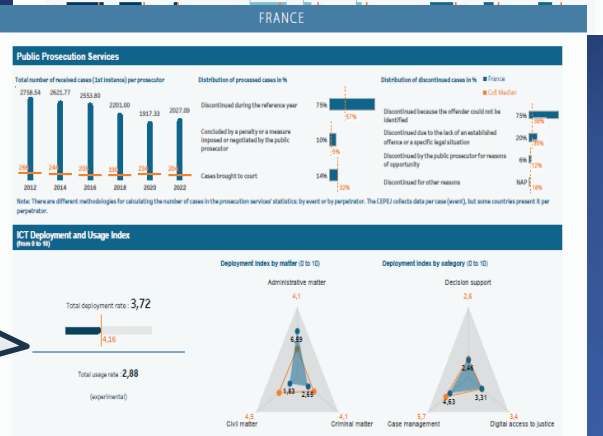
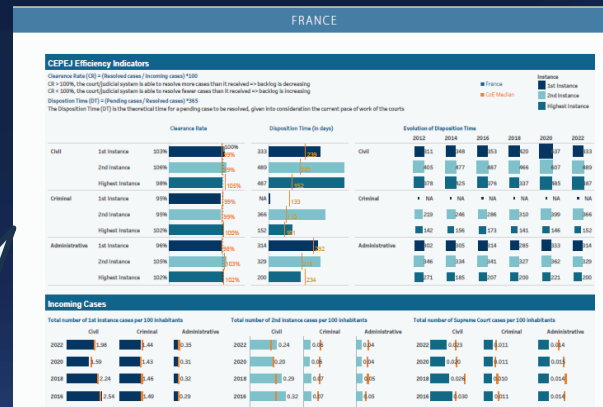
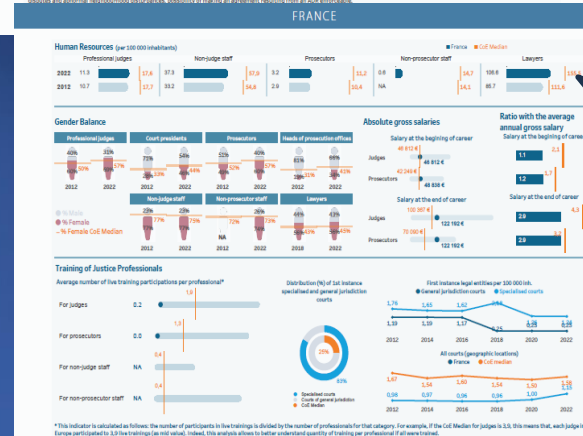
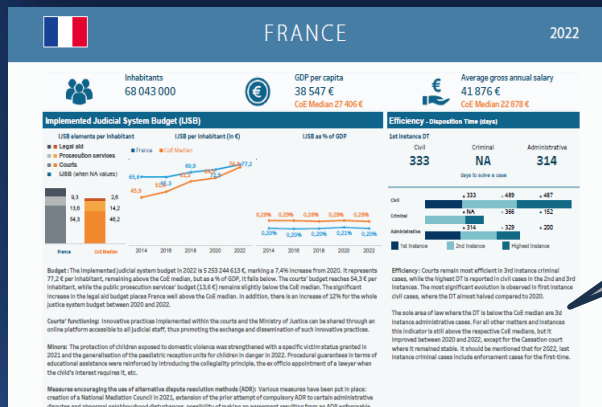
4-page comprehensive overview of the functioning of the judicial system based on key indicators

Page 1: → Narrative summary analysis specific for each state/entity

Page 3: → Efficiency Indicators

Page 2: → Human Resources and Gender Balance

Page 4: → ICT Deployment Index





CEPEJ-STAT (Part 3)

DASHBOARDS

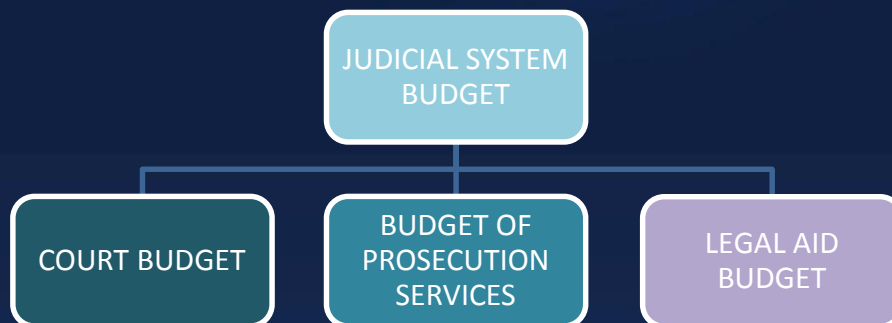
- Overview of judicial systems
- Efficiency
- Budget
- Information and communication technology *Revised*
- Gender equality
- Judges and prosecutors
- Country/entity profiles

EXPLORERS

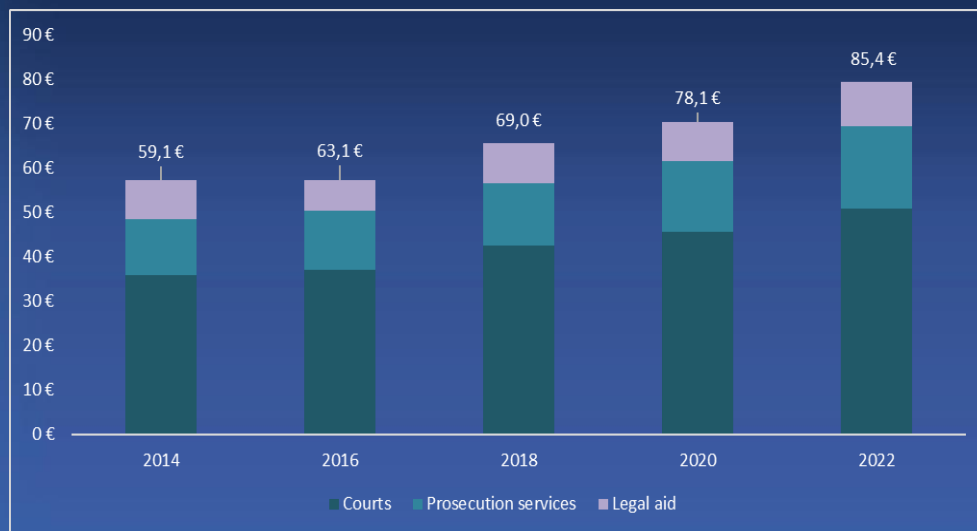
- Search by topics (based on quantitative data)
- Variation of quantitative data
- Search by topics (based on qualitative data)
- Search by question number or CEPEJ questionnaire key words
- ICT Question Explorer *New*
- Reforms planned for judicial systems



JUDICIAL SYSTEM BUDGET



Evolution of the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant, 2014-2022



+9%

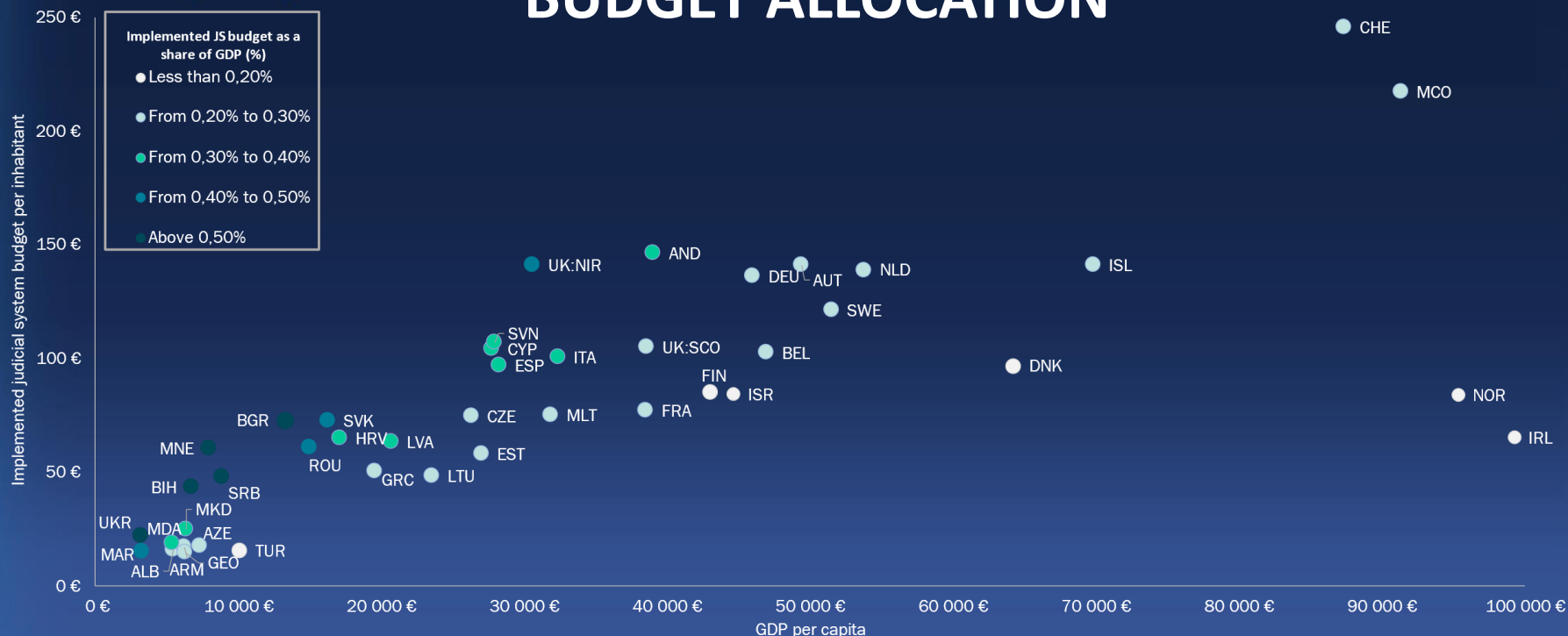
between 2020
and 2022

1,1 Bn €

Average budget spent by CoE member States

- **85,4 € per inhabitant** (up from 59,1 € in 2014)
- **0,31% of GDP**

JUDICIAL SYSTEM BUDGET ALLOCATION



Countries with higher GDP
per capita
invest more
€ per inhabitant

Countries with lower GDP
per capita
invest more as
% of GDP

States / entities	Per inhabitant (€)	As % of GDP
A: < 10.000 €		
ALB	15,8 €	0,29%
ARM	17,0 €	0,27%
AZE	17,7 €	0,24%
BIH	43,6 €	0,64%
GEO	14,5 €	0,23%
MDA	18,9 €	0,35%
MKD	24,6 €	0,39%
MNE	60,5 €	0,76%
SRB	48,1 €	0,54%
UKR	22,0 €	0,68%
B: 10.000 € - 20.000 €		
BGR	73,0 €	0,55%
GRC	50,5 €	0,26%
HRV	65,0 €	0,38%
HUN	NA	NA
POL	NA	NA
ROU	61,0 €	0,41%
SVK	72,6 €	0,45%
TUR	15,6 €	0,15%
C: 20.000 € - 40.000 €		
AND	146,2 €	0,37%
CYP	104,3 €	0,38%
CZE	74,7 €	0,28%
ESP	96,8 €	0,34%
EST	57,9 €	0,21%
FRA	77,2 €	0,20%
ITA	100,6 €	0,31%
LTU	48,3 €	0,20%
LVA	63,4 €	0,31%
MLT	74,9 €	0,24%
PRT	NA	NA
SVN	107,1 €	0,38%
UK:ENG&WAL	NA	NA
UK:NIR	141,2 €	0,46%
UK:SCO	104,9 €	0,27%
D: > 40.000 €		
AUT	141,0 €	0,29%
BEL	102,5 €	0,22%
CHE	245,6 €	0,28%
DEU	136,1 €	0,30%
DNK	96,7 €	0,15%
FIN	85,1 €	0,20%
IRL	65,1 €	0,07%
ISL	141,1 €	0,20%
LUX	193,0 €	0,16%
MCO	217,4 €	0,24%
NLD	138,8 €	0,26%
NOR	83,8 €	0,09%
SWE	121,3 €	0,24%
E:		
ISR	84,5 €	0,19%
MAR	15,0 €	0,46%
Average	85,4 €	0,31%
Median	74,8 €	0,28%

WHO INVESTS THE MOST IN THEIR JUDICIAL SYSTEMS ?

Groups A and B allocate more of their GDP (0.41%) compared to Groups C and D (0.26%), and to observer States.

High Investment Countries (average per inhabitant):

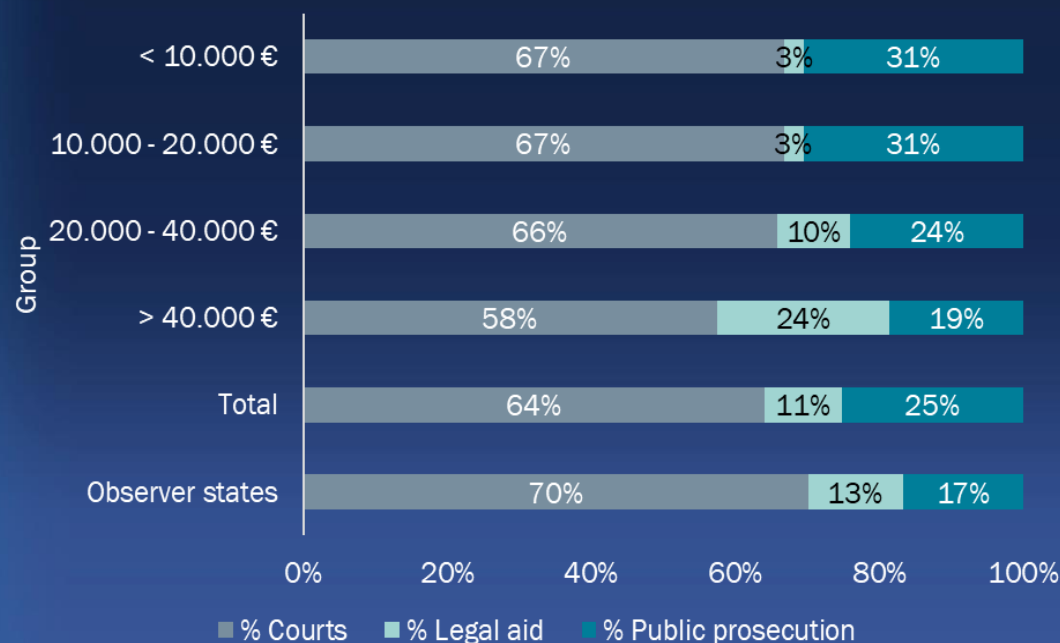
- 136 € per inhabitant
- 0,21 % from GDP

High Investment Countries (average as % of GDP):

- 28,3 € per inhabitant
- 0,44 % from GDP



COMPONENTS OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM BUDGET



General Distribution:

- Courts: 64%
- Public Prosecution: 25%
- Legal Aid: 11%
- *Eastern European countries spend proportionally more on prosecution services (31%)*
- *Northern European and Common Law countries invest relatively more in legal aid (24%)*



BUDGET ALLOCATED TO COURTS

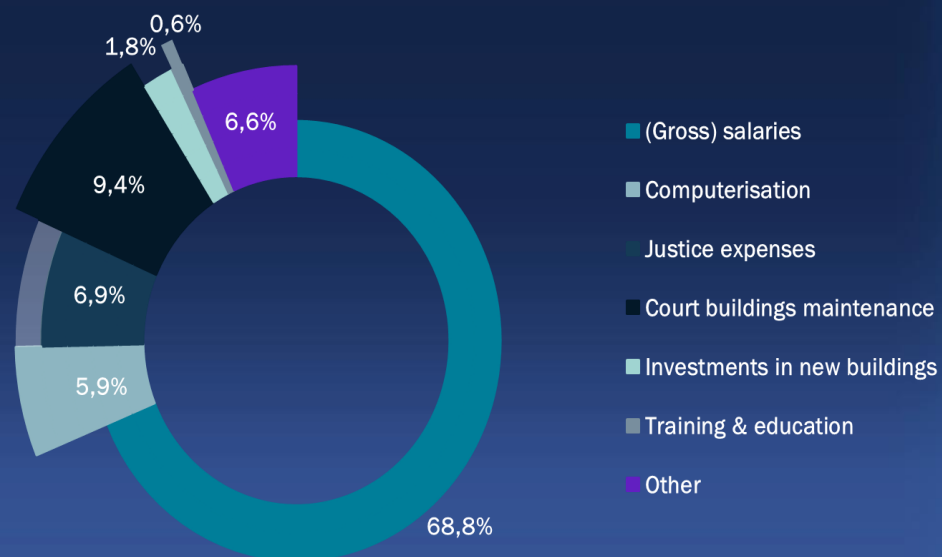
Average Budget per Inhabitant:

- 2014: 35.4 €
- 2022: 46.8 €

Court Budget Composition:

- Salaries: 68.8% of total budget

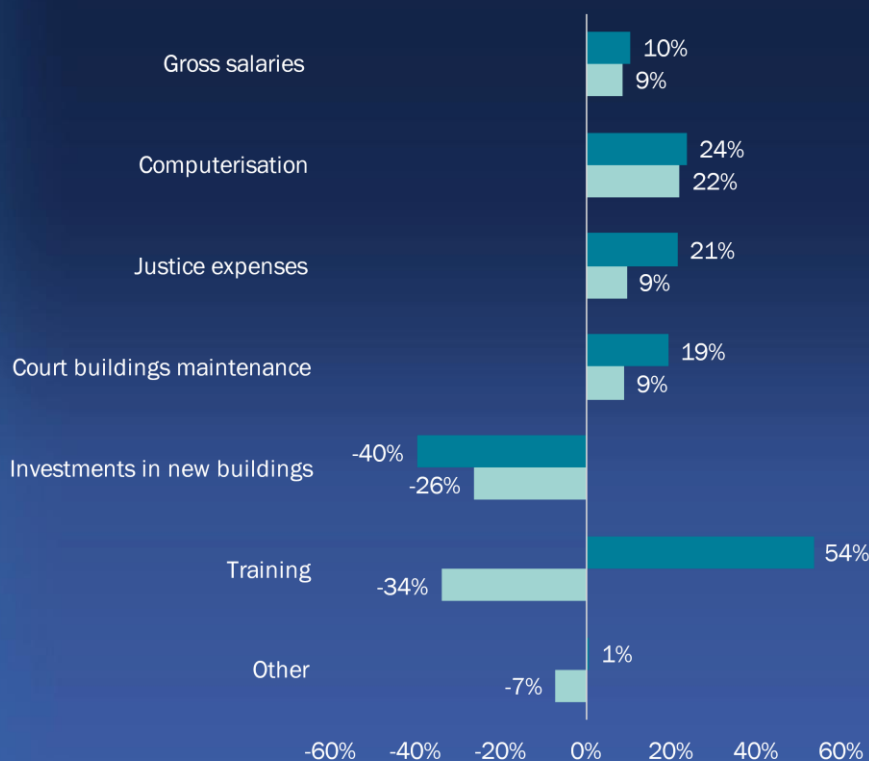
Minimal change in salary expenditure over the years





■ Variation of the total annual budget of the courts 2020 - 2022

■ Variation of the total annual budget of the courts 2018 - 2020



Changes in Specific Budget Categories (2020-2022):

- Training: +54%
- Computerisation: +24%
- Justice-related expenses: +21%
- Gross salaries: +10%
- Court building maintenance: +19%
- New building investments: -40%

The significant budget increase of training is linked to post-COVID-19 training initiatives.



BUDGET ALLOCATED TO PUBLIC PROSECUTION SERVICES

➤ Average: 25% of the judicial system budget

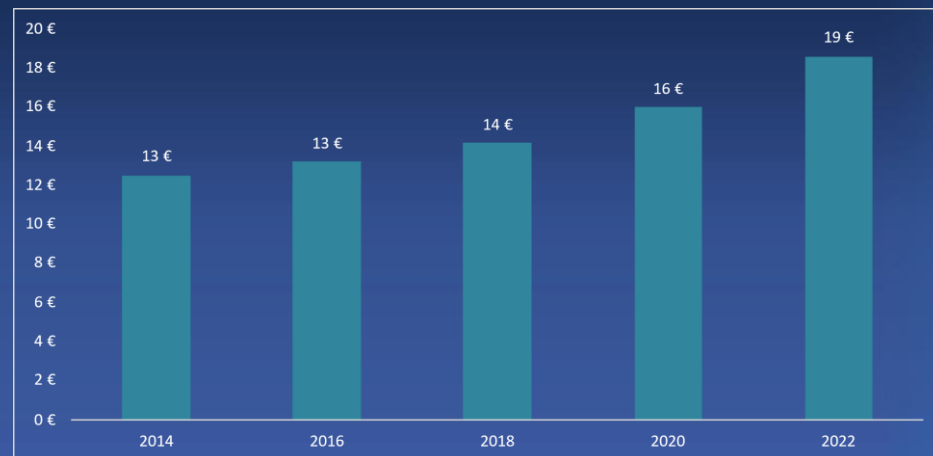
Significant increases: 2020-2022
(Median +12%, Average +21%):

- **Azerbaijan:** +104%
- **Georgia:** +46%

These increases were influenced by higher salaries, restructuring, and increased training.

Minimal changes observed in **Croatia, Denmark, Portugal, Israel.**

Evolution 2014-2022: Increase from 13 € per inhabitant in 2014 to 19 € in 2022





BUDGET ALLOCATED TO LEGAL AID

All countries continue to implement 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

Affluent Countries: Invest more in legal aid relative to GDP and per inhabitant:

- **UK-Northern Ireland:** 0,194%
- **Iceland:** 0,073%
- **UK-Scotland:** 0,072%
- **Sweden:** 0,060%
- **The Netherlands:** 0,058%

Highest legal aid budget per inhabitant:

- **UK-Northern Ireland:** 59.35 €

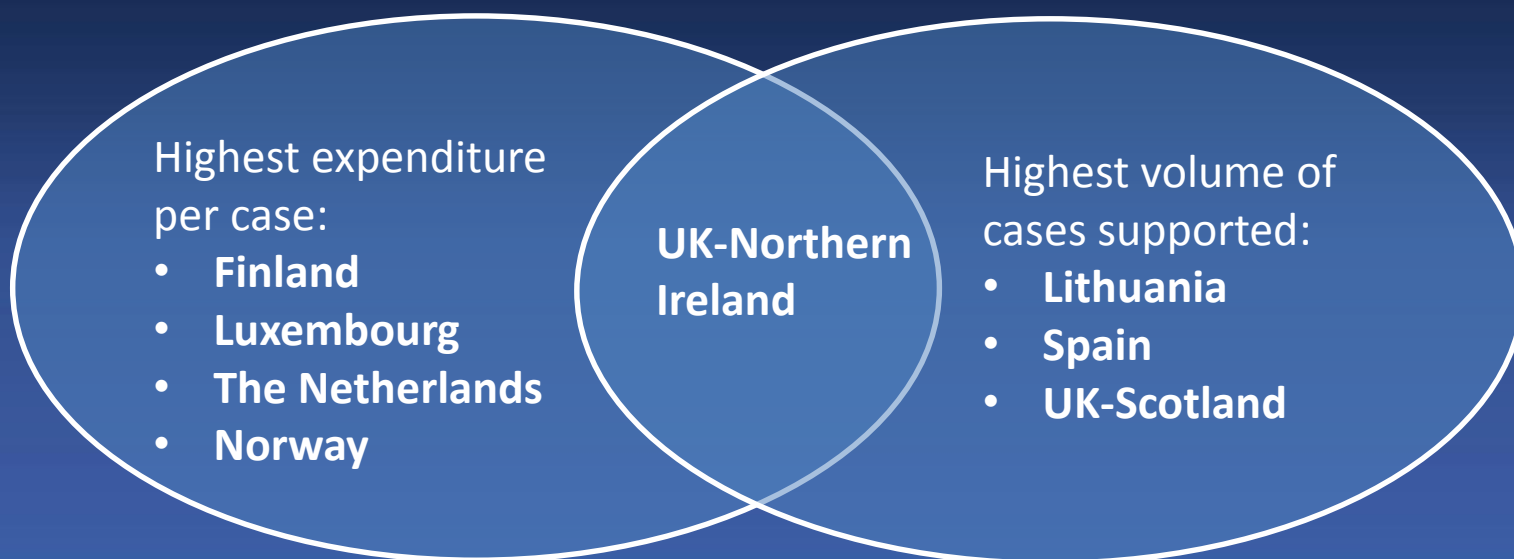
Group	Per inhabitant	As % of GDP
A: < 10.000 €	0,65 €	0,011%
B: 10.000 - 20.000 €	1,58 €	0,010%
C: 20.000 - 40.000 €	10,29 €	0,033%
D: > 40.000 €	20,82 €	0,032%
Average	10,00 €	0,024%
E: (Observer states)	5,60 €	0,013%



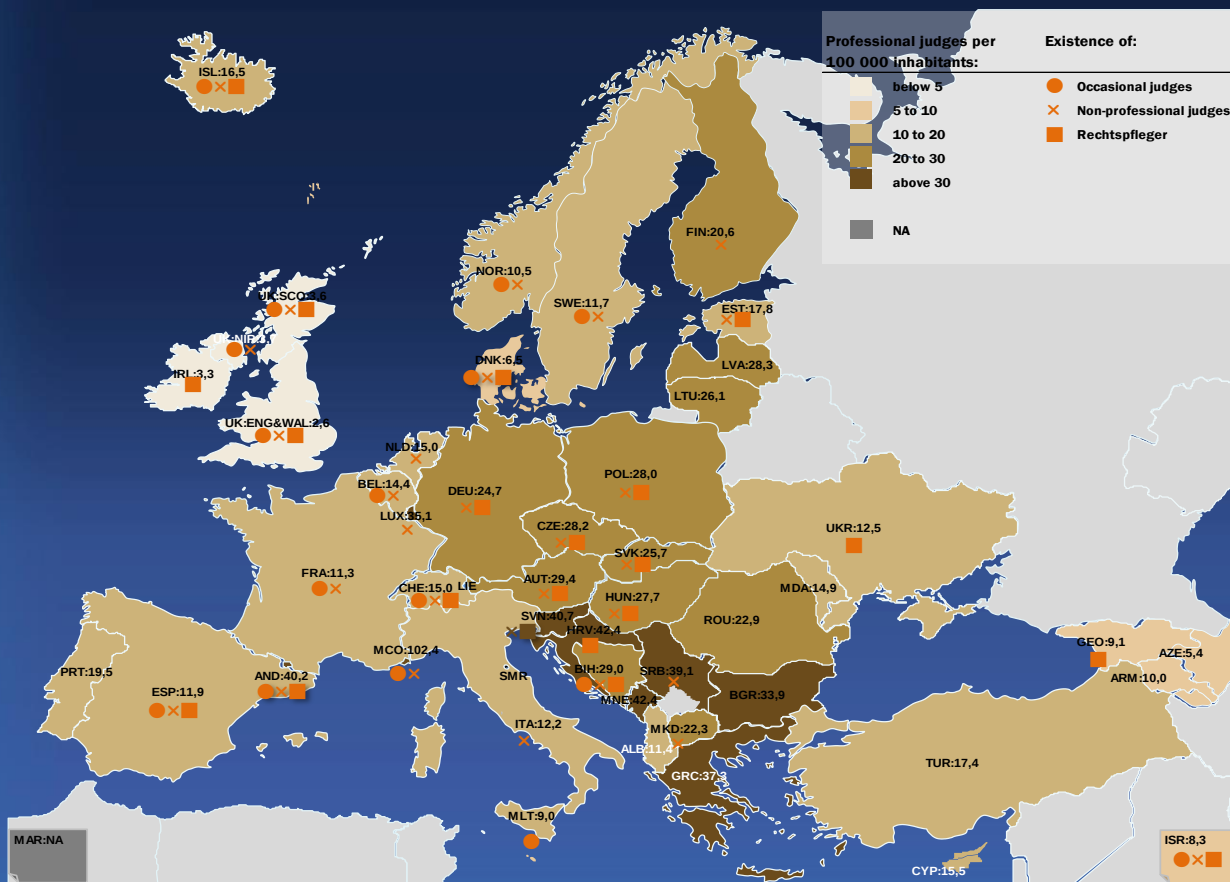
WHO INVESTS THE MOST IN LEGAL AID PER CASE?



CEPEJ's Focus: Improving evaluation of policies that facilitate access to justice via legal aid, by correlating the demand (number of litigious and non-litigious cases granted with legal aid/100 000 inhabitants) with the amount of legal aid per case. This data is available in 23 states and entities.



JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: JUDGES



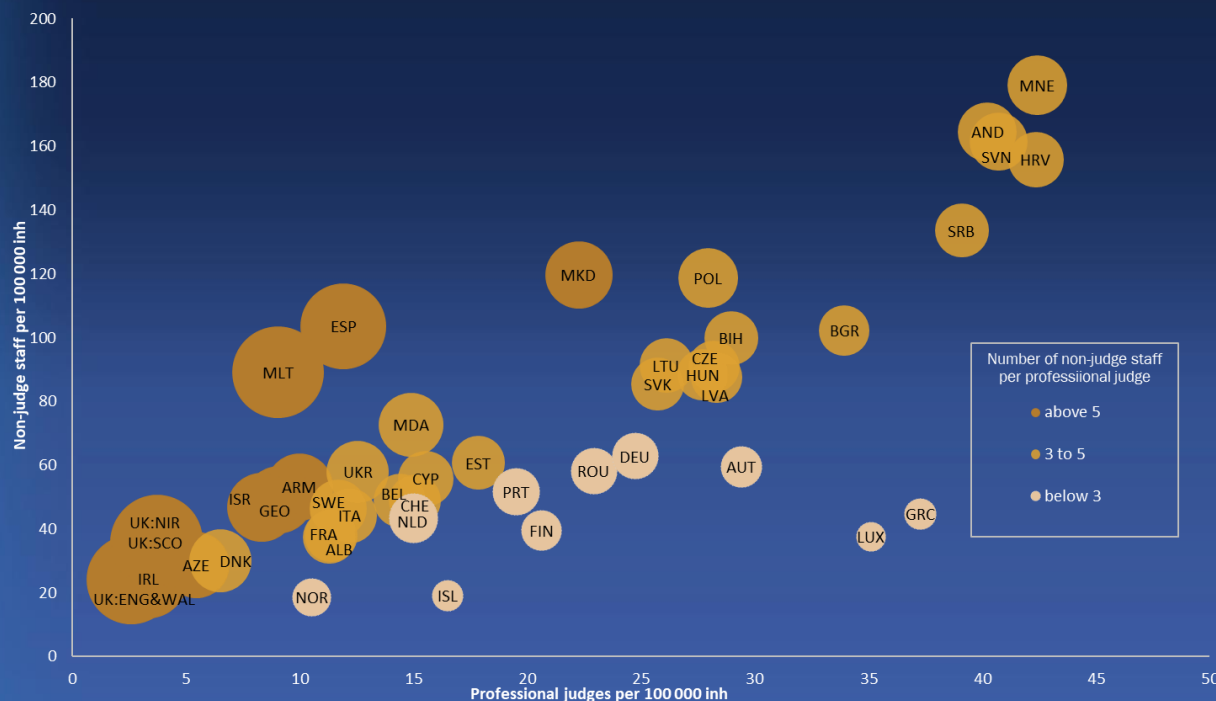
21,9

judges per 100 000
inhabitants on average

- **UK-England and Wales:**
3 judges/100 000 inhab.
- **Croatia, Montenegro:**
42,4/100 000 inhab.

JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: NON-JUDGE STAFF

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



Countries with more professional judges also have more non-judge staff

Average Ratio Stable:
around 4 : 1

(non-judge staff per professional judge)

Ratio of Non-Judge Staff per Professional Judges (2022):

- **Min: Luxembourg** 1.1
- **Max: UK and Malta** over 9



JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: PROSECUTORS

12,2

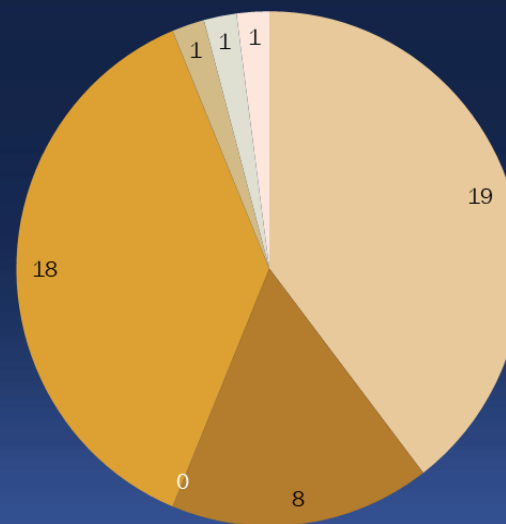
Average number of prosecutors
per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022

Highest Numbers:

- **Bulgaria, Latvia, Moldova**
- ☐ over 23 prosecutors per
100,000 inhabitants

Lowest Numbers:

- **France, Ireland**
- ☐ around 3 prosecutors per
100 000 inhabitants



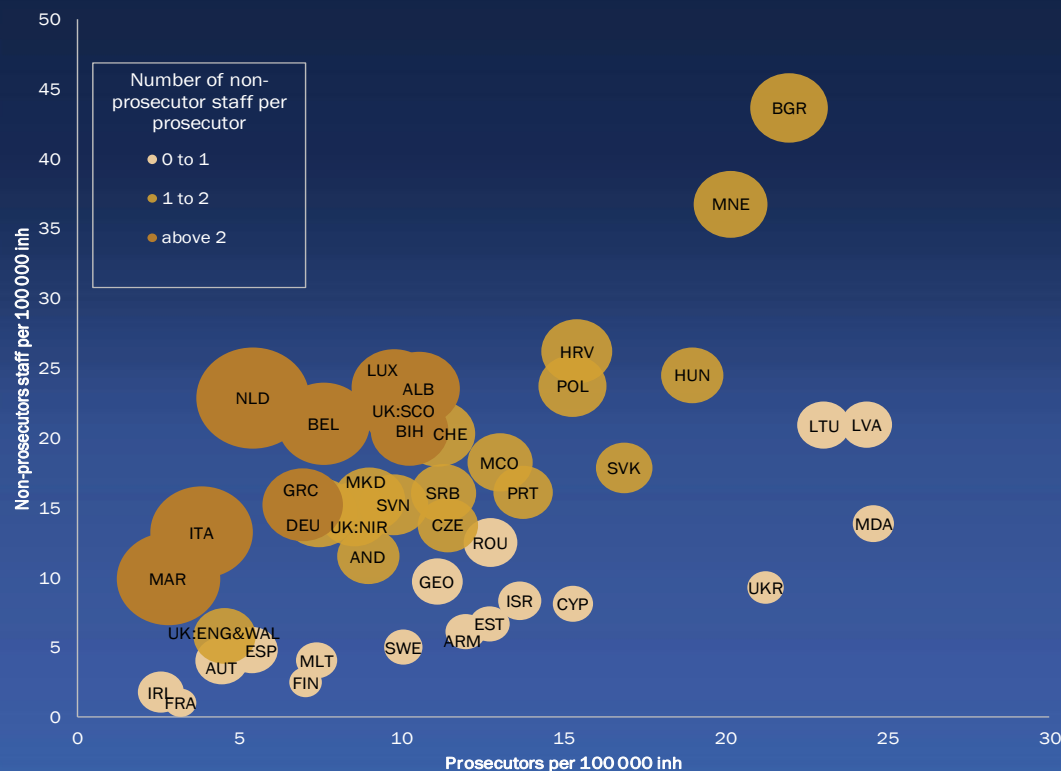
- Has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions
- Is part of the executive power but enjoys functional independence
- Is part of the executive power (without functional independence)
- Is part of the judicial power but enjoys functional independence
- Is part of the judicial power (without functional independence)
- Is a mixed model
- Has other status

Support staff in member States:

- ☐ **15 member States** and **1 observer State** have staff with comparable roles to those of prosecutors

JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: NON-PROSECUTOR STAFF

Number of non-prosecutor staff compared to the number of prosecutors
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



Average Ratio (2022):

1.5

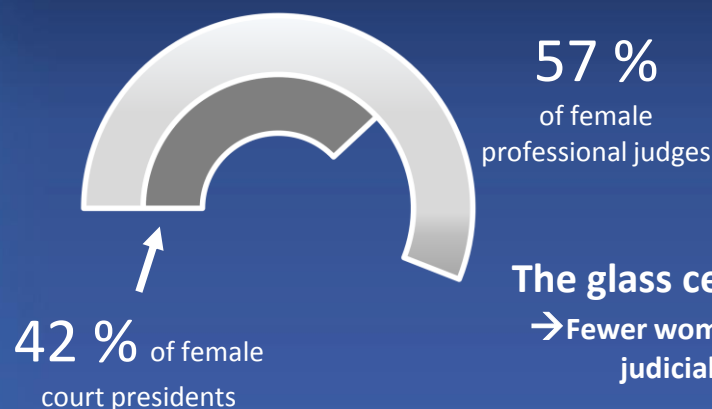
(non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor)

Correlation:

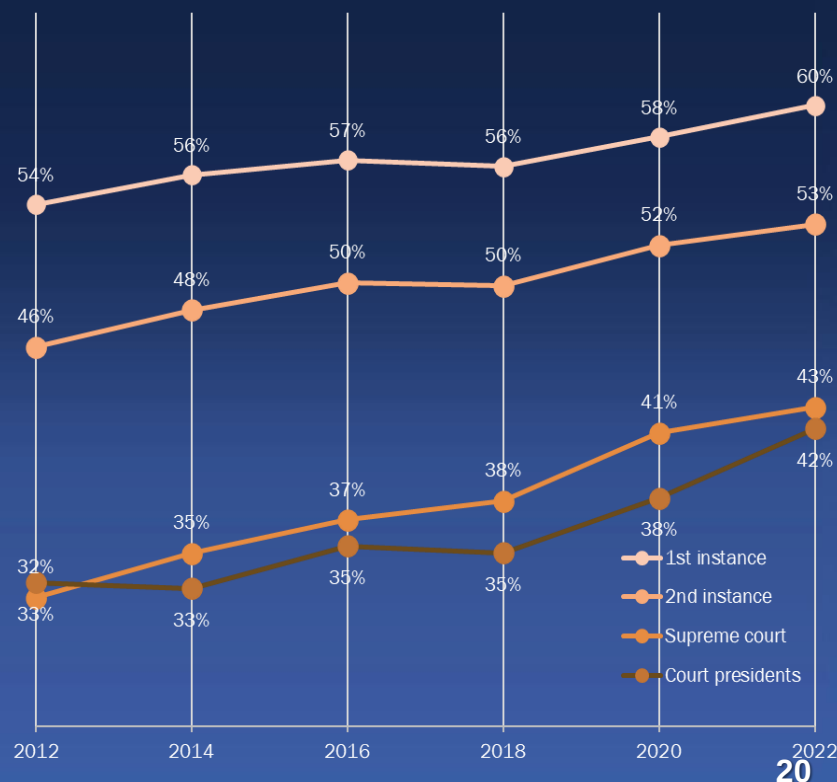
- **Higher Number of Prosecutors:** more non-prosecutor staff generally
- **Lower Number of Prosecutors:** higher ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor

GENDER EQUALITY AMONG PROFESSIONAL JUDGES

- ✓ Increase in average of women judges (2012-2022): **from 49% to 57%**
- Under 40% women: **Armenia, Azerbaijan, UK-England and Wales, UK-Northern Ireland and UK-Scotland**
- Over 70% women: **Croatia, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia**



Distribution of female judges/court presidents





GENDER EQUALITY AMONG PROSECUTORS

- ✓ **Increase in average women prosecutors (2012-2022):** from 49% to 54%
- **Cyprus and Estonia** – over 70% women in 2022
- **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Türkiye** – 20% or less women in 2022



54 %

of female prosecutors

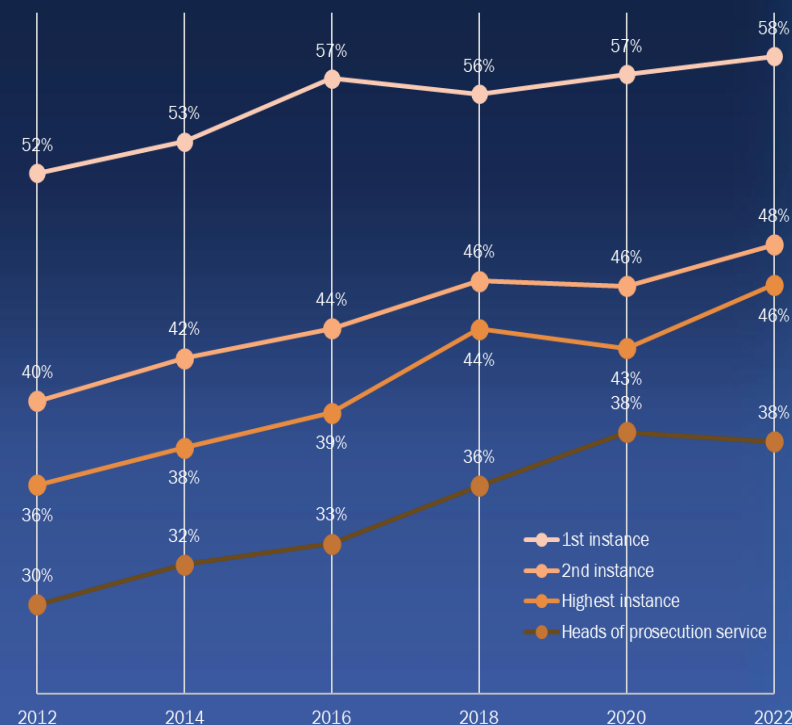
38 % of

female heads of public
prosecution offices

The glass ceiling exists

→ Fewer women in higher
prosecutorial roles

Distribution of female public prosecutors/heads of prosecution services

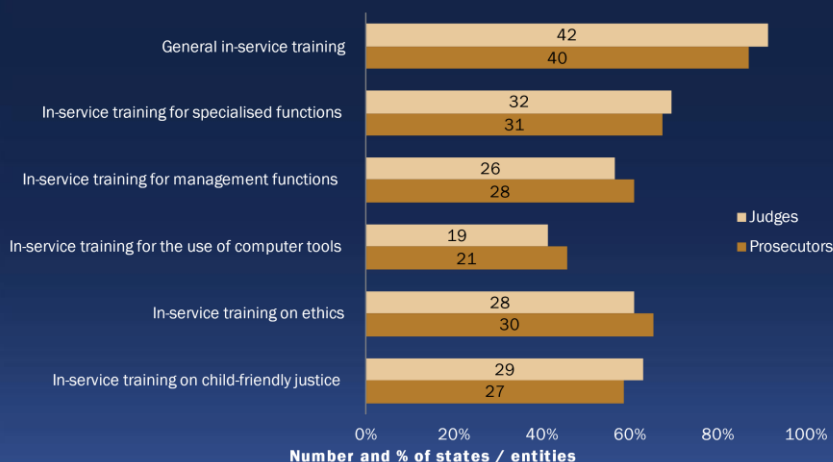




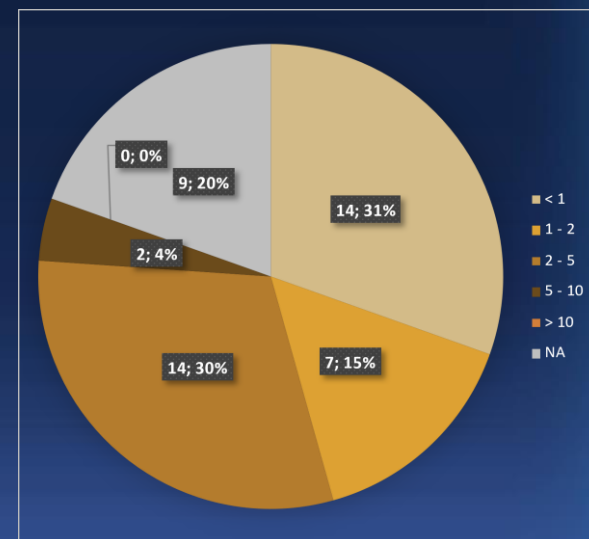
TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

Availability of in-service training for judges and prosecutors

In-service live training participation of judges



2 training courses per judge or prosecutor on average



- Available general training for judges in **91%** (42) of states and similar for prosecutors
- Training on IT tools seems lowest for judges and prosecutors

For judges:

- In 46% of all member States (21), judges attend fewer than 2 courses annually

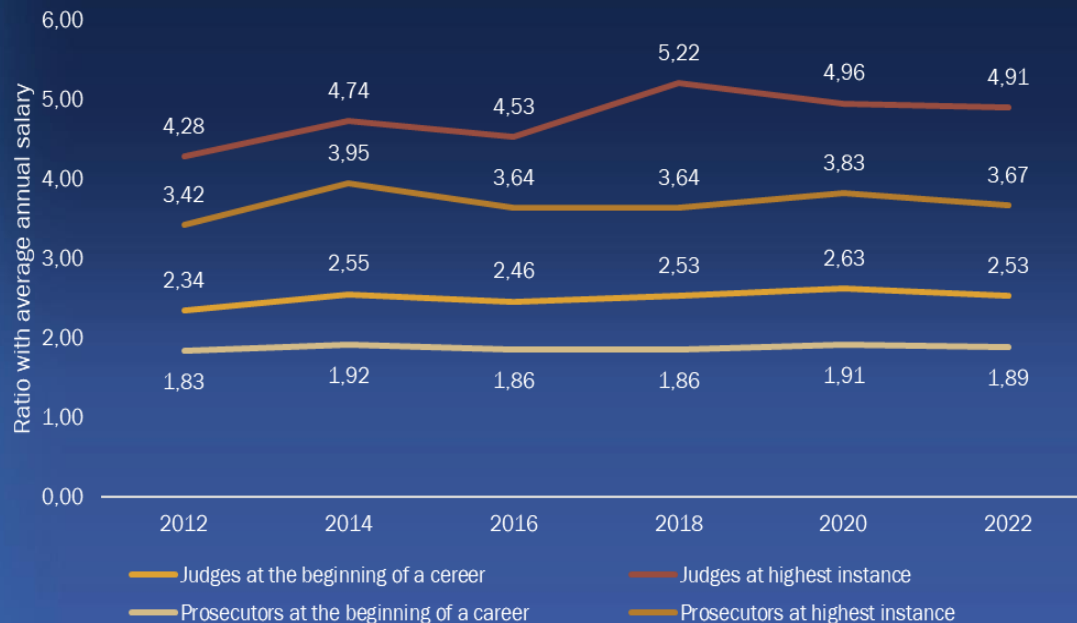
For prosecutors:

- Similarly, in 48% of states (22), prosecutors attend fewer than 2 courses annually



JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: SALARIES OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

Evolution of the average ratios of gross salaries of judges and public prosecutors in relation to annual gross salaries 2012- 2022



Ratio of Judges' Salary Vs
Average National Salary

Start vs End

- **1.5x to 3.5x** in 61% of states
- **2.5x to 6.5x** in 74% of states
- **above 3.5x** in 39% of states

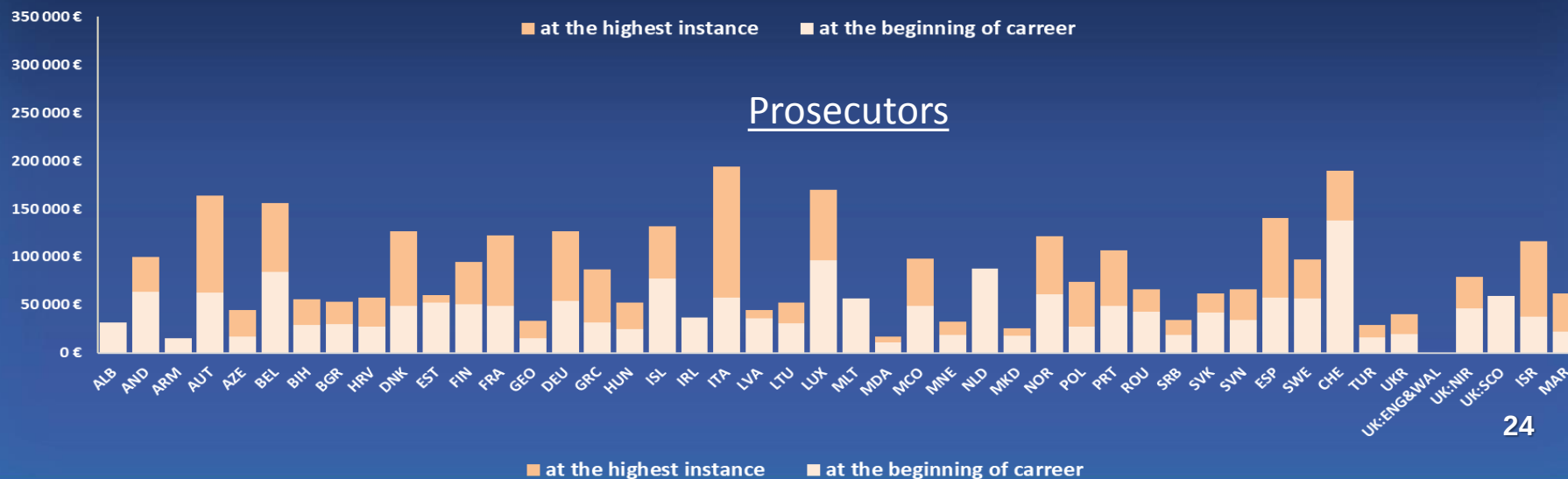
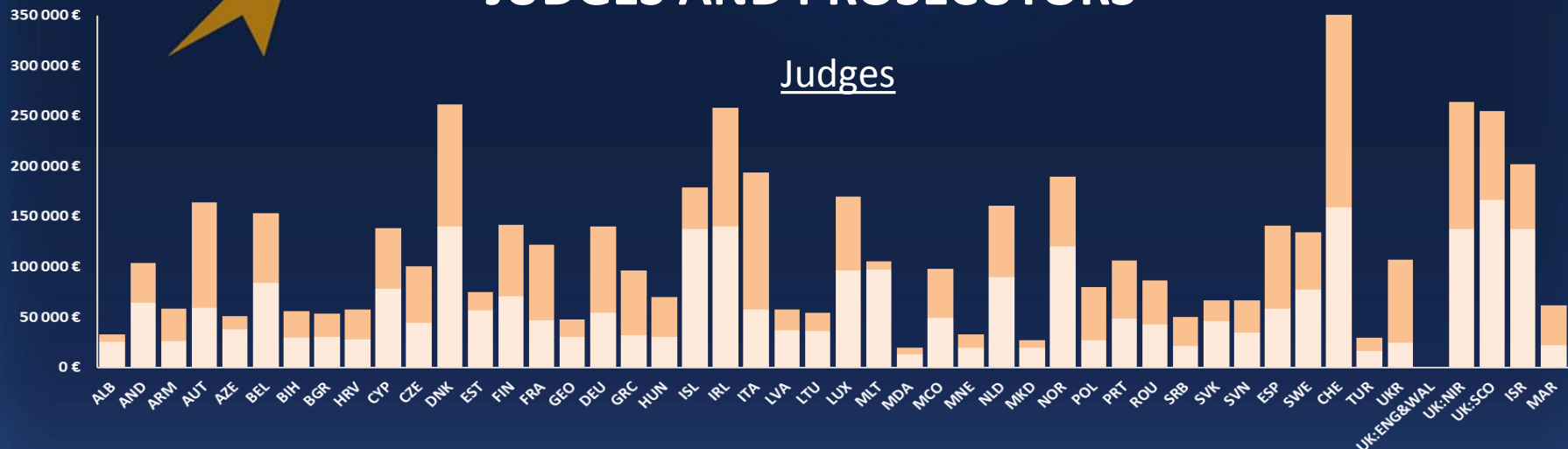
Salary ratio:

Beginning vs End of Career
twice higher for both judges and prosecutors

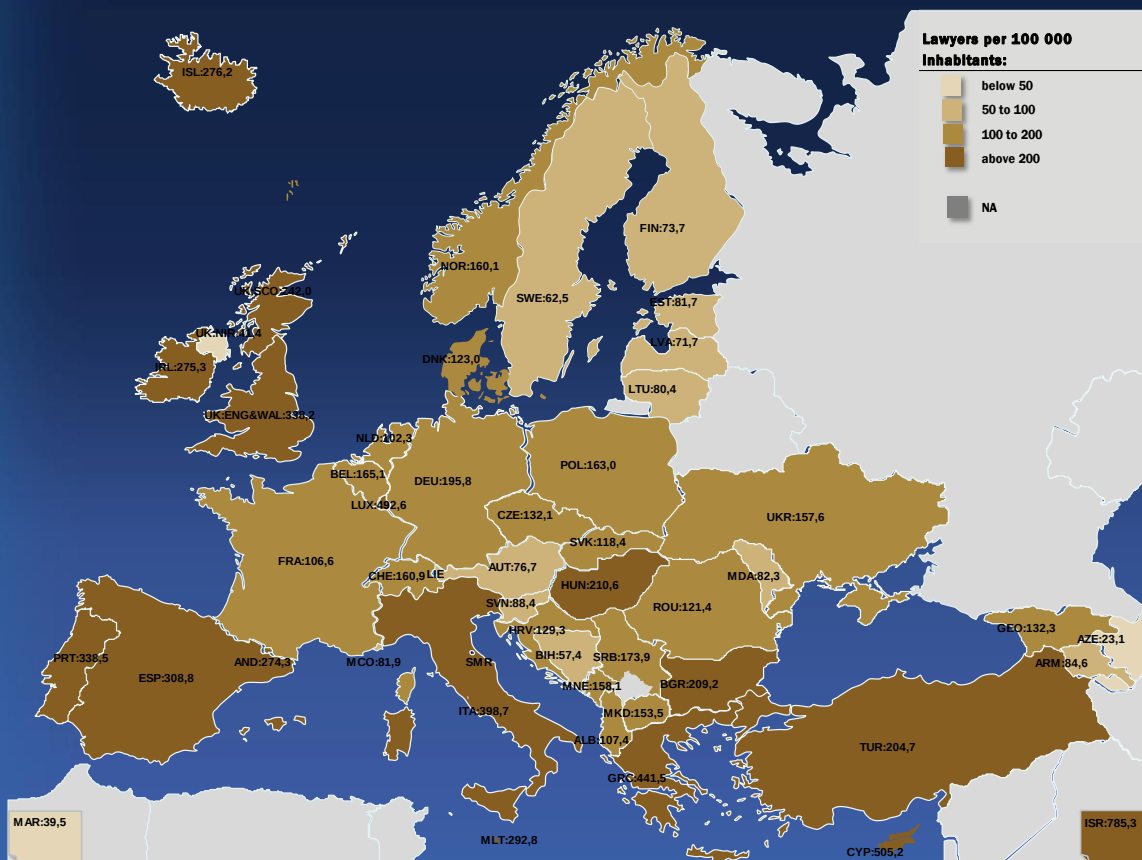
If Index = 1, salary = average salary

If Index = 2, salary = x2 of average salary

ABSOLUTE GROSS SALARIES OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS



JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS: LAWYERS



Average number of lawyers in 2022:
180 per 100 000 inhabitants



**30% increase
between 2012-2022**

Average proportion of **women
lawyers** in 2022:
44% (up from 43% in 2018)

- Range: 18% in **Azerbaijan**, 58% in **Cyprus, Greece, and Romania**
- Near 50% threshold: **Georgia, Latvia, and Luxembourg (49%)**

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Quality justice depends on four key pillars in terms of accessibility: accessible information, financial support, physical access to courts, and fair hearings.

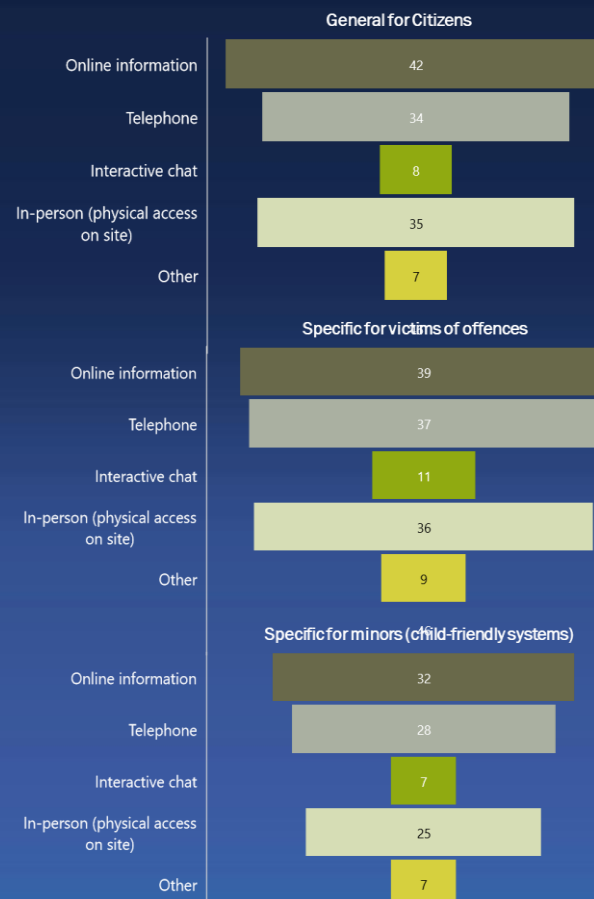
ACCESSIBLE LEGAL INFORMATION

Methods of Information Delivery:

- Court Websites
- Specialist Websites (Poland: "Stop Child Abduction")
- Other Channels: In-person; Telephone; Interactive Chat

Multi-channel approaches for vulnerable individuals:

- **Georgia:** hotlines for case info and children's rights
- **Latvia:** Helpdesk for emotional victims' support
- **Montenegro, Poland:** 24h hotlines for child related issues
- **Israel:** mobile app for real-time case updates





FINANCIAL ACCESSIBILITY

Legal Aid

Available in all 46 member States and entities and 2 observer States for both civil and criminal cases.

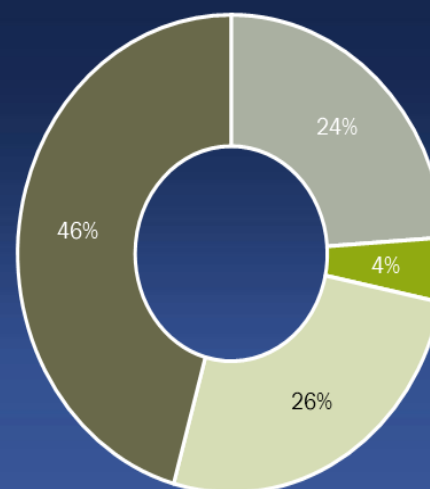
Eligibility Criteria:

Based on applicants' income and assets

- Exceptions: **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Malta** (criminal cases only), and **Romania**.

Automatic Grants for:

- Victims of domestic or sexual violence (**Ireland, Malta, North Macedonia, UK-Scotland and Israel**)
- Immigrants (the **Netherlands**)
- Asylum seekers (**Serbia**)



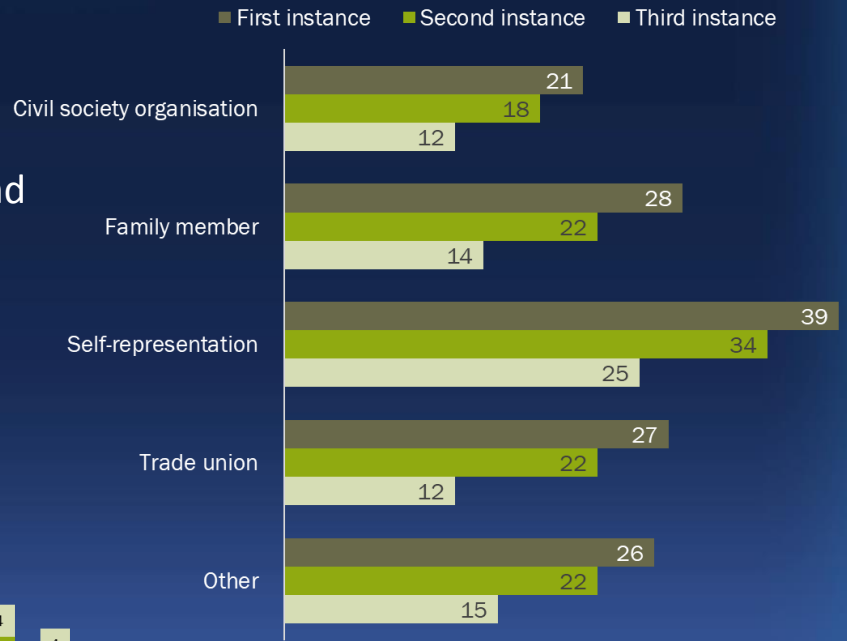
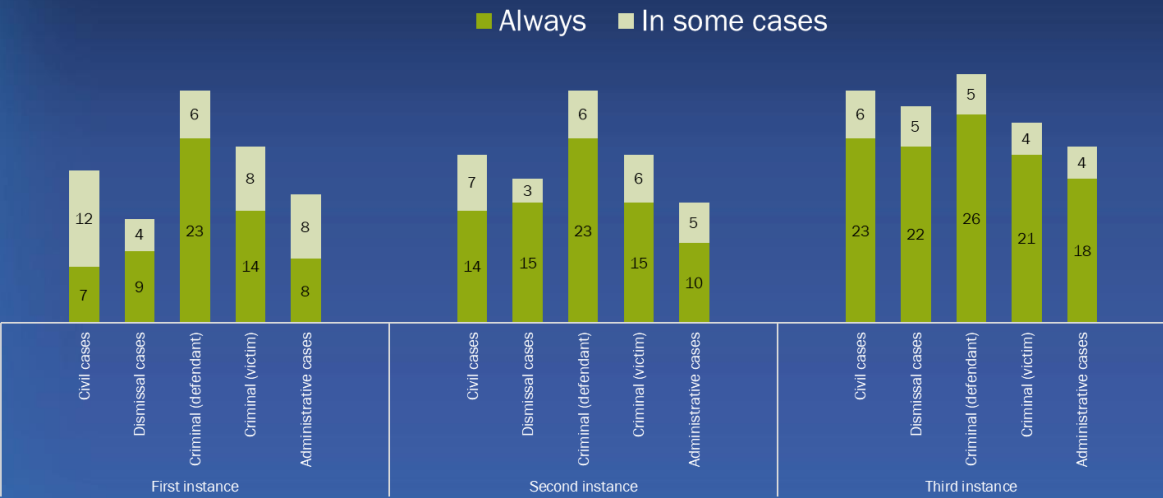
- The judge(s) dealing with the main case
- Another judge or official
- An authority external to the court
- Several authorities (court and external bodies)



Legal representation costs and access to justice

Mandatory Representation Requirements For:

- **Courts of highest instance:** due to legal complexity and significance
- **Criminal Cases:** from first to highest instance due to often-serious consequences on fundamental rights



Self-Representation:

Permitted at first instance in 39 member States & 2 Observers, but further analysis is needed.

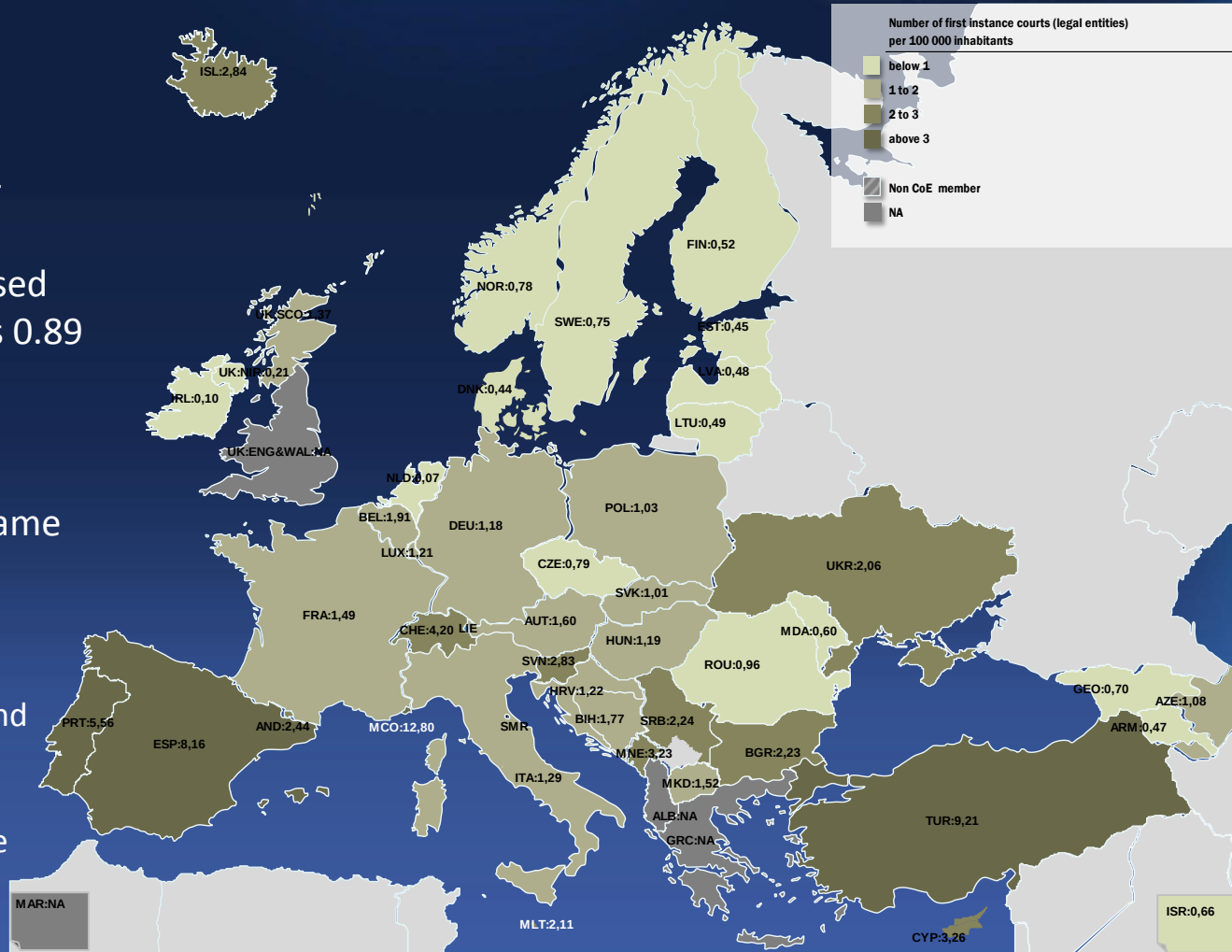
PHYSICAL ACCES TO COURTS

First Instance Courts (legal entities):

- **General Jurisdiction:** Decreased by 10% since 2012; median is 0.89 per 100 000 inhabitants
- **Specialised Courts:** Slight increase of 3% in the same period



- ❑ **Purpose:** Enhance efficiency and effectiveness by focusing on specific case types.
- ❑ **Common Types:** Administrative (30 states), Commercial (18), Labour (17), among others.

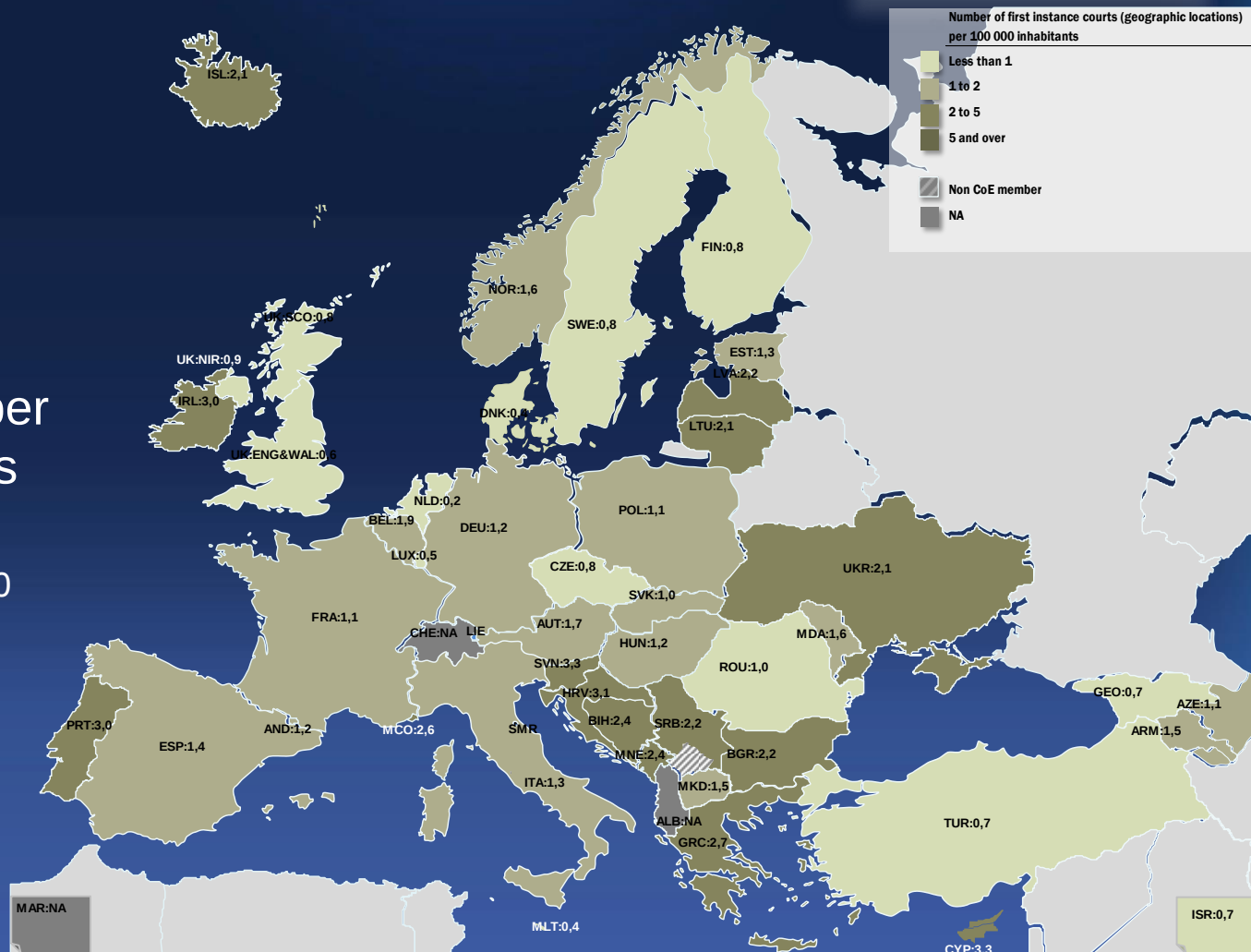




First Instance Courts (geographic locations):

2022 Median: 1.38 per
100,000 inhabitants

- Fewer than 1 per 100 000 inhabitants in 11 states/entities.
- More than 3 in Croatia, Portugal, and Slovenia.





ACCESS TO A FAIR HEARING

Minor's Protection in Court Proceedings:

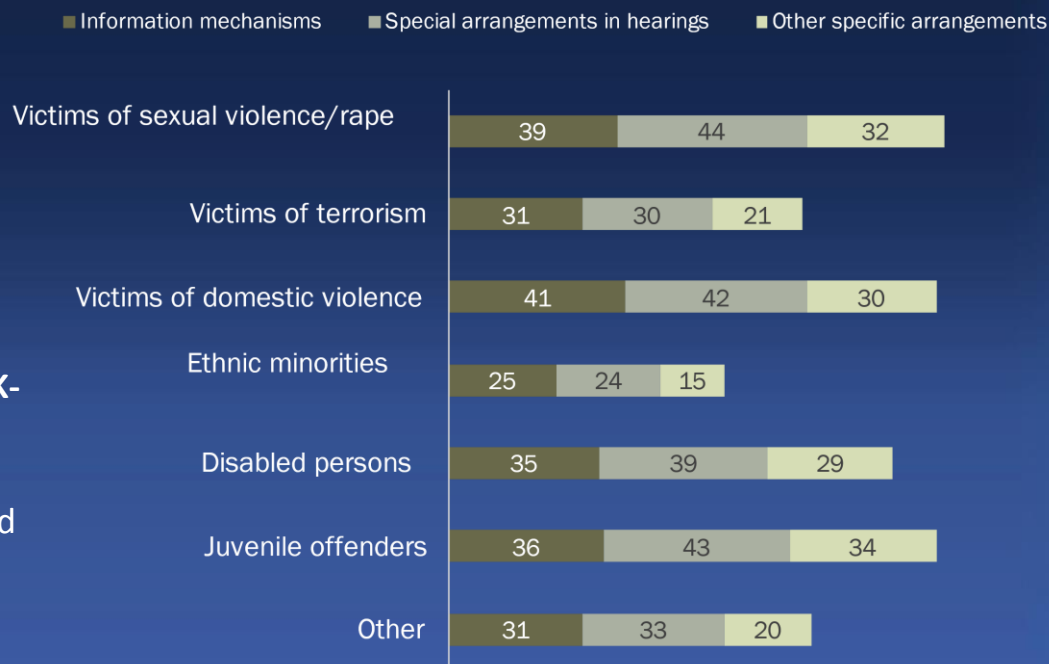
77% of states offer "child-friendly" explanations, **80%** provide specially trained professionals, and most have dedicated facilities for minors to give evidence.

- ❖ Barnahus in 22 member States and entities
- ❖ New model in **Türkiye**: "one-stop-shop" courthouses

Protection of other vulnerable groups:

- "Safe houses" (**Germany, Greece, Poland, UK-England and Wales, Israel and Morocco**)
- Remote testimony (**Germany, Poland, UK-England and Wales, UK-Northern Ireland and UK-Scotland**)
- Specific training for public prosecutors on sexual and domestic violence: **38** states and entities

Favourable arrangements during judicial proceedings for certain categories of vulnerable persons in 2022



EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY

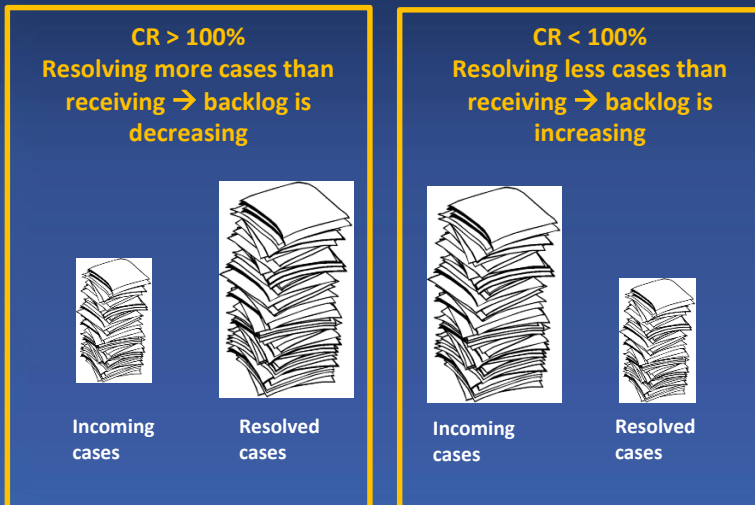
Definitions

The **Clearance Rate (CR)** is the ratio obtained by dividing the number of resolved cases by the number of incoming cases in a given period, expressed as a percentage.

It demonstrates how the court, or the judicial system is coping with the in-flow of cases and allows comparison between systems regardless of their differences and individual characteristics.

Disposition Time (DT) is the estimated time required for a pending case to be resolved at the current pace of work. It is calculated by dividing the number of pending cases by the number of resolved cases within a specific period, then multiplying by 365 to express the result in days. A DT above 365 days suggests more cases are pending than resolved, while a DT below 365 days indicates the opposite.

$$DT = \frac{\text{Pending cases on 31st of December}}{\text{Resolved cases}} \times 365$$



COURT EFFICIENCY IN 2022

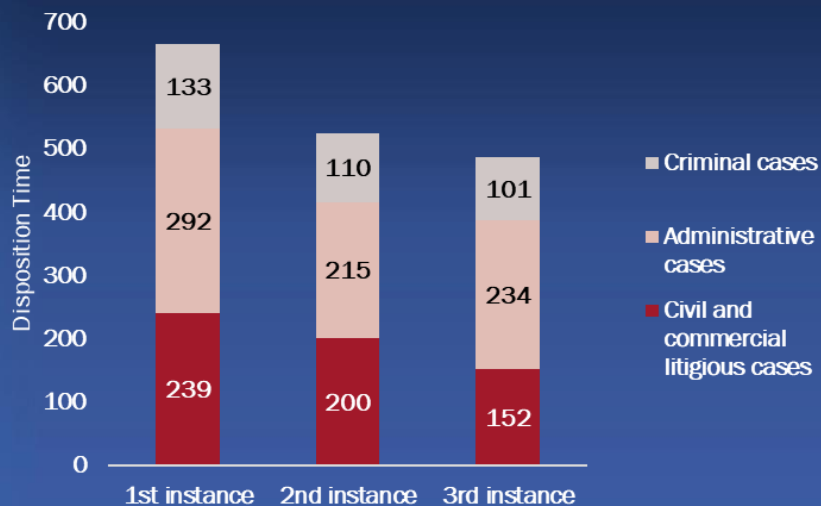
❖ Covid-19 Impact:

- Significant improvement in court efficiency in 2022 compared to 2020
- Increase in both incoming and resolved cases across all case types
- Challenges remaining: return to pre-pandemic levels for all courts

Court Efficiency by Instance

Most efficient:
3rd (Highest)
Instance Courts

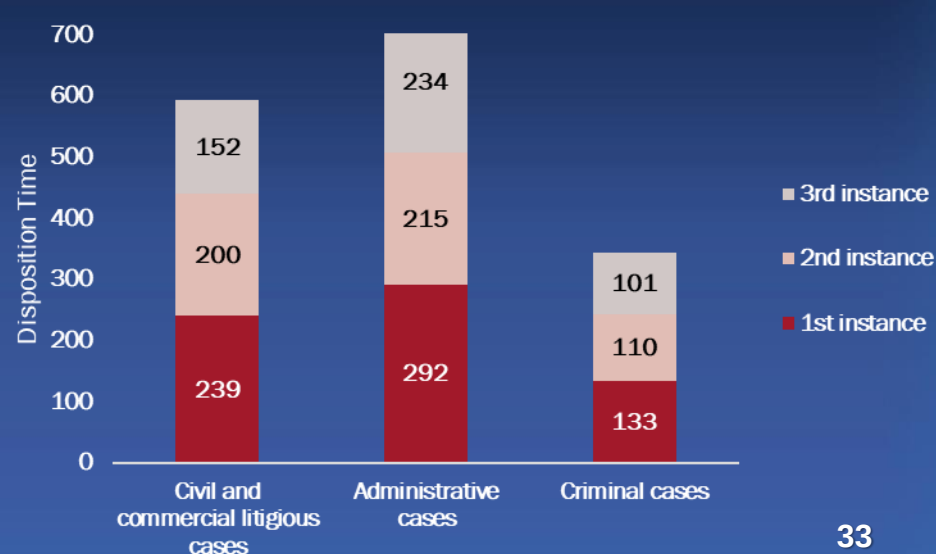
Least efficient:
1st Instance Courts



Court Efficiency by Area of Law

Most efficient:
Criminal justice
(combined DT 344 days)

Least efficient:
Administrative matters
(combined DT 741 days)



PERFORMANCE BY COURT INSTANCE

First Instance Courts



- The least efficient: highest DT in various case types
- **DT for Civil & Commercial Litigious Cases: 239 days**

Second Instance Courts



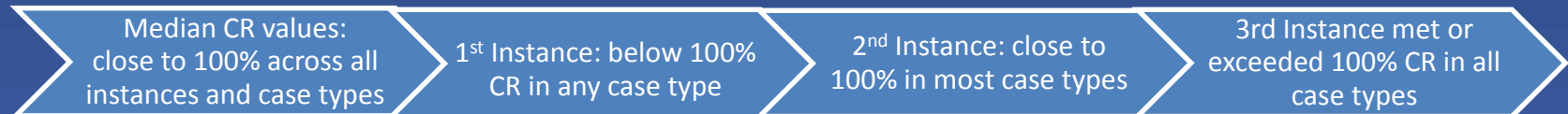
- Improved efficiency with lower DT than first instance courts
- **DT for Civil & Commercial Litigious Cases: 200 days**

Third Instance Courts

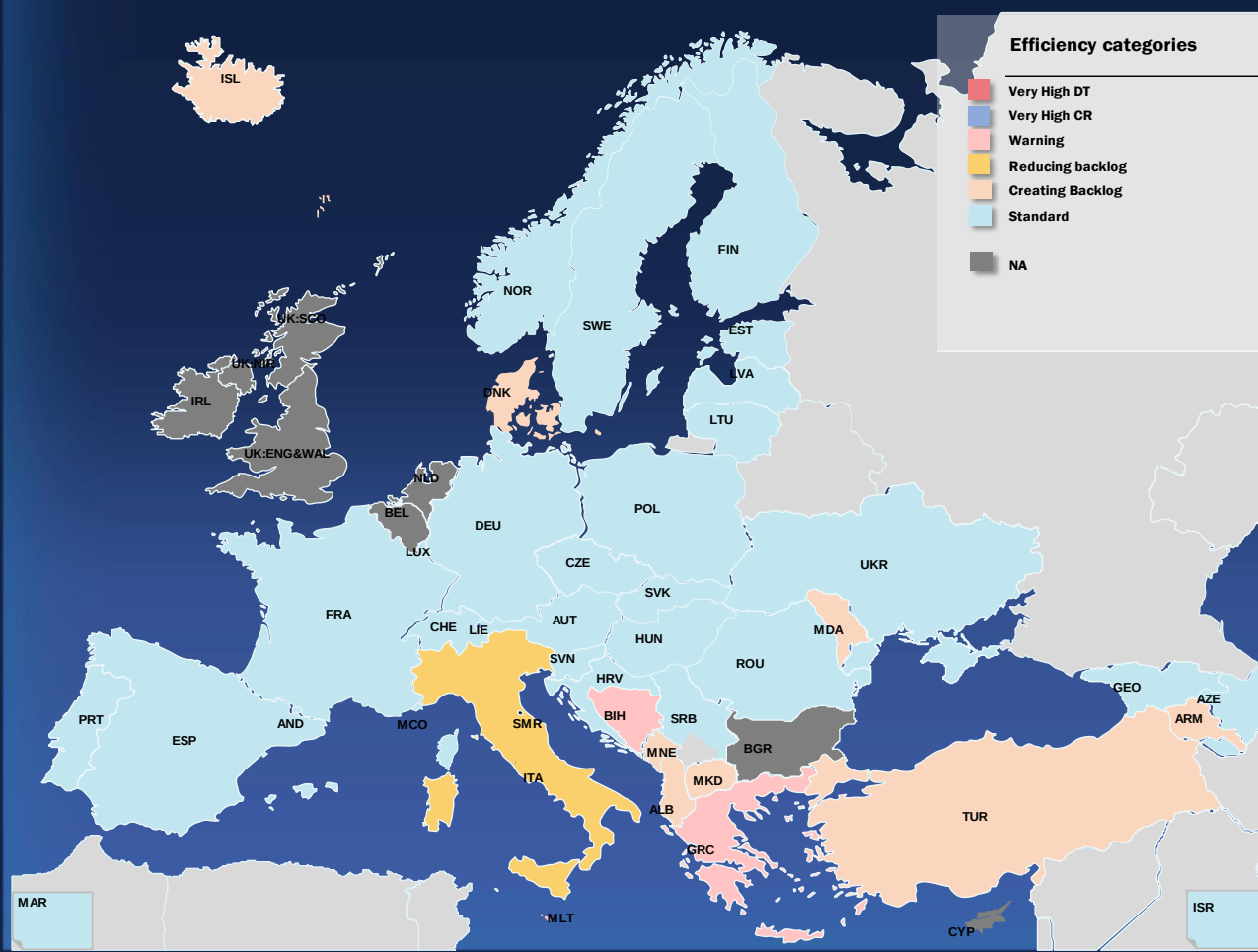


- The most efficient with DT reductions in all case types
- **DT for Civil & Commercial Litigious Cases: 152 days**

Clearance Rate Across All Instances and Case Types



CR AND DT FOR CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LITIGIOUS CASES AT FIRST INSTANCE IN 2022



Efficiency categories

Standard efficiency: 28
states/entities

✓ 9 states improved to "standard" efficiency

Creating Backlog: 8
states/entities

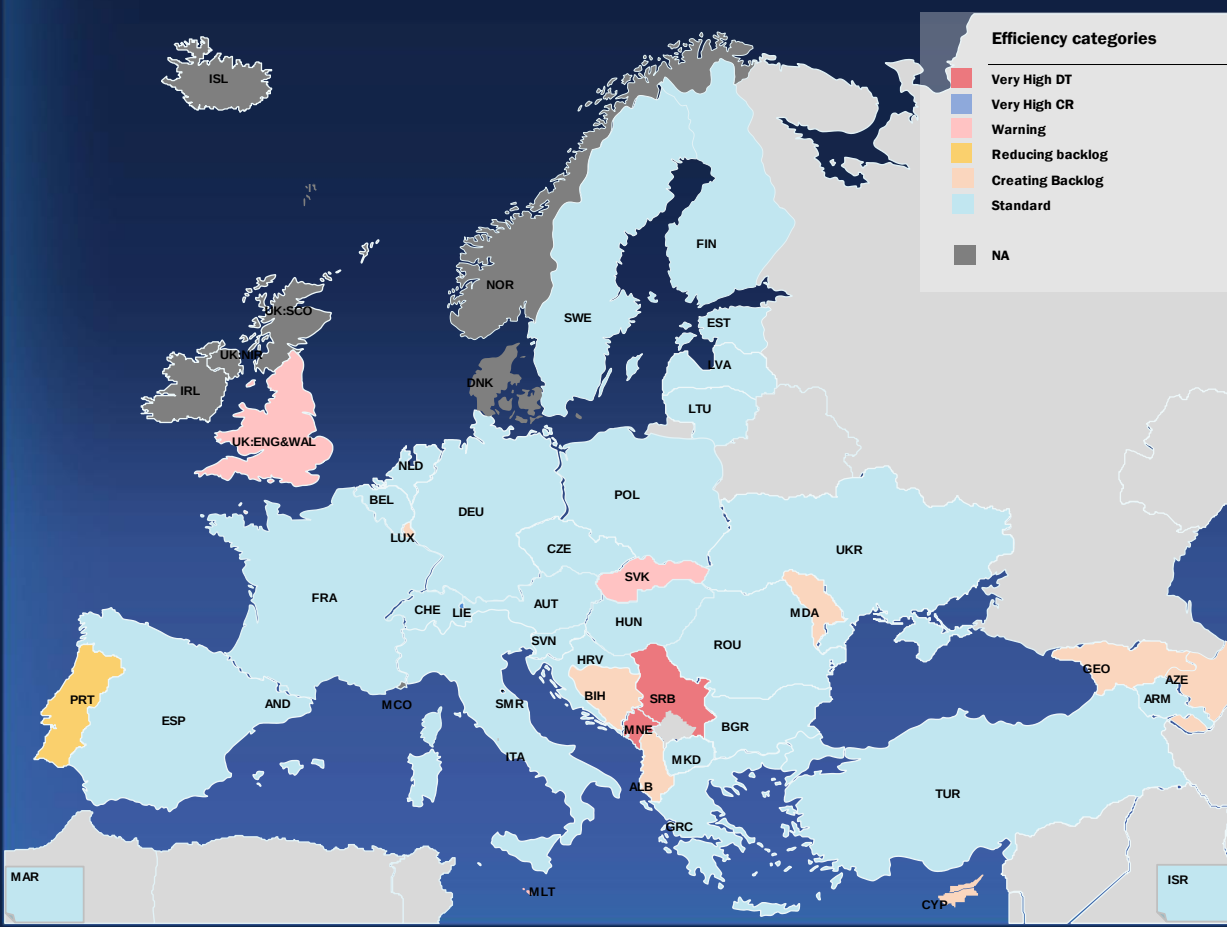
❖ Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro: CRs < 90%

Reducing backlog: Italy but with long delays (DT 540 days)

Warning: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece and Malta

CR AND DT FOR FIRST INSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE CASES IN 2022

Efficiency categories



Standard Efficiency Improvement:

✓ From **25% (2020)** to **68% (2022)** - **29 states/entities**

Creating Backlog:

❖ **Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova**

Warning:

❖ **Malta, Slovak Republic, UK (England and Wales)**

Very High DT:

❖ **Serbia (DT 1,528 days, CR 39%), Montenegro (DT 1,180 days, CR 40%).**

Reducing backlog:

❖ **Portugal (CR 112%, DT 747 days)**

CR AND DT FOR CRIMINAL CASES AT FIRST INSTANCE IN 2022

Efficiency categories

Standard Efficiency:

75% of states/entities

- ✓ CR: 95% - 200%
- ✓ DT: ≤ 266 days (most ≤ 100 days)

Improvements with mixed results:

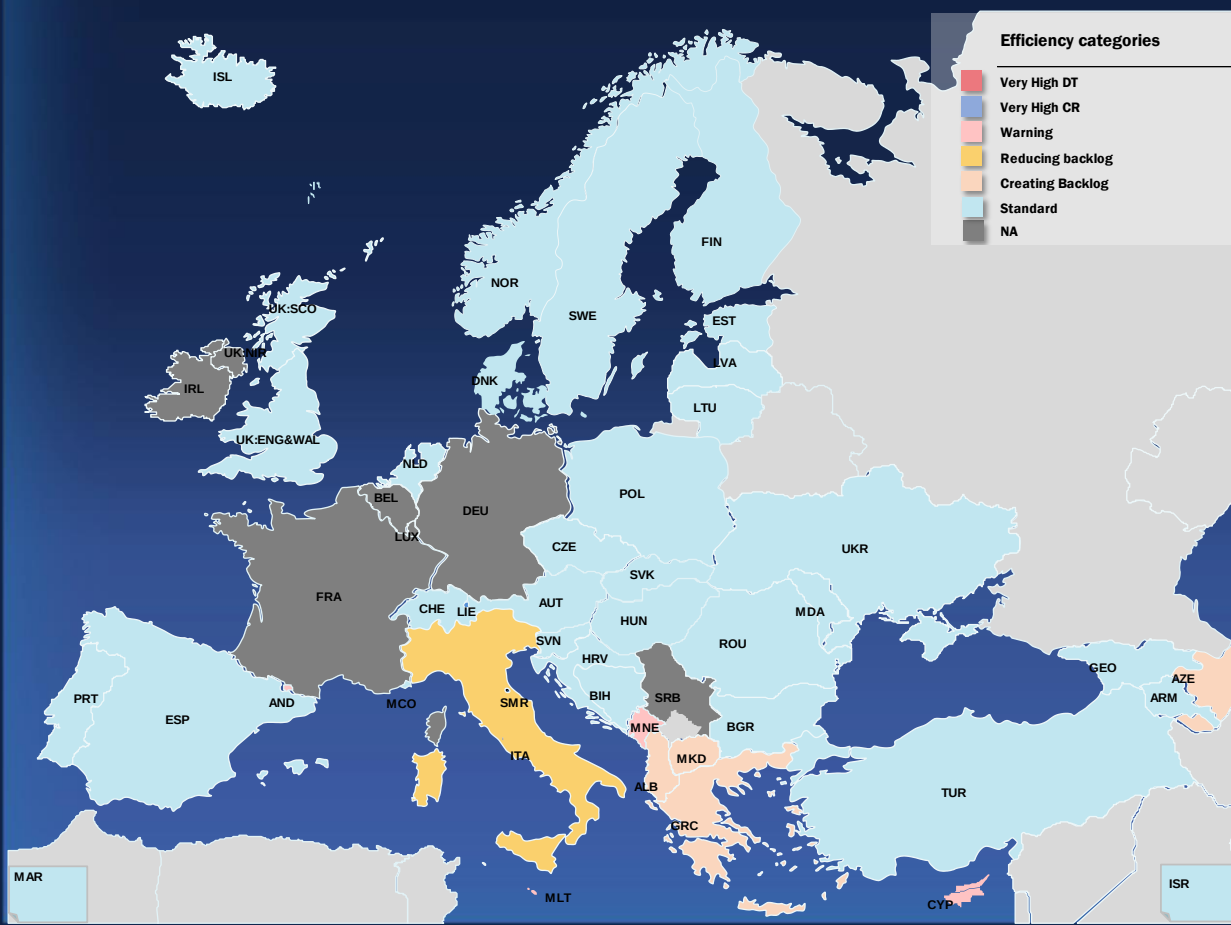
- ❖ **Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ukraine:** more cases, mixed outcomes
- ❖ **Latvia, Moldova:** efficiency improved
- ❖ **Croatia, Italy:** moved to Reducing Backlog

Creating backlog:

- ❖ **Albania, Azerbaijan, Greece, North Macedonia**

Warning:

- ❖ **Cyprus, Montenegro** (high incoming, low resolutions)
- ❖ Very high DT: **Malta** (527 days)



SECOND INSTANCE COURTS EFFICIENCY IN 2022

Incoming cases per 100 inh. (2020-2022):

- **Civil/Commercial:** ↓ 0.19
- **Criminal:** ↑ 0.15 (back to 2018 levels)
- **Administrative:** ↔ 0.10

Clearance Rate:

- **Civil/Commercial:** 99% (↓ 5% since 2020)
- **Criminal:** 99% (unchanged)
- **Administrative:** 103% (↑ 1%)



Disposition Time:

- **Civil/Commercial:** ↑ 200 days
(highest in 6 cycles)
 - ❖ Albania: 2 272 days
 - ❖ Germany: 391 days, up by 126 days
 - ❖ Malta: 562 days, down from 837
- **Criminal:** ↓ 110 days
 - ❖ Italy: 750 days
- **Administrative:** ↓ 215 days
 - ❖ Albania: 8 680 days

THIRD INSTANCE COURT EFFICIENCY IN 2022

Incoming Cases per 100 inh. (2020-2022):

- Civil/Commercial: 0.03
- Criminal: 0.02
- Administrative: 0.03

Clearance Rate (CR): High Efficiency in 2022!

- Civil/Commercial: 105%
- Administrative: 102%
- Criminal: 101%



Disposition Time (DT):

Decreased across all case types since 2020!

- Civil/Commercial: ↓ 21 days
 - ❖ Italy: 1,063 days
 - ❖ Armenia: 22 days
- Criminal: ↓ 18 days
 - ❖ Albania: 902 days
 - ❖ Montenegro: 12 days
- Administrative: ↓ 12 days
 - ❖ Albania: 1,584 days
 - ❖ Armenia: 23 days



Information and Communication technology (ICT)

What Has Changed?

- Complete redesign of the questionnaire
- Adjustment of the index (deployment and **usage**)
- Keep the concept

Why?

- Adjust to the rapid progress of ICT (reality)
- Identify new ICT developments

States / entities	Per inhabitant		As % of court budget	
	Average 2014-2018	Average 2018-2022	Average 2014-2018	Average 2018-2022
ALB	0,10 €	0,08 €	1,9%	1,4%
AND	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARM	NA	0,15 €	NA	1,0%
AUT	NA	NA	NA	NA
AZE	0,85 €	1,42 €	13,0%	18,2%
BEL	NA	NA	NA	NA
BIH	0,41 €	0,52 €	1,7%	1,9%
BGR	0,10 €	0,32 €	0,5%	0,7%
HRV	1,96 €	2,21 €	4,8%	5,1%
CYP	0,06 €	0,03 €	0,2%	0,1%
CZE	0,57 €	NA	1,4%	NA
DNK	3,54 €	4,08 €	8,2%	8,6%
EST	0,21 €	0,43 €	0,6%	1,1%
FIN	3,24 €	5,39 €	6,5%	8,3%
FRA	0,91 €	1,05 €	1,9%	2,1%
GEO	0,05 €	0,19 €	0,9%	2,1%
DEU	NA	NA	NA	NA
GRC	NA	NA	NA	NA
HUN	1,39 €	1,96 €	3,9%	4,9%
ISL	NA	NA	NA	NA
IRL	1,83 €	2,96 €	7,5%	9,6%
ITA	1,33 €	2,57 €	2,7%	4,0%
LVA	0,92 €	1,53 €	3,3%	3,7%
LTU	0,72 €	0,78 €	2,9%	2,2%
LUX	NA	NA	NA	NA
MLT	NA	0,39 €	NA	1,5%
MDA	0,09 €	0,16 €	1,5%	1,2%
MCO	3,60 €	9,65 €	NA	4,9%
MNE	0,70 €	0,79 €	1,5%	1,8%
NLD	4,82 €	6,80 €	7,7%	10,2%
MKD	0,15 €	0,54 €	1,0%	2,6%
NOR	NA	3,84 €	NA	NA
POL	1,75 €	2,56 €	4,6%	5,0%
PRT	0,51 €	NA	NA	NA
ROU	0,06 €	0,16 €	0,3%	0,1%
SRB	NA	0,62 €	NA	1,7%
SVK	3,37 €	5,40 €	8,3%	10,4%
SVN	1,10 €	1,95 €	1,4%	2,1%
ESP	NA	6,07 €	NA	NA
SWE	1,08 €	1,84 €	1,6%	2,6%
CHE	4,02 €	4,23 €	3,0%	3,0%
TUR	NA	NA	NA	NA
UKR	NA	0,18 €	NA	2,3%
UK:ENG&WAL	2,48 €	3,63 €	6,5%	8,9%
UK:NIR	NA	3,16 €	NA	6,3%
UK:SCO	1,24 €	NA	4,6%	NA
ISR	2,74 €	2,85 €	5,7%	5,2%
MAR	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	1,39 €	2,22 €	3,6%	4,2%
Median	0,92 €	1,53 €	2,7%	2,6%

Budget for ICT

Average of implemented budget dedicated to ICT
per capita in 2018 – 2022

Increased in most of the countries ↑

and decreased only in 2 ↓

Average of implemented budget dedicated to ICT
as % of court budget 2018 – 2022

Increased in 22 countries ↑

and decreased in 8 ↓

ICT Deployment Index

Diversity between states/entities

< 1

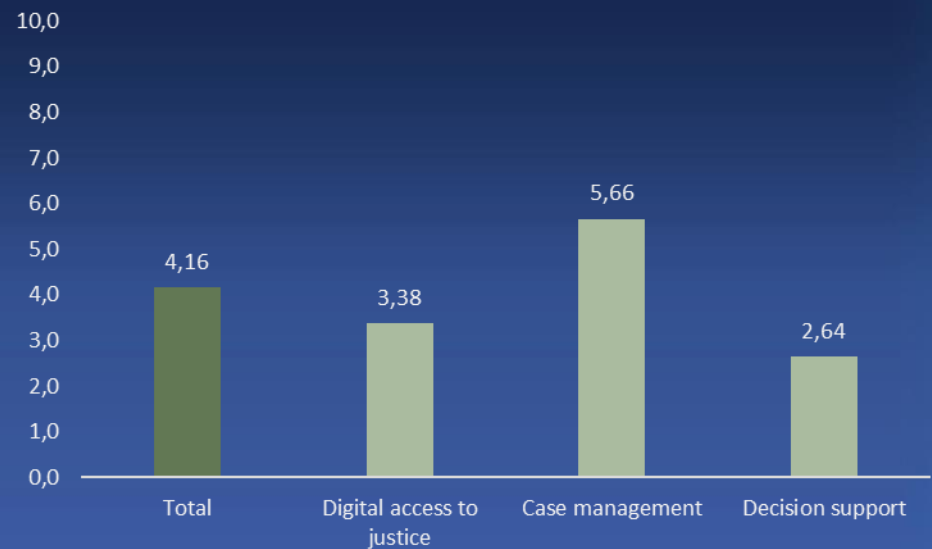


> 8

Andorra, Cyprus

Hungary, Romania

Total ICT Deployment index and per category in 2022





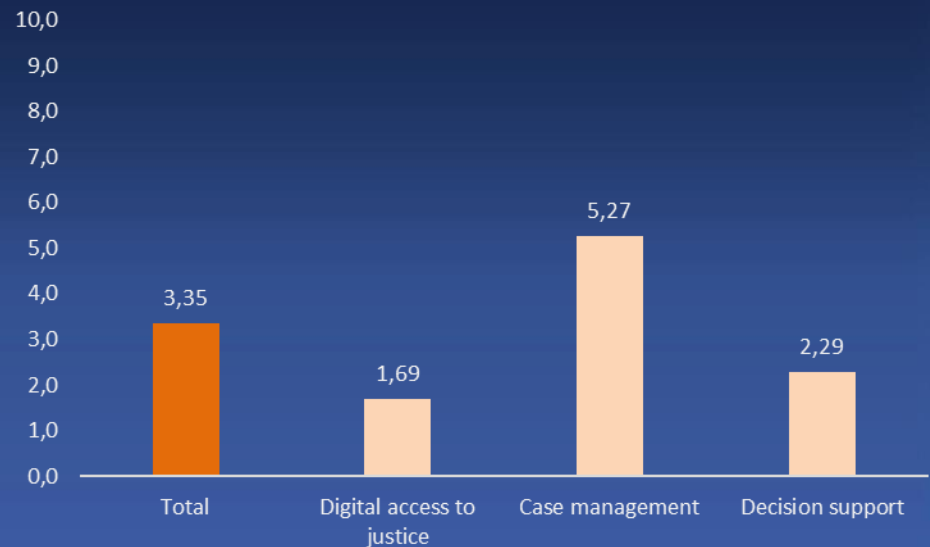
ICT Usage Index (experimental)

Diversity between states/entities

< 1
↓
> 6

3 states/entities
Italy, Spain Estonia

Total ICT Usage index and per category in 2022





ICT index (can we compare with 2020?)

- The 2022 index includes more features and for that reason is lower in average; comparison with previous cycle is not possible
- Only comparison with CoE median and between countries is recommended.



USEFUL LINKS:

- [Special file - Report "European judicial systems - CEPEJ Evaluation report - 2024 Evaluation cycle \(2022 data\)](#)
- Part 1: [General Analyses](#)
- Part 2: [Country Profiles](#)
- Part 3: [CEPEJ-STAT database](#)



[CEPEJ website](#)



[CEPEJ Council of Europe](#)



[European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice \(CEPEJ\)](#)



Thank you for your attention